

## Chapter 1 : The Midnight Carver: The Drama in a Diminutive World

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Wednesday, September 21, The Drama in a Diminutive World The weather has heated back up and the humidity has been just short of tolerable. Cheryl has been trying to keep her training from being a constant exercise in drudgery. The big question is when will fall finally arrive? The Cutest Voracious Predator So, with everything about our daily lives caught up. Time to address the topic of his post. Drama in our Flower Garden! Who would want to eat this? I have found two now. One "slightly mauled" and another half eaten! Goodness knows what other "treats" the cat has discovered on his outdoor adventures. I was so proud of his restraint with the rabbit. Who would ever guess under that cute, fuzzy face is a mind of a killer! Time to dig in! The hummingbirds have been voracious as of late. I had to fill up the bird feeder once again before the leaves begin to fall. My observations suggest that the "defender of the feeder" has moved on and now three "kids" are hitting the feeder like teenagers after a ball game! I can tell because the three birds do not fight over the food like the parents did. Sometimes two will actually perch on the feeder together. Posing for the camera! The rotting fruit also attract various other insects that have not been attracted by the flowers. Note the white outline on wings Namely this Comma butterfly. Not the white "C" looking thing in the under wing. He will lose the white ruff and bright color as his wings take a beating over the next several weeks. BIG "Scary" funnel spider! One of those "funnel Spiders" that hide in the hole of the web until something lands on their dense matting. And then they jump out and grab it! However, today I noticed him in the middle of his web. I bravely inspect I bravely inspect "closer" This struck me a strange because they always hide in the funnel hole of the web and never outside. Wonder what is going on. Note the large "blister" on the abdomen I bravely broom down the web and pull down the spider. I note that he does not scare the bejesus out of me as I separate him from his web. I see that he has what looks like a wound on his abdomen. It is easy to be brave when the monster looks dead. The wound looks like it was stabbed or pierced in someway. I put on my best detective hat and begin to come up with theories. I doubt he was eaten by another spider. Another spider would have drained him and left him in a web. Any bird would have eaten him outright and left no trace. There have been a number of wasps and yellow jackets lately. I happen to know that certain wasps eat Tarantulas. But relatively small funnel spiders? My working theory is this: A "Stinger" wasp or yellow jacket fall into the web and become tangled. This is not an easy meal. The hornets secret weapon is revealed! An unsuspecting spider "gasps" as a sharpened, venomous stinger plunges deep into its thick abdomen wall. The hornet pulls free and flies away to safety. The spider has no hope for survival. Looks like lady luck chooses yellow! Further evidence for my theory was witnessed as I watched the yellow jackets from the rotting fruit area "discover" the spider I had placed on the sidewalk and began to dismember it. I probably will never know what truly happened. I have never witnessed the above scenario myself. Certain spiders and situations offer advantages over the opponent.. Provided the writer could deliver it with suspense and action.

