

## HEALTH.

### How to Keep the Baby Well.

The infant's stomach does not readily accommodate itself to changes in the diet, and regularity in quantity, quality, and temperature is one of the cardinal rules in feeding babies. Not until the child is nearly a year old, should it be allowed to make digestive experiments upon table food, and very little, if any, meat should be given to very young children. At this time it may be weaned, if at the breast, and given some light form of nourishment, such as broth, gruel, egg and Carnick's food. Not until it has all its teeth, or when it is two years of age, should it be allowed to come to the table or partake of diet prepared for its elders. Prior to four months of age, it has very little power for digesting starchy foods, and consequently, food of this kind is very apt to cause diarrhoea; so that the rule is, when this occurs, to abstain from all kinds of starch until the child is at least four months old. This does not apply to malted milk, which only contains milk-sugar, nor to Carnick's food, in which the carbohydrates are all changed into dextrin and soluble starch, which does not irritate, and is not readily fermentable.

In addition to feeding, the child should have water to drink between meals. The water should be boiled and kept free from contamination of all kinds. Where there is a tendency to bowel disorder, a little gum arabic, rice, or barley may be boiled with the water, which should afterwards be carefully strained. This is usually well borne, and may be given freely.

A word should be said with regard to keeping the bottles absolutely clean. After each feeding, the remnant of the milk in the bottle should be discarded, and the bottle immediately washed in hot water, with a pinch of bicarbonate of sodium, or with ashes, but not with shot, which has caused lead poisoning in infants. Several bottles should be in use at one time so that one may be always clean. The nipple should be of black or pure rubber, and not of the white or vulcanized rubber. It should fit over the top of the bottle, and all kinds of nursing bottles with tubes should be rejected. A little coarse salt will assist in cleansing the rubber when it becomes coated, and the nipples should be kept in clean water, containing a pinch of soda, in the intervals of using them.

### Tooth Powders and Tooth Washes.

Powders and washes for the teeth should be used with great care. Regarding them, especially, the well worn but pertinent caution to beware of strolling vendors applies to the deepest import. Every one has a desire for white and beautiful teeth, and the itinerant who boasts loudly of the power of his preparations to "whiten the blackest teeth to look like ivory in one minute!" catches the popular ear and sympathy on the spot. There is nothing remarkable in the fact that what he claims can be demonstrated. Any chemist or apothecary can concoct a preparation which will do all this—and more. If used but a short time it will destroy the enamel, and with it, of course, the entire set of teeth; since the phenomenal result is and can be reached only by the destruction of a small portion of the outer surface of the enamel. The result is the same whether the agent be wash or powder, since the latter simply contains the chemicals of the former in an undissolved form. All strong acids or alkalis should be avoided in the mouth, and if there is a doubt as to the composition of any preparation in this respect, let it be tested with a bit of litmus paper. This paper can be obtained at any drug store, and is in two colors—blue and red. The blue, if dampened with an acid solution, will turn red, and the rapidity and intensity of the change will indicate the acidity of the solution. The red indicates alkali by changing to blue, in the same manner.

Tooth powders, as a rule, should be soluble and slightly antacid. There is a class of insoluble powders which are of the most dangerous nature, of which powdered charcoal is a notable example. These consist of fine sharp particles, which being pressed by the brush between the teeth and gums or lodged between the teeth, may cause the most serious results, even to the destruction of the gums or the cement. The use of the brush in connection with powders, washes or other treatment of the teeth should be gentle. Bleeding of the gums is always a danger signal. It shows that the skin has been broken, inviting the absorption into the system of any poisonous or foreign matters which may be present in the mouth. If the gums are very tender a soft brush should be used, and used very gently, till they have hardened sufficiently to withstand more vigorous treatment. Even then, the liability will be to err on the side of harshness.—*Health and Home.*

### Catarrh.

There are several distinct forms of catarrh, which may be classed under two general heads, the dry or non-discharging, and the mucous or flowing catarrh, of which the latter is by far the more prevalent.

A cold in the head, strictly speaking, is a catarrh, and if suffered to run its course without interruption, may assume all the worst features of this troublesome disease, and finally become so thoroughly seated as to occasion no little difficulty in its dislodgment. It first attacks the mucous membrane of the nasal apertures, inflaming it and causing a continuous watery flow, thence extending downward to the air passages leading to the chest, causing constant irritation, and finally settles upon the lungs with a deadly grip. Its worst symptoms are attended with headache, impaired hearing, sight and memory, loss of appetite and general debility. We have known cases where the loss of smell as well as taste were attributable to this cause.

