

tem, if once inaugurated in the college medical societies, would be productive of untold good in the after life of the student when he has been called to the active and responsible duties of professional life. After these matters had been brought home to him in a proper manner for four years, he would step into the ranks a master of professional etiquette, and with a thorough knowledge of all that goes to make for success, and as well a valued member of the faculty.

LIFE IS LONGER UNDER MODERN CONDITIONS.

The International Congress of Actuaries recently held a conference in New York City, when the incontestable proof for the assertion that life is longer under modern conditions, was deduced from statistics of insurance companies, extending over a period of fifty years. The conclusions of these men, men of undoubted ability and high standing in the community, are based upon extended observation and upon a careful analysis of a stupendous accumulation of insurance data. In the United States it is very remarkable how the insurance statistics show in a very constant manner that the expectation of life is increasing. The maximum of the expectation of life has risen from 46.1 to 56.4 years for men, and 48.6 to 57.8 years for women. In Great Britain, in 1838, the annual rate of mortality for all ages, in men, was twenty-three per thousand; in 1900 it had fallen to nineteen per thousand. In the same period, for women, it had fallen from twenty-two to seventeen per thousand. Writing on the foregoing, the *Scientific American* states that: "The curious fact was brought out that the most marked improvement is shown in the early years of life. From four years of age up to thirty-four the improvement is so steady that it must be regarded as the direct result of law, while the same fact holds true of female mortality for a decade longer, or up to the age of forty-four, and in a less decided degree for the male." The later years of the nineteenth century have been marked by humanity and philanthropy. There has been a tremendous growth in hospitals and organizations looking towards the amelioration of human suffering. Contemporaneously with this there has been vast strides made in sanitary science and in surgical science. These as a necessary consequence helped to extend