

The Nut-Shell

"MULTUM IN PARVO."

Volume I.

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Number 4

THE NUT-SHELL

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This miniature journal is printed from the smallest type ever manufactured, being cast and composed from Europe especially for this publication. It is a marvel of mechanical skill, and a fair-ly of the rapid advancement of the typographical art. This, and other numbers, should be carefully preserved as they will prove not only a curiosity, but will furnish our readers a mass 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, and banished from Europe especially for this publication. It is a marvel of mechanical skill, and a fair-ly of the rapid advancement of the typographical art. This, and other numbers, should be carefully preserved as they will prove not only a curiosity, but will furnish our readers a mass of valuable information not to be obtained elsewhere.

What we want to get at is the fact that, though Adam lived a long age, 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 which would not fit, and which felt, in spite of the smiling dentist's assurances "that they looked perfectly natural, sir," more and more like a breast in his mouth every day.

He did not have any pretty girl neighbor, younger and more blooming than Mrs. Eve, who made him waltz, 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 favor, you know.

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

Nobody wanted to put lightning rods on his house. Chaste peedlers had not then begun their travels. Organ grinders did not pursue him with their hats sold out. Bills for French millinery and "sundries" never clouded his brow.

He had never hankered after a 2-29 house. He had no ambition to mount a bicycle. He never had to fight potato bugs. We may safely conclude that he did not take pills, or bitters, or re-medies warranted to cure all diseases under the sun in one month, or money refunded.

He was never mashed to a jelly in a crowded horse car, nor 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 soiled, 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 sting 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. He had not been born just then.

Adam, in all probability, never wore a stiff stand up collar, or a pair of pants in which he forced 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 show all things called happiness, and take cold-water baths and gymnastics and dandelion tea daily.

He never got divorced. He never committed a murder when he was insane. 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 90 years old, and died without knowing the multitude of troubles he had escaped by having been at 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 ladies who are the "said maids."

Of 3368 brides over 50 years of age who were married last year one secured a youth of 29, three were accommodated 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 diversity. There were fewer than 350 bridegrooms above 70 years of age, and of these one took a girl of 17, another one of 19, and four others kept on 70 and over. One of 70 years of age 284 met with a girl of seven took girls under 18, and twenty who had not reached their majority.

As many as 4576 males whose ages ranged between 50 and 60 were also brought to the hymeneal altar, and here again we find the most marvellous. A hundred were not more than 21, and 248 were under 25. Amongst other strange matches was one between a couple of octogenarians, while three ladies of "85 and upwards" got husbands whose ages were 75, 65 and 55 respectively. Taking the gentlemen of "85 and upwards," we find that one of them secured a bride of 45. But even greater was to be seen in the case of venerable Adam, who took a mate of 21, and in the 75-year-old luck who secured a blushing damsel of 19. At the other end of the scale we have a marriage between a girl of 13 and an old man of 18, another where the contracting parties were 16 each, and a third in which men of 21 secured themselves with wives of 14. Two husbands of 30 took partners whose ages were under 15, while of more than 70 husbands there are not more than 10 to 20 years of

AFTER A BIG THING.

About six weeks ago a man who claimed to be in hard luck entered a Detroit stove 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 combination—one side to cool your provisions in summer and the other to heat your bodies 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:

"Got another idea! I'm going to make the cold air which passes off the elevator run at least six feet below the ground."

What I want just now is a capital of 1,000,000 dollars to enable me to experiment, and I shall try 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!

GEMS 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 sorry to lose, for you are quite willing to lose.

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

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

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

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.

Wisdom makes all the trouble, griefs and pains incident to life, whether casual 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 outwardly and apparently important actions, as by slight unobtrusive influences, 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, she will be ill-tempered at her husband's 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 in an always improving. His best of yesterday is outside to-day, and his best of to-day will be outside to-morrow. It is in this 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 it, if it tends to exhaustion, and, if the effort of rest necessary to restore it 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 very-thing of what we do, and to make it an event that they may each develop something worthy in our character. There is a latent power in us in them all, but too often it is a dormant force.

