

P
N
E

55945A
253 83



"MUTUM IN PARVO."

Volume I.

NEWMARKET, ONT., FEBRUARY, 1890.

Number 2

THE NUT-SHELL

A Monthly Journal of General Information for the Masses.

PUBLISHED BY

BRUNTON BROS.

SUBSCRIPTION—Ten Dollars a year to friends and contributors of the publisher—Free.

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 typographic art. This and future numbers will be carefully preserved as they will prove not only an excursion, 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 I'm carried around in everybody's pocket, that in presenting myself once more before a critic, I feel I am constrained to talk a little about myself, although naturally modest I find it interesting some things which have occurred. When I made the statement last month that I was the smallest person from the press in this or any other country, it was laughed at by not a few of the "smart set" and I told that was old enough to grow a beard. The principal argument against me was that I originally seemed to be that the Toronto Mail and some other metropolitan papers had been produced from type just as small I was accused of 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 the opportunity of removing the objections from the eyes of my critics, and trust that it will save me the annoyance of being grossly misapprehended. Several prominent journalists throughout Canada and the United States have favorably said 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 as myself a single line of type has been run in size or publication, I cannot permit myself to be classed in the same category, and hope this will be an end to the matter.

I have also gained the reputation for having a very pretty face, and a physiognomy that they call several like an open book. The girls—my special favorites—say they get several things about me, and always carry near the upper left-hand corner of the left side. They handle me very carefully and always allow me to get behind ideal, that is, of course when the girl has turned her back to me. I have felt considerably amused on many occasions when that class of society who are "not so young" would be used to "make the attempt to read me. They would don their spectacles, and advance at me, hold me close, then at arm's length, and at last apparently strike the proper focus, and sniff in the general possible way that they could read every word on "this as plain as he," while I would say some 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 can be found. Call around any time and do your shopping at the same time. **THE NUT-SHELL**

SOMETHING ABOUT LONDON.

Every four minutes marks a birth in the next two hours after you read this thirty babies have been born and thirty 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 240 separate items. Verily, its joys and sorrows are multitudinous.

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 that by nearly fifty days if you could not stop for Sundays. And if you were a thirty year old traveller and could pass a public house you'd be alarmed. The 7,000 miles have forty-seven million of public houses, as you need not think of it. In a great London fable would down 500,000 men, 2,000,000 sheep, 1,000,000 horses, 1,000,000 cows, 1,000,000 fowls, 500,000,000 pounds of fish, 500,000,000 systems, 200,000,000 jobs, in cases of January, 1890, there were some million tons of coal, and there are some million tons of coal down you might feel glad to know. It takes 300,000,000 quarts of beer. But more than this, they drink 10,000,000 quarts of rum, and 50,000,000 quarts of wine, the wine, the rum, the beer, 200,000,000 quarts.

WHAT A LEMON'S 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 stomach ailments, excellent in sickness. In cases of jaundice, grippe, liver complaint, inflammation of the bowels and fever. It is a specific against wounds and skin complaints. The liquid crushed may be used with sugar and water and taken as a drink. Lemon juice is also used in the treatment of rheumatism. It not only cures the disease but prevents it. Sallows make delicate with it. The advice we give 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 healthy by the daily use of lemon instead of soap. It also prevents a black spot. Lemon is used in intermittent fevers, and in the treatment of cholera, without sugar. Neuralgia it is said may be cured by rubbing the part affected with it. It is also a valuable aid to cure warts. It will remove dandruff by rubbing the scalp with it. It will cure itching and alleviate and finally cure, coughs and colds, and has diseased lungs if rubbed on the chest. It will cure the eyes and is invaluable, and the more you use it internally the better you shall find it. A doctor in Rome thinks it is experimentally in value as a tonic, gives good success, and it will be superfluous to quote.

DEPORTMENT IN SOCIAL INTERCOURSE.

BOTH our comfort and our success in life depend largely on our personal deportment toward 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 "graces make up the sum of human life." If the fate of empires sometimes hinges on the slightest circumstances, much more the welfare of a single human being. Learning and intellect are of priceless value. But even the scholar and the genius cannot afford to ignore the subject covered by "social intercourse." And, while true politeness is the native expression of a warm and generous heart, and the best 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 extensive 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 in a separate volume, and will be sent free of charge to our readers for convenient reference on all occasions.

