

The Weekly

"MULTUM 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 cut 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.

TRIALS WHICH ADAM ESCAPED.

No doubt it was a severe affliction to old Grandfather Adam to be turned out of Paradise, though there are two sides to every question, and perhaps he was not wholly wretched over it. We are not going to argue that point at present.

What we want to get at is the fact that, though Adam lived so long ago, when the world was young, he escaped a great many troubles and trials which beset the modern man.

He had never to wrestle with a set of false teeth which did not fit, and I would not fit, and which felt, in spite of the smiling dentist's assurance "that they looked perfectly natural, air," more and more like a bureau in his mouth every day.

He did not have any pretty girl neighbor, younger and more blooming than Mrs. Eve, who made him wish, whenever he looked at her, that he had waited a little longer before settling for life.

Nobody asked him to subscribe for a cyclopaedia.

Nobody asked him to give a hundred dollars to a minister.

No friend wanted his name on a little bill, just for thirty days, as a mere form, you know.

Nobody wanted to insure his life or sell him a sewing machine, or a new kind of soap, or a patent churn, or a liver pad, or a new fangled apple parer, or a prize package of stationery.

Nobody wanted to cure all diseases on his house. Chrono peddlers had not then begun their travels. Organ grinders did not pursue him with their shrill shriek out. Bills for French pills and "sundries" never clouded his brow.

He had never hankered after a jolly in a crowded horse car, never blown up in a bicycle. He never had to fight potato bugs. We may safely conclude that he did not take pills, or hitters, or restoratives warranted to cure all diseases under the sun in one month, or money refunded.

He was never smashed to a jelly in a crowded horse car, never blown up in a steamboat where the life preservers were put away so safely that nobody could find them. He was never pruned of most of his arms and legs, and scalded to death besides, in a railway collision, where nobody was to blame, and the company was not censured. As he was born grown up we may conclude he never had to contend with teething, or nursing bottles soured, or

the mumps, or the measles, or the whooping cough, or the rash, and, as he had no mother, of course he was never properly spanked, which may account for the mistakes he made in his career.

His heart was never torn by the pangs of jealousy. He never had to stand by and keep cool, while Miss Eve walked off with the "other fellow," for the simple reason that the other fellow was not there to walk off with. Adam had not been born just then.

He was in all probability, never wore a stiff stand up collar, or a pair of pants in which he dared not sit down. He never ate oleomargarine, under the fond delusion that it was butter.

He never attended any lectures on health, to learn that all food was poison, and that nothing was wholesome for man to eat. He did not know what the modern man knows, that to be healthy we must starve, freeze and catch all things called happiness, and take cold-water baths and gymnastics and landlubber tea daily.

He never got divorced. He never committed a murder when he was innocent. He never robbed a bank. He never ran away with another man's wife. He was a brave old fellow, and took great care of his farm, and he lived to be 93 years old, and died without knowing the multitude of troubles he had escaped by having been in existence at such an early stage of the world's history.

CURIOUS MARRIAGES.

Of the many interesting matters that come under the notice of the Registrar General, there is nothing more surprising than the frequency with which youth and age try the paths of matrimony together. The union of May and December is not nearly so rare as many persons suppose, and it is not always the young lassie "that takes the 'aid man.'" Of 3086 brides over 50 years of age who were married last year one secured a youth of 23, three were accompanied by men of 21, and fourteen others kept their choice of striplings below 25. In one of the last named cases, the good lady was forty years older than her partner. Turning to the veterans among the husbands, there is even greater disparity. There were no fewer than 283 aged men, over 70 years of age, and of these one took a girl of 17, another one of 19, and four others kept under 21. Between 60 and 70 years of age 281 men married, three of them took girls under 18, and twenty-seven others were content with partners who had not reached their majority.

As a hundred years is not more than ranged between 50 and 60 were also brought to the hymeneal altar, and here again a score of wives were in their teens. A hundred years were not more than 21, and 218 were under 25. Amongst other strange matches was one between a couple of octogenarians, while three ladies of "85 and upwards" took husbands whose ages were 75, 65 and 55 respectively.

