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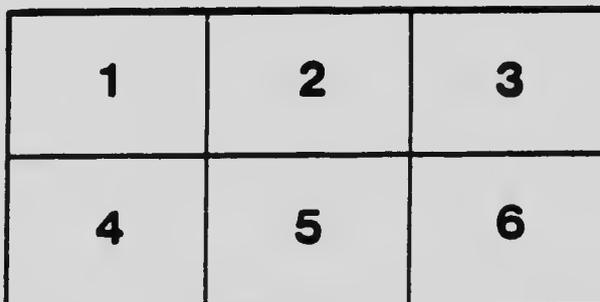
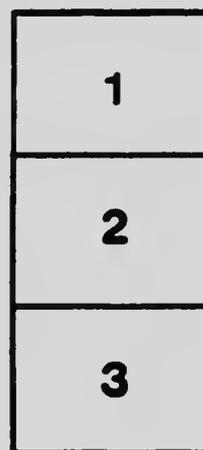
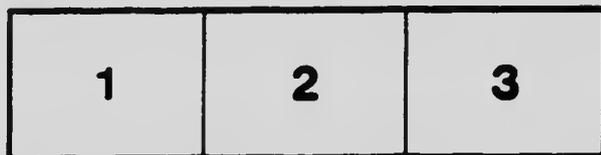
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ETIQUETTE FOR
EVERY DAY

BY
MRS. HUMPHRY
("MADGE" OF "TRUTH")

Author of
"More Manners for Men," &c.

THE MUSSON BOOK CO., LTD.,
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CONTENTS.

CHAPTER.				PAGE.
I.	Etiquette with Royalty	1
II.	Balls and Dances	35
III.	Correspondence	57
IV.	A Chapter for Men	..	..	85
V.	Bachelor's Entertainments	..	..	125
VI.	Precedence	..	..	140
VII.	Pronunciation	..	..	169
VIII.	Mourning	..	..	194
	Index	..	..	210

CHAPTER I

ETIQUETTE WITH ROYALTY

Presentation to a royal personage is often regarded as a nervous business for the reason that the person presented does not exactly know what is the correct thing to say or do. Whether it be a formal or an informal presentation, the same rule holds good. The King is addressed as "Your Majesty," and the Queen in the same fashion. The ladies and gentlemen about the Court, and those who enjoy the friendship of the royal family say "Sir" or "Madam" when addressing King or Queen. The word "Madam" is usually pronounced "Ma'am" in this case.

It is as well to avoid the too frequent repetition of "Your Majesty." It gets on the nerves of some royal persons when introduced in almost every sentence. "Your Royal Highness" is the mode of addressing all other members of the Royal Family than the King and Queen. In speaking of one member to another, one does not say "he" or "him," "she" or "her," but always uses the full phrase, "His Majesty," "Her Majesty," "His Royal Highness," or "Her Royal Highness," as the case may be.

ETIQUETTE WITH ROYALTY

An invariable rule to be observed with all persons of royal rank is the following : Never volunteer a remark. Simply reply to the question or observation made, and then remain silent, no matter how awkward the silence may appear to be. It is for the royal person to break it.

It is sometimes rather difficult for a subject to know when to withdraw from an interview with King or Queen. He has not always the means of knowing the precise moment when an exalted personage considers the matter at an end. But he may safely trust to the tact of our English royalties, who have thoroughly mastered the manner of putting people at their ease. It would be incorrect to withdraw before some direct indication is given that the interview is considered over ; but its conclusion is certain to be signified in some fashion as unmistakable as it is polite.

A man, upon being presented to any royal person makes a deep bow ; a woman drops a curtsy, not the formal sweep that needed much practice, but merely a bending of the knees as low as one can induce them to bend, and then an immediate return to the upright position. Should a royal person shake hands with any one, that individual must make a bow (if a man), a deep "bob" (if a woman) without moving the hand that is clasped in that of royalty. This is just a little difficult, since the right hand has to be kept at the usual level, while the rest of the body sinks rapidly towards the floor and rises as rapidly.

POINTS WORTH NOTING

It is sometimes rather puzzling to know how one should make recognition of royalty. In the Park, every one but those in carriages stands up, and men take off their hats when a member of the Royal Family passes. Those in carriages bow, and the bow must be deep, in order to differentiate it from that with which one greets one's own acquaintance.

Recognition of Royalty

The etiquette of presentations is entirely changed since the accession of King Edward VII.

Going to Court In Queen Victoria's time, Drawing-rooms were held at three o'clock in the afternoon, an hour at which ladies in full dress do not look their

best. King Edward holds his Courts in the evening. The term "Drawing-room" implies a feminine hostess, and may again be used with reference to Queen Alexandra. The Lord Chamberlain's official announcement of the first Court of King Edward's reign is as follows, bearing date December 24, 1901 :

"Notice is also given, that their Majesties the King and Queen will, in lieu of Drawing-rooms, hold a series of Courts at Buckingham Palace during the coming season, at which presentation of ladies to their Majesties will be made.

"Attendance and presentation at these Courts will be by invitation only, conveyed through the Lord Chamberlain.

"Ladies who have already been presented at Drawing-rooms, and who are desirous of being invited to these Courts, are requested to send in their names to the Lord Chamberlain's Office,

ETIQUETTE WITH ROYALTY

St. James's Palace, as soon as possible after January 1 next, together with those of the ladies whom they may wish to present. The Lord Chamberlain will be glad if ladies will at the same time state when it will be most convenient to them to pay their respects to their Majesties.

"The numbers at each Court being necessarily limited, ladies are informed by the Lord Chamberlain that they can only receive occasional invitations.

"A lady who makes a presentation to their Majesties must be personally acquainted with and responsible for the lady she presents. She must herself attend the Court, and cannot present more than one lady in addition to her daughters or daughters-in-law.

"If it should not be convenient for a lady to attend or be presented at the particular Court to which she is invited, it will be open to her to make her excuses to the Lord Chamberlain in writing, when her name can, if desired, and if possible, be transferred to another list.

"The Courts will be held in the evening.

"Gentlemen may, under exceptional circumstances, accompany the ladies of their family.

"The dress regulations for these Courts will be the same as those hitherto in force for the Drawing-rooms.

"A further notice will be published as to the times, the issue of presentation cards, and other arrangements."

N.B.—The following notice was published by authority on February 11, 1902 :

"The Lord Chamberlain is authorised by the King to give notice that ladies and gentlemen

POINTS WORTH NOTING

who have been presented at Drawing-rooms and Levees held during the reign of her late Majesty Queen Victoria will not require to be again presented to their Majesties the King and Queen."

It would appear as though the practice of presenting perfect strangers for a consideration must be alluded to in some of these phrases. This had previously been done so frequently as to amount to a perfect scandal. Ladies of title had advertised in the public papers that they would undertake the chaperonage of any lady willing to pay £1000 or so, and would also present them at Court for a further consideration. Ladies from the United States were very willing to respond, but the result of all this trafficking in what ought not to be saleable was to render our Court the laughing-stock of Europe. Wealth has been the passport, rather than worth and birth.

People of no position beyond what their money-bags could secure for them had crowded to the Drawing-rooms during the last ten years or so of Queen Victoria's reign, an ever-increasing stream of mediocrity. Even women whose husbands have made their way by methods irreconcilable with the motto, *Noblesse oblige*, had blithely repaired to Buckingham Palace, and been received with the perfunctory civility that just met the case.

No refreshments were served to those who attended Drawing-rooms before the present reign; but at that time the visitors applied to be allowed to go to Court, whereas the present regulations confine the attendance to those

ETIQUETTE WITH ROYALTY

invited. This distinction makes the difference between visitors and guests, and transforms the King and Queen into host and hostess. In accordance with British ideas of hospitality, they provide refreshments for their invited guests.

The form of procedure is as follows: The invitation cards name 10 p.m. as the hour when ladies and gentlemen are to be at Buckingham Palace. Arrived there, armed with their cards, they repair to the cloak-room and having left outer wraps there, they are in the hands of what seems to be an endless number of officials who take charge of the visitors. By these they are conducted up the great staircase, always beautifully decorated with palms and flowering plants from Frogmore. At the top more resplendently uniformed officials examine the cards and conduct the ladies to their destination; peeresses to the throne-room or ball-room, whichever of these may have been selected for the holding of the drawing-room; *débutantes* and ladies to be presented in connection with the various Embassies or marriage or accession to title, to an antechamber where they remain till the presentations begin.

It would be considered a breach of etiquette to be later than 10 p.m. in arriving, and all are supposed to be in their places at that hour. The King and Queen enter about a quarter of an hour later, his Majesty in uniform and wearing the Garter and other Orders; her Majesty always beautifully dressed and also wearing the broad blue ribbon of the Garter and other Orders. Preceded by many officials, all walking backwards, with staves and wands,

POINTS WORTH NOTING

the procession of the Royal Family pass up the long room between the rows of bowing peeresses, and take up their position on a square rug at the head of the room. The King and Queen stand in front, the Prince and Princess of Wales immediately behind them, and the other members of the family behind them again.

When they have all taken their places, a red silk cord is drawn across about four yards in front of them, forming a barrier behind which the ladies presented have to pass. Each one has to pass through two or three ante-chambers, having previously waited in the corridor, where sumptuous seats invite them to rest. An official takes the train off the *débutante's* arm and spreads it carefully on the floor behind her before she enters the royal presence. The Lord Chamberlain, standing on the King's left, reads her name aloud from the card that has been taken from her and handed to him by an official, and at the same moment the lady makes her curtsey to the King. After a couple of paces, she makes another obeisance to the Queen, and then passes on towards a door opposite that by which she entered. Here her train is deftly and quickly picked up and laid over her arm again, and she is free to wander through the picture gallery or find her way to the refreshment buffet.

Gentlemen may be presented at these Courts, but of course ladies cannot be presented at levees.

Previous to the first Drawing-room and Levee held in Dublin in the reign of King Edward VII. the Lord Lieutenant (Earl Cadogan) caused the following regulations to be published :

ETIQUETTE WITH ROYALTY

"Noblemen and Gentlemen who have been received at the Court of Dublin since January 1, 1869, will be entitled to attend the Levee to be held on February 4, without any further presentation, on their complying with the Regulations of the Gentleman Usher's Department. But every Nobleman and Gentleman who proposes to attend, and who has not yet been received at the Vice-regal Court, must be introduced by a Nobleman or Gentleman who has himself been previously presented.

"Ladies who have been received at the Court of Dublin since January 1, 1869, will be entitled to attend the Drawing Room to be held on Wednesday, February 5, without any further presentation, on their complying with the Regulations of the Chamberlain's Department. But every Lady who proposes to attend, and who has not yet been received at the Vice-regal Court, must be introduced by a Lady who has herself been previously presented.

"Those entitled to the Private Entrée, and availing themselves of the privilege, are permitted to be accompanied only by their wives and unmarried daughters."

To be presented to the Viceroy is equivalent, so far as the local Court and Continental Courts are concerned, to being presented to the King, but such presentations confer no such favours at the King's own Court. For instance, a lady who has been presented to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland at a Dublin Drawing-room, has no privileges whatever at the English Court, but at foreign Courts her presentation enables her to avail herself of the usual etiquette. Berlin,

POINTS WORTH NOTING

Vienna, and Copenhagen are, however, very exclusive, and introductions of a very select order are required before any invitations are sent from these Courts. Everything of the kind is managed through the British Ambassador or Minister in the various countries. He is supposed to make stringent inquiries, should any one personally unknown to him send in letters ; and it is only civil to allow his Excellency plenty of time for such inquiries before pushing matters on. Our Ministers at foreign Courts have occasionally had disagreeable experiences in connection with such matters.

Irish Drawing-rooms have always been held in the evening. At the first one held in the reign of King Edward VII., the time-honoured custom of kissing was for the first time entirely dispensed with. Earl Cadogan was then Lord Lieutenant. the Drawing-room in question having been held in February 1902.

Kissing is at last done away with at the Irish Drawing-rooms, and it is difficult to guess which side is the more grateful, the kisser or the kissees. At one time it was the custom for the Lord Lieutenant to kiss every lady who attended the Drawing-room, but when the late Duke of Marlborough held the post, kissing was limited to ladies presented. At the above Drawing-room the osculatory part of the ceremony was done away with entirely. Kissing is supposed to be a not disagreeable performance, expressive of something more than goodwill, but when a Viceroy has to bestow a couple of hundred kisses in a single evening, it becomes a merely perfunctory and even fatiguing business. As to the recipients, their sentiments are well known

ETIQUETTE WITH ROYALTY

to any one accustomed to Irish society and need not be detailed, though they may be divined. It is sufficient to say that the Irish girls were not displeased at the change.

Members of the aristocracy and others are obliged to procure cards of admission to his Majesty's Levees, as the numbers at *The King's Levees* each have to be limited. Uniform or levee dress is worn, whether the former be military, naval, diplomatic, or official. The following are the rules to be observed :

Attendances and Presentations.

(1) All officers, whether on the active or retired lists of the Royal Navy and the Royal Marines, of whatever rank, will communicate with and obtain their cards from the Private Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty. All Civil officers of the Admiralty will follow the same rule.

(2) All officers, whether on the active or retired lists of the Army, Militia, Yeomanry, or Volunteers, of whatever rank, except those on the Indian and Colonial Establishments, will communicate with and obtain their cards from the Adjutant-General, at the War Office, stating clearly whether they desire to attend or to be presented : if the latter, stating by whom and on what occasion. Deputy-Lieutenants of counties will also communicate and obtain their cards from the War Office.

(3) Officers of the Household Cavalry and Foot Guards on the active list will make appli-

POINTS WORTH NOTING

cation to the Lord Chamberlain, at St. James's Palace, for cards of admission and presentation. All retired officers of the Household Cavalry and Brigade of Guards will apply to the War Office.

(4) All officers of the Indian Civil Service and Colonial Forces, of whatever rank, whether on the active or retired lists, will communicate with and obtain their cards from the Private Secretary to the Secretary of State, at the India Office, Whitehall.

(5) All officers of the Colonial Service and Colonial Forces of whatever rank, whether on the active or retired lists, will communicate with and obtain their cards from the Colonial Office, Whitehall.

(6) Similarly, all gentlemen connected with the Foreign Office, the Home Office, officials connected with the Houses of Parliament, or any Government department, will communicate with and obtain their cards for attendance or presentation at Levees from the Department under which they serve.

(7) Judges, Law Officers, King's Counsel, and all Legal officials holding appointments under the Crown, are requested to make their applications through the Secretary to the Lord Chancellor.

(8) Peers, Bishops, Lords - Lieutenant of Counties, members of Parliament, clergy of all denominations, and all gentlemen other than the above-mentioned, will be good enough to communicate with the Lord Chamberlain, at St. James's Palace, when they will each be furnished with a card of admission for use at the Levee.

ETIQUETTE WITH ROYALTY

The names, both for attendance and presentation, must be received at the various offices above indicated, not later than eight days prior to the date of each Levee.

Among the changes made by King Edward VII. at the first Levee held after the death of Queen Victoria, was that of the hour; from 2 p.m. to noon. Only the first thirty gentlemen presented kissed the King's hand. The rest passed with bows and the officials made it clear that time was of importance. The 650 presentations were made in less than an hour and a half.

It was intimated to those who attended that, "officers attending or presented at Levees will be expected to pass by the King in the usual manner, unless his Majesty should hold out his hand, in which case officers should bend over and kiss the hand without kneeling."

Formerly the King, as Prince of Wales, merely bowed to those presented or shook hands with the gentlemen whom he recognised. Gentlemen, when presented to the late Queen, knelt to kiss the Sovereign's hand.

From the above rules and regulations it will be gathered that all holding official, civil, military or naval commissions, all members of Parliament, clergy of all denominations, and members of the learned professions are welcomed at levees. Distinguished actors, sculptors, authors, painters, have also made their bow on such occasions, and the sons of all eligible persons usually receive a card of admission when their fathers apply for it for them. Men who have come to the front in sporting matters have also been welcomed at

POINTS WORTH NOTING

his Majesty's levees. Gentlemen of social position are expected to apply for cards, and all foreigners of distinction are entitled to be received. They have to be introduced by a gentleman who has been present at a previous levee.

It used to be considered *infra dig.* to drive to or from Court in a cab, but now it is quite usual for officers and others, to avail themselves of the hansom or even the four-wheeler on such occasions. The man who is unaccustomed to wear a sword would do well to practise walking and bowing with one before he attends a levee. A young attaché, newly appointed, might otherwise find himself in an awkward predicament. He has not had the training in its management that a soldier-man goes through.

Provincial mayors and high-sheriffs and newly made knights who "kiss hands" wear the ordinary Court suit, made of black silk velvet with steel buttons, breeches, silk stockings, and patent shoes, with steel buckles sword, &c.

A clause in the Regulations for Evening Courts says, that "gentlemen may, under exceptional circumstances, accompany the ladies of their family." Should they do so, uniform or Court dress would be worn.

"Duke" and "duchess" are used colloquially in the same sense that humbler folk say "Mr. Jones" and "Mrs. Smith"; but no one, in speaking to a marquis or an earl, ever addresses him as "Marquis" or "Earl." This mode is followed only with princes and princesses, dukes and duchesses, archbishops, bishops,

ETIQUETTE WITH ROYALTY

archdeacons, deans, judges, and vicars. A duke is never addressed as "Lord So-and-so," nor a duchess as "Lady Such-and-such," but this form is applicable to marquises and marchionesses, earls and countesses, viscounts and viscountesses, barons and baronesses; the wives of baronets and knights also share the privilege of being called "Lady," a pretty, liquid-sounding word, in strong contrast with the clumsy and ugly "Mrs."

It is unnecessary to use the surname after the title "Lord" or "Lady," when followed by the Christian name. In speaking to or of the son or daughter of a duke or marquis, it is sufficient to say "Lord Edward" or "Lady Anne," without the addition of the surname. In the same way baronets and knights are addressed, whether conversationally or in beginning a letter as "Sir Edward" or "Sir George"; though, of course, the full title must appear on the envelope, as "Sir John Brown, Bart.," or, for a knight, "Sir John Brown."

When guests are bidden to Windsor, they are expected to arrive about 7 p.m., and are then conducted to their rooms. At half-past eight they assemble in the corridor in full dinner dress. When the King and Queen enter, they sometimes speak to some of their visitors, sometimes merely bow and go into the dining-room, followed by the company. The conversation during dinner is carefully kept away from such subjects as politics, diplomacy, and kindred topics. At its conclusion the company returns to the corridor, which is a large room,

POINTS WORTH NOTING

and there the royal party joins them and enters into conversation with all in turn. This lasts for half an hour or more and then the royalties leave the corridor. The guests go to one of the drawing-rooms for cards or music and afterwards the men go to the smoking-room.

When invited to a concert or dramatic performance at Windsor the guests are expected to be in their places at least five minutes before the hour indicated on their invitations for the performance to begin. The royal party does not enter the concert-room until a minute or so before the hour; and it would be a gross breach of etiquette for a guest to be later in arriving than they are.

Dinner guests usually stay the night at the Castle. They leave after breakfast next morning and, as a rule, do not then see the royalties.

H.R.H. is a form that is not regarded as polite in high quarters—the correct mode is "His R.H." or "Her R.H." as the case may be, and it is to be commended on the ground of accuracy. For instance, when two members of the royal family of different sexes have been referred to, the pronoun written in full indicates clearly to which of them reference is made.

A woman cannot be duchess in her own right, though there has been an exception to this rule. In Great Britain a duchess is the wife or widow of a duke.

In replying to the King the word "Sir" is used by his Court; and the Queen is addressed as "Ma'am." "Prince" and "Princess" are the mode of address used to possessors of those titles by the Court, intimate friends and members of the household.