Ozema was the Greek name given to this disease, which is a torpid ulcer in the deeper portions of the nasal passages with more or less offensive discharges. Its progress should be vigorously resisted with curative remedies before it has time to fasten upon the lower and more sensitive air passages leading to the chest.

There are a great many specifics which are claimed to be efficacious in its treatment, but a capable physician should by all means be consulted before a regular course of treatment is entered upon.

### Boils.

Boils are caused by germs, but it is not fully determined just how the germs find

access. They are probably received through some slight abrasion or other injury to the skin. The pus which is discharged is full of germs. A slight injury in the vicinity of any of the glands of the body through which germs are given opportunity for entrance, is often followed by enlargement of the glands. An injury to the face, for instance, will cause the glands of the neck and jaw to swell. Sometimes from inflamed tonsils, germs find access, and are carried by the lymphatics along to some point where they obstruct the blood vessels and form a tiny clot which gives the germs a chance to feed and grow upon dead blood, and in this way develop a boil. Sometimes germs of consumption are similarly taken to the lungs. Enlarged lymphatic glands about the neck or elsewhere should receive attention, because they may lead to something else. They often take on tuberculosis degeneration, and after a while reach the lungs. It is best to have the glands removed by surgery while the enlargement is still slight. Otherwise gland below gland may be found affected, and the operation come to be quite a serious one. It is very rare that they can be cured by any remedy. A simple enlargement of the glands can sometimes be driven away by arsenic, but may develop a disorder worse than the enlarged glands.

### How to be a Good Shot.

A boy, if he amounts to anything, wants to do well at whatever he goes into. Most boys want to do more than that, they want to be first, but are not always willing to work for it. There is nothing that most boys are more anxious to do well than to handle a gun. Now, if some of our boys are anxious to be among the best shots in the country, there is no better way than to find out how some men have become good shots and to follow their advice to the letter. Mr. Zimmerman, one of the greatest modern riflemen, a man whose breast is covered with medals won in two continents, was talking with a reporter the other day and said many things that will be helpful to beginners:

"The first thing for a man to learn when he begins rifle shooting is caution. Next he must learn how to stand. This is one of the most important things connected with the art. I always stand squarely on my legs. I brace myself with my feet about twenty inches apart. I stand as if I would if I expected a man was going to run into me and try and throw me to the ground. I do not face the target, but stand so that my left side is nearest to the bull's eye. When I take aim I turn my body above the waist. That is all.

"After having got a good style in standing the beginner must next learn how to hold the rifle.

"Every man has his own way of holding the rifle when he takes aim. Some men support the barrel almost at arm's length. Others hunch their backs up and screw themselves into a double knot. I found early in my practice that I could do the best work by keeping myself close together. I keep my right arm as close to the body as possible, elevating the elbow as little as I can, and I support the barrel with my right hand, guiding the barrel with the forefinger. In some galleries the beginners are taught to support the barrel with the thumb and forefinger. This is very nice for indoor work, but when a man is in the open air and faces a stiff wind he will find that he needs more support than that. Never practice in the gallery what you do not intend to follow out of doors. That is a rule that you will do well to cut out and paste in your hat.

"After you have taken aim, pull the trigger. Don't give it a jerk. Don't think that you have a twenty pound weight to move and put all your muscle into the movement. Make a steady, continuous pressure, no harder at the beginning than at the end. After a while you will find that you can throw your rifle directly in range without a conscious effort and can shoot for hours together without getting tired. When you have reached this point shooting becomes a pleasure.

"Now as to the way to shoot. You go into a shooting gallery and you can tell at a glance who among the men who are there are experienced shots. You will see a man pick his gun up carelessly and load it and cock it and point it at some other man, to try the sight and show his own idiosyncrasy. You may put it down as a fact that that man doesn't know the first thing about shooting. An old shot is careful. He knows that it is the 'unloaded' gun that always kills some one. He never points an empty rifle even at a man. The muzzle of his gun never points at any one. He never loads until he faces the target. He never aims his gun at anything but the bull's eye.

"At the beginning don't try to do too much. You will only tire yourself out and lose your nerve. Besides that, looking at the target over the sights will injure your eyes if you try to do more work than you are able to get through with comfortably. I would not advise a man to shoot over five scores (fifty shots) two or more times a week. That is enough for the ordinary man.

