

of the time now recognized as the period of their daily service, without first teaching them its value, at least, and how they might best dispose of it. We would not place in the hands of a fellow creature an instrument with the nature of which he had until then been entirely unacquainted, and by means of which, if properly employed, he might be greatly benefitted, but which, if not rightly managed, might prove very injurious, without first teaching him the way he should use it. And then, it should be no reason why all should be obliged to suffer, if a few would, notwithstanding example and teaching, pursue their own evil course.

We believe that time is not very far in the future when eight hours will be regarded as a sufficient length of time in which to do a day's work. Happily, there appears to be a tendency on the part of employers, especially in cities, to give a little more time for recreation to those in their service, as shown in "early-closing" movements and occasional half-holidays. And this tendency will become stronger and develop into a universal established custom as employers learn, as they gradually will, that shorter labor hours will be for the mutual benefit of themselves and those in their employment.

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## SEX IN EDUCATION.

Few subjects affecting the well being of the masses are of greater importance, from a hygienic point of view, than the proper adaptation of education to sex. Few subjects perhaps are attracting more attention, at the present time, than the co-education of the sexes. It is greatly to be feared there is a strong tendency on the part of many to make women the competitors instead of the companions of men, while losing sight of the difference in functional organization, and of the great physical laws upon which happiness, health, life, and perpetuity depend.

We will not here discuss the question, whether it is better, more in accordance with nature, for women to study and