Taking the gentlemen of 25 and upwards we find that one of every three was married by a girl of 45. But even greater contrasts are to be seen in the venerable Adonis of 70 who got a mate of 18, and a hundred-year-old buck who secured a blushing damsel of 19. At the other end of the scale we have a marriage between a girl of 15 and a boy of 18, another where the contracting parties were 16 each, and a third in which men of 21 added themselves with wives of 14. Two husbands of 25 took partners whose ages were under 15, while of no fewer than 70 husbands 40 found wives of from 15 to 23 years of age.

AFTER A BIG THING.

About six weeks ago a man who claimed to be in hard luck entered a Detroit store and asked for money. The proprietor gave him a dime and a blowing up at the same time, and asked him why he did not brace up and try to do something.

"Say! I'll do it!" was the reply.

"I'm already working at a big thing. It is a coal stove and refrigerator combined—one side to cool your provisions in summer and the other to heat your boiler in winter."

He was encouraged to go on, and in about two weeks he returned to inquire:

"Do you think it will make any difference which side is the stove and which the refrigerator?"

He was told that it would not, and he went away to be gone another fortnight, and then to return and ask:

"Wouldn't it be a good thing to arrange to save the heat of the stove to run a washing-machine?"

He was warmly complimented on the idea, and was not seen again until yesterday, when he returned with enthusiastic step to ask for a private interview and to say:

"Get another idea! I'm going to make the cold air which passes off the ice and escapes by the elevator run at least six fly-fans in the dining-room."

When I want just now is a capital of 1,000,000 dollars to enable me to experiment, and I shall write to parties in New York to-day. Meanwhile you advance me twenty-seven cents and take a first mortgage bearing 12 per cent interest in gold?

GENS OF THOUGHT.

Faults are always thick where love is thin.

Deeds are fruit; words are but mere leaves.

Be slow to promise and quick to perform.

The longest life is but so many moments.

One good mother is worth a dozen school-masters.

Be not afraid to die, for you will travel a well-beaten track.

He is comparatively idle who might be better employed.

Never be security for more than you are quite willing to lose.

God gives every bird its food, but does not throw it into the sea.

Love your head and lose the battle, lose your heart and you have lost all.

You can lay it down as a sacred maxim that every man is wretched in proportion to his riches.

The shafts of sarcasm are only effective when barbed with the truth, tempered with justice, and feathered with wit.

Money will make us work but money will not make us give our hearts to the work—nothing but love for our work or real good principle can make us do that.

Casual makes all the trouble, griefs and pains incident to life; whether accidental adversities or natural afflictions, easy and supportable, by rightly valuing the importance and moderating the influence of them.

We are to remember that it is not so much by the words they speak, or by so-called and apparently important actions, as by silent, unobtrusive influence, that friends help every moment to mar or make our characters.

A bad daughter seldom makes a good wife. If a girl is ill-tempered at home, snarls at her parents, snaps at her brothers and sisters, and shirks her ordinary duties, the chances are ten to one

that when she gets a home of her own she will make it wretched.

A smooth sea never made a skillful mariner, neither does uninterrupted prosperity and success qualify anyone for usefulness and happiness. The storms of adversity, like the storms of the ocean, arouse the faculties and excite the invention, prudence, skill and fortitude of the voyager.

He who does the best he can allways improve. His best of yesterday is outside to-day, and his best of to-day will be outside to-morrow. It is in steady progress, no matter from what point it starts, that forms the chief element of all greatness and goodness.

The exercise of every faculty is necessary to its development, and therefore to its life. Inaction, fully carried out, means stagnation and death. On the other hand, over-exercise of any part tends to exhaustion, and, if the period of rest necessary to restore its vigor be denied, it will wear itself out. Health and happiness require that these laws be recognized and obeyed.

Perhaps there is no more important art in all life than to receive the varying events of weal and woe in such a way that they may each develop something worthy in our characters. There is a latent power of good in them all, but too often it is never brought into action. Seneca says: "The good things that belong to prosperity are to be wished, but the good things that belong to adversity are to be admired."