ETIQUETTE WITH ROYALTY

When one first receives a card for a royal garden party the ordinary imagination pictures a kind of reception on the part of the exalted host, and, more or less, some meed of personal notice from Majesty. The reality is very different. The invitations are for four o'clock, and as early as half-past three the guests begin to arrive, passing through the Palace by way of the beautiful Bow-room to the Terrace, and thence down a broad flight of shallow steps into the garden. The first thing that strikes the visitor is the beauty of the trees, of the lake sleeping in the sunshine, with its scarlet-clad watermen and light oak skiffs. The turf is usually more or less dry and brown in garden-party time, but the spacious lawns are embellished with well-filled flower-beds. To the left, under the lee of the high wall that shuts out Buckingham Palace Road, is a series of refreshment-tents for the use of the guests. Across the lawn, rather to the right, is the royal tent, where the King, Queen, princes, and princesses have tea. Between half-past four o'clock and five, when almost all the guests have assembled, the royalties appear, and pass along a pathway cleared for them by officials of the royal household, who walk well in advance. The King and Queen move at a leisurely pace, smiling and bowing, and occasionally stopping to shake hands and converse with some of their guests. In this way they arrive at the royal tent, and stand talking there, now and then coming forward to speak to some whom they distinguish in the crowd, and for whom they send. This is a highly coveted distinc-

POINTS WORTH NOTING

tion, and perhaps this is why the guests press in a thick mass round the royal tent and gaze upon the royal family while they are at tea, in a manner that would not be thought polite in other circumstances. After tea the royal party moves about in an informal manner among the guests. Generally there are a number of royal princes and princesses in the group. These scatter themselves over the lawns, conversing with their friends, or with any one who interests them. Shortly after six o'clock all the royalties retire, and then the guests begin to leave, having probably done justice, meanwhile, to the very excellent refreshments provided. The fruit is always a marvel of size and beauty. The ices and pastry are of a very delicious character, and the cream, said to be sent from the royal dairies, is superlatively rich and thick.

So ends a royal garden-party, some of the visitors having had a row on the lake, and others enjoyed a saunter in the sequestered glades among the beautiful trees. Many have not even seen the Royal Family. It is only those who succeed in getting a front place in the "lane" made for the royal party who are certain to do so. Others may chance upon them, but may also be quite unaware that the quietly dressed, soft spoken lady near is of very exalted position indeed.

But little is expected of the guests. Each must take the card of invitation. Every one must be carefully dressed, and that is about all that is requisite.

It has been said of a State Concert that it

ETIQUETTE WITH ROYALTY

"combines the charms of a religious service and a smart party, and has the advantages of both with the disadvantages of neither." The usual routine is simple enough. The guests assemble at the hour—most of them

A State Concert

some time before it—indicated on the invitations, and occupy the seats with which the floor is covered between the musicians' platform and the royal daïs. The chairs are so arranged that a passage is left up the centre of the room, and a couple of minutes before the hour arranged the royal party enters the room and passes up the middle to the daïs, where they seat themselves. There is much competition on concert nights for front places, and for a nod or a smile from royalty. The room presents a brilliant scene, full of colour and glitter. The ladies are in full evening dress, and wear many jewels. The men are in uniforms or Court dress, and wear their Orders and ribbons. In the orchestra, the bright scarlet and gold of the choir-boys of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, catch the eye. The fine proportions of the room and the beauty of the music are additional factors in the enjoyment of those present.

When the royal party comes in, every one rises and the orchestra plays "God Save the King." Every one bows or makes the regulation "bob" as the great people pass to their places, preceded by the officers of the household walking backwards. Every eye is fixed on the royal family as its members seat themselves, and then in another moment the music begins.

At the conclusion of the programme the

POINTS WORTH NOTING

royalties leave the daïs and pass down the room again, between the rows of guests, who all stand meanwhile. It would be a sad breach of etiquette for any one to attempt to leave the room before the royal procession passes out, but as soon as it is gone there is a rush

The Supper made through the corridors to the supper room. As at the balls, the famous hock cup, the secret of which is known only to the wine room of the Palace, is in great demand. The Royal Family is not seen again. They sup in the private apartments.

There are generally two State Balls and two State Concerts every season. Invitations are sent to some for the first ball and second concert ; to others for the first concert and second ball. The selection of names seems to lie with the Lord Chamberlain, for the most part, but doubtless there is a kind of revision of the lists periodically made by the King and Queen.

The programmes are printed on large square sheets of paper with a lace edge all round them. The Royal arms, in heraldic colours, surmounts the programme.

Men at State Balls and Concerts Plain evening dress is never worn at State Concerts or Balls except by one person, the American Minister. Uniform or Court dress is obligatory.

Everything is made very easy for the visitors to our Palaces. There is not a step of their way, from arrival to departure, that is not arranged by Court etiquette, and the officials acquaint them with every minutest detail of the

ETIQUETTE WITH ROYALTY

etiquette. A little practice with the bow is occasionally needed, for Englishmen have but meagre notions as to what a bow should be. At Court it is expected to be something more than a stiff little nod. Americans bow lower, in ordinary society, than English, but they sometimes do it with an almost alarming suddenness. Frenchmen, Italians, and Spaniards give the bow its full value. Germans bow lower and better than English, but they are not so graceful as the other nations.

Oddly enough, though kneeling on one knee may be a very graceful attitude, kneeling on both is very seldom so, though just a little better than the prostration customary in Eastern countries, with the face almost touching the ground. Portly men when about to receive the accolade have occasionally some difficulty in kneeling and in rising again, and considerable practice is often necessary before being summoned to Court to receive the honour.

Shyness is never so much in evidence as when a number of ladies and children file along in front of royalty, each presenting a purse. Very often the undertaking is rendered difficult by an awkward arrangement which places the royal personages so near the front of the platform that there is only a narrow passage left for the ladies and children to make their reverence, and there is, but too frequently, a disagreeable little flight of steps to be carefully avoided in the midst of all one's flurry. All these circumstances combine to rob the

POINTS WORTH NOTING

presenters of purses of their ordinary share of self-possession. There are few things more contagious than flurry. It becomes quite catching in circumstances like these. Children become dreadfully nervous and approach royalty with shaking limbs and chattering teeth. The well-bred woman may feel a little discomposed, but nothing in her manner will be permitted to betray it. Self-command, even in trifles of this kind, is one of the first essentials of good breeding. Any one who feels that she cannot trust her self-control would do well to keep out of any undertaking of the kind. She is pretty sure to make herself ridiculous, and, worse still, she makes those about her very nervous.

I remember, at the wedding of a lady of distinguished parentage, seeing a group of children whom I sincerely pitied. They were in the charge of a lady who was so pitiably nervous that she looked literally affrighted. The children, who were to scatter flowers or something of that sort, caught her stage-fright from her, and it was no wonder that they did. Her eyes were almost starting from her head, and she shook like a leaf, while the expression of extreme alarm on her face was in itself enough to upset the children. I shall never forget them. They knocked up against her, against each other, against the sides and doors of the pew, and behaved more like badly managed marionettes than real children. They almost rattled, in the convulsive movements of their nervousness, and formed a spectacle that excited the compassion of the congregation and yet was so ludicrous that no one who saw them could help smiling.

ETIQUETTE WITH ROYALTY

Our royalties are always extremely kind and considerate and show much tact in putting people at their ease on all such occasions as are apt to prove trying. They make everything as pleasant as possible. I have seen a great number of presentations of purses and have always admired the courtesy which kept royal faces grave when a ripple of laughter ran through the assembly at some one's awkwardness or evident terror. Of course, there have been times when a royal lady has laughed outright at some display of shyness on the part of a child ; as on one occasion when a small boy in kilts, having been with the greatest difficulty induced to approach Queen Alexandra (then Princess of Wales), threw the purse at her, turned his back on her, and dashed back to his friends, in whose garments he tried hard to bury himself.

On another occasion, when Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll (then Marchioness of Lorne), was receiving purses, a baby girl, looking very much frightened, scurried past her Royal Highness, forgetting to give the purse, and when some one stopped her to get it from her, she set up a loud howl of anguish. Princess Louise laughed merrily with every one else.

It was on the same day that this charming Princess won the hearts of all assembled by kissing one or two of the prettiest of the children who presented purses. She did it very prettily.

An invitation from the Sovereign is a command, and nothing less than serious illness or some unexpected event of very great import-

POINTS WORTH NOTING

ance justifies a refusal. An amusing but quite impossible story is told of Lord Charles Beresford in this connection. It is said that on receiving an invitation from the present King when Prince of Wales, he wired that he could not come, adding "Lie follows by post." This, of course, could never have happened with any man of Lord Charles's good breeding, but what gives it point is the undoubted fact that a polite fib very usually "follows by post."

It is not etiquette to refuse an invitation to dance from any royal person. Even a previous engagement must not be pleaded, unless it should happen to be with some other royal prince. All men are supposed to stand back and waive their claim when a king or his immediate relations are in question.

An American girl who was practically hobbled by a pair of tight shoes, was asked to dance by the Prince of Wales once at a duchess' ball. She refused, saying she was too tired to dance. Her hostess was much annoyed and never invited her to her house again. It was a predicament in which a great amount of tact was needed. It would have been better to accept and after a turn or two to tell the simple truth.

A State Ball is one of the most brilliant sights in the world. The invited guests generally number from a thousand to twelve hundred, and the result is a wonderful assemblage of fair women in fresh and lovely ball gowns, and

ETIQUETTE WITH ROYALTY

glittering with jewels, and of men in magnificent diplomatic, military, and Court uniforms. The Palace is alive with light and life. The grand stairway—the ball-room being on the first floor—is outlined on either side with graceful tree-palms and cool-looking varied green plants and exotics in full flower. At the top, on either side, are full-length pictures in oils, one of Queen Victoria and the other of the late Prince Consort. There is then a long picture-gallery, with a splendid suite of rooms at either side, affording the best opportunities for promenading and of the greatest interest in themselves. From the moment of drawing up in the courtyard of the Palace until the time arrives for leaving, the guests are conscious of the atmosphere of a Court, and that the most splendid in the world. The Yeomen of the Guard line the entrance of the marble hall, close to which is one of the Palace dining-rooms, used on ball and concert nights as a cloak room. The royal servants, in blue coats laced with gold, white silk waistcoats and knee-breeches, and white silk stockings, are very magnificent individuals, but their magnificence pales before the gorgeous uniform of the Gentlemen-at-Arms. The Yeomen of the Guard are rather historically picturesque-looking than imposing, but they have a distinct value in their fittingness with the rest of the gallant show. The ball-room is really the music-room of the Palace, with an organ and a musicians' gallery at one end. At the other is the slightly raised dais occupied by the members of the Royal Family, whilst all round are tiers of seats for the convenience

POINTS WORTH NOTING

of chaperons and non-dancers. The floor is parquet. Every one tries, by arriving early, to secure one of the seats to see the royal procession pass. There are really four processions, one when the royalties enter the ball-room where all their guests are assembled ; one when they pass through on their way to supper, again on returning, and later when they finally leave the ball-room. On either side stand the guests, bowing low, while the Royal Family passes along, bowing and smiling, and preceded by the Lord Chamberlain and great officers of State, all walking backwards. Supper is served in a room, the walls of which are of different coloured marbles, and the imposing pillars match. The back of the buffet is hung with dark red cloth, and on it is hung the service of gold plate sent up from Windsor Castle. A side table of marble, jutting out from the wall at the other side of the room, and beautifully decorated with flowers, is used as stand for a large silver and gold scent fountain, in the shape of a ruined Moorish temple, which was specially designed by the late Prince Consort. The gold plate is magnificent and is said to be worth an almost fabulous amount of money.

American ladies find it difficult, when they first come to England, to understand the etiquette of Court Balls and Concerts, and have actually been known to send in to the Lord Chamberlain's office an application for a card for one of these entertainments, just as they send in for a card for attending a drawing-room. The radical difference is this, that the King and Queen permit their subjects to attend

ETIQUETTE WITH ROYALTY

drawing-rooms but invite a few of them to balls and concerts.

Every one is expected to arrive early, for at all entertainments where royalty is host the ordinary etiquette is reversed. The guests assemble to receive their entertainers, instead of the latter receiving their guests. Full dress is imperative, unless one has had permission to wear a high bodice, and it is expected that jewels shall be worn. Few ladies object to this and some incline to overdo it, wearing four or five necklaces and covering the front of their bodices with brooches, clasps and other ornaments.

The effect of all this is very brilliant and splendid.

When a visit has been settled on from a royal personage, the host communicates with the high officials of the royal household *Entertain- ing Royalty* who give information as to the arrangements that are preferred on the part of their distinguished employer. Needless to say, the directions must be carried out in the most minute particulars, especially with regard to the personal convenience of the expected guests. The number of persons in the suite will be ascertained and suitable quarters prepared for them, and a programme for each day of the visit will be sketched out beforehand, and submitted to the master of the household.

A list of the guests to be invited to meet the royal personage is submitted to him or her before the invitations are sent out; nor must

POINTS WORTH NOTING

they be sent out until the list is returned, approved by the exalted personage.

The Guests Even in the case of a dinner-party this list has always to be sent for inspection and approval. It is one of the most important things to be observed in connection with the entertainment of royalty.

When any royal personage is recognised in the street, it is not etiquette to bow or to make any other sign of homage. Royal *Royalty in the Street* ladies and gentlemen should occasionally be allowed the privilege of being as free as private persons to come and go as quietly as they wish. We have now and then seen the Duchess of Fife or Princess Charles of Denmark enjoying the shop windows in Bond Street or Regent Street, and have realised how thoroughly their enjoyment would have been spoiled had any loyal subject been so ill-advised as by ill-timed demonstration to draw general attention upon them. Nothing could be in worse taste.

Has the gentle reader ever seen any one racing after royalty in the street, at a bazaar, or even at a garden party? It is a "*Mobbing*" most undignified proceeding as well as a very uncourteous one. The *Royalty* back view of these "mobbers" is ludicrously funny. Ours is the only country where royalty cannot walk in peace and comfort about the streets and squares unmolested by an inquisitive, staring mob at their heels. Why should it be so? Why should Vienna,

ETIQUETTE WITH ROYALTY

Berlin, Madrid, and Rome be superior to London in point of courtesy ?

Sometimes the local yeomanry or militia is paid the compliment of being asked to supply an escort for royalty on the occasion of some function such as laying a foundation-stone or opening some building or bazaar. *Military Escorts* The first thing to be thought of in selecting the men, should it be a cavalry escort, is to choose those that are in perfect command of their horses. The cheers of a crowd are apt to disturb the composure of an animal that is at all fidgety, and if his rider has not a good seat and a firm hand on the reins, a disagreeable accident may occur. On one occasion an inexperienced horseman was thrown almost into the carriage in which Queen Victoria was being escorted from the station on her arrival in a foreign town. There is something ludicrously Gilbertian about being damaged by the very escort that is supposed to be for one's protection.

On one occasion, when an escort had been furnished for Princess Christian by the local yeomanry, we were much edified by hearing the colonel ask the sergeant what was the proper etiquette to be observed. The sergeant promptly gave all the details about the salute and the order in which the horsemen were to ride beside and behind the Princess's carriage.

It seems almost impertinent to suggest that the clergy should not choose royal functions for the making of long prayers. However, it seems a great mistake. The thoughts of the

POINTS WORTH NOTING

people assembled are on other things, and but little attention is paid by the majority of those present to the devotional part of *The Clergy* the proceedings. There is an "out of season" for long public prayers, and perhaps the most positive of these is at an outdoor function, when rain is falling heavily.

When, in 1863, Queen Victoria unveiled the statue of the Prince Consort (then two years dead) at Aberdeen, it was a very wet day, and the platform prepared for her Majesty was uncovered. In her account of the scene in "More Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands," the Queen wrote: "Principal Campbell's prayer was very long—which was trying in the rain." Her Majesty quoted the whole description of the function from the *Scotsman* of October 14, 1863, in which the following remarks occur:

"The proceedings were opened with prayer by Principal Campbell who spoke for about ten minutes, the assemblage standing uncovered in the rain, which was falling heavily at the time. During the time the learned Principal was engaged in prayer, her Majesty more than once betrayed manifest and well-justified signs of impatience at the length of the oration."

This proves that there are times when long prayer, however eloquent (and Queen Victoria was fair-minded enough to remark afterwards that some of the Principal's was very good when read), arouse emotions that are far from devotional.

ETIQUETTE WITH ROYALTY

There are few things about which people are more sensitive than the correct pronunciation of their names or titles. Each one of *Pitfalls of us* cherishes our individuality, and *the Peerage* the name is almost an integral part of it.

The pitfalls for the unwary with which the Peerage abounds, in the close resemblance of titles, are so numerous as to suggest the necessity for revision to those who love accuracy. It might be attended with some temporary inconvenience, just as the re-numbering of streets is, but this ought to be cheerfully accepted by the principal persons concerned as a much lesser evil than being mixed up with other individuals, a close similarity of name inevitably involving mistakes in identity. Take, for instance, the Earl of Dysart. Thousands of persons confuse the title with that of the Earl of Desart. The first is a Scotch Peer, whose patent dates a hundred years further back than that of the Irish Peerage of Desart. In another case, that of Lords Tweeddale and Tweedmouth, the similarity of title is close enough to bear rather hardly upon the marquis of the first ilk, the representative of one of the oldest families in Great Britain. The successive creations of baron, earl, and marquis bear respectively the dates of 1487, 1646, and 1694; whereas the Barony of Tweedmouth extinguished, in 1881, the baronetcy conferred in 1866. The reviser, were it possible that such a task should ever be taken in hand, would naturally confine himself to the alteration of the newer titles which approach very closely to the old. The title of the Irish law lord

POINTS WORTH NOTING

Baron Ashbourne, for instance, whose barony is dated 1895, phonetically resembles that of Lord Ashburnham very strongly. The earl belongs to a family described by Fuller in his "Worthies," as "of stupendous antiquity." Nisbet says, "it is one of the ancientest families in England which can be instructed to have been of good account before the Conquest." The banker baron, Lord Ashburton, chose his title from the Devonshire town of that name. Orally it has some resemblance to that of Ashburnham, but the Irish baron has approached the latter much more closely. The extinction of the Dukedom of Buckingham and Chandos by the death of the last duke in 1889 removed the cause of much confusion between the holders of that title and the Earls of Buckinghamshire, who were in no way related to the ducal family. The titles of Beaufort and Beaumont are sufficiently alike to lead the slovenly minded into error. Of the two, the lower title has the longer lineage, the Barony of Beaumont dating from 1309, whereas the Dukedom of Beaufort was created in 1682. There is now no Lord Beaumont. The Earldoms of Ailesbury and Aylesford, which sound more alike than they look in print, are both of the eighteenth century, but in 1821 the Earl of Ailesbury was created a Marquis, a promotion not yet accorded to the Aylesfords. Barons Brabourne and Braybrooke represent peerages with a difference in age of about one hundred years between them, Lord Brabourne having been created a peer in 1880, while Lord Braybrooke's barony dates back to 1788.

