

Lord Cecil is supported by several well-known and highly-influential members of the House, and in his speech introducing the Bill, under the ten-minutes rule, made an eloquent and convincing statement of the greatness of the evil of infant mortality, and the efforts being made by national societies and private individuals to mitigate it.

WORK AND ITS LIMITATIONS.

The importance of "Work" is fairly well appreciated by all classes of physicians. However, it unfortunately happens that hard work sometimes kills. In this strenuous age we should consider both work and its limitations. From certain editorial comments on this subject in *American Medicine* for April, we learn that accidents due to fatigue are receiving much attention in Europe. Sometime ago the managers of the Bank of England discovered that mathematical errors of the clerks were at a minimum in the early morning hours, but increased as fatigue occurred. The money losses from such errors were very serious in the late afternoon; and, consequently, a rule was made in the interests of economy forbidding clerks to work after three o'clock. Investigations on similar lines in France showed the same results.

What rules shall we lay down, or what advice shall we give to medical students regarding their routine college work? After spending seven or eight hours in the lecture-rooms, laboratories and hospitals, how many more hours shall they work before going to bed? Of course, much depends upon individual capacity; but we may venture the general opinion that on an average each student will learn more in three hours in the evening than he can in six. It is really concentrated work that tells best in the long run.

The writer in *American Medicine* tells us reduction in the hours of labor has been man's policy for ages. Our Trade Unions as a rule favor an 8-hour working day, and we are inclined to agree with them. The majority of employers appear to be unwilling to accept such a view. We believe, how-