Etiquette of Introductions.

It is best to ascertain whether the acquaintance is mutually desired, or not. In many cases, especially when the lady is presented to a lady until the latter has given distinct permission. It is best to introduce a gentleman to a lady. Where there is difference of rank, or position, the person of 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 notice of it 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, permit me to introduce Mr. Brown." Then, shaking hands and exchanging some courteous remark, or merely bowing, the introductions are complete. It will be sufficient for the lady to bow.

It is not the person introduced to be famous for such an achievement, or discovery, it is proper to couple his claim with the introduction. It will be sufficient for the lady to bow.

Introductions do not oblige the person introduced to continue the acquaintance. When you are introduced to a lady at the house of a friend, it is not necessary to continue the acquaintance. You may, as she may prefer, recognize you or not, as she may prefer.

The democratic usages of the United States are quite different from those of the President, or on the Governor of your own State, as at any public reception, merely standing to the right of the host or of ceremonial. But a private interview, or a meeting with a Senator, or through some Senator or representative of your acquaintance, who will arrange the matter, is a different matter. More ceremony is required at all foreign courts. Should you visit Windsor Castle, or the court at St. Petersburg, and desire an interview, it would be necessary to see the Canadian Minister, or the Russian Minister, or a gentleman. Then, when these are submitted to Her Majesty, a special time will be given for your presence.

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 lovingly rubbed together. In this country the prevalent salutations are bowing, raising the hat, shaking motion of the hands, kissing 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 in two fingers, is an insolent assumption of superiority. Continuation to hold and shake the hand, as though a treat of it had been taken, is rather embarrassing.

A gentleman, introduced to a young lady should not extend his hand until she has asked the initiative. Do not grasp hands as though to show your muscular vigor. A brief, firm grasp will suffice.

Do not shake hands with a lady on the street, he should raise his hat, bow slightly and pass on.

A lady should ordinarily stop in the street to speak to gentlemen friends. When a lady thinks it necessary to do so, the gentleman accosted must pause.

When a lady is in her own house, she is expected to attend the right hand to every guest they receive.

A gentleman who stands with a lady, a gentleman is not permitted to press her hand.

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

In making friends in public places, such as the theatre, it is customary to salute them with quiet, cool, and not in a loud, boisterous tone.

Etiquette of Dress.

The golden rule in dress is to avoid extremes, 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 quietly, and in a manner which will give you social position, and which you do not rich, but whose tastes are cultivated. It is not the person who dresses in a moderate expense, by proper care in the choice and arrangement of materials, and whose dress appears well dressed, who is most important than the cost of the fabric.

Neat and tasteful coverings for the feet and hands are equally as important, and insulate a cultivated taste. When going from home, immaculate feet and hands are equally as important. A gentleman may wear a three-button coat, but his linen must not be soiled nor his garments soiled.

Etiquette of Calls.

What are the rules of calling calls are made between noon and 5 p.m. Evening calls are made between 7 and 9 p.m. In the morning, calls are made between 10 and 12 p.m. With intimate friends the visit may be extended beyond that limit, but it is inadvisable to make it three times to your entertainers. In calling on any person in a hotel or boarding-house, it is customary to

stop in the parlor, and send your card to their rooms.

Residents in a place make the first call upon any new ones.

When calling, if the room seems crowded do not prolong your stay.

Good gentlemen will prolong a call if he finds his host or hostess dressed to go out.

Do not, used in calling, should have nothing on them but the name and address of the caller.

In making calls, avoid political, religious, or controverted topics of conversation.

Take no children, dogs, or other pets, with you in making calls.

In large houses, the hostess should ring, when callers rise to go, that a servant may show them out, unless she herself deigns attending them to the door.

Landladies should make their morning calls in simple style—not in elaborate dress.

Ordinarily, morning calls should be brief—from ten to twenty minutes.

Calls from people living in the country are expected, for a various reasons, to be longer and less ceremonious than those from those who reside in the cities.

When a gentleman is called abroad and is pressed for time, it is usual to enclose his card to each of his friends.

Upon the envelope he writes "Abroad and is pressed for time, it is usual to enclose his card to each of his friends."

(*For prendre congé*) "to take leave."