"In early practice a rifle of .22 caliber is heavy enough. Later on a man can take up the .38 Ballard or Winchester. As to sights, the peep and globe is the easiest for long range, say 200 yards. With that sight the marksman has only the bull's eye and the pin head in the globe to watch.

After shooting, the rifle should be carefully cleaned, first with a wet piece of cotton flannel, then with a dry piece until it comes out as clean as when it went into the barrel. Then an oiled rag should be used both inside the barrel and around the lock. Too much oil, however, should not be used.

### The Ring in his Boot.

A good story reaches the London *Woman* from the somewhat out-of-the-way region of Petaluna. Early last week all was going merrily at a very interesting wedding in the town until the bridegroom was called upon to produce the wedding ring. In vain he felt in his trousers pocket for the missing trifle. Nothing could be found except a hole through which the ring had evidently fallen into the high boot which is affected by young men of that county. What was he to do?

"Take your boot off," said the parson. The suspense and silence were painful. The organist, at the priest's bidding, struck up a voluntary.

The young man, sitting on the altar rails, removed his boot, the ring was found—a hole in the stocking, which led the worthy divine to remark: "Young man, it is time you were married."

## ACTION OF LIGHTNING.

### How it is said to Operate on the Human Organism.

A Vienna paper states that Prof. Nothnagel, in one of his clinical lectures, exhibited to his hearers a young woman, aged 20, Josepha Schlessler, who had been recently struck by lightning in Styria, and had come to Vienna for treatment in Prof. Nothnagel's hospital. The patient suffered from a derangement of the nervous system. To his remarks on the case the lecturer added a discourse on the effects of lightning, substantially as follows: Formerly it was known merely that the burns occasioned by lightning had a zigzag figure, and that the further consequences might be paralysis or death. During the last ten years the lecturer had made comprehensive experiments upon rabbits, with the electric spark of a huge Leyden jar, and had thrown a new light upon the question. The action of lightning upon the brain, the spinal column and the peripheral nerves is shown by the loss of consciousness, the disturbance of the intellect and the extended phenomena of lameness, the latter of which have a tendency to disappear. On the other hand, there are intense nervous phenomena, which strongly resemble those produced by railway accidents and other concussions, and which dominate the patient for a long time. Disturbances of sight and speech often occur, and may remain for life or may in part disappear. In other cases there may be observed in the person struck a childish frame of mind, which may incline either to reckless merriment or to sadness and melancholy. Experience proves that lightning produces its chief effects only at the points of its entrance and exit. Thus, a flash which entered a school room injured only the first and last child on the form, those between escaping unhurt. Prof. Nothnagel pointed out that in the treatment of lameness and other constitutional perturbations due to lightning, metal therapy is most efficient, a large horse shoe magnet being applied alternately to the head, trunk and the limbs. This process led to better results than the electric treatment recently adopted. In case of a quite recent stroke, the clothing should be unfastened, the patient laid with the head high, quietness and fresh air should be secured, and, if consciousness does not return, the head should be exposed to a stream of cold water.

### The Floating Island.

BY PAYSIE.

A long time ago, when dense, wild forests stood where we now find busy cities, there lived, as a steward, in an old, dilapidated hunting castle, an old man with his wife and son, little Fridolin. The father of the Count to whom the castle belonged had been very fond of the chase, and every autumn he spent several weeks hunting deer and other wild game; but the present Count did not enjoy such sport, and left the castle entirely to the care of the steward and an old hunter.

These people lived a very quiet, lonely life, for the nearest village was many miles away and few visitors ever found their way to the castle. The old hunter was very fond of Fridolin, and often took him on long excursions through the forest, where he taught him much about the habits and haunts of the wild animals. Then, too, the hunter could tell such wonderful stories and legends and he was always ready to entertain his friend in this way. But Fridolin liked most to hear about the Floating Island.

"On bright summer days," said the hunter, "a small, beautiful island sometimes appears, and glides over our lake with the grace of a swan. And often the fishers, when out in their little boats, hear the chime of silvery bells and the sound of sweet music, which must come from the island, and yet it never approaches near enough to be distinctly seen; but it is said that on it are beautiful gardens, blooming trees and happy people, who spend their time in constant enjoyment."