No matter the rank of life, any woman, be she princess or peasant, who undertakes the care of a family becomes at once responsible for the welfare of that family, whether she actually toils for them with her own hands, as does the laborer's wife or simply oversees and superintends the work of others, as does the lady rich in all the goods of this world. Her responsibility is there, and not one can escape it without risking not only her own happiness and welfare, but those of all connected with her.

HEIGHTS AND DISTANCES.

There are doubtless a large number of intelligent persons in every community, who, though not particularly interested or well versed in the intricacies of mathematics, have often felt the importance of knowing some convenient and simple method for determining the height, of a tree, or the width of a stream, and to this end they would be very useful and desirable. It is related of Dr. Livingston, the famous explorer that when travelling in the wilds of Africa, he first met one of the magnificent Victoria Falls he found himself without instruments: but the most provoking trial, to him was that he had forgotten the simple mathematical rules of his school-boy days, and in great sorrow of heart he was obliged, to give away from this beautiful river without being able to calculate or even "guess" its dimensions. The erogenous estimates which he made of the height of trees, and the length of the objects, rendered desirable an easy and convenient method for measuring them; and many persons with a like desire, have since that time doubtless found themselves in the unpleasant predicament of Dr. Livingston, and regretted their inability to determine the height of trees, and the interesting object, or the distance across a river.

The height of a tree may be estimated sufficiently exact, for ordinary purposes by the following method: Being in the vicinity of a tree, the height of which you may wish to know, and your hand you carry a walking-stick or

a jointed fishing rod, and supposing the cane, or a length of the rod, is just three feet, set it in the ground vertical, and if the sun shines, it will cast a shadow; now with a pocket-rule, you measure the length of the shadow, and find it, say two feet. Here then we have a right angle of two feet and three feet. Now measure from the base of the tree to the end of its shadow, and we will suppose it to be twenty feet. The problem, therefore, is simply this: If a cane three feet high casts a shadow of five feet, how high must a tree be to cast a shadow of twenty feet? Or, in other words, if two feet three times, how high will twenty give? By the simple "rule of three" we find the answer to be thirty feet: Thus, by similar triangles, we have 23:20 :: X - 30 feet - the tree's height.

There is another method which has the advantage of being still more simple and convenient, by which the height of a tree may easily be determined by its shadow. Any person may easily measure the exact height of a tree when the sun shines, or during bright moonlight, by making two lines on the ground, three feet apart, and then placing in the ground, on the line nearest the sun, a stick that shall stand exactly three feet out of the soil. When the end of the shadow of the stick exactly touches the farthest line, then also the shadow of the tree will be exactly in length the same measurement as the height. Of course, in such a case, the sun will be at a certain angle of 45°, or just midway below the zenith and the horizon.

But the reader may now ask: Suppose the sun doesn't rise what then? Why, then set up the cane as before, say eighteen feet from the base of the tree. Now place your head on the ground, with the cane between you and the tree, moving nearer to or farther from it until you can just see the top of the tree over the top of the cane, then place a pebble or mark on the ground at the point where you obtain this view. The cane being three feet high, the distance from the pebble to it will be two feet, and from the pebble to the base of the tree, twenty feet, hence by the same rule, we find the height of the tree to be twenty feet, as explained above.

The following method, with a little practice, will enable any person to measure the heights of trees or other objects with approximate accuracy when the sun is not shining, and the method here given represents the simplest and quickest way to measure heights, though the results are not absolutely correct.

First make a mark on the tree or other object, say six feet from the ground, or place a pole six feet upright against it. Then walk away to such a distance that the breadth of the hand held out at full arm's length, will just cover the six feet. Mark with the eye a point on the tree at the upper end of the six feet, and move the hand upwards and another breadth, and thus proceed until the whole height is measured. It may sometimes be convenient for an assistant to stand at the foot of the tree, and if with his hat on he will be six feet high, he may serve as a measure to begin with instead of the rod. It is well to stand at some distance from the tree in making these measurements or otherwise the upper measured portions will be larger than the lower on account of the "longer legs" of the imaginary triangle. If the distance is too great for the breadth of the hand, one or two fingers only may be used, or a short pocket rule. Or if the pocket rule is used, its separate subdivisions into inches may be made to indicate the portions measured, and the whole completed at one measurement.

