

<i>Inheritance</i>	<i>Environment</i>	<i>Response</i>
1. Good	Good	Good
2. Good	Good	Medium
3. Good	Good	Poor
4. Good	Medium	Good
5. Good	Medium	Medium
6. Good	Medium	Poor
7. Good	Poor	Good
8. Good	Poor	Medium
9. Good	Poor	Poor
10. Medium	Good	Good
11. Medium	Good	Medium
12. Medium	Good	Poor
13. Medium	Medium	Good
14. Medium	Medium	Medium
15. Medium	Medium	Poor
16. Medium	Poor	Good
17. Medium	Poor	Medium
18. Medium	Poor	Poor
19. Poor	Good	Good
20. Poor	Good	Medium
21. Poor	Good	Poor
22. Poor	Medium	Good
23. Poor	Medium	Medium
24. Poor	Medium	Poor
25. Poor	Poor	Good
26. Poor	Poor	Medium
27. Poor	Poor	Poor

We are now ready to classify our neighbor. Which of the twenty-seven possible types does he represent and what hope is there of transforming him into a better man?

Take the case of a man like number fourteen in the list who is "medium" in all of the three determining particulars. How can he shift his position in the scale of life and become a different man?

In the first place he *can not change his heredity*, for, unlike the heir who inherits material property, he can neither lose nor add to his heritage of innate capacity, any more than a rabbit can lose or add to what makes it a rabbit and become a bird or some other animal. A man born medium in capacity must remain so.

He *can modify the environment* which holds him in its influential embrace and he *can also change his response* to that environment, either through education, experience and effort, or by the neglect of these means, so that the result will be a different kind of a man.

Moreover it is plain that in selecting a mate for our neighbor, which is always less complicated than selecting a mate for one's self, number nine in the list, that is, a person with good inheritance, poor environment and poor response, would be a better risk for him than number nineteen for instance, which denotes a

person with poor inheritance, good environment and good response, not only because there would be more hope of improvement during the lifetime of the prospective partner but also because the possible children of such a union would start life with better "blood" or capacity and that is a priceless thing.

Too frequently what passes for a "good match" in society refers solely to environment and material possessions of the parties concerned rather than to their biological inheritance or blood. A man may marry a fortune and lose it but he can not lose his mother-in-law and all she means to the blood of his children. It is far better, indeed, to marry good blood than good environment because natural capacity usually leads, sooner or later, to an effective response which is likely in the end to insure a desirable environment. The self-made man who feels commendable pride in his handiwork is one who has risen in the ranks of the twenty-seven kinds of men but no one, even in a democracy, can go all the way from the bottom of the ladder to the top in one lifetime. That accomplishment takes generations of time and a judicious selection of one's grandparents.

H. E. WALTER

BROWN UNIVERSITY

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE ROCKEFELLER BUILDINGS AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON

A VISIT of the King and Queen of England to University College and its Medical School, London, to lay the foundation stones of the new obstetrical hospital and the new nurses' home was paid on May 31. According to the *British Medical Journal* these two buildings are in Huntley street, whose northern end is already occupied by one side of the medical school buildings which front the side of the hospital in University street. The King and Queen also formally opened the new Anatomy Institute of University College, recently erected in Gower street immediately south of the college quadrangle and west of the Physiological Institute, which also has been enlarged. It was announced nearly two years ago that the Rockefeller Foundation had arranged to give sums amounting together to £1,205,000 to University College and University College Medical School with the aim

of forming in London an ideal medical school equipped in all departments on the most modern lines. Of the total amount given to the college the sum of £370,000 was for an Institute of Anatomy and for additions to the staff of that department and certain others. The cost of the site, building, equipment and library of the Institute of Anatomy was estimated to be £190,000, leaving a capital sum for maintenance of £180,000, calculated to provide £5,000 a year for additional staff in the anatomy department, £2,500 in the physiology department and £1,500 in other departments. University College Hospital fills an island site, so that it is not susceptible of enlargement. The number of beds at the disposal of the directors of the clinical units recently established was considered to be too small and it was not found possible to make proper provision for obstetrics. It was decided, therefore, to take over the space in the nurses' wing and to build a new nurses' home and a new obstetrical hospital. The Rockefeller Foundation arranged to give £400,000 to University College Hospital and Medical School for building and reconstruction and £435,000 for maintenance. The income of this endowment fund is to be used for the furtherance of medical education and research in the Medical School, but a sum not exceeding £16,000 a year is to be applied to the upkeep of the 120 beds allocated to the purposes of the medical and surgical units until such time as money can be otherwise raised, when the income of the endowment will be restored to its original purpose of helping medical education and research. The new buildings for the obstetrical department, it is estimated, will cost £110,000 and will provide sixty beds; the responsibility for their maintenance will fall on the corporation of the hospital, which will have to increase its present income by some £15,000 to £20,000 a year.

"UNIVERSITY CITY" AT PARIS

THE Paris correspondent of the *Journal* of the American Medical Association reports that the corner stone of the "University City" was laid on May 9 in the presence of M. Léon Bérard, minister of public instruction; M. Paul Strauss, minister of public health; Professor Paul Appell, rector of the University of Paris;

the deans of all the faculties of the University of Paris; Dr. de Lobinière-Harwood, dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Montreal; Dr. Rousseau, dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Quebec, and many other university professors. The men and the women students were represented by the respective presidents of the general associations. A student, M. Kauck, read an account of the origin of the University City, which had been engrossed on parchment and which was afterward enclosed in the corner stone of the edifice, together with a number of coins of this year's mintage, to perpetuate the memory of the establishment.

This is the first of a group of buildings intended to provide healthy and economical lodgings for 350 men and women students of limited means. They are to be erected on the leveled fortifications of Paris, at the southern extremity of the Latin Quarter, on a plot of ground deeded by the city to the University of Paris. The funds for the buildings themselves were secured through the liberality of M. Emile Deutsch de la Meurthe, who made for this purpose a gift of ten million francs. The hope is entertained that the foundation established by M. Deutsch de la Meurthe will be followed by others, all destined to provide for the needs of students and due to the initiative of generous minded persons, whether they be French or foreigners, who are friends of France. This group of buildings will form the University City, so called, and will constitute a suburb for students situated between the Montsouris Park and another park to be especially laid out for them through the solicitude of the city of Paris. As is impressively stated in the parchment roll deposited in the corner stone, "Thus will have been established a new focus of French and human culture, where three thousand students, coming from all countries of the world, provided with books, sunlight and fresh air, brought together in affectionate emulation and reflecting honor on the oldest university of Europe (founded in the second half of the twelfth century), will work together in concert to bring about a harmonious development of their minds and bodies, which will redound to the progress of science and to an understanding among the nations they represent."