The thought of this island was seldom absent from Fridolin's mind, and he spent many hours on the shore of the lake, vainly hoping to gain a view of this image of beauty. When not on the shore, Fridolin could almost always be found on the balcony of the tower, where he had a wide view of both the forest and the water. As he sat here one warm July day, allowing his gaze to wander over the lake, he saw in the distance what, at first sight, seemed to be a fisher's boat; but as the object came nearer, it glittered and shone as if made of gold and jewels. Fridolin hastily left the tower and ran to the shore, and having untied his boat was soon rowing with all speed toward the tiny craft, which rocked so gently in the waves, and was constantly coming nearer.

But no one was to be seen in the strange boat, and when but a few steps away Fridolin rose to his feet to gain a better view, he saw lying fast asleep in a boat made of mother-of-pearl and bordered with costly gems, a little girl with long, golden hair and wearing a rich dress adorned with the finest embroidery. As he gazed wonderingly and breathlessly at the little sleeper, she awoke and started up in a frightened manner. She looked at the bow of the boat as if in search of something. Then she held her hands imploringly to Fridolin as if begging his protection. But to all the eager questions of the boy the only replies he received were sighs and tears. Fridolin knew that the little stranger was in great trouble and he wanted much to help her. But he discovered that his language was new to her; for when he asked her name and how he might aid her she shook her head sadly as if to say: "I cannot understand you; but I know that you are kind and will help me."

Fridolin then led the little fairy, as he called her, to his parents who were greatly astonished, and took every care of the little stranger. The old hunter, who was present, said: "She is from the Floating Island, and has been carried by the waves to our shore."

Fridolin was delighted with his new companion, and in every way tried to banish the look of sorrow, which was seldom absent from her fair face. He showed her where the sweetest strawberries grew, gathered for her the choicest flowers, and spent many hours with her rowing about in his little boat. Although Fridolin, as everyone now called her, ceased weeping and seemed grateful for the kindness of her friends, yet she never spoke, except in a strange tongue, and seemed always to have a great grief. She was not contented when on the shore with Fridolin, or up in the castle tower overlooking the water. One day, when the two children had climbed the dark, narrow stairs and were standing on the ivy-covered balcony they heard a loud clapping sound, and saw, flying near them, a large black stork,

which seemed anxious to attract their attention. The little girl clapped her hands for joy and, stretched her arms toward the bird, which flew nearer and hovered about as if awaiting some commands. Fairy took a fine gold chain from her neck and held it to the stork, which took it in its bill, and, having watched attentively the strange signs which the little girl made, it flew away across the lake.

Fridolin looked on in wonder, and was delighted to see the change in his companion's face. There was no longer any trace of sorrow to be seen, her large blue eyes beamed with hope, and a bright smile played over her beautiful face. In the meantime a great storm arose, the wind blew furiously, and the waves rolled higher and higher, while the rain fell in torrents. "We must go down," said Fridolin, "or we shall be drenched, and then mother will scold."

But Fairy paid no heed to his entreaties, and remained standing with her gaze fixed on the water. Suddenly through the storm and rain a white cloud was seen, which proved to be a silver veil carried by the stork. The bird flew swiftly toward the tower and dropped the veil on the balcony. Hastily seizing it, the little girl ran down the stairs so quickly that Fridolin could scarcely follow, and running to the shore sprang into her little boat, and, having spread the silver gauze over the bow, she was carried by the waves out into the lake. Fridolin looked on as one bewitched, and it was not until she waved good-by that he thought of detaining her, and then he called and begged that she would return, but in vain. For a long time the boy stood on the shore and watched the little boat gliding over the waves. He could see the long, golden hair floating in the wind, and the fair, white hand waving farewell.

And now Fridolin's quiet life seemed more lonely than before, and he wept bitterly at the thought of never again seeing the beautiful fairy. Yet he still hoped that the Floating Island would approach their shore, and that Fairy would come to his home. But the months came and went, and although Fridolin spent all his leisure hours on or near the water, he gained no sight of the fairy boat, nor of the Island. Great trouble now came to the boy. His dear parents, who loved him so devotedly, sickened and died, and the charge of the castle was given to another. The old hunter too, was taken away, and Fridolin was left almost without friends. An uncle, living in a distant city, far from the beautiful lake, took the orphan to his home; but Fridolin was not happy here, for he pined for the old, free life in the forest and for his home in the castle.