ETIQUETTE WITH ROYALTY

Again, the titles Clifton (that of the eldest son of the Earl of Darnley) and Clifden, Viscount, are similar enough to cause confusion : and so are Crewe and Carew, except in the mouths of those who cultivate a very clear, distinct enunciation, one of the signs of good manners. There might be confusion for some in the circumstance that there is an Earl of Devon as well as a Duke of Devonshire, but this is not one of the very perplexing instances of similarity of name. Ireland seems to delight in similarity of titles. If not, why has she a Baron Emly and a Viscount Emlyn, the latter appertaining to the Earl of Cawdor's eldest son. The Earl of Galloway and Viscount Galway have some reason to complain of the resemblance between their titles. The earldom is a century older than the viscountcy, but the blame must be laid at the door of those who named an Irish county and a Scotch province so nearly alike. Equally confusing is the oral likeness between the names of Lords Hampden and Hampton, viscount and baron respectively. Hereford and Hertford are sufficiently alike for the careless to confound them. The viscountcy of Hereford dates from 1550, the titles of the Marquis of Hertford, with their various elevations, beginning one hundred and fifty years later. The hypercritical might find Kinloch and Kinloss rather puzzlingly alike, and it is certain that on one occasion at least the names of Kilmarnock and Carmarthen were found to resemble each other too closely, the lady who bears the latter title having been announced under the former. Probably the footman in

POINTS WORTH NOTING

question was an Irishman. Another instance of needed revision is that of Lords Lifford and Lilford, but still more urgent is the case of the Earls of Lindsay and Lindsey. There are two separate titles of the name, one spelt with an *a* and one with an *e*. This etymological difference marks the Scotch from the English peerage. Much litigation has, from time to time, brought the earldoms of Mar and of Mar and Kellie prominently before the public, the family being the same, a very ancient Scottish one. The Lords Middleton and Midleton must occasionally find the absence of a *d* scarcely a sufficient distinguishing mark between their titles as baron and viscount, in the same way that Lord Moreton, eldest son of the Earl of Ducie, must find the interpolated *e* inadequate to prevent mistakes between his title and that of the Earl of Morton. There are people so constituted as to be liable to err even with names so dissimilar as Muncaster and Ancaster, but, in mitigation of their blunders, it must be remembered that very few people enunciate with any distinctness and especially in pronouncing names. Lord Roberts of Kandahar finds himself a close neighbour in Burke and Debrett to Baron Robartes, a Cornish peer. In the same way, Lord Russell of Killowen is placed on the record immediately after Earl Russell. Very few of the owners of new titles have succeeded so well as Lord Battersea in avoiding an inconvenient similarity to any other. As to the confusion between the names of peers and baronets, it must be never-ending. There are Lords Carew and Crewe and baronets of both names. Lord Borthwick and Sir

ETIQUETTE WITH ROYALTY

Algernon are often mixed up, as well as the Elphinstones, Erskines, Macnaghtens, Napiers, and Onslows. The Mackenzies are so numerous that there are said to be fourteen Ladies Mackenzie at the present moment. The Campbells must be almost in similar case. These are some of the difficulties presented to the student of the annals of the aristocracy, and it seems small wonder that our American visitors become so "thoroughly mixed," as they themselves describe their state of mind, in endeavouring to master the intricacies of this complex state of things.

CHAPTER II

BALLS AND DANCES

Four or five weeks before the date fixed the invitations are sent out. The size of the card may be larger than that ordinarily used for afternoon parties. City magnates send out invitations on immense cards, so large that they do not for a moment expect their guests to come armed with them, but enclose a slender little strip of cardboard as credentials for the occasion. The cards sent by a young unmarried Earl measured six inches by four and a half. A very smart Duchess uses smaller cards than these. But then the smart Duchess and the handsome young Earl belong to that section of society that is a law unto itself on social matters. Inside that charmed circle those who belong to it can do exactly as they like. They have been brought up in the ways of cultivated society, and there the thing stands. Perfect freedom to do exactly as they like is their privilege—so long as what they do does not involve discourtesy or any lack of consideration for others.

We will take it, then, that the size of the card may be left to the choice of the host or hostess,

BALLS AND DANCES

but that it should not be smaller than the following measurements : $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Lady Browne

requests the pleasure of

.....
company at a Ball.

Tuesday, June 6, 10 p.m.

Brownesfield

The favour of an answer is requested

The reply to this follows the wording of the invitation as the general rule is, and is written on a sheet of albert-sized note-paper :

"Mr. and Mrs. Greene accept with pleasure Lady Browne's kind invitation for Tuesday evening, June 6.

or

"Mr. and Mrs. Greene regret very much that owing to a previous engagement they are unable to accept Lady Browne's kind invitation for Tuesday evening, June 6.

or

"Mrs. Greene accepts with pleasure Lady Browne's kind invitation for Tuesday evening, June 6. Mr. Greene very much regrets being unable to do so, in consequence of a previous engagement (or 'as his leave expires a few days before,' or any other circumstance that arises)."

In making out the list of invitations, the considerate hostess takes care to provide at least an equal number of men and girls, if not even

POINTS WORTH NOTING

more of the former. This is a difficulty, of course, as there are far more girls available, owing to the inconvenient numerical superiority of our sex. But the clever hostess manages it somehow, knowing that a failure in this particular will spoil her ball.

It is a mistake to imagine that her men guests dislike to be in a majority. On the contrary, it gives them a chance to rest now and then, which they would find difficult if a number of girls were partnerless. The hostess would soon find them, and ask : "Are you not dancing this ? I will find you a partner." The balls at which there are more dancing men than girls are always the successes.

It is unconscionable of any invited guest, knowing this, to ask leave to bring "a girl who is longing to go," or "a young friend who is staying with us." If three or four of the invited persons were to do this (and it is a disastrously common practice !) all the nice calculations of the hostess would be immediately upset, and the success of her ball endangered. In replying to such a request, one might write or say : "Oh, certainly ! We shall be very glad to see Miss —, but as we are rather short of available dancing-men, will you bring one or two, or as many as you can muster." The judicious hostess, in fact, will already have asked her best-known friends to send a card to any dancing-men they would care to bring.

The word "ball" is now rather out of favour, for some reason, and "dance" is preferred to it. For this reason the following form of invitation is often used :

BALLS AND DANCES

Lady Browne

requests the pleasure of

company on Tuesday, June 6, 10.30

9 Rostrevor Square

Dancing

R.S.V.P.

If the dance is to be given at any of the sets of rooms now so much in favour for the purpose, instead of at one's own home, the invitations are framed in the following way :

Lady Browne

requests the pleasure of

company on Tuesday, June 6,

at the Empress Rooms,

Royal Palace Hotel.

*R.S.V.P. to
9 Rostrevor Square*

Dancing 9.30 to 2.30

If the entertainment is to be a fancy ball, it is notified on the invitation. The idea is to give as much information as may be necessary for the invited guests. If for a powder-ball, the words, *bal poudré*, appear on the card. In the same way "masked ball" is notified.

POINTS WORTH NOTING

A spinsters' ball has the names of the hostesses, or of their committee on the card.

The invitations got out of the way, the next thing is to choose pretty programmes and get out the list of dances. At any good stationer's a large selection of programme cards will be found, and the good taste of the hostess will lead her to avoid anything very florid in colour or decoration. The shape and colour of the pencils also offer a field for choice. The very thin pencils are now usually condemned, as the lead in them is apt to break. The shorter, stouter pencil offers a better protection to the lead. Some hostesses have the date and address of the dance printed on the cards. Others think this unnecessary.

When inviting the officers of a regiment to a ball or large garden party, the words : " Colonel Dash and officers of the 20th Khaki " *Entertain-* (naming the regiment) are written in *ing the* the space provided ; and an addi- *Military* tional card is filled in with " Colonel and Mrs. Dash " and sent to their private address. They will send an answer to this, and the officers will send a reply to their invitation. Three or four of them will turn up at a private ball. If it is a Hunt ball, or one given specially for their entertainment, they will probably all accept.

If the invitation is to a dinner-party, a card must be sent to each officer by name, and each will individually reply.

As a lady cannot call upon men, she sends her husband or son to call on the officers of a newly arrived regiment before sending any

BALLS AND DANCES

Miss Black
Miss Green
Miss Brown

Miss Grey
Miss White
Miss Lenoir

request the pleasure of

.....
company on Tuesday, January 3
at the County Hotel

R.S. V.P. to
Miss Smith, The Larches

Dancing 10 o'clock

POINTS WORTH NOTING

invitation. If she have no husband or grown-up son, she will have to wait to make the acquaintance of the colonel and officers at her friends' houses before she can, with any correctness, invite them to her own,

Except in Court circles, where etiquette requires a certain number of quadrilles, it is now the exception to see this dance set down on the programme. *The Dances* Lancers are in favour to the extent of three or four sets in the evening, but every opportunity that the figures give for waltzing is seized by the dancers. The polka, that refuge of beginners, is gradually vanishing from the list of dances, and when it has a number or two appropriated to it, at least half the couples in the room waltz to it. It seems as though the popular measure would shortly swallow up all others. It is impossible to "pick it up" as one can the polka. It must be learned from a professor of the art. Girls take to these lessons as naturally as a river flows to the sea. Young men are shame-faced about it. It is not beneath the dignity of young manhood to dance, but it is derogatory in their idea to go through the necessary training. To use their own phraseology, "It makes a fellow feel like a fool." To tell the honest truth, his very consciousness of this often tends to make him look foolish, especially as he usually, in the first lesson or two, persists in sticking his hands straight out and in staring at his own feet as if they were the most interesting objects in the room. But this preliminary little awkwardness is soon over, and in three or four lessons he

BALLS AND DANCES

will be sufficiently expert to dispense with the "one, two, three, four, five, six," by means of which he has hitherto punctuated his own movements. After a while the full charm of the rhythmic motion captivates him, and whereas the difficulty had previously lain in dragging him to a dance, it is now impossible for him to have too many.

The ideal partner holds the lady firmly but not too close, and does not indulge too freely in reversing when the room is crowded. He is a skilful pilot, and can, if necessary, hold a fan or a bouquet. It is unfair, however, to burden any man with such *impedimenta*. He can converse with ease while waltzing, and does not disappoint his partner by stopping too often to rest. There are not many ideal partners, however. Too often there are slight collisions, resulting in torn flounces and abraded arms, especially when men wear uniforms, as at military, naval, and fancy balls. There are, too, strong, tall men who now and then lift their partners quite off the floor, a practice that is strongly objected to by the latter owing to the difficulty they experience in regaining their feet without a struggle, a sort of splutter, which throws them completely out of time. The modern tendency to rapidity in waltz time admits of no risks such as these. Another dreaded kind of partner is he who shows a particular affection for one special portion of the room, where he revolves like a teetotum to his own complete satisfaction. Others, on the contrary, rush from end to end of even the longest at full speed, bent apparently on exploring every corner. These are carefully avoided by

POINTS WORTH NOTING

less enterprising couples, for the rate at which they go would add considerable momentum to the force of a collision.

The good partner is never at a loss for a dance, for every one wishes to dance with him or her.

It is a pleasure to see a girl dance gracefully, and yet with thorough enjoyment of the metrical motion. It is, however, a comparatively rare sight. There are languid dancers; hoydenish ones, who skip into the air once in each bar of the music; lymphatic ones, who turn their partners into beasts of burden, leaving them all the hard work to do; energetic ones, who drag men round, and make them go in the opposite direction from that they were steering for; and soulless ones, to whom the rhythm of the music conveys no notion of keeping time; but there are few who really dance well.

Some years ago it was unusual for the guests invited to a dance or ball to arrive on the scene until half or three-quarters of an hour after the time named in the invitation. It was difficult to get men to dance at all, and this difficulty was one of the hostess' severest trials. But now men enjoy dancing as much as girls. Arrivals are punctual, for the good dancers are anxious to secure each other, and the programmes are filled up very early in the evening. Many men dance extremely well, a few very gracefully. When learning, it is well to avoid any mannerisms, such as holding one's partner's hand up under one's own left ear; spreading out one's fingers in the middle of the lady's back, or clutching her so closely that she can hardly breathe. On the other hand, it

BALLS AND DANCES

is uncomfortable to be held too loosely, for it makes it difficult to keep the movements of the pair in perfect unison.

To be able to dance well is a very useful accomplishment for a young man who wishes to take his place in good society. For a girl it may be said to be indispensable, and to be correctly taught is even more necessary for her than for her partner. Girls are expected to be graceful as well as agile; whereas with men it is the expertness and agility that chiefly matter. A man will not dance with a girl who looks ridiculous, by reason of some peculiar way of holding her head or some ungainly fashion of carrying herself. But a girl does not mind a few peculiarities in her partner so long as he dances well and is a gentleman.

Girls should avoid wearing long, unmanageable trains in dancing, and should consider the convenience of others when equipping themselves for an evening's enjoyment of what our French neighbours call "jumping." I once saw a smart blow dealt an unoffending man upon the cheek by a black fan suspended by a cord from the arm of a girl who was waltzing. She laughed when she saw her victim rub his cheek; he did not laugh. I thought she might have *said* she was sorry, "assuming a virtue though she had it not."

The chaperon is gradually disappearing from society. The "boy-and-girl" dances of the last few years have been a protest *Chaperons* against the necessity of this till lately indispensable lady. Once upon a time, a chaperon feminine was neces-

POINTS WORTH NOTING

sarily elderly, and frequently stern. Her charges knew that she was aware of them, and that, under that gleaming eye, they must not dare to flirt with detrimentals, or to dance too often with younger sons or subalterns. Nowadays, a chaperon may be younger and prettier, and a much greater flirt than the lady she chaperons. Or she may be, after the pattern of Becky Sharpe's "sheep-dog," an animal paid to be deaf and dumb. Even if the elderly chaperon is occasionally seen, her charges are seldom under her wing. Their paths diverge; she haunts the supper-room, they the conservatory. As for the old rule of returning to the side of the lady in charge after each dance, it is well-nigh forgotten. The intervals are spent on the stairs, if the conservatories are already occupied. When the chaperon herself dances, a man occasionally finds himself in rather a predicament. Having finished a dance, and being engaged to another partner for the next, he scarcely knows how to get his present charge off his hands. He cannot take her back to her chaperon, for he does not know where she is to be found. An unscrupulous, "flirty" girl sometimes takes advantage of his dilemma to detain him by her side. A nice girl, and there are many, recognises his difficulty and, failing to find her supposed "attendant and protector in public," joins a friend, the first she can find, and releases her cavalier with a little smiling bow. Some girls like a dancing chaperon, others do not. Girls who want to enjoy a sly flirtation belong to the latter. Girls who appreciate the embarrassment of the partners who wish to politely dispose of them, prefer to have

BALLS AND DANCES

a chaperon. The girl who disappears for half the evening, sitting out with some one, detests the chaperon, and the latter feels that there is no love lost between them. The unchaperoned girl is often the mark of censorious tongues, and, as the Irish girl said: "When mud is thrown, even if none of it sticks, some does." This quaint utterance just describes the situation. Occasionally the chaperoned is very much the senior of her duenna, and does not dance every dance. Not that she "sits out" in the usual acceptation of the word. She does so in a dreary and unappropriated sense. When this is so, the charge becomes a heavy one to a conscientious and good-natured chaperon, and she will try to get partners for the poor, lonely, faded "girl." But men are very selfish, as a rule. They get out of it somehow, or, if one or two ask her to dance, they go through the business in a stiff, formal way that too often reveals what a penance they think it. How absurd it is to place a spinster well out of the twenties under the chaperonage of a giddy little Mrs. Somebody just clear of her teens! To reverse the matter would be more sensible. Would it be considered unkind to suggest that unmarried women on the shady side of five-and-thirty should give up the worship of Terpsichore? Is it not better not to dance at all than to sit, too obviously eager, till some one good-naturedly comes to the rescue? Would it not be more dignified and less humiliating to accept the position of wallflower gracefully, than to owe every dance to the kindly-meant insistence of a chaperon, or the self-denial of a partner?

POINTS WORTH NOTING

Many a girl who means no harm laughs and chatters out of pure lightheartedness to some man who misunderstands and thinks she is flirting with him and trying to "lead him on." If he should happen to be an underbred person, he might follow up what he considers to be her lead, and she, in consequence, might receive a violent shock at his evident misinterpretation of her conduct; "flighty" according to him, but only pure fun and high spirits on her part. In such a moment she would welcome even the most fussy of chaperons, and would feel herself in a very awkward position if she could not ask the man to take her back at once to her party or her chaperon. So-called emancipation is very often exchanging a gentle and kindly protection for an implacable tyranny, that of the world's malevolent gossip.

Some chaperons are dangerous rivals to the girls who are supposed to be under their wing. Nor is this anything very new, for in a long-ago number of *Punch* Mr. Du Maurier represents the pretty daughter regretting that her father is not to chaperon her, rather than the graceful and youthful-looking mother, who is even prettier than herself. "Oh, papa, dear!" she says, looking terribly disappointed at seeing her mother dressed ready to accompany her, "I thought *you* were going to chaperon me. I *never* get a partner when mamma comes."

If a man is dilatory in claiming a dance the girl to whom he has engaged himself for it need not scruple to dance it with some one else, after having waited three minutes or so for him to turn up and claim it. If a girl does not turn up in good time a man (though supposed to wait

BALLS AND DANCES

longer than a girl would in similar circumstances) may without rudeness engage himself to another partner.

Introductions at a dance are for the evening only; not for a permanent acquaintance. A girl never asks that any man shall be introduced to her. A man can ask a friend to introduce him to any girl. At a subscription dance he can ask the stewards to introduce him to partners. At such dances abroad there is always a Master of the Ceremonies, a very useful institution, who goes through the sitting-out and refreshment rooms announcing each dance as it begins, and introduces partners to each other.

When a ball is got up in aid of the funds of a charity, it is usual to get together a ball committee, and these arrange for a system of vouchers, in order to keep the company select. If any one who wishes could buy a ticket, the gatherings might be very far from select, but if a certain number of vouchers are given to each lady patroness, and it is announced that no ticket can be bought without a voucher, there is little danger of any unpleasantness.

Charity Ball
The Voucher System

Should a patroness be applied to for a ticket by or for a person who is for any reason objectionable, she can reply that she will refer the question to the ball committee, and, this done, some polite mode of refusing one can be discovered.

POINTS WORTH NOTING

Some members of the committee receive the guests at the more formal of these balls, just as a private hostess receives her guests at the drawing-room door or at the head of the staircase. But it is more usual, in London especially, for those who have bought tickets to go straight to the ballroom or the ante-room provided for chaperons, and furnished with comfortable seats.

The duties of a hostess at a private dance or ball include the important one of making introductions and the no less serious one of seeing that every guest has a due amount of refreshments. This involves an arduous evening's work,

The Hostess quite apart from the fatigue of standing to receive during the first hour and a half. Shy young men (there still are some shy young men) have to be gently induced to join the dancers. Girls who are longing for a dance have to be provided with partners. Chaperons have to be attended to, introduced to each other, and tactfully started in conversation, provided with an escort to the refreshment buffet, and with a suitable convoy to the supper-room. It is a night of hard work for the hostess whose social conscience is properly up to its work.

The host should be quite as indefatigable in the matter of entertaining, but seldom is. He should take to supper the lady of greatest importance, and may consider himself very fortunate if he has not to take in three or four of the dowagers consecutively. It is on occasions of this kind that the large round tables, such as are in use at Buckingham Palace, are found so

BALLS AND DANCES

extremely convenient. The host can arrange at one of them a party of matrons and of men who are no longer dancers, and can himself preside just as he would at the dinner table, in this way minimising his responsibility and fatigue.

The sons and daughters of the host and hostess in the same way do all they can to make the guests enjoy themselves. They should attend first to their friends and afterwards to their own pleasure. It is not at all nice to see the girls of the family enjoying every dance while some of those invited to their house play the uninteresting part of wallflowers. No impartial observer would incline to bestow a certificate of unselfishness on any girl who should allow her own enjoyment to occupy her exclusively.