The heights of perpendicular banks of lakes or other precipices, or the descent of a waterfall, have been ingeniously measured by means of some such means of measurement as those described above. If the water of a lake freezes in winter, the ice forms an excellent line for the measurement of any of its shores or banks, and the tops of trees which grow upon them.

COIN SUBSTITUTES.

Norway even now uses corn for coin. The skins of animals were the earliest forms of money. In India, and in China pieces of silk,

Sheep and oxen among the old Romans took the place of money. Oxen form the circulating medium among the Zulus and Kafirs.

Tin today forms the standard of value at the great fair at Nishni Novgorod.

In the retired districts of New Guinea female slaves form the standard of value.

Among some of the native Australians greenstone (jade) and red ochre form the currency.

Chocolate is still used in the interior of South America for currency, as are coconuts and eggs.

Iron spikes, six being a drachm or handful, are still employed in certain parts of Central Africa.

tobacco and tobacco receipts were legal tender: corn and beans and codfish were also employed.

The small, hard shell, known as the cowrie, is still used in India, the Indian Islands, and Africa, in the place of subsidiary coin.

According to Prescott, the money of the Aztecs and the nations in kin, consisted of quills filled with gold dust, and bags of chocolate grains.

Before the introduction of coined money into Greece, akers of spiked iron and copper were a currency, six being a drachm or handful.

The Carthaginians had better money. Barbarossa, during his fight with Milan in 1581, issued leather tokens, and so did John the Good of France in

Montesquieu as being found in certain parts of Africa. It is an ideal money, called "marconite," but is purely a sign of value without a unit.

APHORISMS.

He surely is most in want of another's patience who has none of his own.

To endeavor to work upon the vulgar with fine sense is like attempting to

Prejudice and self-sufficiency naturally proceed from inexperience of the world, and ignorance of mankind.

One of the greatest of all mental pleasures is to have our thoughts often divined, even entered into with sympathy.—Lamb.

Never be discouraged by trifles. If a spider breaks his thread twenty times he will mend it as many. Perseverance sits patience will accomplish wonders.—Blair.

Our desires always increase with our possessions. The knowledge that something remains yet unenjoyed impairs our enjoyment of the good before us.—Johnson.

QUEER TRADES IN PARIS.

There are many queer trades in Paris. One of the oddest is that of trading in turkeys' legs." This art is known only to the poultry dealing fraternity and is a highly useful member of the community.

By artistic skill he enables the trader to palm off a bird of patriarchal age, with a certain vague romance as to the date of its descent, upon the misguided housewife.

Even upon an experienced buyer, who has learned to judge a turkey after the manner of cookery-book writers, Turkeys when freshly killed have shiny black legs and claws, but as the day of their death becomes more or less a matter of ancient history their legs and extremities assume a slaty, dingy gray color.

Old turkeys too, have long claws and horny looking beaks, which the ingenious artist cleans and varnishes. The artist goes round to his customers three or four times a week, paints the feet of the birds with his solution (which was sold as a trade secret to the present owner for £40) carefully pares the nails and beak, and then you have a turkey that will fetch half as much again.

It is only during the desperate struggle with the ancient beast that ensues at dinner time that you realize how fraudulent are its pretensions to juvenility.