**Chapter 2 : Behind the Name: Names Starting with R (page 3)**

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Share Shares Swallow. Do you feel a slight tickle at the back of your throat, a barely perceptible ache in your neck? Is your forehead just a little warmer than usual? Outbreaks caused by foodborne illnesses happen all the time—because only two people need to get sick for the CDC to consider it an official outbreak. So should you be concerned about parasites and pathogenic bacteria festering in your happy meal? Amoebiasis is similar, but much, much worse. The amoeba enters your body through the digestive tract as a cyst, sort of like an egg. Once inside your warm, incubating stomach, the cyst hatches into a hungry amoeba. At this point, it attacks the layer of mucus lining your intestines. The mucus lining is intended specifically to block parasites like *E. Histolytica* from getting through, and it usually works. Once the intestinal wall is sufficiently dissolved, the amoeba slurps up the resulting goo and begins reproducing. Some newborn cysts are swept away in the bowel stream to continue the cycle elsewhere, while others hatch and grow in the same intestines, spreading, eating, and digging. And while there are many ways for that to happen, one of the worst is via ciguatoxin. Ciguatoxins bioaccumulate, which means they build up as they move up the food chain. You start to feel the toxin about two hours after eating a tainted fish—indigestion, nausea, and cramps are usually the first signs. You might get lightheaded, tingly, or short of breath. Your heart will be racing a mile a minute and your lips will go numb. Finally, your neurological processes will start to misfire. One of the strangest examples of this is a reversal of your perception of hot and cold. *Cryptosporidium* is a protozoan parasite that needs a living host to reproduce. It enters your body as microscopic oocysts, which hatch in your belly and travel through the digestive system into your intestines. There, they make a new home among your villi, a forest of tiny, finger-like tentacles that line the inside of your intestines and pull nutrients from the passing food. The longer they stay, the more they erode at the life-giving villi. Eventually, the intestinal wall is laid completely bare for long stretches, a condition known as villous atrophy. Give it enough time, and *cryptosporidium* will corrode the intestines right down to the naked tissue. The most common victims are children. Usually, salmonella stays in the gastrointestinal region, causing a few days of diarrhea and stomach cramps. But sometimes, it goes exploring. For some reason, rogue salmonella bacteria often migrate to the bones, especially leg bones that have a strong blood supply. The bacteria swim through your bloodstream until they reaches the marrow and cause an infection, a condition known as osteomyelitis. Streams of white blood cells arrive to flush out the threat and begin releasing enzymes that have a very unique effect: And it all happens inside your body. One of the most dangerous effects of a yersinia infection is pseudoappendicitis, which looks and acts exactly like regular appendicitis. In appendicitis, a major passageway in the appendix gets blocked, and over time the appendix fills with pus and mucus, expanding and putting pressure on the surrounding tissue. Eventually, it bursts, releasing that cesspool of fluids into the body cavities. Yersinia does the same thing, only the bacteria causes the initial blockage that makes the appendix swell. The fungus enters your body through your respiratory system, sending a cloud of basidiospores into your lungs and nasal passages. The fungus is now spreading across your lungs and releasing toxins into your bloodstream. After a week or two, the fungus will spread to your central nervous system, sending fingers along your spinal cord that weave their way closer to your brain stem. There, the fungus spreads over your meninges, a thin layer of tissue that blankets the brain. University of Cincinnati Clermont College *Trichinella* is a parasitic nematode that lives in the bodies of omnivores—especially pigs, horses, rats, and humans. Since pigs are the only member of that group we eat regularly, trichinella is usually associated with raw or undercooked pork. When the animal is killed, packaged, and sent to the grocery store, the cysts hitch a ride down in the meat, waiting for an ideal place to wake up and begin reproducing. The larvae make their way to the small intestine, latch onto its mucus lining, and begin pumping out babies. There, they can pick and choose their destination like passengers on a subway. And nothing fits that description better than a tongue. Sometimes colonies of more than 1, worms form gram of tissue. The worm in question is *Anisakis simplex*, a roundworm that lives in the gastrointestinal tract. The real danger comes from what it forces your body to do. Enter eosinophils, our second player in this diminutive

drama of death. Eosinophils are a type of white blood cell that are mainly responsible for dealing with parasites. But like a bumbling detective in a David Zucker film, they end up doing more harm than good. Eosinophils mass around the nematodes and launch cytotoxins at them, toxins which do zero damage to the shell of the parasite. Instead, they hit the surrounding tissues and cause more damage than A. And since the threat is still there, they call in reinforcements, until the entire site is a flashing barrage of crossfire that hits everything but the intended target. And you can die from that. All of them are really the same thing: But now for the bad news: See, one of the major complications of Brucellosis is a spinal condition called arachnoiditis , and the combination of those two often leads to syringomyelia , a condition where cavities begin to appear along the spine. Hemolytic-uremic syndrome is the wholesale suicide of red blood cells. Most cells in the body are programmed to be able to self-destruct when needed. For example, when you were still an embryo, your fingers were meshed into a single clump until the cells in between the individual digits underwent apoptosis and allowed your fingers to separate. Coli contains something called Shiga toxin, which hacks the programming of red blood cells and forces them to commit suicide. The result is near-total kidney failure. Coli with antibiotics, complications like this are becoming more common.