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a jointed fishing rod, and supposing the case, or a length of the rod, is just three feet, set it in the ground vertically, 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 see that it is twenty feet. The problem, therefore, is simply this: If a case three feet high casts a shadow of two feet, how high must a tree be to cast a shadow of twenty feet? Or, in other words, if two gives three, how much 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: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 furthest 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 an exact angle of 45°, or just midway below the zenith and the horizon.

But the reader may now ask: Suppose the sun doesn't shine what then? Why, then set up the case as before, say eighteen feet from the base of the tree. Now place your head on the ground, with the case between you and the tree, moving never so far from the tree as until you can just see the top of the tree over the top of the case, then place a pebble or mark on the ground at the point where you obtain this view. The case 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 was previously shown.

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 x 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 of account of the "longer legs" of the imaginary triangle. If the distance be 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 be 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 singularly misjudged for the want of some such means of measurement as those described above. If the water of a lake freezes in winter, the ice forms an excellent base-line for the measurement of any of its shores or banks, and the tops of trees which grow upon them.

COIN SUBSTITUTES.

Noway uses now iron coin for coin. The skins of animals were the earliest forms of money. In India oxen pieces of pass as currency, and in China pieces of salt.

Sheep and oxen among the old Romans took the place of money.

Oxen form the circulating medium among the Zulus and Kafirs.

The 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 Australasian groenotees (jels) 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 cotton 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 grain.

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

The Carthaginians had better money, Barbarossa, during his high with M. A. in 1198, 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 "mac-nte," but is purely a sign of value without a use.

APHORISMS.

He surely is most in want of a mother's assistance who has none of his own.—Lavater.

To endeavor to work upon the vulgar with fine sense is like attempting to blow blocks with a rammer.

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

One of the greatest of all mental pleasures is to have our thoughts often drained, even cutured into with sympathy.—London.

Never be discouraged by trifles. If a spider breaks it three or twenty times he will mend it so many. Perseverance and patience will accomplish wonders.—Blair.

You desire always to increase your 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 "painter of turkey legs." This art is known only to the poultry dealing fraternity and is a highly useful member of the community. By his 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 decease, upon the acquisitive and conscience-free, or even upon an experienced buyer, who has learned to judge a turkey after the manner of cookery book writers. Turkeys when freshly killed have shining black legs and claws, but as the day of their death becomes more or less a matter of ancient history their lower extremities assume a shaly, dingy grey color. Old turkeys too, have long claws and horny looking beaks, which the ingenious artist pares and varnishes. The artist gets round to his customers three or four times a week, paints his legs with his own fat 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 exist are certainly doing 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 duped.

He also deals in rabbit skins, and has an arrangement with the cooks in the neighborhood to let him have a skin at the same time as the skins of the rabbits for his penny or two. By this ingenious method he is enabled to send in two or even sometimes two or three bodies minus the tails, with each rabbit's head, and one more dainty dish is added to the Parisian menu, and eight or ten shillings to the well filled purse of the exterminator of the feline race. The French capital harbors the largest number of cats in the world, and in proportion to its size. Whole colonies of them are to be found in the vicinity of the markets, where they feed on broken victuals and make incursions war on the rats.

At the Halles Centrales their numbers have been so multiplied that a large portion of them had to be destroyed, as they ran on in bands like wild beasts, and were beginning to be dangerous to the public. The city's mayor, singer, has earned the title of La pere des chats, for he daily feeds hundreds of these animals at his own expense.

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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.

Whale's teeth are used by the Pijians, 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 1652,

1390. 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 1652 during the early colonial times of America, market balls 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 prefect de police likewise entertains 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 odd trades. One, for instance, replices in the name of Mille Blancs. She is not engaged in appeasing its appearance. Her skin looks like dried pippins, and is tanned like crocodile hide. She has leather gaiters and a "sugar" dress, and a coat of armor, but notwithstanding this she is knawed and bitten by her ungrateful stock to such an extent that she is perfectly hideous. She sleeps in the middle of the sacks 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 objected to the stray members of her farm skinning on their own account in the pantries of the adjoining houses. Mille Blancs supplies bread and vegetables to her agents, the zoological gardens, aquarists and large bird dealers with ants' eggs. It is interesting to remark that Mille Blancs is by this time possessed of a handsome fortune.