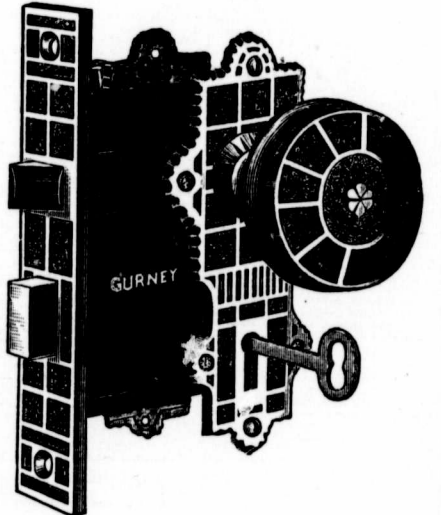
"Cat killers" are not numerous, but the few who monopolize the trade make a great deal of money out of it. They walk through Paris about midnight with a sack and a couple of terriers, and when they catch sight of a stray puss off go the dogs, who seldom return to their master without their prize. Their skins are sold to furriers and their flesh to the keepers of eating houses in the suburbs, where "rabbit stew" is a favorite dish. But for stewed rabbit one likes to be satisfied that a bunny has been sacrificed, so the workmen who delight in this dainty require to see a rabbit's head as a proof of the bona fides of the dish. This would puzzle an ordinary individual, but the "cat killer" is a genius and a Frenchman, and is not so easily disposed of.

He also deals in rabbit skins, and has an arrangement with the cooks in the neighborhood to let him have the heads at the same time as the skins of the rabbit, for his penny or two. By this ingenious method he is enabled to send out to his customers two or three cat's bodies minus the tails, and each rabbit's head, and one more dainty dish is added to the Parisian menu—red pig or ten shillings to the well filled purse of the exterminator of the feline race.

The French capital harbors the largest number of cats of any city in the world in proportion to its size. Whole colonies of them are to be found in the vicinity of the markets, and their feet on broken vitrines and make incessant war on the rats.

At the Hotel Continental their numbers have increased so rapidly of late that a portion of them had to be destroyed, as they roamed about in bands like wild beasts, and were beginning to be dangerous. Dupres, the well known tenor singer, has earned the title of Le pere des chats, for he daily feeds hundreds of these animals at his own expense.

RIM AND MORTISE. LOCKS, LATCHES, Escutcheons, Door Knobs, &c. PAD LOCKS.



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The archaic Greek money was in the form of thick, round lumps of metal, stamped with the given value.

According to Adam Smith it was not so very long ago that nails were used as a subsidiary coin in Scotland.

Whales' teeth are used by the Fijians, red feathers by some of the South Sea islanders, and salt in Abyssinia.

Old Chinese gold coins were in the form of cubes, while the bronze was shaped like knives and mining tools.

The Icelandic and Irish laws yet have traces of the use of cattle for money. Many Teutonic fines were paid in cattle.

In the early colonial times of 1692,

1300. In the British West Indies pins, a slice of bread or a pinch of snuff have all a purchasing power, while on the African coast axes are the accepted currency.

In 1662 during the early colonial times of America, market bulls passed for change at a farthing apiece, and were a legal tender for sums under a shilling.

Wampum was the commonest currency of all. It was the shell bead money of the Indians, and was soon accepted by the colonists as a convenient token.

The strangest coin of all, though, was the ideal money spoken of by the

THE NUT-SHELL, MAY, 1890.

The perfect, the police likewise entertain a large colony of cats which are placed under the care of an old woman of 70, who supplies them with daily rations of meat and milk.

"Ant farmers," though only numbering half a dozen or so in Paris, are not to be overlooked in our study of oddities. One, for instance, reposes in the name of *Mille Blanche*. She is not prepossessing in appearance. Her skin looks like dried pippins, and is tanned like crocodile hide. She has leather gaitlets and trousers, and a regular coat of armor, but notwithstanding this she is known and bitten by her ungrateful stock to such an extent that she is perfectly hideous. She sleeps in the middle of the sack of ants, and her epidermis has become so insensible to the bites of those insects that she slumbers soundly and sweetly while hundreds of them are endeavoring to extract a meal from her thick skin.

She was some time ago compelled to remove her quarters to a spot just outside Paris, because the neighbors not unreasonably object to the strange members of her farm skanking on their own accounts in the pantries of the adjoining houses. *Mille Blanche* supplies breeders and keepers of pheasants, the zoological gardens, aquariums and large bird dealers with ants' eggs. It is interesting to record that *Mille Blanche* is by this time possessed of a handsome fortune.