Sometimes the recipient of an invitation to a dance asks if he or she may bring a friend, and the hostess feels that it would be ungracious to refuse ; but if her rooms are rather small and all her invited guests have accepted, she is obliged to do so ; and it is decidedly unfair to put her in the position of being forced to do anything so disagreeable. Consequently, such requests should be made with the greatest care. Only a long acquaintance justifies any one in making it.

If, however, there have been a number of "regrets in being unable to accept" received in reply to the invitations, it is a simple matter to write and give the required permission, and the more genially and hospitably this is done the better. A friend may write :

POINTS WORTH NOTING

" My dear Mrs. Whyte,

" I am looking forward with the greatest pleasure to your dance. Everything you do is always done so charmingly. May I ask a great favour ? And do please say ' No ' without hesitation if it should be in the least inconvenient to grant it. My pretty little friend, Di Travers, will be staying with me on the 23rd, and if you would allow me to take her with me I know she would be perfectly delighted. She dances well, and is a bright little thing. Do forgive me for troubling you to write a note, when you have so much to do, but it need only be a line.

" Very sincerely yours,

" C. E. Greene."

The reply might run :

" My dear Mrs. Greene,

" I shall be delighted to see your friend, Miss Travers, on the 23rd. I enclose a card for her.

" Very sincerely yours,

" M. A. Whyte."

Or—

" My dear Mrs. Greene,

" I should have been delighted to send a card to your friend, but every one we have invited has accepted, and, as you know, our rooms are not large. I am extremely sorry to be unable to invite Miss Travers, as it would have given me very great pleasure to ask any friend of yours, if only circumstances permitted.

" Very sincerely yours,

" M. A. Whyte."

BALLS AND DANCES

I am afraid that it must be acknowledged to be a very different matter when the invitation is asked for a young man who dances. The hostess is only too glad to send the card asked for. The numerical superiority of women over men is answerable for much spoiling of the masculine portion of the nation,

" Dear Mrs. Whyte,

" My friend and old schoolfellow, Captain Dash, of the Crimson Lancers, is spending part of his leave with me. He is a tremendous fellow for dancing, and if I might take him to your dance on the 23rd I will answer for his doing his duty in that respect. He has for a long time wished for the honour of making your acquaintance, and if you are so very kind as to send him a card for your dance you will lay both him and me under a great obligation.

" Very sincerely yours,

" Edward Grey."

" Dear Mr. Grey,

" By all means bring your friend on the 23rd. I shall be very glad to see him.

" Very truly yours,

" M. A. Whyte."

It would be contrary to etiquette for a man to ask permission to bring a lady, unless she happened to be a near relative of his own. It would also be unusual for a girl to ask leave to take a man to a dance, unless he were a near relative. Should she have become engaged in the interval between receiving the invitation

POINTS WORTH NOTING

and the dance itself, she might possibly ask for a card for her *fiancé*; but it would be better to simply write and announce her engagement, just as would be done in the ordinary course of things. A courteous hostess would at once send a reply, and would enclose a card for the gentleman.

No one arrives until half an hour later than the time mentioned on the invitation card. It is universally acknowledged that it is uncomfortable to be the first to arrive. The programmes are spread out on a table near the ball-room door or in the ante-room. Girls do not take any. The first man who asks for a dance procures one for the lady. He asks if she will give him a dance, and he puts his name or initials down opposite those she allows him to take. The cards of good dancers are soon filled.

Time of Arrival Dance engagements should be kept. It is extremely rude to engage oneself for a dance and then "cut it," as the modern phrase goes. If a girl feels too tired to dance it, she should at once tell the man she is engaged to, and he has then the option of sitting it out with her. But if he goes in search of another partner, the girl may sit it out with some one else; but she could not, without gross rudeness, dance it with any one else.

If a man fail to turn up and claim the dance he has engaged himself for, he must offer an explanation and an apology at the first opportunity.

It is only fair to one's partners to remain near one's chaperon, or at one part of the room between the dances. Otherwise, there is a difficulty in finding one. A girl should wait for

BALLS AND DANCES

her partner to find her. She should not take any steps whatever to find him. At some semi-public dances where the company is rather mixed, one occasionally sees girls hunting about the corridors and ante-chambers for recreant partners ; but no girl with any sense of self-respect would descend to such a thing, however fond of dancing she may be.

After each dance the girl's partner asks if she would like some lemonade or an ice, and takes her to the refreshment-room, if she says she would. If not, he walks about with her for a few moments, so that she may not have the impression that he is anxious to be rid of her ; then he takes her to her chaperon, or, failing one, to the part of the room where he found her, and goes to find his next partner.

After the Dance At one time a girl would have been "talked about" if she were to dance four times with the same man at a ball, but now she may safely dance four or even five times, though she may as well avoid giving him consecutive dances. At the very end of the evening, when partners have a way of disappearing, she might even venture on giving him two dances in sequence ; but in these things she will be largely guided by his character and manner. If he is "bumptious" and in need of salutary snubbing she will carefully avoid giving him anything where-with to feed his flourishing self-conceit.

Every man invited to a dance must pay attention to his hostess and her daughters. If the lady is still young enough to dance, he will ask her to honour him by dancing a waltz or

POINTS WORTH NOTING

the Lancers with him. He may not enjoy himself while she is thus honouring him, but he can at least console himself with the reflection that he is doing not only his duty but performing a social task that good manners forbid him to omit.

In the same way he is obliged to ask the daughter or daughters of the house to dance with him. These are his duties, and he is fortunate if they are also pleasures.

If a girl leaves the ball before all her engaged dances have been danced she should leave a civil message of apology with a mutual friend for any partner whose dance has not yet come on. If a man has to go before all his engagements have been fulfilled, he should make a point of seeking out each lady to whom he is engaged for a dance and explaining the state of the case to her, leaving her free to dance with other partners.

Ventilation should be carefully attended to, especially between the dances, when the ball-room is practically empty. Hostesses would find it an economy to provide for the opening of the windows between each dance. If they would give more fresh air they might give less champagne. That, of course, is a sordid, if practical, view to take, but it is quite certain that those who want their dances to be a success ought not to neglect the ventilation. The present system is dreadful ; the rooms get hotter and hotter, until, at last, some one in desperation opens a window in the middle of a dance. The cold air pours in on over-heated bodies, and the great army of C.s bear down upon them : Cold, Cough, Catarrh, Consumption,

BALLS AND DANCES

Chills, and Congestion—to say nothing of ear-ache, toothache, swollen face, and sore throat—an unpleasant list that might easily be extended.

At children's dances the waltz is far from being so entirely pre-eminent as it is among the adults. Though the youngsters learn dancing now much more generally than they used, chiefly owing to the popularity of calisthenic exercises, there is a certain amount of inexperience to be expected on the part of the small performers, and the polka is a great favourite with these. It is the first dance they are taught, and they can manage it with ease, sometimes with wonderful hoppings in the air, expressive of excitement and delight, which, after all, are the true feelings to be expressed in dancing, if we revert to original causes. Next in favour to the polka comes the barn dance, in which children look their very best, but the saltatory event of the evening is, to them, the one that unfortunately generally occupies the last position on the programme—time-honoured Sir Roger de Coverley. If genial hostesses would make a note for future occasions of the recommendation to place this dear old dance somewhere in the middle of the evening, they would thereby add very largely to the enjoyment of their youthful guests. Half the Lilliputs have gone home before it arrives, when relegated to the very end of the festive proceedings, and the disappointment felt is intense. There is something lovable in the very tune of it, and the young feel this almost as much as the old, with whose memories it is entwined with many a silver cord of old associations.

CHAPTER III

CORRESPONDENCE

Some twenty years ago good thick cream-laid paper was the only sort recognised as correct by people in society. There was no choice in those days, but now stationers vie with each other in vending attractive note-paper of various kinds. Some resemble vellum, but possess a delicate slighthness that in no way detracts from their charms. Other kinds are made of Irish linen, and are often in very pale tones of blue, grey, green, mauve, or sulphur colour. These are all in good taste, but other sorts are most excruciating, such as bright scarlet note-paper. It seems to fascinate some people, while to others a sudden glimpse of it is like a buffet in the eyes. There is also a very frightful shade of blue which should be carefully avoided, and for my part I should avoid with equal care the people who use it, and also the persons who write with white ink on grey or blue paper.

The choice of note-paper is so indicative of character that it should not be made without some consideration. Some of us make an impulsive choice in this as in other matters, and regret it almost immediately afterwards. It is well to have samples of different kinds of paper

CORRESPONDENCE

sent to one at home, before deciding which to use permanently. Things look so different at home on one's own writing-table from what they do in the shops. And the choice should, in a sense, be permanent, for it is much better to use always some special note-paper which one's friends soon learn to identify with one. A supply to last a couple of years can be ordered, and then, if one tires of the note-paper, a fresh choice can be made from the attractive novelties that will be placed before one.

Princess Henry of Battenberg uses pale grey note-paper. It has a Princess' coronet in darker grey, with a double B monogram below it. The address "Kensington Palace, S.W.," is in the same tone of grey. The coronet appears on the envelopes.

Some ladies of rank have a coronet on the envelope. Others prefer the address of whichever of their houses they may be writing from. If the coronet appears on the envelope, it will be on the note-paper as well. A good monogram is often preferred to either. It should strike the happy mean between being too large or too small. Wallet-shaped envelopes of a large size are used for notes or invitations, the note-paper exactly fitting them when folded over once. Linen paper is the great vogue at present, whether in white, pale grey, or a light shade of greyish-blue. The monogram is very small and is displayed on a tiny medallion, wafer-like in character, and printed in blue, mauve, or some deeper tint than that of the paper. This medallion is sometimes outlined with gold and surmounted by a coronet.

Coronets on note-paper are often gilt, and

POINTS WORTH NOTING

even addresses, when they refer to a palace or a castle. One would not expect to see a number in a London street embellished with gilt lettering. Without emulating Uriah Heep, one need not flourish one's address in gold lettering.

A marvellous exhibition of crests is to be seen on some note-paper. Even coats-of-arms are displayed in this way, coloured with some pretence at heraldic accuracy. It is unnecessary to say that all this is entirely out of place on note-paper. Anything printed on it is supposed to be for the information of the recipient. Coats-of-arms and a couple of crests tell him nothing to the purpose, though they inform him, in some degree, of the character of his correspondent.

A very favourite ornament of fashionable note-paper is a small coloured medallion with the name or initial of the sender of the letter written across it in italic characters. Girls particularly affect this style, and sometimes have their pet name on the medallion. Will it be considered harsh to point out that—alas!—there is a time of life at which one outgrows the pet name? Even if one is fortunate to still preserve a friend or two who call one by it, the use of it on note-paper is a mistake. When a mature lady has "Baby" or even "Bébé" on her notepaper; when a stout matron in the same fashion advertises herself to her correspondents as "Daisy" or "Lily"; and when men sign their business letters "Harry" or "Jack," they one and all lay themselves open to unkind remarks, a pastime to which a censorious world is all too prone, in any case.

CORRESPONDENCE

A certain amount of severity should characterise a man's note-paper. He may use the best that can be made, and he may choose it grey or grey-blue, or give *Men's Note-paper* the preference to cream-laid, but any ornamentation should be steadily discountenanced. Fancy lettering is out of place on a man's note-paper. He might as well trim his collar with lace! He can have a neat monogram if he chooses, but let him beware of blazoning it in scarlet and gold. Thus to honour one's own monogram is injudicious and invites criticism of the hostile sort.

Some men have rather a ladylike taste in stationery and other writing-table appointments. There is nothing unmanly in this, so long as it is not allowed to degenerate into effeminacy. It often means refinement, just as a delicate taste in furniture, ornaments, and curios means cultivation. One of the most attractive products of our civilisation is the man who, while remaining virile, can permit himself to be critical and fastidious in minor matters without allowing the æsthetic to interfere with the ethical.

Some young men, unversed in the ways of society, are not sufficiently particular about the use of office paper. The quality of the note-paper in Government offices is good enough to tempt one to use it in private correspondence; but this should never be done, and for better reasons than those connected with society. For instance, a man who writes his private letters on office or business paper either takes it home with him or writes his letters at the office. In the first place he carries away what is not his property but his employers'. In the

POINTS WORTH NOTING

second, he uses not only his employers' paper but the time that he ought to be devoting to their work.

At the same time, it is a social error to answer an invitation on shabby note-paper. To do so shows a want of due consideration for one's host or hostess.

Many people prefer to have the address in the middle of the note-paper at the top, instead of at the right side, as being more up to date, but this is entirely a matter for individual choice. When the nearest station and telegraph office are given on the paper, it is then necessary to have the address at the right side in order to make room for the other information on the left. It is well to have a proof of the lettering before the whole supply of note-paper, cards, &c., is printed, as there is sometimes a mistake in the spelling of names.

When ordering note-paper it will be remembered that Albert size is used for notes, invitations of some kinds, and also for answers to invitations. Correspondence cards with one's address are very useful when but a short note has to be written. They should fit the ordinary envelope that one chooses for general correspondence.

The use of postcards is a subject on which some people disagree, and it is just as well to refrain from sending any to private friends, whose susceptibilities might be damaged. If, however, one receives a postcard from any acquaintance, this may be regarded as a proof that he or she does not object to receiving them. At the same time one would be extremely careful not to put anything of a private nature

CORRESPONDENCE

or of a character to annoy in any way, should the servants of the household read it. Even the village post-office must be considered when writing a post-card to friends in the country. Much gossip may arise from some remark that is misunderstood by half-informed persons.

Post-cards are very convenient for sending orders to tradesmen. The open nature of the communication enables the order to be attended to by some one else should the individual to whom it is addressed be absent.

Telegrams are sometimes thoughtlessly sent to friends in the country without due consideration. Great annoyance has occasionally been given in this way. For instance, should allusion be made to private affairs it is forgotten that the village postmaster or his assistant has to transcribe the despatch. These people may be prudently silent about it, or they may not; but there is always the doubt, and this should be borne in mind. Invalids are particularly sensitive in this way, and I knew of one case in which the London doctors had pronounced a case to be hopeless, a fact to be carefully kept from the invalid, but it reached his ears owing to a carelessly worded telegram which caused village gossip.

In our grandmothers' days a great number of letters were written in the third person, not so many in our mothers' time, and now the number seems to be steadily decreasing. The form will soon become old-fashioned, then antiquated. Notes in the third person should be answered in the same form. This presents a few difficulties which some persons find it impossible to overcome. An "I" or "me" insists on break-

POINTS WORTH NOTING

ing into the composition. The old formula "presents her compliments" is gradually falling into disuse. It always conveyed some idea of condescension. The modern form is simpler, as :

"Mrs. White is much obliged by Miss Grey's kind thoughtfulness in sending on the parcel, and begs Miss Grey to accept her best thanks."

Even in addressing a perfect stranger the first person is now preferred, beginning "Madam" or "Dear Madam," "Sir" or "Dear Sir," and ending "Yours faithfully" or "Yours truly." To persons of superior rank one would sign oneself "Yours obediently." But still the rule prevails that the third person must be used in replying to a note of the same order.

Some people use it in writing to strange servants, but when the letter is a long one the third person is apt to be confusing to the recipient. It is far better to begin in the way in which one addresses one's own servants, with the name at the beginning. In writing to a stranger one would use both her names, as "Mary Smith," but to one's own maids one would merely put "Mary."

"Mary Smith,

"I have received a good recommendation of you from Mrs. Green, and have therefore decided to take you as parlourmaid at £20 a year, and hope you will stay a long time with me, and find yourself comfortable in my house. You shall have an afternoon or evening once a week for a walk or visiting your friends, and every second Sunday as well, besides a ten-days' holiday in September. I shall expect

CORRESPONDENCE

you on Thursday about five o'clock. You can send your boxes beforehand by carrier if you wish.

"M. E. Black."

Or to one's own servant—

"Mary,

"We are all going home on Tuesday. Will you have tea ready for us, and good fires in the dining-room and library. I am sure you will be glad to hear that Master Walter is very much better. I hope you have good news of your mother.

"M. E. Black."

The following is a specimen of how not to do it :

"Mary,

"We return on Tuesday. Have lunch ready *punctually* at two for us. Do not neglect to have good fires in dining-room and library. I hope your holiday has not made you careless and forgetful as it does so many servants.

"M. E. B."

It is not considered in good taste to have a very deep black edge on mourning note-paper.

Even widows, whose mourning is *Mourning* supposed to be the deepest of any, *Note-paper* do not in high society use very heavy black edges after the first three months of bereavement.

Our Royalty uses paper, the black edge of which is just under a quarter of an inch thick,

POINTS WORTH NOTING

but this edge is carried round the inner sides of the sheet as well as the outer. When the King and Queen resided at Marlborough House, both before and after the King's accession, their note-paper was of the vellum order, and bore the simple address :

Marlborough House.

Pall Mall. S.W.

The lettering was red when the family was not in mourning.

Letters of condolence should be answered, but no one expects a reply for three weeks or so, or even longer in the case of a widow, whose bereavement is supposed to be greater than any other. Answers may be brief. A plan has been adopted of late years of advertising in the *Times* or *Morning Post* that sympathetic letters have been received in such numbers that it is impossible to reply to all, and that the mourner adopts this mode of acknowledging them. This plan certainly saves an immense amount of trouble, and it is suitable enough for public or semi-public characters whose troubles elicit expressions of sympathy from hundreds of persons whose actual acquaintance they do not enjoy. But even when it is found necessary to resort to this means of advertising one's acknowledgments, notes should be written to family friends and others who are upon terms of great intimacy.

The following would, in some such cases, be an appropriate reply :

CORRESPONDENCE

" My dear Mrs. Black,

" Your kind letter assured me of your sympathy with me in my heavy trial, and I know you will forgive me for not having answered it before now. You will be glad to hear that my father is now much stronger than he was, and we are all doing our best to persuade him to go away for a while, and to take us with him. We shall be back by the end of the month, when I hope you will come and see us. It was so good of you to send so regularly to make inquiries. You are always kind. With best thanks believe me to be

" Very sincerely yours."

The world is so censorious that it is just as well for widows and spinsters to word with extreme care any letter of condolence they may address to a recently bereaved widower. Fervid expressions of sympathy may be misunderstood ; and even exaggerated appreciation of his late wife may, by a not unnatural line of reasoning, suggest to the widower's mind a very evident desire to please him.

It is very rude to leave any letter unanswered that contains a question which the writer wishes to be replied to at once. Sometimes it is a request for an address to be forwarded. It should be sent off by return of post. But how many persons habitually answer such letters by return of post ?

At the same time, it is not exactly considerate to reply immediately to the letters of a friend who keeps up a correspondence with one. Suppose that about half a dozen letters are

POINTS WORTH NOTING

exchanged in the year. Then too prompt a reply to one of these is almost a suggestion of the thought: "I'll work off a reply at once and get done with it." Besides, to do this throws the burden of the correspondence upon the other, while minimising it to oneself.

How often do we hear some one say: "Oh, here's an answer to my letter from Mary. I wish she would not write so soon. I thought I had done my duty by her for a month at least. Now I suppose she will expect another letter from me soon."

As this is not exactly the spirit in which one likes one's letters received, it is as well to take warning and hold them back until they are likely to be welcomed. *Se faire valoir* is a maxim that may be carried into correspondence as well as calls, visits, &c.

There are dozens of occasions in social life when the writing of a polite note suggests itself, and the influence of such little notes is great. If one has missed the call of a friend, write her a note expressing regret at having done so. If some thoughtful little attention has been paid, however trifling, acknowledge it at once in a few words of genially expressed thanks. If an acquaintance has accidentally left some belonging at one's house, purse, umbrella, cloak, &c., write and tell her it is safe, and write at once. *Bis dat qui cito dat*, and the information is doubly valuable if it saves some hours of worry to the recipient.