In making an informal evening call, the gentleman may leave his card, and overcoat in the hall. In a formal call he retains hat and gloves in his hands.

In formal calls, ladies are not expected to remove bonnet or wraps.

Do not seat yourself too closely by the side of a lady when calling if pressures familiarity.

A lady should not keep callers waiting. Should they call at inconvenient hours, it is better to see them in the morning dress than to make an elaborate toilet. If there is any fault, it is their own.

Never renege your seat after rising to depart. It is extremely awkward to take leave twice.

It is a breach of etiquette to walk round the room, while waiting for your hostess, examining the furniture, books, or pictures.

To prolong a call until luncheon, or the next meal, is a positive rudeness.

In calling, it is rude to place your chair so as to bring your back towards any one in the room.

Do not gormandise on one or two dishes especially to your taste. It is extremely vulgar.

Spitting, sneezing, coughing, or hand blowing of the nose at table, are all alike objectionable.

If obliged to use your handkerchief, do it quietly, and turn your head from the table.

Never spit out, upon your plate, bones, cherry stones, grape skins, etc., but either can them to the hand, or upon the spoon or fork.

It is not polite to smother up gravy with bread, or to take up bones with the fingers.

Food must always be broken, cut, and bread only may be placed on the tablecloth.

Where there are waiters, ask one of

them quietly for what you want—not loudly or rudely.

Street Etiquette

In walking with ladies in the street, gentlemen should treat them with the most scrupulous politeness. Give them the inside of the walk, unless where the outside would be the safer or cleaner.

It is not usual to offer the arm to a lady in daylight, unless she is in feeble health, but the arm should always be offered to a lady when her safety, comfort or convenience seems to require it.

When a lady, accompanied by a gentleman, wishes to enter a store or other public place, he will hold the

door open and allow her to enter first, if practicable. A gentleman should never pass before a lady anywhere, if he can avoid it, and never without an apology.

Should a lady address an enquiry to a gentleman on the street, he will lift his hat, or at least touch it, respectfully, as he replies. If he cannot give the desired information, he will express regrets.

No gentleman will stand on street corners, or on steps, or in doorways, and stare at ladies who are passing—much less make audible remarks upon them.

In public conveyances, all should endeavor to make room for passengers entering, and no gentleman will retain his seat when there are ladies standing.

Never talk politics or religion in a public place.

Never stop to quarrel with the hack-driver. Pay his fare, and alms him his way, if he is unreasonable or insolent, take his number, and complain to the authorities.

Never pay visits on a general invitation. Wait for something in the special invitation. If you receive a visit from another, he will extend an unmistakable invitation.

If a party is not completed, it is best to inform friends in advance of the precise time of your arrival, and not to be surprised if your services may be sport to you, but very unamusing to them.

When friends are coming to visit you, relieve them of all care about their baggage, on their arrival, by being charge of checkers, etc.

The hostess should share the meals of a guest, however irregular, but a polite guest will eat, and, in as far as possible, to the customary meal hours.

When staying with friends, study to do as the domestic arrangements are as little as possible.

It is the correct thing after breakfast to leave the table ready to their own device, unless some special arrangement has been made. But the hostess should introduce her visitor to the piano, portfolio, library—any device for passing the time pleasantly.

When leaving the house, the gentleman should leave his morning hours for impromptu domestic duties.

When any of your visitors have other friends in the city, it is a kindly courtesy to inform these of their presence in your city, and invite them to call, or dine, or take tea during the visit.

It is grossly impertinent and rude to question a child or servant about family affairs.

Never entertain visitors with an account of your servant's short comings.

It is extremely rude to make invidious comparisons between the house in which you are visiting, and other homes with which you may be acquainted.

Do not trespass on the good nature of your friends, by taking children with you uninvited.

When visiting a friend, put out your washing and other extra work you may require to have done.

Always be satisfied with whatever arrangements have been made for your comfort.

Do not act as though you considered your friend's house a hotel. In case she has plenty of servants, let them wait on you as on others. But should it be otherwise, let it be your care to do all in your power to lighten her burden, and quite frequently in winter, and this should be followed by a brisk rubbing of the skin with cream towels, and a little motion in the water renders the process more cleaning and regularity. The particular form of the bath is less important than its regularity and thoroughness. And brisk rubbing is exceedingly beneficial.