Horseflesh is still eaten by the Parisians, much as such a stimulus may horrify my readers across the sea. At least a thousand horses are killed here every year to supply this meat to the capital. About 100,000 sheep sell nothing but horse, mule and donkey's flesh. Many of them have over their doors bucheerie hippique, and do a trading trade among the working population, who have no foolish scruples about eating portions of what is certainly the cleanest of animals. It is no secret that the major part of the "best steaks" at the restaurants as well as nine tenths of the sausages come from defunct pigs. The thick fattened sausages from the north of France, are made from horse flesh, and the Lyons sausages from the meat of the docile donkey.

SOME SIMPLE SAYS.

Susanna Snooks sings sad, sweet songs, she sees soft, summer skies ;
Strange sunset shades oft silently—
"Some what sad" she sighs,
Noddingly she strays, sweet songsters shyly sing,
She sees slim sparrows' slanting shades surround some sparkling spade,
Still southward silently she strays,
She spies shy Simon Slade.
"Stop, Simon!" says Susanna Snooks,
"Still sits sweet sunset's shade,
Shy Simon six wing satisfying squeeze shyly stole,
Susanna snickered, Simon stayed, Sick silyly sporey soul,
Susanna's spy saw some sly, suspicious stranger stray,
Saw Susan say: "Stop Simon Slade"
Saw simple Simon stay,
Stern sits straight some solid stick—
"serenely, shyly silent"
Susanna saw "She shrilly shrieked :
"Nkip, Simon!" Simon skipped.

STRAY BITS.

The sweet orange was first brought from China to Europe by the Portuguese in the year 1547.

The largest shaft in Africa was, recently opened in the Kimberley diamond fields. It measures 21 feet 3 inches by 7 feet 9 inches, and is to be 1,000 feet deep.

The longest lived people in the world are the Norwegian, among whom the average duration of life is now 48.33 years for the men, and 51.30 for the women.

A play at one of the English theatres recently had to be modified because the actors had a superstition against the appearance of a peacock or its feathers on the stage.

A London confectionery store gives to every purchaser of a shilling's worth, a ticket entitling the purchaser to have one photograph of herself taken at an establishment upstairs.

Ireland has a season of 2,337 miles, and inland waters covering 574,367

acres, which supply chiefly a few salmon and eels. Nevertheless Ireland, for home consumption, actually largely imports cod fish.

It is now possible to be cremated in Paris for sixty cents, recent improvements having greatly reduced the cost. Nearly all the cremations, however, consist of the remains of persons disposed of at the public execution.

The longest frosts in England are as a general rule, those which begin between Christmas and New Year's day, and the deepest falls of snow during the last twenty years have commenced in the middle of January.

There is a vast quantity of meat required in Europe over and above what is provided. In France 238,000 tons are yearly required; Germany, 350,000 tons; Austria, 15,000 tons; Belgium, 401,000 tons; England, 672,000 tons.

The most costly gold in the world is the *Blanc* in Helms, and the offer of its weight in gold was once made, and it was ascertained that this offer amounted to 102,400 dollars, which was refused. The gold is still in the library of the Vatican.

Out of a population set down at 253,801,231 in British India, there are no fewer than 29,528,927 widows, of whom Bombay claims 1,755,763; Madras, 3,550,011; Northwest Provinces and Oudh, 3,670,787; the Panjab, 1,503,223; and Bengal, 7,401,000.

A Russian practitioner recommends the use of hyemycinus seeds for toothache. His plan is to burn the seeds and to convey the smoke through a little paper tube to the hole in the tooth. He declares that in nearly all cases one application, or most two, will suffice to cure the toothache.