**Chapter 3 : Diminutives**

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Anstey will remember two of his early stories in which he treated respectable classical legends with an irreverent realism. In, for example, *The Educe of Agamemnon*, just at the point when the Chorus of Argives are about to sing an ode of welcome to their Sovereign, the harmony of the proceedings is interrupted by an awkward dispute between the hero and his chariot-driver over the exact amount of the legal fare. To these stories Mr. So, and no otherwise, must all these things have been done ; the substance of social life is eternal ; it is only the adventitious that alters ; if Portia and Brutus did not break their engagement with Caesar and Calpurnia in order to get a better dinner from Lucullus, we have no doubt some other equally celebrated Romans did ; and told as Mr. Baring tells it, with dismaying naturalism, it is irresistibly funny. His humour is based on incongruities of character and action, not on mere verbalisms ; it is essentially translatable ; it would be just as good in any other language as in English. But what distinguishes him most markedly from inferior artists is his tact. We all remember the *Comic Histories of Rome* which used to relieve the tedium of our schooldays, and which we found so inexpressibly unnecessary in later years ; the author determined to be comic on every page, and his illustrator was ready with grotesque helmets, exaggerated noses, and ludicrous sandals to prove to us that he had succeeded. But even apart from the fact that there is nothing quite so tiresome as persistent literary buffoonery, we all feel that certain subjects should be preserved from caricature; no one wants Thermopylae treated in the spirit of " Ally Sloper," any more than he wants a comic "Dead March. Two or three of the dialogues are written in a more serious vein. Of these, " *The Greek Vase* " is a well-nigh perfect example of the art of telling a story without the aid of narrative or description ; and " *The Death of Alexander* " is so good an imitation of the Elizabethan style that the average critic might easily be led to take a casual sample as genuine. One of the " dramas " does not come within either of our categories: In order to settle which shall be chosen, it is decided that each shall address the same Drama. Max Beerbohm has made so many exquisite parodies of other writers that it is only fair that he should see himself in turn in the critical mirror ; and we are sure that nobody will enjoy the reproduction of his methods better than the author of "A Christmas Garland. You can lead me to the hustings, but you cannot make me think politically. Candidature has been thrust upon me. I am forced to speak to you, I am indeed anxious to speak to you so that you may be able to choose one of the three distinguished literary men, whom you see before you on this platform, to be your Literary Member, and I wish to prevent your choice falling upon me. I will put before you in chosen sentences, which I have carefully arranged beforehand, the reasons why I think you should not elect me. I do not want to be elected. To elect me would indeed be an unfriendly act. Such a choice would not only cause me inconvenience, but it would bring to yourselves neither profit nor pleasure. Be sure I should never think of your interests, be surer still I should never attend the tedious sittings at St. I have listened to eloquence et the Oxford Union and to the gentle rhetoric of Cambridge. Not for me are the efforts of the half-witted and the wholly inarticulate at Westminster, who stammer where old Gladstone used to sing. If you have views I am not privy to them, and from your sympathies I am aloof. I know well enough that you "no more than I" care a red farthing whether the label of your Member be Liberal or Conservative. What you do care for, and what leaves me frigid, is the figure whom you can encourage by chaff or vex by sarcasm.

