

# THE NUT-SHELL

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"MULIUM IN PARVO."

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## THE NUT-SHELL

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This miniature journal is printed from the smallest type ever manufactured, being cast and imported from Europe especially for this publication. It is a marvel of mechanical skill, and a fair index of the rapid advancement of the typographical art. This, and future numbers, should be carefully preserved as they will prove not only a curiosity, but will furnish for reference a large amount of valuable information not to be obtained elsewhere.

### "NUT-SHELL" GOSSIP.

I HAVE heard so much about myself during the past few weeks while being carried around in everybody's pocket, that in presenting myself once more before a critical public I am constrained to talk a little about myself, although nature modestly forbids me saying some things which I have heard. When I made the statement last month that I was the smallest production from movable type ever issued from the press in this or any other country I was laughed at by not a few of the "smart ones," and told that I was old enough to grow a beard. The principal argument against my claim to originality seemed to be that the Toronto Mail and some other metropolitan papers had been produced from type just as small. I was amused on hearing such remarks at the publicity of the public, and although my voice was too weak to enter any protest at the time I take this opportunity of removing the cob-webs from the eyes of my critics, and trust that it will save me the annoyance of being grossly maligned hereafter. Several prominent journalists throughout Canada and the United States have issued for similar productions of their respective journals, not from type, however, but through the process of photography, the original paper having been reduced to miniature by this process and transferred to stone by the lithographer for printing. Therefore not a single line of type has been used in any of these publications. I cannot permit myself to be classed in the same category, and hope this will be an end to the matter.

I have already gained the reputation for having a very pretty face, and physiognomists say they can read it like an open book. The girls—my special favorites—say they've sweet things about me, and always carry me near the upper left-hand corner of their left side. They handle me very carefully, and always show me to their best advantage, that is, of course, when the girl is not turned too low.

I have felt considerably amused on many occasions when that class of society who are so anxious to be read used to "make the attempt to read me. They would don their eye-glasses, look astrance at me, hold me close, then at arm's length, and I have apparently struck the proper focus, and affirm in the gravest possible way they could not see any word as "plain" as could be "while at the same time I know they couldn't tell

whether I was the production of the industrious hives during the warm days of August or the handiwork of the Printer's devil.

This month I present you with an entirely new programme and will endeavor to keep you interested in me. I want to make many friends as possible, and should you not happen to meet me on the street, you know where I am to be found. Call around and see me and do your shopping at the same time. As usual.

### THE NUT-SHELL.

#### SOMETHING ABOUT LONDON.

Every four minutes marks a birth in the city, two hours after you read this thirty babies have been born and twenty deaths will have taken place. Think of it! The evening paper that records the births and deaths of the preceding four-and-twenty hours must give 500 separate items. Verily, its life and sorrows are a multitude.

London has 7,000 miles of streets, and if you walked them at the rate of twenty miles a day you would have to walk almost a year, and more than a year by nearly fifty days if you should rest on Sundays. And if you were a thirty sort of a traveller and couldn't pass a public house don't be alarmed; the 7,000 miles have five-and-seventy thousand public-houses, so you need not think of it.

In a year London folks swallow down 500,000 oxen, 2,000,000 sheep, 300,000 calves, 300,000 swine, 8,000,000 head of fowls, 500,000,000 pounds of fish, 500,000,000 oysters, 200,000,000 lobsters—is that enough to figure on? If not, there are some 100,000,000 of canned provisions, no end of fruit and vegetables, and 50,000,000 bushels of flour. If that they wash all the food down you might get glad to know. It takes 200,000,000 quarts of beer. But more than this, they drink 10,000,000 quarts of wine, 100,000,000 quarts of wine; the wine, the rum, the beer, 390,000,000 quarts.

#### WHAT A LEMON WILL DO.

Lemonade made from the juice of the lemon is one of the best and safest drinks for any person, whether in health or not. It is suitable for all stomachic diseases, such as indigestion, cases of jaundice, gravel, liver complaint, inflammation of the bowels and fever. It is a specific against worms and skin eruptions. The juice crushed may be used with sugar and water and taken as a drink. Lemon juice is the best and most efficacious remedy known. It not only cures the disease, but prevents it. Sailors make daily use of it for this purpose. We advise every one to rub their gums with lemon juice to keep them in a healthy condition. The hands and nails are also kept clean, white, soft and supple by the daily use of lemon juice. It also prevents chilblains. Lemon is used in intermittent fevers, mixed with strong hot black coffee, without sugar. Neuralgia, it is said, may be cured by rubbing the part affected with a wet emulsion. It is valuable also to cure warts. It will remove dandruff by rubbing the roots of the hair with it. It will alleviate severely itching eczema, colds, and head discharges. If taken hot on going to bed at night, it will induce a refreshing sleep. We employ it internally, the better we shall find ourselves. A doctor in Rome is trying it experimentally in malarial fevers with great success, and thinks it will supersede quinine.

