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THE NUT-SHELL

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This miniature journal is printed from the smallest type ever manufactured, being cut and imported from Europe especially for this publication. It is a marvel of mechanical skill, and a fair-inder 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 you 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 natural modesty 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 was that I was not as tall as 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 gullibility 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 *fac simile* productions of their respective journals, not from type, however, but through the process of photographing the original paper having been reduced to miniature by this process and transferred to stone by the photographer. This has been used as a single line of printing. Therefore in *simi* or 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 the very sweetest 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 case is not turned to low.

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

whether I was the production of the industrious house-fly 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 as 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. Adieu.

THE NUT-SHELL.

SOMETHING ABOUT LONDON.

Every four minutes marks a birth in this thrifty Britain where there and twelve deaths will have taken place. Think of it! The evening paper that records the birth and death of the preceding four-and-twenty hours name 700 separate items. Verily, its joys and sorrows are a multitude. London has 600 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 thirsty sort of a traveller and couldn't pass a public house don't be alarmed; the 7,000 miles are five-and-seventy miles of public-houses, so you need not think of thirst.

In a year London falls swallow down 500,000 oxen, 2,000,000 sheep, 200,000 calves, 300,000 swine, 8,000,000 head of fowls, 500,000,000 pounds of fish, 50,000,000 oysters, 200,000,000 lobsters—it is that enough to figure on! If not, there are some million tons of canned provisions, no end of fruit and vegetables and 50,000,000 bushels of wheat. But how they wash all the food down you might feel glad to know. But more 200,000,000 quarts of beer. But more 200,000,000 quarts of rum, 10,000,000 quarts of wine, and 50,000,000 quarts of wine; the wine, the rum, the beer, 280,000,000 quarts.

WHAT A LEMON WILL DO.

Lemnade 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 stomach diseases, except cholera, in cases of jaundice, fever, liver complaint, inflammation of the bowels and also kept clean. It is a specific against worms and skin complaints. The lemon crushed may be used with sugar and juice is the best antibiotic 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 keep this in a healthy condition. The hands and nails are also kept clean. It is a specific against the daily use of soap instead of soap. It also prevents chilblains. Lemon is used in intermittent fevers, without sugar. Neuralgia, it is said, may be cured by rubbing the part affected with a cut lemon. It is valuable also to rub the face with it. It will remove dandruff by rubbing the roots of the hair with it. It will also relieve any finally cure, coughs and colds, and heal disordered lungs if taken hot on going to bed at night. Its uses are manifold, and the more you know of it, the more you will value it. It is especially the better for the sick and the aged. 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 "civilization makes up the sum of human life." If the fate of empires sometimes hinge on the slightest circumstances, much more the welfare of a single human being cannot afford to ignore the same. And, while true politeness is the genuine expression of a warm and generous heart, and the basis of all the minor courtesies of social intercourse, there are many social customs and usages which are purely gained 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. But 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 circles. These will be 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. In exceptional cases, a gentleman should not be introduced to a lady until she has given the precedence to ladies in all cases. The younger person should be introduced to the elder.

No parade of words is necessary to 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 your bow to the lady should be more pronounced and deferential. It will be sufficient for the lady to bow. When the person introduced is famous for some achievement or distinction, it is proper to couple his claim quite to special recognition with the name which he bears.

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 her option subsequently to recognize you or not, as she may prefer. The democratic usages of the United States entitle you to do so 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 special 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 visit Windsor Castle when Queen Victoria is there, and desire and interview, it would be necessary to see the Canadian Minister and obtain credentials of that gentleman. The same rules 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, graceful motions of the hands, shaking 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 case 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.

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

Ladies, in their own houses, 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 extremes, while you conform, on 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 appear well dressed, at a moderate expense, by the choice and arrangement of materials. 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 promenade, should be elegant and neat, while those for the opera, for dinner parties, or other public occasions, may be richer and more elaborate. Generally with these more costly dresses that expensive ornamentation 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 to home, immaculate linen is indispensable. A gentleman may wear a threadbare coat, but his linen must not be soiled nor his garments soiled.

Etiquette of Calls. What are termed morning calls are made between seven and nine p.m. Informal calls may be prolonged until ten p.m. With intimate friends the visit may be extended to eleven o'clock, but care should be taken not to make it tiresome to your entertainers. In calling on any person in a hotel or boarding-house, it is customary to