Out of the Seine there were fished in one year the following animals: 2,021 fish, 100,000 crabs, 507 chickens and ducks, 3,068 kilos of butchers' refuse, 210 rabbits and hares, 10 sheep, 2 hens, 11 pigs, 49 geese and turkeys, 10 cats, 2 monkeys, 3 monkeys, 1 snake, 2 squirrels, 3 porcupines, 1 parrot, 873 birds of various kinds, 3 foxes, 130 pigeons and partridges, 3 hedgehogs, 8 peacocks and 1 seal.

THE CANDIDATE.

Who comes and grasps you by the hand
And welcomes you with greeting bland,
And flattery you can't withstand?
The candidate.

Who asks you how the children do,
And how the world is using you,
And hopes that you'll help put him through?
The candidate.

Who says the country's going to smash
Unless you help his side to thrash,
The other side with vote and cash?
The candidate.

Who begs you to give him your vote,
And says your interests he'll promote,
And tries to cut his rival's throat?
The candidate.

Who, when his victory is won,
Will straight forget all you have done,
And look out sharp for Number One?
The candidate.

GENTILITY—AS SOME UNDERSTAND IT.

Gentle is to have soft hands,
But not gentle to work on lands;
Gentle is to be kind to a dog,
But not gentle to earn your bread;
Gentle it is to cringe and bow,
But not gentle to sow or plow;
Gentle it is to play off a rival,
But not gentle to reap or mow;
Gentle it is to keep a pig,
But not gentle to hoist or dig;
Gentle it is in trade for a fall;
But not gentle to swing a flag;
Gentle it is to play a fool,
But not gentle to keep a school;
Gentle it is to cheat a boy's ally,
But not gentle to be a sailor;
Gentle it is to fight a duel,
But not gentle to keep a fuel;
Gentle it is to eat rich cake;
But not gentle to cook or bake;
Gentle it is to have the blues,
But not gentle to roll in mud;
Gentle it is to have a wife,
But not gentle to have good health;
Gentle it is to "cut" a friend,
But not gentle to your enemies to mend.
Gentle it is to make a show,
But not gentle poor folks to know,
Gentle it is to go away,

But not gentle at home to stay;
Gentle it is to shirk and snide,
But not gentle to shun all guile;
Gentle it is to be a knave,
But not gentle your cash to save;
Gentle it is to make a bet,
But not gentle to pay a debt;
Gentle it is to play at dice,
But not gentle to take advice;
Gentle it is to drink and swear,
But not gentle odd clothes to wear;
Gentle it is to know a lord,
But not gentle to pay your board;
Gentle it is to skip and hop,
But not gentle to keep a shop.

THE NEW BABY.

There came to port last Sunday night,
The queerest little craft,
Without an inch of rigging on,
It looked, and looked, and laughed.
It seemed so curious that she
Should cross the unknown water,
And moor herself right in my room,
My daughter, O my daughter!
She has no manifest but this,
No flag floats o'er the water,
She's too new for the British Lloyd—
My daughter, O my daughter!
Ring out with bells, and tame ones too!
Ring in the moon,
Ring in the little worsted socks!
Ring in the bib and spoon!
Ring out the muse! ring in the nurse!
Ring in the milk and water—
Away with paper, pen and ink—
My daughter, O my daughter!

A GOLD-SLUG WORKER.

"This thing of trying to crowd big gold pieces onto street-car conductors by people who hope to ride free because the conductors can't always give the proper change, reminds me how that kind of a game used to be worked in early days," said Captain George H. McBride, of Portland, to a San Francisco Examiner man.

"Old Man Applegate lived on the road between Oregon and California in those days, and just for accommodation he would provide meals and lodgings for such travelers as chanced to travel his way. It was an annoying custom with a certain class of stock dealers who frequently went over the road, to offer a 50 dollar nug in payment for a night's entertainment, and if the change could not be given, they would settle in full the next time they stopped."

"One day a fellow whom Uncle Applegate had spotted, offered a nug in the way, saying he was sorry, but really that was the smallest coin he had about him."

"I'm sorry too," said the host, "I haven't a bit of change in the house."

"Oh, never mind," replied the guest, "I'll hand it to you as I come back."