Horserafts is still eaten by the Parisians, much as an "stomach" may horrify my readers across the sea. At least a thousand horses are killed here every year to supply the meat to the "carné capital." About thirty shops sell nothing but horse, mule and donkey's flesh, many of them have over their doors bonnets, hibernics, and do a roasting trade among the working population, who have no fool so scrupulous about eating portions of what is certainly the cleanest of animals. It is no secret that the major part of the "beef-steaks" at the restaurants as well as nine tenths of the sausage come from defunct peesges. The thin flattened sausages from the north of France are made from horse flesh, and the Lyons sausages from the meat of the stotic donkey.

SOME SIMPLE SAYS.

Susanna Snooks sings ad sweet, she sees old Simon sneaking about
Strange sunset shades afloat—silly she somewhat sadly sighs
Sad, languishing, she strays, sweet songsters chirp
She sees slim spruce, sparkling shades surround some prancing spring
Still, southward, silently she strays She spies shy Simon slide
"Stop, Simon!" says Susanna Snooks Still sits sweet sunset's shade
Shy Simon sings snoring squeaks slyly stole
Susanna snickered, Simon stayed, silk silly spoonery soul
Susanna's sly saw some sly, suspicious stranger stray
Saw Susan say "Stop Simon Slide" Saw simple Simon stay
Flem sly sought some, some solid stick slyly slipped
Susanna saw "Skip, Simon!" My shrieked "Skip, Simon!" Simon skipked.

STRAY LIPS.

The sweet orange was first brought from China to Europe by the Portuguese in the year 1492.
The largest shaft in Africa was, recently opened in the Kimberley diamond fields. It measures 27 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 an extent of 2,337 miles, and inland waters covering 574,867

acres, which supply chiefly a few salmon and eels. Nevertheless Ireland, for home consumption, actually largely injures 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 in a more humane way.

The long 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 236,000 tons are yearly required; Germany, 460,000 tons; Austria, 15,000 tons; Belgium, 451,000 tons; England, 672,000 tons.

The most costly gold in the world is a Bazar gold. An offer of its weight in gold was once made, and it was ascertained that this offer amounted to 102,000 dollars, which was refused and the gold is still in the treasury of the Vatican.

Out of a population set down at 253,861,821 in British India, there are no fewer than 100,000,000 living. Bombay claims 1,575,763; Madras, 3,500,011; Northwest Provinces, and Oudh, 1,070,787; the Punjab, 1,960,253; and Bengal, 7,401,629.

A Russian practitioner recommends the use of hypocreses seeds for toothache. His plan is to bury the seeds and to convey the snake through a little paper tube to the hole in the tooth. He says that this will cause one application, or at most two, will suffice to cure the toothache.

Out of the Seine there were fished in one week the following fish: mackerel, 2,021 dozen, 577 cats, 2,257 stags, 507 chickens and ducks, 3,096 kilos of butchers' refuse, 210 rabbits and hares, 10 sheep, 2 horses, 71 pigs, 49 geese and turkeys, 10 calves and goats, 3 monkeys, 1 snake, 2 squirrels, 3 porcupines, 1 owl, 107,287 of the various kinds, 3 foxes, 130 pigeons and partridges, 3 hedgehogs, 8 peacocks and 1 seal.

THE CANDIDATE.

Who comes and greets you by the hand And welcomes you with greeting bland, And flattery you can't withstand?

Who asks you how the children do, And how the world is getting on, And hopes that they will help put him through?

Who says the country's going to smash unless you help 'im side the track, The other side with vote and cash?

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

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

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

GENTILITY—AS SOME UNDERSTAND IT.