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A Greek name referring to the god Zeus. Oddly, even though addressing a person by the first name and patronymic is very formal, addressing them with the patronymic alone is seen as highly informal, even less formal than First-Name Basis. Ivanovich becomes Ivanych, Sergeyeovich - Sergeich, etc. In addition, some names have completely idiosyncratic short forms e. Pavlovich - Palych, Dmitriyevich - Mitrich, etc. As a way of emphasising his closeness to the people, Lenin was often referred to simply as "Ilyich" in speeches and Soviet media. In contrast, no one ever except maybe general Vlasik "they were reportedly quite close referred to his successor as "Vissarionych". When it comes to name orders, Russian does not stick to just one, unlike English or Japanese. The most formal order is family name first, followed by given name, followed by patronymic e. However, this order is only used on official documents and when introducing or referring to people in a very formal setting for instance, dinner at the Kremlin or a courtroom in session, never as a direct form of address. This does not differ too much from the equivalent Western usage; think of the situations someone might use the phrasing "Smith, John Michael", and you have a rough but hardly complete idea when "Ivanov Ivan Ivanovich" might be used in Russia. The media nowadays uses the Western order almost exclusively which also means that most official anime dubs reverse the Japanese names, just like they do in the West, while in schools and colleges the Eastern order is generally preferred. The only strict rule in Russian naming orders is that the patronymic can only be placed immediately after the given name so "Ivan Ivanov Ivanovich" is always unacceptable. The surname alone is used in some formal situations as surname and first letters of name and patronymic in many documents. It assumes authority of the caller, such as of teacher in a class or a drill sergeant before a rank of enlisted men. The Russian equivalents to Mr. Lack of an easy honorific to call someone actually became a problem a few years ago. The address "comrade" historically rendered tovarishch is used only in the army and in the Communist Party, which is removed from power and is slowly dying out. The most common forms of address between common people are the Russian equivalents of "man" "muzhchina", "young man" "molodoy chelovek", "woman" or "girl". These words literally mean "uncle" and "aunt", but they do not imply family ties in this case. In Soviet times, tovarisch "comrade" was more or less universal, but depending on its mode of usage, it could be more or less a honorific. Simply "comrade", as in "sir" or "madam", was considered polite address fitting for any honest Soviet citizen; criminals and enemies of the people, however, were forbidden both to be called comrades and call anyone comrades. Name" was more of a honorific, used to address important people. Its most formal usage was dorogoy tovarisch "dear comrade". In other words, the lack of honorifics to call a Russian reflects the ideological vacuum typical for The New Russia. When writing full Russian names in English, you either skip the patronymic, initial both names, or do it in full. Putin" in the Western press. Naming Trends Generally speaking, Russians are rather conservative when it comes to naming their children. There have been some historical naming trends, however, especially during the Soviet era. The s brought a vogue of exotic, revolutionary names, such as Elektron, Traktor, and names honoring Soviet leaders such as Vladilen from Vladimir Lenin and even Stalina for Stalin. By the s, traditional names such as Tit, Kuzma, Nikita, and Foma for men and Fekla, Praskovia, and Marfa for women were seen as too stodgy and rustic. Names associated strongly with the clergy, such as Mitrofan and Varfolomei, also fell out of favor. In the post-Stalin era, there was a revival of very Slavic names such as Yaroslav. Among Tatars, religious names had almost died out completely by the s, and Western names like Alfred and Rudolf came into vogue Rudolf Nureyev, the famous ballet dancer, was born to a Tatar family in Russia. The reintroduction of "stodgy, rustic" Kuzmas, Nikitas and Marfas into general use also happened during this period. A few are still used to this day, while many others fell by the wayside. Dobroslav Volk wolf Zidislav The Old Slavic names that are in use to this day and spring to mind when you say "Old Slavic name" both native, like Boris, Vladimir, Svyatoslav, and Scandinavian loan-names such as Oleg, Igor and Gleb were, in fact, princely names used by the feudal nobility. The

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common folk used more obscure names which right now are long-antiquated. The reason for that is that Christianization of the Rus started from the aristocracy, and it were the princes who became the first native saints thus legalizing their Old Slavic names as Christian names. Some people changed names, as their nicknames stuck stronger than their given names. Some kids names were talisman names, offering a kid some qualities or protection: Name Zhdan awaited one or Bogdan god-given one could be given to a long-awaited child. There was also a big set of "bad" names, meant to drive evil off: Origin of the last names One role in which a trace of the ancient Slavic names remains to this day is that of the progenitors of last names. While the nobles has last names derived from place names with a "ski" suffix meaning "of" similarly to the French "de" and German "von" prefixes , the commoners the few of them who got last names, at first mostly urban commoners got theirs after an ancestor, with an "ov" or "in" suffixes, which mean "descendant of". Descendants of a man named Nekras got the family name "Nekrasov", descendants of a Volk became the Volkovs. This way, last names for commoners were slowly spreading, but they became mandatory only in the XIX century. Former serfs usually got the last name of their former lord, either unchanged or slightly modified with an -ikh suffix e. This was how Yuri Gagarin ended up with a name of a pre-Revolution princely house: Priests and seminary students got "Biblical" last names such as "Kreschensky" "of the Baptism". Note that seminary dunces received last names after biblical villains, such as "Saulov", "Pharaonov". Jewish people which did not already had a Hebrew or Yiddish last name were assigned one from a place of birth, with a "sky" suffix. This is why there is a lot of Russian Jewish last names named after towns in the Pale of Settlement e.

### Chapter 5 : Diminutive Dramas

*Excerpt. Scene " London. Breakfast chamber in the Palace. King Henry VIII and Catherine Parr are discovered sitting opposite to each other at the breakfast table.*

### Chapter 6 : Diminutive dramas, - CORE

*diminutive dramas. ADMIRERS of Mr. F. Anstey will remember two of his early stories in which he treated respectable classical legends with an irreverent realism.*

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### Chapter 8 : DIMINUTIVE DRAMAS. » 24 May » The Spectator Archive

*Abstract. Catherine Parr The drawback Pious "neas The death of Alexander The Greek vase The fatal rubber The rehearsal The blue harlequin The member.*

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