

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

Residents in a place make the first call upon any newcomers.

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

No gentleman will prolong a call if he finds his host or hostess dressed to go out.

Cards, 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 designs attending them to the door.

Ladies should make their morning calls in simple *neglige*—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 obvious reasons, to be longer and less ceremonious than from those who reside in the cities.

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

Upon the envelope he writes P. P. C. (*Par postem* or *per postem*) and asks leave.

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

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

Do not seat yourself too closely by the side of a lady when calling. It presumes 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 feat, it is their own.

Never resume 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 time, 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.

Table Etiquette.

Habitual disregard of the courtesies and etiquette of the table will make persons appear awkward and constrained 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 suddenly addressed, you must either pause before answering, or run the risk of choking yourself.

To eat and drink noisily, smacking the lips, sucking in soup with a gurgling sound, or breathing heavily 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 *show* it across the table.

To use one's own knife, spoon or fingers, instead of the butter-knife, sugar-tongs, or salt-spoons, will convey the impression that you are grossly ignorant of polite usage.

Do not formalize on one or two articles specially to your taste. It is extremely vulgar.

Spitting, sneezing, coughing, or hard 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 carry them to the hand, or upon the spoon or fork.

It is not polite to soak up gravy with the finger.

Bread must always be broken—never cut; and bread only may be placed on the tablecloth.

Where there are waiters, ask one of

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—generally, as he replies. If he can, 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 stand-

Never talk politics or religion in a public conveyance.

Never stop to quarrel with the hack-driver. Pay his fare, and dismiss him. Should he be unreasonable or insolent, take his number, and complain to the authorities.

Etiquette of Visiting.

Never pay a call on a personal invitation. Wait for something more specific. Should one person really desire a visit from another, he will extend an unobtrusive invitation.

When a visit is contemplated, it is best to inform friends in advance of precise time of your arrival, and not attempt to surprise a surprise, which may be sport to you, but very annoying to them.

On arriving in a city where you have friends, do not drive to their house uninvited. Go first to a hotel, and then call, or inform them of your arrival. Should it be convenient, they will invite you to their house.

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

The hostess should share the meals of a guest, however irregular; but a polite guest will conform, as closely as possible, to the customary meal hours.

When staying with friends, study to disturb their domestic arrangements as little as possible.

It is the correct thing after breakfast to have visitors largely to their own devices, unless some special arrangement has been made. But the hostess should introduce her visitors to the piano, portfolio, library—any device for passing the time pleasantly. And the visitors should accept this hint, and leave her morning hours for imperative domestic duties.

When any of your visitors have other friends in the city, it is a kindly courtesy to inform those of their presence in your house, 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.

Do not 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 friends, put out your own washing and other extra work you may require to have done.

Appear to 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 your friend's husband is absent, she has plenty of company, 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 labors during your stay.

When so unfortunate as to break or injure any article of furniture, when visiting a friend, have it repaired, or replaced at once at your own expense.

Do not invite friends who call to remain for meals, but leave that wholly to the discretion of your hostess.

Etiquette of the Toilet—Details.

Bathing.—The first and most essential toilet requisite is unobtrusively the bath. The soap and suds are through cleanliness of person an indispensable characteristic of every lady and gentleman. And this is quite as necessary to health and comfort as to decency. Without this, all other culture will prove unavailing. Every part of the body should be carefully and thoroughly washed a day in summer, and quite frequently in winter, and this should be followed by a brisk rubbing of the skin with the wash-towels. A little ammonia in the water renders the process more cleansing and invigorating. The particular form of soap is of less importance than its regularity and thoroughness. And brisk rubbing is exceedingly beneficial.

The face of the teeth should be carefully brushed night and morning, using pure soap and soft water, with a little tincture of myrrh. Many do this with a toothbrush, which is still better. Those who do this will require no powders, which are apt to injure the enamel, nor are they likely to suffer from toothache. Should tartar collect on the teeth, or the teeth

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

Notes—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

ing.

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 sucking the head of her parasol in the street.

To eat anything, even confectionery, in the street, is decidedly ill-bred.

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