After several years, the uncle took Fridolin for a visit to his old home. The delighted boy sought again the old tower, and as he looked once more over the water, he was sure that he saw the little pearl boat, and in it the little girl, whom he had called Fairy. Running to the shore, he cried:

"Fairy, Fairy, come quickly; for I have but a short time to stay. My uncle will soon come for me, and then I must go away again."

In a moment the boat had touched the sandy shore, the little girl sprang out, and in a language which Fridolin could perfectly understand, said:

"When the cruel wind carried away the silver veil, which served as a guide to my boat, and I was lost on your shore, you heeded my cry for help, and cared for me until the black stork found the veil, and I was able to return to my home and friends. I have now come to take you to my father's beautiful castle on the Floating Island, where you will be happy, and all troubles will be forgotten."

The silver veil was again spread over the bow of the boat, and the vessel glided away, carrying the orphan to a land of flowers and music.

### The Trappists at Oka, Que.

An interesting account is given by a correspondent of the *Montreal Witness* of a visit to the Trappist monks at Oka. These monks were driven out of France by the Ferry laws of 1882. Coming to Canada, they received a welcome together with a grant of a thousand acres of land from the gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice. Though they brought little with them they now have a valuable property. Upon the buildings alone they have spent fifty thousand dollars. The Trappists are great workers. They do nothing but farm and pray. They have to observe perpetual silence; that is to say they must not talk to outsiders, and to their brethren they must utter not one word beyond what is positively necessary. Their food is vegetables and soup; their beds are boards, and their night robes are the clothes they wear during the day. The regular routine of the Trappists is thus given: "The monks rise at 3 a. m. on ordinary days, at one on Sundays and minor festivals. Three minutes are allowed them to reach the chapel from the dormitory when the bell rings for matins. After more than two hours spent at their devotions they are allowed (in summer, but not in winter) to partake of a light 'smack' of bread and water, and at five o'clock the lay brothers 'put on their boots' and start out to work in the fields. The clerical brothers continue their religious exercises until near eight o'clock, when they, too, start for the fields. While at work in the fields they are not permitted to speak to each other, but are compelled to use signs in any necessary communication between each other. At half past eleven 'all hands' assemble for their mid-day meal, which consists of rather dark, poorly-raised bread, roasted potatoes, with other seasonable vegetables; but the chief dish is a large bowl of vegetable soup, garnished with crusts of bread. For dessert they have a sort of 'fricasse', strongly resembling thick oatmeal porridge, made up of a conglomeration of the remains of former repasts. At twelve o'clock they all retire to rest for an hour and a half, and after their 'snooze' they gather to the chapel again for a short spell of religious exercises. At two o'clock they put on their boots and cowl and are off to work again until 5 p. m., when they retire from the fields, consume another snack of bread and water, then resume their devotional exercises until eight, when they retire to sleep the sleep of the just." The jolly monks made familiar through the picture shops are not Trappists. The Quebec Government has offered the Order a block of land in the Lake St. John district as the site for another monastery.

A little thief, like the mouse that has but one hole, is quickly caught.

## Population of the United States.

The census just completed shows the United States to possess a population of 62,480,540, distributed among the different States as follows, the population in 1880 being given for purposes of comparison:

STATE	1880	1890
Maine	630,361	648,936
New Hampshire	375,827	348,991
Massachusetts	332,205	382,865
Rhode Island	223,407	278,085
Connecticut	343,343	276,331
New York	745,801	622,700
New Jersey	5,981,324	5,082,871
Pennsylvania	1,444,017	1,131,110
Delaware	5,48,874	4,282,891
Maryland	167,871	146,068
District of Columbia	1,040,431	934,943
Virginia	1,232,796	1,177,624
West Virginia	1,639,711	1,312,365
North Carolina	739,448	618,457
South Carolina	1,617,340	1,390,750
Georgia	1,147,161	995,577
Florida	1,831,366	1,542,180
Alabama	380,453	329,493
Ohio	3,686,719	3,198,062
Indiana	2,129,030	1,978,301
Illinois	3,818,339	3,077,871
Michigan	2,089,722	1,636,937
Wisconsin	1,688,637	1,315,497
Minnesota	1,300,017	780,773
Iowa	1,906,739	1,624,615
Missouri	2,677,080	2,168,380
North Dakota	132,415	30,409
South Dakota	327,848	88,238
Nebraska	1,056,733	452,402
Kansas	1,423,483	906,096
Kentucky	1,855,436	1,648,690
Tennessee	1,743,723	1,542,339
Arkansas	1,508,073	1,262,505
Mississippi	1,284,887	1,131,597
Louisiana	1,116,828	1,039,946
Texas	2,223,220	1,591,749
Oklahoma	1,639,711	1,312,365
Montana	131,769	39,159
Wyoming	60,589	29,789
Colorado	410,975	119,565
New Mexico	149,862	39,493
Arizona	39,691	40,446
Utah	205,498	143,963
Nevada	44,327	62,296
Idaho	84,429	32,610
Washington	354,516	171,116
Oregon	312,490	174,768
California	1,204,062	861,694
Total	62,480,540	50,155,783