Some people seem to have quite a gift of expressing themselves gracefully in little notes. They are a means of oiling the social wheels that should never be neglected.

CORRESPONDENCE

These are among the most difficult tasks that society sets us. It is not an easy thing to put one's sympathy into words, especially without that intrusion of the *Letters of Condolence* Ego that is naturally ill-mannered at such a time. For instance, if one writes: "I was terribly shocked to hear," &c., &c., or "I cannot tell you how grieved I am to learn that," &c. &c., the recipient may be imagined as thinking, "She writes of her shock, her grief; what are they compared with mine?"

The shorter such a letter is, the better, so long as it does not appear curt. When one is in deep trouble, a long letter, however kindly worded, seems a weariness. A few words charged with sympathy are more to the purpose than a closely written sheet.

It is quite unpardonable to write and ask for "all particulars," as so many do, in what they are pleased to call their letters of condolence. To call upon persons in grief to write a long letter dwelling on the harrowing circumstances they have passed through, is a piece of callous bad manners, but it is surprisingly frequent. What such persons really ask for is the gratification of their own curiosity at the expense of the friend with whom they are supposed to be sympathising. "I am very anxious to hear all particulars." This is a frequent sentence in such compositions. It is anything but a sympathetic one. Of course, one is naturally anxious to know about the sad occurrences that plunge one's friends in sorrow, but to ask them to undertake the painful task of describing them is, as I have said, unpardonable.

POINTS WORTH NOTING

" My dear Mary,

" I feel that I ought not to trouble you with a letter at such a time, but will only do so for the purpose of assuring you of my deep and loving sympathy, such as all your friends are feeling for you in your sad trial. Do not think of answering this. I know what a trouble letter writing is when the mind is preoccupied with sad thoughts.

" Ever affectionately yours."

Or—

" My dear Mary,

" I called this morning to ask how you are, and was very sorry to hear that you are so prostrated by your grief. Do, dear Mary, for the sake of the many friends who love you, make an effort to bear your sorrow bravely. You know, dear, where to go for strength when poor human nature feels its weakness. We think of you all day long, and shall fervently hope to hear that you are better and stronger.

" Affectionately yours."

Lewis Carroll wrote to one of his girl-friends :
" When you are writing a letter and say in it, ' I enclose this or that,' enclose it that very moment." This is excellent advice, not only for young people, but for seniors as well. Every reader of this will have received at least one letter in which the writer has said " I enclose so-and-so," but has forgotten to do so."

A letter should be spotlessly clean. If a blot

CORRESPONDENCE

is made, the note should be re-written. Paper is so very inexpensive that there is no excuse for economy at the expense of cleanliness. Should a mistake be made in writing the address, do not make an erasure or correction. Tear up the envelope and address another.

The only way to ensure (so far as is possible) a speedy reply to a telegram is to prepay the answer. This can always be done without risk of offending even the most susceptible person. In writing a business letter, the reply should be prepaid as far as possible by enclosing a stamp. One does not do this when writing to a professional man, such as one's lawyer or doctor, but only when addressing a tradesman, or the secretary of some institution.

When writing a business letter the inexperienced girl or woman, accustomed only to social correspondence, has usually the idea that it seems abrupt to say only what is necessary and nothing more. This is a mistake. A business letter should be designed on the plan of saving the recipient's time as much as possible. Not a single unnecessary word should appear in it. If it can be all got on the first page, so much the better.

It is difficult for the ordinary girl to understand the wild rush in which busy people have sometimes to read their letters. There is one small matter in which time might be saved. I refer to the folding inside of the beginning of the letter. While one is unfolding it, time is lost which might suffice to master the contents had they been in such a position as to catch the eye immediately. The worst of it is that the more neatly the letter is folded, the longer it

POINTS WORTH NOTING

takes to open it. Consequently I advise that all business letters shall be so folded that the beginning catches the eye the moment they are freed from the envelope.

Though it is not necessary to make any change from the ordinary square envelope in writing a business letter, it is well to know that the oblong form is the one used by business people; and it also seems to be invariably adopted by professional men: lawyers, doctors, architects, &c. Clergymen appear to be an exception.

When writing a business letter, we should mentally put ourselves in the recipient's place and thus gather what he would wish to know about us. For instance, a stranger should have some means of knowing how to address his reply. Therefore we must write the signature with great clearness (oh, the slovenly signatures one sees!) and add under it the name as it should appear on the envelope of the reply. Thus, the end of a letter would appear as follows:

Yours faithfully,
Ellen Black.
(Mrs. John Black).

To Messrs. Green & Co.

Or, if written by an unmarried woman:

(Miss) Ellen Black

Many women nowadays write a rather masculine hand, and without some such guide as the above, the correspondent might address a reply to Mr. Black, or E. Black, Esq.

Perhaps in no other country than England does such a great variety of titles exist, nor

CORRESPONDENCE

the difficulty of addressing such and all with a due regard to etiquette.

Letters to any one staying at a friend's house should be addressed to the care of the master of the house ; if there is no master, to that of the mistress. This is a piece of courtesy that is too often neglected. To omit it is tantamount to treating the house in question like an hotel or boarding-house, and it is very deeply resented by the owners of it.

⚡ Sometimes the preceding sign is used on note-paper instead of the words "nearest telegraph station." It saves space and is sufficiently expressive.

When postcards were first introduced in the 'seventies it was considered very bad manners to write on one to a friend or acquaintance. Just at first, in fact, most people disdained to use them in any way whatever. But by degrees their usefulness commended them to the majority, who found it convenient to write orders for tradesmen on them, directions to servants, and so on. Among intimate friends the use of an occasional postcard is quite pardonable, but of course care must be taken not to write anything on them that the recipient might not wish all the world to read. One of the advantages of postcards is that some message addressed to one person may, in his or her absence, be read and attended to by another. There is nothing private about a postcard, as there is about a letter. The former is meant as open to inspection by all or sundry. The postman may read it if he likes. He sometimes does, and if he finds amusement in doing so, who would grudge it to him ?

POINTS WORTH NOTING

The Marchioness of Londonderry, the very greatest of the British-born great ladies, has her coronet and address in a soft tone of blue in the centre of her note-paper, and also on the flap of the envelopes.

In the following directions the word "formal" applies to all communications from a stranger to the person addressed. The word "informal" applies to communications from acquaintances.

Tradesmen and servants address their envelopes in the manner given under the heading "informal," but they begin their letters with "Your Majesty," "Your Royal Highness," "Your Highness," "Your Grace," "My Lord," or "Your Lordship," "My Lady," or "Your Ladyship," and end them "Your most obedient humble servant," or "Yours most respectfully."

Letters to Persons of Rank and Distinction

A letter to the King is addressed :

"To His Most Excellent Majesty,"

or—

"To His Most Gracious Majesty King
Edward VII."

The formal mode of beginning would be :
"Sir, May it please your Majesty ;" the informal : "Dear Sir," or "Honoured Sir." The conclusion would run for a formal letter :
"I have the honour to remain

"Your Majesty's most obedient
humble servant ;"

and an informal letter would end according

CORRESPONDENCE

to the degree of intimacy between the writer and His Majesty.

When writing to the King it is a point of etiquette to use a sheet of thick white note-paper and an envelope large enough to take it without its having to be folded.

To Royal Princes

Formal : "Sir, May it please your Royal Highness. I have the honour to remain

"Your Royal Highness' most obedient servant."

Informal : "Dear Sir, or Dear Prince, or Duke. Your Royal Highness' obedient servant."

Address : "To His Royal Highness the Prince of — or Duke of —."

To Royal Princesses

Formal : "Madam, May it please your Royal Highness. I have the honour to remain

"Your Royal Highness' obedient servant."

Address : "To Her Royal Highness the Princess — or The Duchess of —."

The abbreviation H.R.H. is permitted on envelopes but not in the body of a letter.

To Highnesses

Formal : "Sir, or Madam, May it please your Highness. I have the honour to remain

"Your Highness' humble servant."

Address : "To His (or Her) Highness Prince or Princess —."

POINTS WORTH NOTING

Address : " To His (or Her) Highness Prince, Princess, Duke or Duchess."

To Dukes

Formal : " My Lord Duke, May it please your Grace. I have the honour to be

" Your Grace's obedient servant."

Informal : " Dear Duke, or My Dear Duke. Believe me, very faithfully, truly, or sincerely yours."

Address : " To His Grace the Duke of ——."

To Duchesses

Formal : " Madam, May it please your Grace. I have the honour to remain

" Your Grace's obedient servant."

Informal : " Dear Duchess," or " My dear Duchess. Believe me, dear Duchess,

" Yours very truly, sincerely," &c.

Address : " To Her Grace the Duchess of ——."

Address for a Dowager Duchess :

" To Her Grace the Dowager Duchess of ——."

Or—

" To Her Grace Sarah, Duchess of ——."

To Marquises

Formal : " My Lord Marquis. I have the honour to be

" Your Lordship's obedient servant."

POINTS WORTH NOTING

To Countesses

Formal : "Madam. I have the honour to remain

"Your Ladyship's obedient servant.

Address : "To the Right Honourable
"The Countess of Dullshire."

Informal : "Dear Lady Dullshire."

Address : "To the
"Countess of Dullshire."

To Viscounts

Formal : "My Lord. I have the honour to remain

"Your Lordship's obedient servant."

Address : "To the Right Honourable
"Viscount Arkshire."

Informal : "To the
"Viscount Arkshire."

To Viscountesses

The beginning and ending of formal and informal letters are the same as in the case of Countesses, and the addresses are also the same with the exception of the difference in title.

To Barons and Baronesses

Barons and Baronesses are addressed in letters in the same way as Earls and Countesses, but the envelopes are as follows :

Formal : To the Right Honourable
"The Baron Woolsack."

CORRESPONDENCE

**"To the Right Honourable
"Lady Woolsack."**

**Informal : "To the
"Lord Woolsack."**

**"To the
"Lady Woolsack."**

Courtesy Titles

These must always be carefully observed. The younger sons of Dukes and Marquises are addressed on envelopes covering formal letters :

**"To the Right Honourable
"Lord Charles Blank."**

Formal letters would begin "My Lord," and end as to a Marquis. Social letters begin "Dear Lord Charles."

The wives of the younger sons of Dukes and Marquises come under the same rule, as regards the beginning and ending of letters, as Duchesses and Marchionesses. The address on the envelope would be :

**"To the Right Honourable
"The Lady Charles Blank."**

An informal letter would be addressed :

"The Lady Charles Blank."

Exactly the same rules hold good with regard to the daughters of Dukes, Marquises and Earls ; except that their own Christian name, if they are unmarried or married to commoners,

POINTS WORTH NOTING

is used instead of the husband's Christian names* ; as :

"The Lady Mary Blank."

The younger sons of Earls, Viscounts and Barons are addressed on envelopes as follows :

"To the

"Honourable George Browne,"

but the word Honourable is not used inside the letter, the beginning and ending of which are concluded in the same form as that used in writing to commoners.

Their wives are addressed in the same way :

"To the

"Honourable Mrs. Browne."

If the wife possesses the title Honourable in her own right, as being the daughter of a Viscount or a Baron, she is the Honourable Mrs. Browne, but her husband is merely

"George Browne, Esq."

Should she be unmarried, she is addressed :

"To the

"Honourable Henrietta Teuton,"

but the letter would begin "Dear Madam," or "Dear Miss Teuton."

Baronets

A formal letter begins "Sir," and ends "I have the honour to remain

"Your obedient servant."

* More detailed information on these matters is given in the chapter on "Cards and Card-leaving," see *ante*.

CORRESPONDENCE

An informal letter : " Dear Sir Frederick,"
or " My Dear Sir Frederick."

The address would be :

" Sir Frederick Fitzroy, Bart."

Baronets' Wives

The address on the envelope would be :

" Lady Fitzroy."

The widow of a Baronet is addressed by her Christian name followed by her title, as : " Jane Lady Tower."

Knights and their wives are addressed in the same way as Baronets and their wives, with the exception of the word " Bart." on the envelopes addressed to the gentleman.

The widows of Knights do not use their Christian name before the title, as Knighthood is not hereditary, and therefore there is no " reigning " lady with whose title the widow's would clash.

The widow of a Baronet or Knight is Dame, but she is always addressed as Lady — and spoken to as Lady ——. Her servants call her " My Lady " and " Her Ladyship " in speaking to and of her.

The House of Lords

" To the Right Honourable

" The Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, In Parliament assembled.

" My Lords,—May it please your Lordships.

" I have the honour to remain,

" Your Lordships' most obedient servant."

POINTS WORTH NOTING

Or—

"The humble petition of———."

The House of Commons

"To the Honourable

"The Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

"Gentlemen,—May it please your Honours. I have the honour to remain your Honours' most obedient servant."

Or—

"The humble petition of———."

Privy Councillors

"To the Right Honourable."

Letters begin "Sir," and end "I have, Sir, the honour to be," &c.

The words "Right Honourable" precede the name or title, whatever it may be.

British Ambassadors

"To the Right Honourable

"H. B. M. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of———."

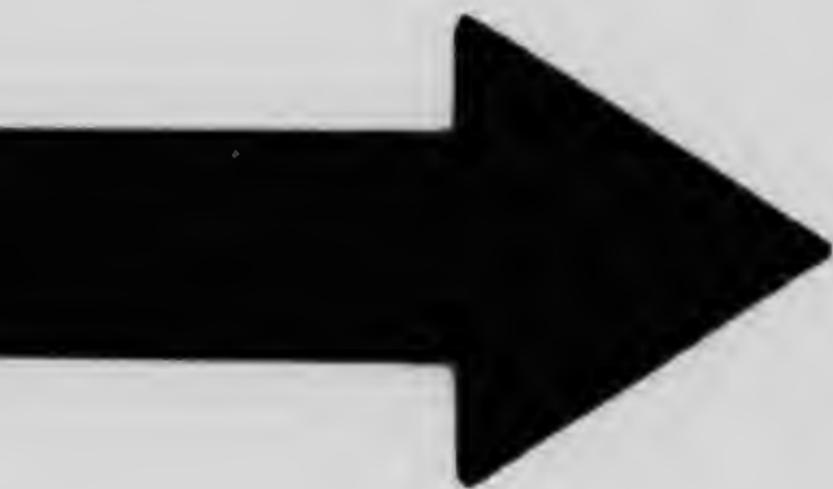
Foreign Ambassadors

"To His Excellency ——

"Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,

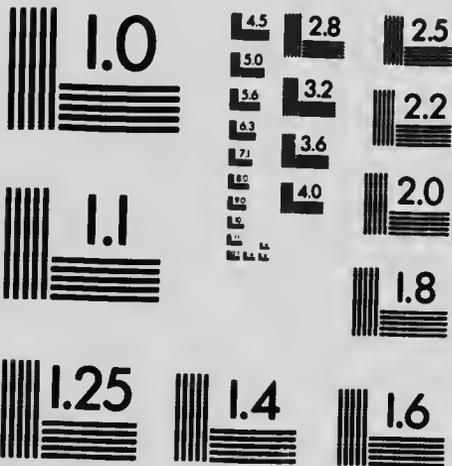
"from H. I. M."





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CORRESPONDENCE

Or—

"From H. M." (as the case may be).

*Viceroy*s

"To His Excellency

"The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland."

"Your Excellency. I have the honour to remain

"Your Excellency's obedient servant."

"To His Excellency

"The Viceroy of India."

Letters begin and end as above.

"To His Excellency

"The Governor-General of Canada."

Letters as above.

*Consul*s

"To H. B. M.'s

"Consul-General."

Members of the House of Commons

" — Esq., M.P."

Orders of Knighthood, &c. Particular pains should be taken to add after the name of any person to whom an envelope is addressed, the correct initials of any order of Knighthood or other distinction which he can claim. They are as follows :

K.G.	.	Knight of the Garter.
K.T.	.	" " Thistle.
K.P.	.	" " St. Patrick.

POINTS WORTH NOTING

- G.C.B. . Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.
- K.C.B. . Knight Commander of the Bath.
- C.B. . Commander of the Bath.
- G.C.S.I. . Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.
- K.C.S.I. . Knight Commander of the Star of India.
- C.S.I. . Companion of the Star of India.
- G.C.M.G. Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
- K.C.M.G. Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.
- C.M.G. . Companion of St. Michael and St. George.
- G.C.I.E. . Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire.
- K.C.I.E. . Knight Commander of the Indian Empire.
- C.I.E. . Companion of the Indian Empire.
- G.C.V.O. Knight Grand Cross Victorian Order.
- K.C.V.O. Knight Commander Victorian Order.
- C.V.O. . Commander Victorian Order.
- M.V.O. . Member of the Victorian Order.
- D.S.O. . Distinguished Service Order.
- V.A. . Victoria and Albert (ladies only).
- C.I. . Crown of India (ladies only).
- V.C. . Victoria Cross.
- V.O.D. . Volunteer Officers' Decoration.
- A.M. . Albert Medal.
- R.R.C. . Royal Red Cross.
- O.M. . Order of Merit.
- I.S.O. . Imperial Service Order.

CORRESPONDENCE

Archbishops

Formal : "My Lord Archbishop, May it please your Grace. I remain, My Lord Archbishop,

"Your Grace's most obedient servant."

Informal : "Dear Archbishop."

Address : "To His Grace

"The Archbishop of _____."

Bishops

Formal : "My Lord. I have the honour to remain

"Your Lordship's obedient servant."

Informal : "Dear Bishop."

Address : "To the Right Reverend

"The Bishop of _____."

The superscription of letters to a Dean or Archdeacon runs :

To the Very Reverend

"The Dean of _____, or Archdeacon of _____.

Care should be taken to find out to what degrees clergymen and others are entitled, and never to omit them in addressing envelopes. The learned degrees are :

LL.D. Doctor of Laws and Learning.

LL.B. Bachelor of Laws and Learning

D.D. . Doctor of Divinity.

M.A. . Master of Arts.

B.A. . Bachelor of Arts.

Medical

M.D. . Doctor of Medicine.

F.R.C.S. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

CHAPTER IV

A CHAPTER FOR MEN

Elderly men complain that the young men of the present day are often over-familiar in manner. Sometimes a young man is familiar in speech and manner for no worse a reason than excess of shyness ; but, on the other hand, there are many who are so egregiously inflated with an idea of their own social value that they have neither respect nor reverence for any other person. They take unheard-of liberties with their seniors at clubs and elsewhere, and even in the society of ladies they find it impossible to veil their egoistic estimate of themselves. The well-bred man never makes this mistake. Even when he takes himself too seriously as the sun of his social system, he is never over-familiar, and is never guilty of omitting those little attentions that mark the gentleman. He is as polite to the elderly woman as he is to the pretty girl; and if a certain amount of *empressement* is distinguishable in his manner to the latter, as compared with the former, it is only natural.

He never remains seated while a lady in the room is standing. He jumps up to open the door for her if she should rise to leave the room,

POINTS WORTH NOTING

or to pick up any article she may have dropped, or hand her anything she wishes for : a cup of tea, a newspaper, a book. If a lady is taking her leave after having paid a call he, in the absence of any other gentleman, may be asked by his hostess to see her to her carriage ; or should he know the caller very well, he may wish on his own part to pay her this attention in the absence of any gentleman belonging to the house he is in.

When given letters of introduction the well-bred man remembers that he must call and leave each one with his card, but on no account enter the house. He will, in this way, give the person to whom the letter is addressed an opportunity of judging his case on its merits. He will soon know the result, for his visit will almost immediately be returned and will be followed up by an invitation to hospitality of some sort, should the letter be regarded as satisfactory.