The Use of Teeth

Teeth should be carefully brushed twice a day morning, using pure soap and soft water, and being sure to use it in the morning. This after each meal which is required. Those who are in this will receive the benefit. Those who are to improve the enamel, nor are they likely to be satisfied with a toothbrush, but a tartar collect on the teeth, or the teeth



Bruntun * Bros.
 MAIN STREET,
 NEWMARKET, - ONT.

DRY GOODS,
 GROCERIES,
 BOOTS AND SHOES,
 CLOTHING, ETC.

Our Ordered Clothing department is the Best in the district.

ONE PRICE. STRICTLY CASH.

BRUNTON BROS.
 NEWMARKET, - ONTARIO.



Table Etiquette

Habitual disregard of the courtesies and etiquette of the table will make persons appear awkward and condescending when it is important that they should be completely at their ease. Parents should train their children, by example as well as precept to be attentive and polite to each other at every meal. And those who are thus trained will exhibit urbanity afterwards.

When from home do not seat yourself until your seat is indicated by the hostess.

Do not sit either very near the table, or at an inconvenient distance.

It is rude and awkward to place your hands or elbows on the table, or to move them so as to inconvenience those on either side of you.

Do not put large pieces of food into the mouth. It has the appearance of greediness, and, if you are a lady, withdraw, you must either pause before answering, or refrain the risk of choking yourself.

To eat and drink noisily, smacking the lips, sucking in soup with a gurgling sound, or breathing loudly while masticating food, are all marks of low breeding.

Food should always be conveyed to the mouth with a fork—never with a knife.

When helping others to gravy or sauce, put it on a vacant spot on the plate, and not over other things.

On sending your plate to be replenished, remove the knife and fork, and rest them on a piece of bread.

Tea and coffee should be sipped from the cup, and not poured out into the saucer.

Always lift and pass food to others courteously, and never do it across the table.

To use one's own knife, spoon or fingers, instead of the better-knife, spoon, or silver-ware, will convey the impression that you are grossly ignorant of polite usages.

No lady will accept a seat, vacated by a gentleman for her convenience, without a smile, a bow, or thanks.

Gentlemen should pass up ladies' fares. A lady should always have an escort after night fall, both for safety and etiquette.

No gentleman may smoke when walking with ladies.

No lady will indulge the vulgarity of sticking the head of her parasol in the street, if decidedly ill-lit.

Violent swinging of the arms, when walking in the street is an ill-bred habit.

them quietly for what you want—not loudly or rudely.

Street Etiquette

In walking with ladies in the street, gentlemen should treat them with the most scrupulous politeness. Give them the inside of the walk, unless where the outside would be the safer or cleaner.

It is not usual to offer the arm to a lady in daylight, unless she is in feeble health, but the arm should always be offered to a lady when her safety, comfort or convenience seems to require it.

When a lady, accompanied by a gentleman, wishes to enter a store or other public place, he will hold the

door open and allow her to enter first, if practicable. A gentleman should never pass before a lady anywhere, if he can avoid it, and never without an apology.

Should a lady address an enquiry to a gentleman on the street, he will lift his hat, or at least touch it, respectfully, as he replies. If he cannot give the desired information, he will express regrets.

No gentleman will stand on street corners, or on steps, or in doorways, and stare at ladies who are passing—much less make audible remarks upon them.

In public conveyances, all should endeavor to make room for passengers entering, and no gentleman will retain his seat when there are ladies standing.

Never talk politics or religion in a public place.

Never stop to quarrel with the hack-driver. Pay his fare, and alms him his way, if he is unreasonable or insolent, take his number, and complain to the authorities.

Never pay visits on a general invitation. Wait for something in the special invitation. If you receive a visit from another, he will extend an unmistakable invitation.

If a party is not completed, it is best to inform friends in advance of the precise time of your arrival, and not to be surprised if your services may be sport to you, but very unamusing to them.

When friends are coming to visit you, relieve them of all care about their baggage, on their arrival, by being charge of checkers, etc.

The hostess should share the meals of a guest, however irregular, but a polite guest will eat, and, in as far as possible, to the customary meal hours.

When staying with friends, study to do as the domestic arrangements are as little as possible.

It is the correct thing after breakfast to leave the table ready to their own device, unless some special arrangement has been made. But the hostess should introduce her visitor to the piano, portfolio, library—any device for passing the time pleasantly.