The number of white persons in Indian territory and in Alaska are not included in this table, as they were made the subject of special investigation by the law. For the same reason Indians are not included. In the above table the states are grouped geographically instead of being named alphabetically.

### How to Make a Haggis.

*Good Housekeeping*: Parboil a sheep's liver and a piece of good lean beef. Grate the half of the liver and mince the beef, lard, and the remaining half of the liver. Take of good beef suet half the weight of the mixture and mince it with a dozen small, firm onions. Toast some oatmeal before the fire for hours, till it is of a light brown color and perfectly dry. Less than two teaspoonfuls will not do for this meat. Spread the mince on a board and strew the meal lightly over it, with a little seasoning of pepper, salt, and a little cayenne, well mixed. Have a haggis-bag, perfectly clean, and see that there be no thin part in it, else the labor may be lost by its bursting. Put in the meat, with so much good beef gravy or strong broth as will make a thick stew. Be careful not to fill the bag too full, but allow the meat room to swell; add the juice of a lemon or a little vinegar; press out the air and sew up the bag; prick it with a large needle, when it first swells in the pot, to prevent it from bursting; let it boil, but not violently, for three hours.

Remarks: A blind man cannot by any effort of the imagination conceive color—nor can any man alive conceive a haggis, without having it submitted to the senses. It takes possession of the palate. The eater forgets for the time being all other tastes; his tongue feels enlarged in his mouth. It is more fibrous, also more porous. There is a harmonious call among tongue, palate and insides of the cheeks. The very eyes have a gust, and the ears are somewhat dull of hearing, trying to taste. The stomach receives without effort and enjoys such delight that one scarcely knows when, how or why he has ceased to eat, and continues to eye the haggis-bag with graceful affection, commands the waiter to behave kindly to it, and when removed, follows it out of the room with silent benediction.

### A Mongolian Bride.

A writer in the *North China Herald* describes the dress worn by a Chinese lady at her wedding, of which he was a witness, as follows: "At length we were admitted to inspect the bride, whose four-hour toilet was just completed, and a marvelous spectacle truly was the figure seated motionless in the center of the room. Gorgeously elaborate was her array from head to foot, the former crowned with a helmet-like erection of a material resembling turquoise enamel, wrought into the finest filigree work, from which projected glittering artificial beetles and butterflies and other quaint, rich ornaments, the whole surmounted by three, large, round tufts of crimson silk arranged turaxwise. From the brim of this headgear fell all around strings of pearl and ruby beads about half a yard in length. Just visible through these at the back were broad loops of jet black hair, stiff and solid as polished ebony, decorated with pink artificial roses. Her principal vestment was a long tunic, whose foundation fabric of crimson satin was scarcely discernible, and its embroidery of gold. A corner turned back, lined with emerald satin, revealed an underskirt panned in brilliant red satin and blue silk, this also profusely trimmed with gold embroidery. A belt of scarlet satin, studded with tablets of white coral, crossed the waist behind. From the front edge of her headdress a red silk veil fell almost to the ground, adding much to her prehuman aspect."

### Wedding Rings for Men!

The London Graphic prophesies that the fashion of wedding rings for the husband will rapidly become popular. It is an innocent fashion enough and might sometimes prevent awkward mistakes. Dutiful husbands, unaccompanied by their wives, would not inadvertently have the air of being gay bachelors, thus leading the other sex to waste valuable time. Of course, when a man wishes to pass himself off as unmarried—designing inpropriety—a mere finger ring would be no obstacle. It would have to be a nose ring; and this fashion is unlikely ever to become the vogue. However, if married men wish to wear wedding rings there is nothing to prevent them. Some husbands seem to like their domestic status to be known as widely as possible; people have even been known to talk about their children to strangers.