If, for any reason, a letter of introduction is not regarded as satisfactory, no call is made. The matter is simply allowed to drop, and no well-bred man would in that case make the smallest step towards acquaintanceship with the person to whom it was addressed. It is not often that such a thing happens ; but occasionally a man has boasted about his intimacy with important people in such a way that to ask for an introduction to them seems the most natural thing in the world. It may, however, turn out that he has but a slight acquaintance with them, and they do not honour his "draft at sight," as a wit has termed a letter of introduction.

A CHAPTER FOR MEN

Such a composition may vary infinitely with varying circumstances. The simplest might be as follows :

"Dear Browne,

"I shall take it as a great favour if you will do anything you can for my friend Arthur Green, who will present this note to you. He is enthusiastic about art, and no man in London is better qualified to be his cicerone in that matter than yourself, if you can spare him a little of your valuable time. He is a good fellow and will not unduly encroach on it."

Or :

"Dear Mr. White,

"You were so good as to say, when I saw you last, that I might introduce to you my Italian friend, Signor Candido, at whose lovely place on Lake Maggiore I spent some pleasant weeks last year, as I remember telling you. He is a great admirer of yours, and as you are such a master of *la lingua toscana*, the pleasure of making your personal acquaintance will be unalloyed by the difficulty he experiences with other Englishmen, for he has only a few words of our difficult language. His visit to England occurs at the wrong time for me, as I am ordered South again by the doctors."

Or, to a lady :

"Dear Lady Greene,

"Will you allow me to introduce to you my friend Sir Andrew Altschloss, who will present this note at your country house next

POINTS WORTH NOTING

week? He has bought The Windmills, part of which property adjoins yours. I feel certain that you will find him an acquisition and a very good neighbour, and Sir Richard will be interested to hear that he is a thorough sportsman and an enthusiast at golf, while it may commend him to you and Miss Greene to know that he is one of the best waltzers in Vienna. He has always wished to live in England during part of the year, and now the large legacy he has inherited enables him to gratify the wish."

A letter of introduction should be enclosed in an unfastened envelope, so that the bearer of it may read it, if he wishes. This envelope must of course be addressed to the person to whom the letter is written, and, in its turn, enclosed in a larger envelope, which is fastened and addressed to the person to be introduced.

Before presenting a letter of introduction the inside envelope is fastened and is left with the presenter's card, the latter bearing his address.

Only the most inexperienced person fails to recognise the responsibility connected with giving or making an introduction.

It should never be done without the most intimate knowledge of the person introduced. Some of the most dangerous persons are equipped for a career of social fraud by a fascinating manner and a gentlemanlike bearing, and they have with them that winning way that gave rise to the well-known Irish expression "Sure he'd talk a hen off her nest!" Many a young man has been thoroughly convinced of the genuine character of some plausible, well-dressed, well-mannered person

A CHAPTER FOR MEN

who has turned out an impostor. Such a person as this may "bounce" a letter of introduction out of some one by sheer impudence, for, after all, it is a very difficult and disagreeable thing to tell a man to his face that you don't believe a word he says! But should anything of the sort occur, a private letter should be at once addressed to the friend to whom the introduction was written, and every effort should be made to have the explanatory letter received before the other can be presented.

There are certain accomplishments that a man finds necessary and with which he should take care to furnish himself. A knowledge of tennis is one of the most useful, and to be a good dancer is a very great social recommendation. To talk well and brightly is also a good point, so long as it does not give rise to the temptation to talk too much; and the accomplishment of listening well is far more rare, and often more appreciated, than that of talking well.

To know how to mount a lady for riding is expected of men, and it is not a thing to be undertaken without special knowledge. Dangerous accidents have occurred owing to inexpertness in this, and if one is quite inexperienced, it is far better to leave it to the groom to mount his mistress. So far as mere theory goes, it is simple enough. Having asked her permission to put her on her horse he puts his left hand on the rein, lest the horse should swerve, and, stooping a little, he takes the lady's left foot in his right hand, which he opens under it for that purpose. She has gathered her habit up meanwhile, and with her right hand on the pommel stands ready. He then

POINTS WORTH NOTING

lifts her foot gently, steadily, and firmly, as she springs upward, and when she is seated he sees that the left foot is comfortably placed in the stirrup and arranges the folds of her habit for her.

Should he accompany her in her ride he keeps on her right, unless she should happen to be riding on that side of her mount. Many ladies now vary the side if they ride constantly, as sitting always on one side is apt to make the shoulder grow out.

A man accustomed to riding is able to mount from either side of his horse. Every form of athletics is now in fashion, and there is a kind of worship for every man who excels. Physical superiority is placed on a level superior to mental by the crowd, and the worship of young men is directed rather to heroes of their own sex than to girls. It is a phase, and will pass. No man need reckon on this kind of fame as a passport to good society. It may open a few doors to him here and there, but they will soon close against him, unless he proves himself to have most of the attributes of a gentleman.

Young men have won their way into society by their skill in leading a cotillon, much appreciated in England as well as in France. Actors, so much in request in these days when there is such a rage for amateur theatricals, have been received even into royal houses and made useful in getting up entertainments, but they would not be tolerated, even for a day, if they had not the skill to assume the virtue of good breeding so naturally that it seems indigenous to the soil. The voice, the laugh, the glance, the bow, the bearing, and the mode of dress,

A CHAPTER FOR MEN

have all to be carefully and constantly studied.

Bulwer Lytton said that "manner will do more for you than anything, except money."

No one can learn a happy manner.

Manner It must be, in some sense, the outcome of good sense, good feeling, and the habit of mixing with good society. Gentleness is at the root of it, and true manliness is its staff or stem. The leaves and blossoms are graceful words and thoughtful deeds, and a good memory must not be omitted, but may be included as the branches. In truth, a good memory for faces, for people's likes or dislikes, and for what people have said, has done far more for a man, in a social sense, than a good heart ever did.

"Correct attire—easy bearing." How easily the words are written! But what a long and difficult apprenticeship some men have to serve before they attain to them! To know how to dress is important, and to be able to go through the routine of society without awkwardness or any appearance of self-consciousness is next in importance. The young man who carefully trains himself in this respect is sometimes too rigid. His solemnity is appalling; but probably he has been driven to that extreme by the sight of some young fellow who shows all his teeth when he laughs, exhibits an impulsiveness which jarred upon his carefully-repressed friend, and who otherwise showed himself too plainly human, while his acquaintance was modelling himself upon a machine, coming out impassive, stolid, and stoical.

POINTS WORTH NOTING

Some men are constitutionally awkward. They cannot walk across a room without stumbling over a rug or carpet, They cannot hand a teacup without clattering it against its saucer. The cause of this may be nervousness or the lack of early training, but whatever it is, it can be to a certain degree overcome. Deliberate movements and a careful manner can be cultivated, as much in grown men as in boys, and some of the brightest social lights can look back on the days when they were clumsy creatures in a drawing-room.

In Continental society men kiss women's hands on entering their presence and leaving it; and young women kiss the hand of elder women, or of those of higher rank than themselves. Americans fall more easily into these ways than English of the middle classes. The further one goes down in the various social layers the more one finds in England of a stubborn sort of stiff-necked opposition to everything that is not rampantly British. This does not tell in our favour when we go abroad, and since nothing more effectually blinds the eyes than prejudice, it actually stands in the way of our benefiting by our travels. Said an English lady to her friend in Paris one day: "Surely that is a British scowl on that man's countenance over there." "Yes," replied her friend, "he is annoyed with Paris for not being English," and in this she seemed to have exactly hit the nail upon the head. The language annoys us because it is not English, the food for the same reason, the institutions, the hotels, the people; and the wonder is that a nation so insular should ever condescend

A CHAPTER FOR MEN

to leave their superior island to visit other countries.

At a casino or hotel dance abroad a man may ask any one he likes to dance. He gets the M.C. to introduce him, but, as with us, the introduction is for the dance, not for acquaintanceship.

In France, maid-servants in private families and chamber-maids at hotels are addressed as "Mademoiselle," and in Germany as "Fräulein." In England, their name appears to be, in private houses, something that sounds like "I say!" and in hotels "Hi! Mary." There is a roughness and want of finish about this that shocks a Frenchman, and is calculated to make even a German disapproving; but, on the other hand, in essentials Englishmen are more truly polite and considerate than foreigners.

A young Englishman, travelling by train, got into a carriage with a number of rough farmer folk, whose language was of so forcible a character as to overpass the limits of decency. This slight lad remonstrated with them, and they took the rebuke fairly well, only one of the men remarking: "If thee beest so pertickler thee oughtest to travel fust class, reserved;" to which the quiet youth replied, with a smile, that he could not afford to do that. When the men left the carriage at the next station, they all said, "Good night, zur!" in the most friendly way.

Relating the incident to a friend, he said: "I always say a word as gently as I can, no matter how rough the men seem, for I think that perhaps a woman might get into the same carriage with them and be horrified and disgusted at their talk."

POINTS WORTH NOTING

The true spirit of chivalry actuated this young man. He exposed himself to insult, even to violence, in the interest of some possible woman whom he could never see ; a very different thing from being heroic in defence of bright eyes raining influence there and then.

What has become of the good old rule we were all taught long ago, viz., never, in driving, to pass, or let the coachman pass, a *Manners* friend's or neighbour's carriage ? In *on Motors* these days of automobile racing, the polite old rule has gone to the wall.

The callous carelessness with which a motorist will sometimes drive on ahead, even when he sees that his machine or his rate of speed is terrifying the horses in a carriage or a van, is astonishing to those who possess a social conscience. One makes allowance for the sort of wild excitement generated by a great rate of speed, but even then the risk of causing a serious or fatal accident should be borne in mind by the motorist. It is inexcusable for him (or her) to ignore it in selfish enjoyment. When the motorist sees a frisky young horse becoming frantically terrified, as horses will when confronted with anything they do not understand, he should immediately diminish speed, to give the rider an opportunity of either calming his mount or getting it away. Professor Rarey used to say that a horse is never afraid of any person or anything that he has been allowed to examine at leisure, but it might be too much to exact of the motorist that he should stop to let all the horses he meets walk round him and make acquaintance with his vehicle.

A CHAPTER FOR MEN

"The rule of the road
Is a paradox quite,
You are sure to go wrong,
If you go to the right ;
If you go to the left
You are sure to go right."

Oddly enough, this British rule for driving is exactly contrary to that which prevails in every other European country. In Great Britain and Ireland the driver keeps to the left when meeting another vehicle, and keeps on the left side of the road at all other times, except when passing vehicles from behind them.

The rule of the footway is exactly contrary. Pedestrians keep to the right at all times, the only exception being on such occasions as when other persons walking in front keep so closely to the right that one's only means of passing them is by doing so on their left. A man is always expected to walk on that side of a lady that is nearest the curb. This originated in the protective idea.

Bicycling manners are sometimes of the most shocking description. A scorching rider goes down and wheels away without even an interrogative glance to see if he has killed you or not. Or, if he knocks you over and dismounts, it is probably for the purpose of telling you that you have damaged his machine, and he'll make you pay for it. To carry the war into the enemy's country is a favourite maxim of the ordinary cyclist.

A young man has too often the idea that, as his first duty is to the lady he is with, he may

POINTS WORTH NOTING

safely sacrifice to her convenience that of any other lady he may meet while with her. This is an instance of the *trop de sèle* that Talleyrand always deprecated. When a young man and a young woman are bicycling in company, it is quite right that he should be as attentive as possible, but he need not emphasise his devotion to his companion by being negligent about the comfort of others. When a young man is in love he is apt to think that there is only one woman in the world, and to act on the idea. He pushes other ladies aside in his anxiety to get her comfortably seated in a railway carriage, or in the endeavour to secure a cab for her after the play, or when some other crowded assembly is separating, or when a sudden shower comes on, and every one is anxiously hailing a hansom. His individual charge may feel too flattered at the moment by his zeal in her cause to realise that he is displaying very imperfect manners, but she will remember it afterwards.

Is it good manners to take snap-shots of people at any and every opportunity? A

The young man was seen to snapshot a girl when she was just being picked
Kodak up after having fallen into the river.

Surely that is very bad manners.

The man who was guilty of this could not have possessed the instincts of a gentleman. Nothing seems sacred to the Kodak-man. He revels in an accident, of which he may secure a snap-shot. Even the mourners at a funeral are not safe from this very modern edition of Paul Pry.

A CHAPTER FOR MEN

When driving with a lady in carriage, cab, train, tram, or omnibus, a gentleman invariably gets out first and then hands his companion out. Should there be other ladies in the vehicle, he will offer them his assistance, especially if they are unattended by a male escort.

A lady, however, always enters any vehicle first. She goes upstairs and downstairs in front of her male companion, enters a room and leaves it first, while he holds open the door if a servant should not be there to do so. The stairs leading to the top of a tram or omnibus are an exception to this rule, when descending them the gentleman goes first, so that he is able to render his companion every requisite assistance.

When driving with a lady, a young man takes the back seat, even if the carriage be his own, unless invited to share the front seat with her. Older men hand in their guest of the moment, and then take their place beside her (unless she happen to be abnormally stout!), or unless there should be another lady to share the front seat with her.

If invited to drive in a lady's own carriage, a man takes the back seat, unless invited to a share of the front one.

It is part of one's equipment for polite society to be acquainted with the correct pronunciation of such words and proper names as occur in discussions on science, art, literature, and politics. The highest culture is found in the best society, and a kind of cosmopolitanism supersedes provincialism in circles where travel and much intercourse with Continental nations have broadened the mind and widened the

POINTS WORTH NOTING

sympathies. Consequently, conversation often takes a turn that is likely to be embarrassing to the man or woman who is destitute of information on the topic chosen.

To pronounce French, Italian, Spanish or German names as though they were English is to display an ignorance of a kind that society will not overlook, tolerant as it is of some forms of ignorance. Elsewhere will be found a list of names and places which are pronounced in a way to which the spelling does not afford a sufficient clue, and at the end of this book a short list will be found which may be of some use. It is not always possible to convey in writing the exact sounds of the vowels in foreign words, but I have done my best with combinations of English letters.

Apropos of compliments, Sir Walter said of Madame d'Arblay, *née* Burney, authoress of "Evelina" and "Cecilia": "She told me she had wished to see two persons, myself and George Canning. This was a compliment to be pleased with—a nice little handsome pat of butter made up by a neat-handed Phyllis of a dairymaid, instead of the grease, fit only for cart-wheels, with which one is dosed with by the pound."

A knowledge of carving is useful to a young man. If he lunches at some house where part of the carving is done at table, he can make himself useful by taking his share of the task. It would be well to take opportunities in private of acquiring the art. If sharing a *tête-à-tête* meal with a lady, he would find it very awkward to have to confess that he could not neatly cut up a pheasant or a fowl.

A CHAPTER FOR MEN

The great number of clean-shaven men in society has been a matter of remark of late. It is an instance of a radical change in a fashion whose processes are usually very gradual. There is not so much individuality about the shape and cut of the beard as there ought to be. Most men leave such matters chiefly to their barbers, and these are seldom such artists in the study of human appearance as to be able to advise upon the becoming. Such and such a shape is worn, and to that shape they cut the beards of all their clients who express no particular wish upon the subject. Regarded from merely the ornamental point of view, a beard of any kind is a mistake when a man possesses a well-cut chin. This is not seen every day, and it should not be hidden away under a growth of hair, however troublesome and inconvenient the daily shave may be.

Men with long faces should have round beards, if any. But if a man's face is abnormally round and fat, he should wear an "imperial," as the narrow, long variety of the Van Dyck beard is called. Oddly enough, it is the Americans who chiefly favour this form, though their faces, being long and narrow, need it less than any other, and would often be improved by a round, full beard, trimmed rather short. There is one good argument against the beard which ought to have some weight. It nearly always robs the head of hair. It is very seldom that a man can maintain a luxuriant growth of both after the age of forty. Perhaps this may be one reason that whenever long beards have been worn the hair has been cut short, and whenever the head locks have been permitted to be long

POINTS WORTH NOTING

the beard has almost entirely disappeared. Its most varied period of existence was under Henri IV. of France, when in some instances it was cut square, in others round, sometimes in the shape of a fan, a swallow's tail, or an artichoke leaf with its numerous points at either side.

It is a mistake for short men to wear the beard too long. The head should be a little less than one seventh the length of the whole body, and the capillary addition to its size throws it quite out of proportion. On a very tall man, inclined to leanness and angularity, a long beard is almost equally a mistake, unless he should happen to be so bountifully supplied by nature that he can have it of width proportionate to its length, and so thick as to convey an idea of almost superabundant fulness. He will probably pay for this, however, by being very bald on the top of his head.

The moustache, quite as much as the beard, has a wonderfully powerful effect upon a man's whole expression. The idea of virility, spirit, and manliness that it conveys is so great that it was a long time the special privilege of officers of the army to wear it, as characteristic of the profession of arms. It has now become general in almost all classes, and is approved on more important grounds than those connected with appearance or good looks. It is a well-known fact that travellers in Syria and Egypt find it expedient, and even necessary, to wait until their moustaches have grown to a sufficient length to defend their mouths against the admission of the burning sands of the desert. Upon the same principle, this appendage would

A CHAPTER FOR MEN

be of service to labourers in all dusty trades, such as millers, bakers, masons, &c. ; to workmen employed in grinding steel and iron, and to travellers on dusty roads, the dust being prevented by this natural respirator from finding its way into the lungs. The sappers and miners of the French army, who are remarkable for the size and beauty of their beards, enjoy a special immunity against bronchial affections, and numerous other instances are on record of persons susceptible of taking cold and sore throats who have been relieved from that inconvenience by permitting the growth of hair on the upper lip and beneath the chin. In cases, too, where those organs are so constantly used as to induce ailment from overwork and susceptibility to injury from sudden changes in the atmosphere, as with singers, clergymen, &c., the protection of the beard and moustache is the best means to employ as preventive of such injury. It has been noticed that in public speakers the upper lip becomes very long. When such is the case, either from nature, or from the influence of circumstances, the cultivation of a moustache is an immense improvement to the appearance.

The principal thing that should be borne in mind regarding the "toilet" aspect of the beard and moustache is that both should be most carefully trimmed and tended. Carelessness in these respects is unpardonable. Also, if they do not grow luxuriantly, they are best kept shaved. A moustache and beard should be "Not at all, or all in all." A few weak and straggling hairs on an unwilling lip or chin are pitiable objects. They rob the possessor of his

POINTS WORTH NOTING

dignity. Let him vigorously and constantly shave, and frequently use friction. At the same time, he need scarcely emulate the "courteous Antony," who, on receiving Cleopatra's invitation to supper,

"Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feast."

It is too often forgotten that the size of the moustache should be regulated by that of the nose. A man with a trivial nose should not wear a large moustache. Doing so will increase the insignificance of his insignificant nose. With a large nose, the moustache may be large too, but a good authority has declared that its ends should never extend further than in a straight line with the outer corners of the eyes. Sometimes the ends of a man's moustache are visible to persons walking behind him. This imparts to him a belligerent, aggressive air, that makes small children refrain from asking him the time, and saves him from being asked the way by puzzled pedestrians. Sometimes a front view reveals a kindly fold of lip and chin which contradicts the impression made by the fierce moustache. This ornament is full of expression. An artistic temperament is denoted by its soft silkiness of texture and curved droop at the corners. A lively vivacity, however it may be held in check by the "cultivated stoicism," as Carlyle phrased it, of the educated Englishman, may be plainly read in the moustache that actively bristles at the ends and turns neither up nor down. A flaccid weakness of disposition is only too easily discerned in the scanty herbage that is all the most assiduous cultivation, supplemented by numerous washes and unguents, car-

A CHAPTER FOR MEN

produce on the naturally barren spaces of the upper lip. The upcurled moustache bespeaks the dandy, contemptible enough if he is only a dandy ; but he often manages to combine an almost effeminate care and fastidiousness in matters of the toilet with qualities that might, at first sight, appear to be inconsistent with dandyism. A love of beauty and elegance and a high standard of personal purity are qualities to be encouraged, even if they occasionally lead their possessors to bestow excessive care upon the exterior. The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table is eloquent in defence of the dandy. He reminds us that the Duke of Wellington said that his dandy officers were his best officers, and observes that a good many powerful and dangerous people have had a decided dash of this quality about them. Many a good-looking man must have regretted, at some period of his life, when he has been anxious to look his best, that the exigencies of fashion oblige the frequenters of good society to have the hair trimmed so unpicturesquely close to the head. Its softening effect when allowed to be long enough to form a kind of frame for the forehead, may be estimated by a glance at the pictures of our own grandfathers.