#### DEPORTMENT IN SOCIAL INTER-COURSE.

BOTH our comfort and our success in life depend largely on our personal deportment towards those with whom we come in contact. And, in social matters, even the smallest points are worthy of the closest attention on the part of the most gifted. It has been truly said that "trifles make up the sum of human life." If the fate of empires sometimes hinges on the slightest circumstance, much more the welfare of a single human being. Learning and intellect are of priceless worth. But even the scholar and the genius cannot afford to ignore the minor courtesies of social intercourse. And, while true politeness is the native elegance of warm and generous heart, and the basis of all genuine culture, there are many social customs and usages which are purely conventional, and can only be acquired from books, and from actual intercourse with people of intelligence, refinement and thorough cultivation. Our space here will not permit an exhaustive discussion of social etiquette. We hope to present, in a very concise and convenient form, the most essential rules of good behavior, as recognized by the best authorities, and in the highest degree, merely because we have given under distinct headings, for convenient reference on all occasions.

**Etiquette of Introductions.**  
Before introducing strangers, it is well to ascertain whether the acquaintance is mutually desired, or not. In ordinary cases, a gentleman should not be presented to a lady until the latter has given distinct permission. Ill-judged introductions are embarrassing. Where there is difference of rank, or position the person in lower status should be introduced to him who holds the higher place. A lady should never be introduced to a gentleman. Courtesy gives the precedence to ladies in all cases. The younger person should be introduced to the elder.

No parade of words is necessary on an introduction. It is enough to say, "Mr. Thompson, permit me to introduce Mr. Brown." Then, turning to the other friend, say, "Mr. Brown, Mr. Thompson." The two gentlemen will then shake hands and exchange some courteous remark, or merely bow.

The same form will be observed in presenting a gentleman to a lady, but you bow to the lady which will be more pronounced and deferential. It will be sufficient for the lady to bow.

When the person introduced is famous for some achievement or discovery, it is proper to couple his claims to special recognition with the name which it commands.

Introductions do not oblige the persons introduced to continue the acquaintance. When you are introduced to a lady at the house of a friend, it will be at her option subsequently to recognize you or not, as she may prefer.

The deprecating usages of the United States entitle you to call on the President, or on the Governor of your own State, at any public reception, merely handing your card to the master of ceremonies. But a private interview with either should be sought through some Senator or representative of your acquaintance, who will arrange the matter for you.

More ceremony is required at all foreign courts. Should you be Windsor Castle when Queen Victoria is there, and desire an interview, it would be necessary to see the Canadian Minister and obtain his card of introduction to the gentleman. Then, when these are submitted to Her Majesty, a special time will be designated for your presenta-

tion. And this is done with much form and ceremony.

**Etiquette of Salutations.**  
All countries have distinctive forms of salutation. In some parts of the world, noses are gravely rubbed together. In this country the prevalent salutations are bowing, raising the hat, shaking hands, shaking the hands, words appropriate to the occasion, and kissing. The last, however, is scarcely reserved for near and dear friends.

Gentlemen introduced to each other will extend and grasp right hands for a moment. To present a passive hand, or one or two fingers, is an insolent assumption of superiority. Continuing to hold and shake the hand, as though a lease of it had been taken, is rather embarrassing.

A gentleman, introduced to a young lady should not extend his hand unless the lady takes the initiative.

Do not grasp hands as though to show your muscular power. A brief, firm grasp will suffice.

Should a lady bow to a gentleman on the street, she should raise his hat, bow slightly and pass on.

Ladies should not ordinarily stop in the street to speak to gentlemen friends. But when a lady thinks it necessary to do so, the gentleman acceded must pause.

Ladies, introduced to gentlemen, are expected to extend the right hand to every guest they receive.

When shaking hands with a lady, a gentleman is not permitted to press her hand.

You may not remember a person who bows to you on the street, or he may have blundered in thinking he knew you. But politeness requires you to return his salute.

In meeting friends in public places, salute them with quiet courtesy, and not in a loud, boisterous tone.

#### Etiquette of Dress.

The golden rule in dress is to avoid the extreme, while you conform to the whole, to the prevailing fashions. Do not affect fashions that are radically unbecoming to you, and avoid all eccentricities of dress. Do not choose garments that would render you conspicuous. Let it be your aim to dress in accordance with your means and your social position. Ladies who are not rich, but whose tastes are cultivated, can always procure dresses, at a moderate expense, by proper care in the choice and arrangement of material. The style and fit of a garment is more important than the cost of the fabric.

Home dresses, and those for the church or society, should be quiet and modest, while those for the opera, for dinner parties, or other public occasions, may be richer and more elaborate. It is only with these costly dresses that expensiveness should be worn. The ostentatious exhibition of jewelry is in wretched taste.

Neat and tasteful coverings for the head, feet and hands are specially important, and indicate a cultivated taste. When going from home, immaculate linen is indispensable.

A gentleman may wear a threadbare coat, but his linen must not be soiled nor his garments untidy.

#### Etiquette of Calls.

What are termed morning calls are made between noon and 5 p.m. Evening calls are made between 7 and 9 p.m. Informal calls are prolonged until 10 p.m. With intimate friends the visit may be extended beyond that hour, but care should be taken not to make intrusion to your entertainers.

In calling on any person in a hotel or boarding-house, it is customary to