But may be I'll never see you again, suggests Applegate, ignoring the hand outstretched for the nug—

"Yes, you will, I'll be along here in about a week," said the other.

"Oh, well, in that case I'll just keep the slug, and when you come back I'll have the change for you," replied the old gentleman, and putting the piece in his pocket he bade the stranger good morning, with best wishes for a prosperous journey and a safe return.

"That man didn't try to fool with old man Applegate any more."

PARLIAMENTARIAN WAGES.

In Germany both houses receive about two dollars and a half per day. In Austria the pay is the same as in France 5 dollars a day.

In Greece the members get 100 dollars per month and the deputies 50 dollars. In France members of each house receive the same—5 dollars per day.

In Denmark the members of the landing each receive about 3 dollars and 75 cents a day.

In Belgium each member of the chamber of representatives gets 35 dollars a month.

In Portugal the peers and commons are paid the same sum, which is about 33 dollars a year.

In Spain the members of the cortes are not paid for their services, but en-

joy many advantages and immunities. In Switzerland the members of the national council get two hours and a half per day, and the council of state the lower house, one dollar and a half per day. In Italy the senators and deputies are not paid at all, but they are allowed traveling expenses and certain other privileges.

England is the only country where members of parliament are not only unpaid, but have no special rights or privileges whatever.

In the United States of America the members of both branches of congress receive the same amount of pay—namely, 5,000 dollars per annum. In Sweden the members of the diet receive 30 dollars for a session of four months, but they have to pay a fine of 3 dollars for every day's absence. In Norway the members of the storting receive three dollars and a half per day during the session, which usually lasts about six weeks, but which has been extended to that many months.

OLD JONES' PHILOSOPHY.

Modesty is a good rudder, but a bad engine.
Lickin' mad teach a boy to dance, but not to do sums.
You may get learnin' at school, but sense comes nat'ral or not at all.
You just bring a couple of littl' quarterns in your family an' they'll breed like sparrows.
Don't go back on your friends when you're in luck, nor give away your number just because the sun shines.
You can't always judge a man by the blood he's got. Corn, bread an' whiskey come from the same family.
A runaway horse is a runaway wife, because it sometimes takes you with it.
Sometimes a man seems to be havin' the worst luck but he's only getting ready to come out, like a hog from a saw mill, worth double price.
Don't send a fox to tend geese or a cat to skim milk unless they have a good reputation for honesty. Remember this: you put your money in the bank.

HOW EDITORS ARE MADE.

The following story is told about the editor of one of Maine's most prominent dailies:

When a small boy his father, now one of the most prominent men in the city, was a printer's apprentice and publishing a weekly in printing office and one day he got a letter from his father havin' the worst luck but he's only getting ready to come out, like a hog from a saw mill, worth double price.

Don't send a fox to tend geese or a cat to skim milk unless they have a good reputation for honesty. Remember this: you put your money in the bank.

As the months rolled by the pantaloons grew threadbare and at school one day he accidentally tore the seat open, leaving about one foot of the lining exposed. That day he thought he would have made the boys smile, and they laughed till the tears came when they observed that the following words were printed out boldly upon the lining in large type:

"Doors open at 7.30. Performance at 8."

It is needless to state that the boy was sent home in tears.

COST OF TYING SHOETINGS.

One of the managers of a big eastern knitting mill has made a curious statement that the showings of a working girl come untied on the average three times per day, and that a girl will lose about 50 seconds every time she stoops to retie them. Most of the employes have two feet, so this entails a loss of 300 seconds every day for each girl. There are about 400 girls employed in this factory, and therefore 400,000 feet of yarn are used that 43,800,000 seconds are wasted in a year, or one year, which time at the average rate of wages, is worth 943 1/2 dollars. Orders have been issued that the girls must wear only buttoned shoes or congress gaiters under penalty of discharge.

THE NUT-SHELL, MAY, 1890.

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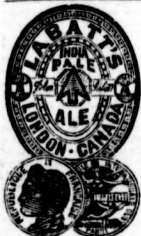
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