It might be imagined that with hair so short as it is now worn, there would be little chance of adapting its arrangement to the face and general characteristics. But there are many opportunities for dissimilarity after all. One man sweeps it all back from the forehead ; another brushes it down over his brow ; a third allows the top part to fall about in every direction ; while a fourth has all the lines of his hair

POINTS WORTH NOTING

running the same way, like those of a little brook. All these things tell for character, and much of our first opinion of each other is intimately connected with the fashion of wearing the hair, the beard, and the moustache ; just as men were often judged by their whiskers in the days when "Pendennis" was appearing in monthly parts.

In the street a gentleman removes his cigar when passing a lady. It is obvious that in the crowded streets of any great city a man cannot implicitly follow this rule, but he can obey it with regard to the ladies with whom he has any acquaintance. It is a trifle, but women note these trifles and form their opinion of men by them.

In passing a lady, or ladies, a man takes the kerb side of the path, or, in the country, when there is no path, he goes out towards the road, leaving them the safer part near the hedgerow. This is done regardless of the rule that foot passengers keep always to the right.

It is not considered good manners to look at one's watch at a party. To do so is taken as a sign that one is bored and longing to get away. It used to be almost forbidden to a man to wear a watch at a dinner or evening party, but that was in the days when there were no trains to catch. If a lady asks the time the watch is taken out and looked at furtively and as quietly put back again. If one's host or hostess, for any reason, asks the time, the watch may be taken out undisguisedly for the purpose of answering the question. It may be an imperfectly veiled hint that the owner of the watch has stayed long enough !

A CHAPTER FOR MEN

For business or morning wear a lounge suit, all three garments made of the same material, or a morning coat with rather dark trousers and waistcoat matching the coat. Only a high silk hat is admissible with the morning coat, but if a lounge suit is worn, the hat is a bowler or a straw, according to season. A coloured shirt may be worn with the lounge suit, but not with the morning coat, and it would be an anachronism to wear light kid gloves. Dark grey suède or grey kid are usually worn.

In the afternoon, in town, a man wears a frock coat with waistcoat to match, and dark grey trousers, or, in summer, a Park suit in which all three garments are made of similar material, usually a rather pale grey, unless he should prefer a white waistcoat. The high silk hat, and it only, is worn with correct afternoon dress, in which calls are made, weddings and receptions attended, and ladies accompanied in drives or walks. A coloured shirt is out of place with this kind of costume; the gloves should be grey suède or French kid in a sort of beige or mushroom colour. The boots should be patent leather. A morning coat can correctly be worn in afternoon dress, and in this case the other garments are as described above in connection with afternoon wear, which also applies to church-going, and Sunday calls in town.

In the country fashion is less exigent, and permits a man to make calls in a country suit or riding dress (if not too much splashed with mud) or in shooting costume. On the stage I have seen a man enacting the character of a well-bred English gentleman, enter a drawing-

POINTS WORTH NOTING

room in hunting pink and keep on knocking the dust out of it with his riding crop! Only the hat is carried into the drawing-room, the idea meant to be conveyed by this being that the caller does not presume upon his welcome sufficiently to assure himself of a lengthened stay.

In America the lady called on takes the gentleman's hat from him, but in England his hostess contents herself with indicating a place where he can put it; that is, if she wishes his call to extend beyond the regulation quarter of an hour. If she does not wish it to do so she allows him to nurse his hat. A sensitive man will take the hint, and is also on the alert to observe any tokens of coldness on the lady's part. If she is unsmiling throughout the call, he has to decide for himself whether she is naturally so, or whether she is so for him alone. Some men are perfect in the character of social thermometers. Others are obtuse to an extraordinary degree. A few are so from temperament, but some seem so enveloped in a pachydermatous wrapping of self-appreciation that a polite snub is simply useless; and it is disagreeable to have to resort to the snub direct.

The black silk hat is worn with the frock coat, the black morning coat, the Park suit, and with hunting "pink." It looks as wrong with a country suit as a straw sailor hat, or a felt, or linen one does with a frock coat. It is not very many years since a tweed suit was inadmissible for town wear, except in the autumn, when every one was supposed to

A CHAPTER FOR MEN

be either in Scotland, Ireland, or abroad. But now it is all changed, and the tweed suit is often seen on well-dressed men before lunch, in company with a bowler or other low hat.

Young men when they first enter society do not always quite know when to raise the hat. I notice, by the way, that it is scarcely lifted at all now, not more than the fraction of an inch, except when royalty passes, or when the owner of the hat feels some special enthusiastic impulse. The old sweep of the hat is now scarcely known in England, except when foreigners visit it, and our golden youth are apt to regard the performance with something approaching superciliousness.

The hat should be raised when responding to the bow of a lady; when apologising to a lady; when replying to any question asked by an unknown lady; when taking leave of a lady; and when meeting a male acquaintance who is accompanied by a lady: also when meeting a male acquaintance when one is oneself accompanied by a lady.

Can it be that the custom of carrying it into the drawing-room arose from the fear of possible exchanges? Such occurrences are not unknown with regard to umbrellas, but then any umbrella will fit any man. It is different with hats. And, by the way, would any woman dare to leave her hat or bonnet in the hall?

Mistakes appear to be frequent, painfully frequent, as it is, with regard to overcoats, fur-lined mantles, and lace wraps, and it would perhaps be injudicious, if not unkind, to place further opportunities to err in the way of those who are unable to discriminate between their

POINTS WORTH NOTING

own property and that of others. A side table in the drawing-room might be set apart for the reception of men's hats, where the proprietors could keep a careful eye upon them. The custom of carrying the hat into the drawing-room probably arose in the days when it was an ornamental finish to a highly ornate costume, and yet not nearly so sensitive to harsh treatment as the silken "stove-pipe," its degenerate descendant.

Among the numerous absurdities of modern etiquette, nothing is more ridiculous than the unwritten law which obliges a man, on entering a drawing-room, to have one glove on and to carry the other. The one he has to remove is the very one he would, in most instances, prefer to retain. The right hand has to be bared for the shake, which may or may not be agreeable to the sense of touch.

There is a notable difference in the way in which men take off their hats. Some men lift theirs and lower it with a liberal outward sweep. This conveys an idea of chivalrous homage to women. Other men raise the hat with a stiff upward jerk, a performance usually accompanied by a stony stare of the non-committal order. There are several other ways of "uncovering," as it used to be called, but the most amusing variety is that in which the hat is almost imperceptibly removed, and replaced most gingerly and with great deliberation. This suggests that these practised folk have spent some considerable time before a mirror, in arranging their love-locks, before they ventured themselves upon the public gaze. How careful they are not to ruffle the artfully-disposed

A CHAPTER FOR MEN

fringe upon their brows. And with what caution they set the hat back in the exact position that best suits their peculiar style of beauty. Presently, up go both hands in order furtively to adjust the headgear at the precise angle.

A man "gives himself away" when he too obviously cares for the becoming, as in such cases as these.

The stick is removed from the right hand to the left before the former is used to take off the hat. Only old-fashioned men now take off the right-hand glove in the street before shaking hands with a lady. It was a custom "more honoured in the breach than the observance."

Men who have been accustomed to dress for dinner all their lives, or at least since they were old enough to have a dress suit, feel not only that they cannot comfortably dine without dressing but that those about them should conform to the same rule. At some of the clubs, evening dress is the rule, as at Boodle's, where there is the small room (always empty, by the way) for members who may have been prevented from dressing and are consequently not at liberty to enter the dining-room.

At other clubs, especially service clubs—a great proportion of the members of which are generally passing through London or only in town for a day, there is no objection to morning dress, but at several of the older clubs the custom has always been for members to dress, and so it remains.

As regards the younger clubs, which are unceremoniously classed as "pot-houses," one of

POINTS WORTH NOTING

their reasons for existence is that they offer a refuge for the man who wants to dine in a hurry and even in shooting-suit if needs must. There are many men who join a second or a third club for this sole reason.

Laziness afflicts both men and women about dressing, though we are supposed to be too vain to lose a single chance of personal adornment. But laziness should never become so much our master as to permit us to sit down to dinner, even in the humblest of our homes, without having at least made ourselves tidy for it, if circumstances prevent the donning of evening dress. To dine in the clothes one has worn all the afternoon is to do the meal injustice. The feeling of freshness that is induced by a change of raiment improves the appetite, and the very sight of a slovenly-looking person at table impairs it.

Some men who have been accustomed to dress for dinner before they married, fall into lazy ways about it after. One such, when remonstrated with by his sister, said: "I gave it up because my wife gave up dressing for dinner." Another man when gently scolded on the subject by his mother, merely murmured, "Too much trouble." The dinner jacket, unknown till the last quarter of the nineteenth century, is the refuge of the man who dislikes trouble and enjoys ease. The tea jacket performs the same kind service for women. The two rob men and women of all excuse for not putting on what may be regarded as demi-toilet for the principal meal of the day.

When the clerk comes home from his long

A CHAPTER FOR MEN

day's work in the city and finds his suburban dwelling bright and inviting, his wife ready for dinner with some pretty addition to her dress, he feels, however tired he may be, that he must brush his hair and change his coat. A good example works wonders even in these apparently trifling matters, in all classes of society. The children grow up to recognise a social duty with respect to the principal meal of the day and it is good for them to carry through life agreeable associations with the home-coming of the father.

The *Lancet* once, in discussing the subject of how a medical man should dress, said: "It is right that a medical man should always be careful and quiet in the manner of his dress. He must not allow flashiness to play a part in his costume, and our younger readers will do well to remember that though a freedom is theirs now which was denied to their fathers, still it behoves them to see that they dress strictly as gentlemen should. Better the inconvenient staid limitations of a black frock coat than that a suit only fitted for the racecourse should be worn at the bedside."

In the process of evolution that changes that ebullient being, the medical student, into the subdued, soft-voiced and gentle-footed doctor, there must be hours when a lively garb seems more congenial than the frock-coat, with all its professional associations, and it was probably with a vivid recollection of certain rebellious sentiments on his own part that the writer of the above advice "preached down a youthful doctor's heart." The majority of patients would feel alarmed if their medical attendant appeared

POINTS WORTH NOTING

in a loud-patterned check of boisterous colours. A barrister is allowed perfect freedom of choice in his costume, since in professional hours it is covered up by his robe. Solicitors are obliged to be more particular to express their profession in their dress. Clergymen are obliged to announce themselves as clerical in every way. Members of the press, on the contrary, can dress as they choose. The city clerk, once obliged to wear a black coat and silk hat, now enjoys comparative freedom in attire. The commercial traveller wears his frock-coat "with a difference."

It is the waistcoat in which a man can express his individuality, nowadays, whereas it used to be the tie alone. Some very surprising waistcoats are to be seen, even on well-dressed men. The curious fashion of turning up the trousers, even on the finest day, is only to be accounted for on the supposition that some old Eton boy carried on the sartorial traditions of his school into maturer years, and that he was sufficiently a man of mark to influence others into following his example. The correspondent of an American paper once thought it worth his while to cable to the States the information that Lord Marcus Beresford was seen walking down Piccadilly with one of his trousers turned up and the other not! A smart young Earl, while on a visit to the States, wore his trousers turned up round the hem, and if one may judge from the statements in their own papers, the whole American nation immediately turned up its trousers.

Men who do not slavishly follow the fashion, reserve this bit of carefulness for muddy days.

A CHAPTER FOR MEN

Evening dress proper, suitable for the most formal occasions, consists of the ordinary tail coat made of cloth or twill, black trousers with braid down the legs, a single-breasted white waistcoat or double-breasted black one, a stand-up collar, and a narrow white cambric tie. The footgear, whether boots or pumps, must be patent leather. The white shirt may have one, two, or three studs. The soft fronted shirts have had some measure of success. Gloves, for full evening dress, are white or pale grey. Evening dress for less formal occasions may substitute the dinner jacket for the tail coat and a black silk tie for the white one. In this case, no gloves are worn. For dinners where only men are present, unless the occasion happen to be one of great formality, the jacket is usually all right, but at a dinner-party it is never worn unless the guest is on very intimate terms with his host or hostess. Even then he usually asks permission beforehand, or makes excuses at the time for appearing in a less ceremonious dress than that made almost sacred to the meal by long usage.

The days are long gone by when all members of Parliament were men of good social position and possessed of a certain amount of landed property. At the Speaker's Parliamentary dinner the dress question has become such a difficulty that the labour members do not attend it, all members invited being expected to appear in levée dress or in Court or Diplomatic uniform. When the difficulty about dress first arose Mr. Henry Broadhurst, one of the first labour members, who shares with Mr. Thomas Burt the unique distinction of having begun life in

POINTS WORTH NOTING

a workman's cottage and worked his way up to the Treasury Bench, plainly told the then Speaker (Sir Henry Brand) that he could not afford to buy himself a Court suit, and that he had never possessed a suit of evening dress. The explanation was as frankly accepted as it had been frankly made, an example of perfect good manners on either side.

A well-known person of some rank, now dead, used always to advise his friends, if they should feel ill in the streets, to look out for a house with a card of apartments to let, to knock at the door, ask to see the rooms to let, and thus gain admittance under some unfortunate person's roof, in order to lie safely ill there, and avoid the risk of being "run in" as drunk and incapable by some indiscriminating policeman. Now, such a procedure as this strikes me as a very vile piece of bad manners. Fancy the feelings of the wretched landlady whom the uninvited invalid not only deliberately disappoints about letting her rooms, but also afflicts with the unexpected sight of the ailments, whatever they may be, that caused him to take refuge from the cold and cruel street !

One very hot day in summer I made a two hours' journey by rail. A young man got into the carriage where there were three *Manners in Travelling* ladies, all of whom were oppressed by the stifling heat. The young man hung his body out of one of the windows, thus cooling himself agreeably, but intercepting half of the very limited allowance of air that the open windows admitted. No one remonstrated, but as we looked at the inconsi-

A CHAPTER FOR MEN

derate and intrusive person, we all disliked him very much.

He was rude and selfish, probably from a habit of considering his own convenience only. In travelling there are fine opportunities of showing courtesy. This young man neglected the only one that came in his way.

The opening and shutting of the windows of a railway carriage are often a source of annoyance and disagreement, and it is difficult to guess which contingent is the more to be sympathised with, that which likes plenty of fresh air, or that which hates and dreads it. Being an advocate of fresh air myself, I am usually a sufferer from determined window-closers, and I shall never forget a journey from Portsmouth to Waterloo, when a very large elderly couple got in at Fratton and carefully closing both windows, immediately went to sleep and breathed with loud and troubled sounds. When the atmosphere became intolerable I gently opened a window, and I shall never forget their faces of horror when they woke up and found that a little fresh air had got in. The man rushed to the window, pulled it up with something more than decision, and bestowed on me a dreadful glare. However, he soon fell asleep again in the stifling atmosphere, and I again opened the window while he snorted and choked. Some fresh passengers got in, and he then left the window open.

Politeness is applicable to every state of life and to all circumstances. The French, an old saying tells us, carry it even into card-playing; and some women carry it even into their shopping. One of the chief characteristics of the

POINTS WORTH NOTING

true gentlewoman is a gentle consideration for the feelings of others, and it is surprising that so many women who should know better are content to treat the young women in shops with a mixture of disdain and absolute rudeness. The odd thing is that it is those whose position is not much higher than that of the shop-assistants who are the worst sinners in this respect. Is it a mistaken way of endeavouring to prove that there is some difference, however slight ?

The manner of the well-bred woman is often informed with as little feeling as though she were dealing with a machine. She does not realise that the tired-looking girl behind the counter is a being with feelings similar to her own. If she is a good-hearted woman, she occasionally recognises a fellow-creature in the hard-worked shop assistant ; addresses a gentle word to her or even a kind smile with her words of ready thanks. In the long hours passed in serving customers a girl may be refreshed by even the light and soon-forgotten sympathy shown in this way. But at least, a little civility may be shown. It costs nothing ; but it might be the most expensive thing in the world, to judge by the grudging way in which some folks dole it out.

In a book called "A Young Draper's Guide to Success," the following passage occurs :

"In the curriculum of a young draper there are few, if any, of the external characteristics of a gentleman which he may not easily acquire, and which it would be unwise and unsafe not to acquire, if he would rank high either as a future salesman, employer, or member of society.

A CHAPTER FOR MEN

If he be obedient and sensitive to the value of good example, and to the higher and helpful forces of environment, there is no reason why a young draper should not acquire an excellent manner and deportment. Indeed, I know no better employment than that of a draper for training a young man in social and commercial accomplishments. He comes into contact with refinement, to which instinctively and officially he must pay respect, and, unconsciously, he absorbs some of the essence of refinement ; and may, by a wise selection, choose that form of it which his judgment and expediency suggest as the most useful to him. He may thus be taught the ethics which constitute the man of manners ; and being also, under conditions which demand of himself-restraint, resourcefulness, keen watchfulness of things and people, deference, firmness, coolness of judgment, and other qualities which a desire to succeed will suggest for practice, he has incomparable opportunities for graduating in all the external arts of the successful man of the world. Above all, as the key to the highest success, and to a man's noblest end, a young draper must be moral. Winning a fortune, or to be the possessor of millions sterling, is a great and praiseworthy achievement, and one which every wide-awake young draper should aim at, since the commercial supremacy of his country depends on the greatness of its resources, and which latter depend on individual industry and enterprise ; but if he would be successful and great, without being moral, pure and noble of mind, he would be beyond all measurement richer, and happier, and greater, to be ever unsuccessful."

POINTS WORTH NOTING

The man who wrote this must have been as broadminded as he was clear-sighted. They are golden words. It would be difficult to find a higher ideal of a gentleman than that which he thus places before the young shopman ; and it is good to remember that no position is too lowly to afford opportunities for learning how to be a true gentleman.

When a lady enters a shop and behaves in a brusque, off-hand manner, with the apparent intention of proving to every one in it that she regards them all as inferiors, she sets a bad example of manners. But when a true gentleman brings into the place her quiet manner, gentle voice and consideration for every one, she is unconsciously helping every one in the shop to a high ideal of what perfect manners may be, and inducing them to try to realise that ideal. The British shopkeeper has usually very good manners. It is to his interest to be polite, and it is not often that he allows civility to degrade itself into servility. He teaches his employees to be as polite as himself, and one often has to admire the self-control of the worried assistant when attending upon some of the unreasonable and hard-to-please shoppers who never seem to know what they want and always manage to give an immense amount of trouble.

Is it because men are more honest than women that they have the boldness to be unblushingly bald ? I never sit behind a very bald man without admiring his immense courage. What would a woman take to exhibit a shining cranium to the world, as the superior sex constantly does ? There is an audacity in the deed

A CHAPTER FOR MEN

that is really greater than courage. The revelation of phrenological bumps is in itself a painful piece of effrontery. I thought so one Sunday, when a hairless stranger was shown into the pew in front of ours, and presented for our contemplation a series of little knolls wholly unveiled by the capillary ornament wherewith Nature has mercifully hidden our phrenological defects from a curious world.

