

self of the high reputation and privileges its conscientious members have won for it in public esteem, and yet fail by disloyalty and faithlessness to honestly keep your bond with them? We say a thousand times No—It is not a little thing to lack a keen and conscientious sense of duty to your neighbour, and we commend to the quiet consideration of nurses working in co-operation, and therefore individually responsible for the good name of the whole, the words of St. Gregory "A little thing is a little thing, but faithfulness in little things is a very great thing."

Annotations.

HIGHER EDUCATION AND MARRIAGE.

- "Where are you going, my pretty maid?"
 "I'm going to lecture, sir," she said.
 "And what is the subject, my pretty maid?"
 "The Total Extinction of Man," she said.
 "Then who will you marry, my pretty maid?"
 "Advanced women don't marry, sir," she said."

What ground there was for putting the above parody of a well-known nursery rhyme into the mouth of the "advanced woman" we do not know. Perhaps the wish was father to the thought with the writer; at any rate, it is reported, of a church dignitary, not long since deceased, that when this rhyme was quoted to him, his reply was, "And a very good job too, and I hope the race will soon be extinct." This amiable wish has not found fulfilment, as is proved by the increasing number of women who avail themselves of the opportunities now open to them of higher education, but an impression still exists, both in this country and in America, that the college woman marries less often than the rest of her sex. This is without doubt erroneous, but, as facts are always of more consequence in these matters than impressions, Dr. Mary Roberts Smith has done a useful service by publishing in the journal of the American Statistical Association returns as to the marriages of 332 women, college graduates, and 389 of their sisters, cousins and friends, also married, who did not go to college. This composes, as will be seen, 721 young women of the same families, social relations and position, half of whom went to college and half of whom did not. Of the college women a little over half went to women's colleges, and a little less than half were 'coeducated' from Boston University to the University of California. This comparison

shows that the college-bred women married two years later, the non-college being married on the average at 24.3 years and the college at 26.3. This varies but little from the average of the community, which is 26.4 years in England and 25.4 in Massachusetts. As the non-college women marry earlier, they have a slightly larger number of children, but a larger share of the college mothers bore boys and births are more frequent in proportion to their years of married life. Their health averages slightly better, and, as might be expected, more of them have earned their own living. This, as Dr. Smith says, probably leads them to appreciate the more "the happiness, serenity, and protection of married life." Their answers to questions on this point are instructive and indicate, what all observation shows, that the best part of a good education is that it enables one to make more out of all the relations of life. As might be expected of the college graduates, two thirds married college men, and of the non-college women two-thirds married business men. Yet, and this is unexpected, the college women report in the heading under family incomes larger incomes than the non-college. Lastly, coeducated women are married to their classmates, and the women in women's colleges to men from men's colleges.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

TIME was when an amputated leg was uncompromisingly replaced by a wooden stump, a lost arm was indicated by an empty sleeve; but such disfigurements are now things of the past, at any rate to those possessed of means, for the art of producing artificial limbs has now been brought to so high a state of efficiency that, given the vital organs, any lost limb, or member, may be replaced so exactly by an artificial substitute that detection is well nigh impossible. Arms and legs, ears, eyes, and noses, are all supplied by those whose business it is to cater for the maimed, and, beyond the prevention of personal disfigurement, artificial limbs are now so beautifully made as to be of real use to the wearers. As to appearance, the owner of the artificial limb can wear it with little fear of detection except by the most expert, while a considerable amount of natural movement is obtained in an artificial arm or leg. This is good news for Tommy Atkins when he returns from the war minus some limb or useful member.

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