When leaving the house, the gentleman should leave his morning hours for impromptu domestic duties.

When any of your visitors have other friends in the city, it is a kindly courtesy to inform these of their presence in your city, and invite them to call, or dine, or take tea during the visit.

It is grossly impertinent and rude to question a child or servant about family affairs.

Never entertain visitors with an account of your servant's short comings.

It is extremely rude to make invidious comparisons between the house in which you are visiting, and other homes with which you may be acquainted.

Do not trespass on the good nature of your friends, by taking children with you uninvited.

When visiting a friend, put out your washing and other extra work you may require to have done.

Always be satisfied with whatever arrangements have been made for your comfort.

Do not act as though you considered your friend's house a hotel. In case she has plenty of servants, let them wait on you as on others. But should it be otherwise, let it be your care to do all in your power to lighten her burden, and quite frequently in winter, and this should be followed by a brisk rubbing of the skin with cream towels, and a little motion in the water renders the process more cleaning and regularity. The particular form of the bath is less important than its regularity and thoroughness. And brisk rubbing is exceedingly beneficial.

The Use of Teeth

Teeth should be carefully brushed twice a day morning, using pure soap and soft water, and being sure to use it in the morning. This after each meal which is required. Those who are in this will receive the benefit. Those who are to improve the enamel, nor are they likely to be satisfied with a toothbrush, but a tartar collect on the teeth, or the teeth

**TORONTO
SILVER PLATE CO.**
Manufacturers of
Silver & Electro Plate
Of the finest quality and design
Head Office: 570 KING ST WEST
TORONTO.

K. C. WOODERHAM, Manager
JNO. C. COFF, Sec-Treas.

W. J. KRAMER
Designer and Engraver on Wood

Cor. Melinda and Jordan Streets.

TORONTO, - - - ONTARIO.

THE FINEST WORK GUARANTEED.

ACME * MILLS
◀COFFEES▶

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS

Ask your Grocer for them and take no other.

SHIPPED IN SEALED CANS FROM

MONTREAL.

City Office:

186 ST. JAMES STREET

BOSTON BAKERY.

JOHN * MOSLEY

Baker and Confectioner.

FRUITS IN SEASON.

Oyster and Refreshment Parlors in connection

Lowden's Old Stand, **NEWMARKET.**

D. S. WRIGHT,

DEALER IN

Stoves, Tinware and Sheet Iron,

HARDWARE,

Copper Wares, House Furnishings,

LAMP GOODS,

Coal Oil, Hot Air Furnaces, Etc.

**PLUMBING AND GENERAL JOBBING
DONE.**

NEWMARKET, - - - ONT.

CAN BE USED MEDICINALLY,
DIETETICALLY AND AS A
GENERAL BEVERAGE
DURING WINTER
AND SUMMER.

IT
REFRESHES,
STIMULATES AND
NOURISHES OR STRENGTHENS.

Highly recommended by the medical
profession everywhere

▶◀

JOHN LABATT'S

Ale and Stout.

▶◀

*** L. ATKINSON, ***

-DEALER IN-

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY ETC.

NEWMARKET, ONT.



MASONIC APRONS AND JEWELS.

TOWN AGENT CAN. PAC. RY.

Bentley's  *Pharmacy.*

ESTABLISHED

• • 1845. • •

Have in stock a large and well selected line of
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND SPICE.

A full
Line of Toilet
Articles in Brush, sets or
single, Sponges, Brushes, Combs,
Shaving Sets, Soaps, Hand Mirrors
Face Powder, also, the celebrat-
ed Chascoe's Nursery
Powder Scentets,
Etc.
Dye Stuffs, Horse and Cattle Medicines, Ground Oil Cake, Linseed Meal, &c.

Bentley's Proprietary Medicines always on
hand. Drug Store open Sundays for dispens-
ing, 10 to 11, 2 to 3 and 8 to 9 p. m.

BENTLEY'S PHARMACY,

Main Street South, - NEWMARKET.

FOR
SALE AT
ALL FIRST-CLASS
HOTELS AND BY ALL
LICENSED LIQUOR DEALERS
THROUGHOUT THE DOM-
INION OF CANADA
ASK FOR
IT