Gentle is to have soft hands,
But not gentle to work on lands;
Gentle it is to lie in bed,
But not gentle to carry our bread,
Gentle it is to cringe and bow,
But not gentle to sow or plow;
Gentle it is to play a jig,
But not gentle to lead to fight;
But not gentle to swing a flail;
Gentle it is to play a fool,
But not gentle to have a school;
Gentle it is to cheat your tailor,
But not gentle to be a sailor;
Gentle it is to fight a duel,
But not gentle to have a fuel;
Gentle it is to eat rich cake,
But not gentle to cook or bake;
But not gentle to wear a hat,
But not gentle to wear a coat;
Gentle it is to roll in wealth,
But not gentle to have good health;
Gentle it is to "cut" a friend,
But not gentle your "chums" to mend;
Gentle it is to make a show,
But not gentle to "put folks" to know;
Gentle it is to go away.

But not gentle at home to stay;
Gentle it is to shrink and smile,
But not gentle to have the gait;
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 have a view,
But not gentle old clothes to wear;
Gentle it is to know a law,
But not gentle to pay a shop;
Gentle it is to have a look,
But not gentle to keep a shop.

THE NEW BABY.

There came to port last Sunday night, The quaver 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 smoo herself right in my room,
My daughter, O my daughter!

She has no manifest but this,
No flag floats over the water,
She's too new for the British Lloyds—
My daughter, O my daughter!

Ring out wild bells, and tame ones too!
Ring out the lower notes,
Ring in the little worsted socks!
Ring in the bib and spoon!

Ring out the mouse! ring in the nurse!
Ring in the milk and water,
Away with the lower notes,
My daughter, O my daughter!

A GOLDSLUG 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. I met Captain George H. McBride, of Portland, to a San Francisco Examiner man.

"Old Man Applegate lived on the road between Oregon and California on those days, and just for accommodation he would buy 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 slug 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 met, offered a slug 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, "for 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," suggested Applegate, ignoring the hand outstretched in the right-angled corner.

"Yes, you will. I'll be along here in about a week," said the host.
"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 guest, and putting the piece in his pocket he bade the stanger 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 3 dollars a day.
In Greece the senators get 100 dollars per month and the deputies 50 dollars. In France members of each house receive the same salary per day.
In Denmark the members of the landsting each receive about 3 dollars and 75 cents a day.
In Belgium each member of the chamber of representatives gets 85 dollars a month.
In Sweden the peers and commoners are paid the same sum, which is about 35 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 dollars and a half per day, and the council at large the lower house, one dollar and a half per day, 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 6 or 8 months, but they have to pay a fine of 3 dollars for every day a session is held.

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.

Modersty is a good ruler, but a bad engine.

You can't teach a boy to dance, but not to do us.

You may get learnin' at school, but sense comes natural or not at all.

You just get a coat, but let itti' gards into the family an' they'll breed like sparrows.

Don't go back on your friends when you're in luck, but give your number just because the sun shines.

You can't always judge a man by the blood he's got. Got your own whifky come from the same family.

A runaway horse is worse in a runaway wife, because it sometimes takes you with it.

Sometimes when a man seems to be havin' the worst luck he's only getting ready to come back with a log from a saw mill, worth double price.

Don't send a fox to tend geese or a cat to skin milk, unless they have a good reputation for honesty. Remember this when 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 daily papers.

When a small boy his father, now one of the most prominent men in the state, was running a printing office and publishing a weekly paper, the boy was one of the largest towns in Kennebec county.

One day the advance agent of a show came along with orders to be printed upon cotton cloth. The paper was filled, but for some reason he neglected to call for them and they were thus left on the printer's hands. The printer's wife ran across them, and as cloth was then high she took the cloth home and used it to line a pair of drawers above mentioned, then a boy about ten years of age.

As the months rolled by the pantaloons grew threadbare and at school one day he accidentally tore the seat out, leaving about one foot of the lining exposed to view. His friends were indeed made his boys smile, but they laughed till the tears came when they observed the lining of his pants standing 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 calculation that the cost of tying a working girl will come up about the average three times per diem, and that a girl will lose about 50 seconds every time she stoops to retie them. The mill employs have two feet, so this entails a loss of 30 seconds every day for each girl. There are about 400 girls employed in the factory, and therefore the gentlemen finds that 430,000 seconds are wasted in the course of a week when the girls retie sets of wages, is worth 943 1/2 dollars. Orders have accordingly been issued that girls must wear only buttoned shoes or congas gaiters under penalty of discharge.

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