Yet etiquette forbids a man to wear a wig, though it equally forbids a woman to appear without some sort of *chevelure*. If she is bald, she must hide her baldness. A man may grow long strands of hair where he can and train them from the sides across his baldness, but when even this fails he must e'en let things bide. Truly, as Victor Hugo sang, things are

"inégales ici-bas
Pour l'homme et pour la femme."

The Englishman trains himself from boyhood to a stern self-repression. He will show no feeling if he can help it. He will bear joy, sorrow, surprise, disappointment, elation, with Red Indian stoicism. He overdoes this, and often puzzles his nearest and dearest about his real thoughts and feelings. But it is his way, and he must take it or lose his self-respect.

Watch a man on a racecourse. His whole future may hang upon the result of a race, but he will watch it calmly through, without a tremor of the hand that holds the race-glasses, and not even the clearest-sighted can tell from his manner whether he has lost or won. His pride forbids him to show any sign of what is passing within.

POINTS WORTH NOTING

Strange that this very man, who can command himself in moments of fate, will lose his temper straightway over ping-pong, and utterly if he is kept waiting for his dinner! His code is a curious one. But such as he is, he has to be met on his own ground. He is a law unto himself. It is amusing to watch his small brother modelling himself upon this being who is inarticulate about his emotions but subject to strange gusts of expressiveness when watching a cricket-match.

An Englishman occasionally drops this superficial stoicism when he finds himself outside the ordinary routine of life. He is often an utterly different being when lounging on the terrace of a hotel at Cadenabbia, or on the deck of a yacht on the tideless sea, from the same individual on the terrace of the House or sauntering in the Park on a fine morning! He not only looks unlike himself, but is ever so much better-looking. His garments are more picturesque, but it is not only that. His features relax into an expression of unconscious satisfaction with things in general, which almost approaches to amiability. Of course, a true Englishman would naturally regard himself with contempt if he ever permitted himself to look really amiable or pleased. Except in a *tête-à-tête* with a pretty woman, or while enjoying a good game of romps with children, such a thing would be thoroughly bad form. It is one of 'Arry's social mistakes that he grins when he is pleased, and wears a chronic smile if he happen to be a good-tempered man. The men of our class and upwards refrain from any such inane exhibition, especially when at home, *dans leur île*.

A CHAPTER FOR MEN

It is amusing to watch an English boy while at the adolescent period of life, mastering this accomplishment. He perceives that his male elders have cultivated what Carlyle called a cheerful stoicism. They listen to the funniest story without a smile, unless the narrator is a person whom they rejoice to honour or like to please. They make their greetings without relaxing an iota of the gravity which serves them as a mask. The boy, in imitating them, suffers many an inward spasm in endeavouring to render his emotions outwardly invisible. He catches himself smiling at something ludicrous, but immediately conquers himself as he sees that his elders are grave of demeanour. If he should so far forget himself as to exhibit any pleasure or animation in circumstances where it would be only natural to do so, but in which the seniors set an example of undemonstrative calm, he whips himself inwardly with a lash of self-scorn. During his transition period he despises women and girls because they laugh when they are amused, and sometimes cry when they are distressed. He would rather hurt the feelings of his mother or sisters than make the slightest display of gratitude or kindness. In fact, he is a disagreeable, and a very uncomfortable individual for the time being. Often when he frowns, it is only that he has no other way of preventing himself from smiling.

And this is the age when boys are so often misunderstood by the home folks. They do not comprehend that a change is taking place in his attitude towards the world. He is not only learning to don his mask, but he is undergoing the weary process of making it. After awhile,

POINTS WORTH NOTING

he will emerge all right, and will love his women-folk all the more, because he always knows what they mean and how they feel towards him. The mask they wear is turned towards the outside world, and taken off at home, and when he needs tenderness and gentleness he knows where to come for them.

But when an Englishman is abroad, basking under blue skies, and breathed upon by balmy airs, he puts partly aside his mask of gravity and sternness. He wears an almost genial air, and when it occurs to him to say a pleasant thing, he actually says it, instead of "thinking better of it."

A gentleman never takes a front seat in his own carriage, or in any other person's, if a lady is seated with her back to the horses. Even if she is "only the governess" it is a point of etiquette for him to give up the better place to her, unless, indeed, he finds that it makes her excessively uncomfortable for him to do so. Even then, a true gentleman would feel that her shyness or scruples had placed him in a false position.

If a carriage stops for a lady to alight, the gentleman gets out to hand her out, whether there is a footman there or not.

Dr. Johnson one day, when a fishwife told him he was no gentleman, alliteratively replied, "You're no judge." Once or twice I have heard men described as "perfect gentlemen," who possessed no further claim to the description than that of being well-dressed, and having a certain florid style of superficial good manners.

Apropos to the phrase, "a perfect gentleman," the clever author of "Red Pottage"

A CHAPTER FOR MEN

makes a subtle distinction. Rachel, on meeting after four years the man with whom she had been in love, contrasts him to his disadvantage with the men who had been in love with her. She says: "Whatever their faults might be, they were certainly gentlemen. Mr. Tristram was only a perfect gentleman." In fact, he was perfectly gentlemanlike, a word that, in its very meaning, expresses the distinction between the real thing and something that only closely resembles it.

By the way, this word should never be abbreviated to "gentlemanly." One might as well for "ladylike" say "ladyly."

The word "Sir" is used by men of position in addressing a senior or one under whom they are employed in a subordinate capacity. The son of a Duke says "Sir" to the C.O. of his regiment, or to the captain of the ship on which he is a lieutenant. The same rule holds good in Government offices. In Parliament—where the code of good manners has sadly deteriorated of late—members occasionally call each other "Sir," and always address the Speaker by that title. In commerce, even, the oldest and most confidential clerk in the counting-house calls the young son of his employer "Sir," unless, indeed, the young son in question is placed under the old clerk at one of the desks. The position is then reversed.

It is very funny to hear the word used in some families. When a father is annoyed with a son, he expresses some of his annoyance by flinging the word "Sir" to him in a kind of sarcasm. The son retorts with a bitter "Sir," and at last the air of the room is filled with this

POINTS WORTH NOTING

monosyllable, intended as a mark of respect, but used as a missile. In the early part of the nineteenth century sons and daughters addressed their father as "Sir," and their mother as "Madam," and it is no doubt a relic of this obsolete custom that causes the paternal parent to be called "Sir" in some circles. But, as a rule, the modern father is treated in quite brotherly fashion by his boys, and often by his girls as well.

It is difficult to decide at what age an unmarried man becomes so far a graduate in the school of celibacy as to achieve the degree of Old Bachelor. Perhaps at forty-five he may be safely said to have enrolled himself under the banner of St. Benedick; just as a woman may be claimed by St. Catherine as a votary when she has passed her thirty-fifth summer. Doctors say now that ours is an age of longevity and that the average age of man is on the increase, chiefly owing to advance in sanitary science; and that men and women are younger for their age than they have been in previous generations. They assert that the average woman's powers of mind and the vigour of her frame are at their best at thirty-five, and a man's at fifty. What is called the toughening and hardening process has then completed its strengthening work and has not yet begun to warp and dry up the forces as it does later.

CHAPTER V

BACHELORS' ENTERTAINMENTS

Very little in the way of entertainment is expected from unmarried men; but there are occasions when they feel that they should like in some way to return the hospitalities that have been extended to them. Sometimes, when the officers of a regiment have been "dined and danced" all through a season by the residents of the town or city where they have been quartered, they give a ball to which they invite their hosts and hostesses and the grown-up members of their families. In the same way, the officers of one of his Majesty's ships, or of the Channel Fleet, occasionally adopt the same method of acknowledging hospitalities received.

A Ball Committee is formed to make the arrangements, the colonel's permission having been gained; if on board ship, that of the captain, vice-admiral, or admiral in command. Each officer sends in his list of people he would like invited, and if there should be any difference of opinion on the subject it is settled in a businesslike way by the commit-

*The
Arrange-
ments*

POINTS WORTH NOTING

tee. Some of the principal ladies of the neighbourhood are consulted as to a convenient date, and when this has been settled, the invitations are printed and sent out.

On opposite page is a specimen of such invitation card. This could be filled in for a dance, tennis party, or other entertainment, such as luncheon, a water party, or tea in the officers' quarters.

The mode of replying to such an invitation is as follows, on Albert note-paper :

"Mr. and Mrs. White have much pleasure in accepting the kind invitation of Colonel Sir John Smyth and the Officers of the Blue Dragoons for the 26th."

Or—

"Mr. and Mrs. White regret that they are unable to accept the kind invitation of Colonel Sir John Smyth and the Officers of the Blue Dragoons owing to a previous engagement."

Or—

"Mr. and Mrs. White regret very much,"
&c., &c.

Another invitation card bears the regimental badge and motto at the top, with a space under for the names of the invited guests :

Colonel Green and Officers
2nd Batt. Omagh Fusiliers.
At Home,

Here follow place, day, date, and either
"Music," "Dancing," "Polo," "Pigeon-Shoot-

BACHELORS' ENTERTAINMENTS

Colonel Sir John Smyth and Officers

Twentieth Blue Dragoons

request the honour of

.....

company at

on

at

o'clock

POINTS WORTH NOTING

ing," or "Gymkhana," or whatever may be the entertainment offered.

Replies to such an invitation as this are similar to those suggested above, in connection with the supposed invitation of the Blue Dragoons.

When a number of young men combine to give some entertainment they sometimes have their names given on the invitation cards as opposite page.

An ingenious method of combining a number of names on an invitation card is shown on page 308.

Old-fashioned persons object to officers of a regiment or a bachelor putting the words "At Home" on an invitation. They think it derogatory to the dignity of those invited, because, they say, the assumption is that the entertainers calmly await their guests sitting at home. I place this curious little fact on record without entertaining the smallest sympathy for it. Still, as there are people so constituted as to take offence very readily, it would be just as well for men hosts to "request the honour," rather than to intimate that they will be "at home" when expecting their guests to arrive.

Answers to such invitations as these may be worded as follows :

"Mr. and Mrs. White have much pleasure in accepting the kind invitation of Mr. Smith, Mr. A. Jones, &c., for Tuesday evening, January 3."

Hunt and County balls are usually held in the best available town hall of the district even in the Courthouse, which is boarded over for the occasion. The decorations are undertaken by

BACHELORS' ENTERTAINMENTS

<i>Mr. Smith</i>	<i>Mr. Percy</i>	<i>Mr. Robinson</i>	<i>Mr. Doe</i>
<i>Mr. A. Jones</i>	<i>Mr. Green</i>	<i>Mr. Grey</i>	<i>Mr. R. Roe</i>
<i>Mr. Brown</i>	<i>Mr. White</i>	<i>Mr. Black</i>	<i>Mr. Cox</i>

request the pleasure of

.....
company on Tuesday, January 3
at the Town Hall

R.S.V.P. to
Mr. Smith, The Red House

Dancing 9.30

BACHELORS' ENTERTAINMENTS

a committee. At one very successful Hunt ball, the chairman of the committee was an energetic officer of a regiment stationed in the neighbourhood, and the results of his efforts were the subject of high praise. The rooms were beautifully decorated with plants and foliage. In the refreshment-rooms the walls were covered with ivy, while pillars of palms, masses of green in which chrysanthemums were embedded, and imitation pools surrounded with tulips and orchids, made the floral decorations quite one of the most noticeable features of the evening. The scene when the rooms were full was a particularly pretty one, and as about fifty of the men came in pink there was no lack of colour.

There is no more delightful an entertainment than a dance on board ship, provided that the water between shore and ship is fairly smooth. The hosts send the ship's boats for their guests or charter a steamer for their conveyance. This latter affords the more agreeable way of performing the little voyage. Even with the willing help of a score of bluejackets, the climb up the side of a man-o'-war from a small boat has terrors for some, easy as it is in reality. The flag-adorned decks make splendid floors for dancing, and the arrangements are generally absolutely perfect, as most things are in connection with his Majesty's Navy.

No one should remain one moment later on board than the hour indicated on the invitation. Life on board ship is regulated like clockwork, and it is well that persons invited should remember this and leave the ship in good time. I have a very distinct recollection of one occasion when the Admiral was so much annoyed at the

POINTS WORTH NOTING

dilatoriness of one lady in taking her departure that he made it the topic of his conversation during the whole length of an ensuing dinner party!

A Bachelors' Ball has a fascination of its own! No one will wish to deny this who has ever been invited to one. Still less will any deny it who have expected

Bachelors' Ball an invitation and failed to receive it. Such hard things happen occasionally. Young men sometimes make

the acquaintance of ladies whose sphere of life is humbler than that occupied by the principal families of the neighbourhood. To invite a girl of the former class is really no kindness. It would only be subjecting her to possible snubs; or at the very least, to the uncomfortable feeling of being in a false position. What could be more disagreeable than to know only two or three young men in the room and none of the ladies? A girl of prudent feeling would not accept such an invitation; but the chances are that it would never be sent. The ball committee would remonstrate with the would-be sender, and after all, unless he were very much in love, he would scarcely feel willing to *afficher* himself as being an acquaintance of a lass of low degree.

Sometimes, the young men who give a ball ask a few married ladies to act as hostesses and form a reception committee. But as this has not invariably been found to work harmoniously, the more usual plan is for half a dozen of the appointed stewards of the ball to remain near the door of the reception room, welcome

BACHELORS' ENTERTAINMENTS

their arriving guests, and conduct them to the door of the ball room, where they are taken charge of by some others of the stewards.

It is not in the least reprehensible for these young men to take advantage of this excellent opportunity for securing dances. But *An Oppor-* however fortunate they may be in *tunity!* this respect, they should not forget that they are hosts, and that it is their business to see first to the enjoyment of their guests and afterwards attend to their own, if it be compatible with the former. Some attention must be paid to chaperons, for instance, a point that is rather apt to be forgotten by young men who are giving their first ball. Each lady must be taken to supper by a gentleman, and it may not perhaps be generally understood that a chaperon prefers to have a non-dancing escort for this service. She then feels that she is not depriving anyone of a dance. I refer, of course, to a middle-aged chaperon who does not dance.

Before introducing any one to her with a view to his taking her to supper, the steward must ask her permission to present the gentleman, having previously ascertained that he is willing to be presented.

A river-party is often given by a bachelor or by two or three men-friends ; and I have often noticed that they seem to be unwilling to invite an adequate number of other men. They want all the fun to themselves ! But their girl-guests do not appreciate this at all, and even the middle-aged lady or ladies, whose presence is considered necessary by society at such gatherings, have

POINTS WORTH NOTING

been heard to remark that the affair would have gone off better if there had not been such a preponderance of ladies.

The vogue enjoyed by restaurants makes it easy for men of means to entertain their friends, either at luncheon, dinner, or supper after the play. This is, of course, an expensive mode of exercising hospitality, but it is extremely convenient. The friends are invited, the day and hour are fixed, and nothing remains but to arrange with the manager of the restaurant about the menu and the position of the table.

There is sometimes a little awkwardness on such occasions as to who shall make the first move when the meal is over. Once, at a luncheon party at Prince's Restaurant when a young man was host, the two elder ladies who were present were about the same age. Neither of them knew which was the senior and as they both belonged to the same class of society, there was no difference of rank to guide them as to which should take the lead. In the circumstances, neither liked to make the move, and the party lingered on and on, the host looking uncomfortable and at last becoming silent and *distract*, evidently wondering whether he ought himself to suggest adjournment. One of the ladies in question saved the situation by saying, "I'm so sorry to have to run away, but I have an appointment and there's only just time to keep it." She was well rewarded for this very innocent little fib by the look of relief on her

BACHELORS' ENTERTAINMENTS

young host's countenance. The party immediately broke up.

The question of beverages arises at an early stage of lunch, and if the ladies entertained have any tact, they will at once *What about Wine?* avert any awkwardness that might otherwise arise. The host says to his principal guest, "What wine would you like? Champagne?" Then he asks the other ladies, and afterwards the men of the party. It is he who gives the various orders to the wine-waiter.

It is only a minority of women nowadays who care to drink wine at lunch, except in unusual circumstances. Mineral waters are *Wine at Lunch?* often preferred. Should any lady express a preference for mineral water, her host must bear in mind that she may possibly do so out of regard for his exchequer. He will say: "But won't you have some wine? Oh do," or something to that effect. But if she persists that she does not care for wine in the middle of the day, any further pressing would be in bad taste.

At dinner it is a very different matter. The wine is ordered beforehand, so that it may be of the correct temperature, and the *Wine at Dinner* waiter takes it round and pours it out without any previous questions having been asked. Should any guest object to wine, he or she will decline it. The host, observing this, will suggest some other wine and perhaps the offer may be

POINTS WORTH NOTING

accepted, whereupon he will give the order for it.

After dinner the waiter says to the host interrogatively, "Liqueurs, sir?" and he, as in duty bound, replies, "Yes." But *Liqueurs?* any guest who does not wish for a liqueur should at once say, "No liqueur for me, thanks." Such matters may seem very trivial indeed, but they are not so very small and unimportant as might be fancied. If a kind motive lies behind any action, it is as good a reason for it as could be given. With regard to this liqueur business, a kind-hearted woman says to herself: "Why should I let him order it if I do not want it? Liqueurs are expensive things." But of course she would not allow him for a moment to suspect that she had a thought of the kind.

When dinner is over and the coffee and liqueur stage arrived, the host may, if he wishes, ask leave to smoke. He may not care very much about it himself, but "*May we smoke?*" still must ask, out of consideration for his men guests. The permission is always given. It would, in fact, be ridiculous to refuse it, since after-dinner smoking is the rule at restaurants, and at every adjacent table fragrant clouds are being blown in honour of the goddess Nicotine.

A man seldom gives a supper-party at a restaurant without also arranging that his guests shall see a play at his expense. It is usually settled that the whole party shall meet at the

BACHELORS' ENTERTAINMENTS

theatre and it is a good plan for the host to send each of his guests his or her

Play and Supper voucher, rather than that the whole party should meet in the vestibule.

This plan leaves them all at the mercy of the unpunctual, and they may not only miss the beginning of the play but cause annoyance to the persons they have to push past in order to get to their places.

After the theatre the host sees his party into cabs, prepaying the cabmen, and then makes

From Theatre to Restaurant all speed to the restaurant to receive his guests there. Or, he may jump

into a cab with his principal guest, arrive at the restaurant, consign her to the ladies' room, and then await

the others, paying their cabs as they arrive. All has to be quickly done, for restaurants are by law obliged to close at midnight, and this does not leave much time for supper. The really hospitable host sees that his guests are at no charges in the matter of getting home.

It will be seen that a play and supper party is an expensive business, much more so than a dinner party. There are the seats

It costs much! at the theatre to pay for, and they have to be for some part of the house where evening dress is worn.

Nothing cheaper than the dress circle will do. Then there are the cabs to consider, for most of the ladies in any case. Usually, the men of the party pay their own fare, as well as that of the ladies they escort. Still, this makes an item to consider in counting the cost, and only

POINTS WORTH NOTING

men of comfortable income can consistently afford to practise such hospitality.

Tea at a man's chambers is the more usual form of a young man's entertaining ladies. No formal invitations are sent for this. The host generally calls on the ladies and invites them, fixing an afternoon that will suit them. Men need no advice on the subject of the fare. Such parties are always beautifully done. Such perfect tea, cream, bread-and-butter, sandwiches, and strawberries are seldom enjoyed anywhere else.*

Though not exactly coming under the head of men's hospitality, since each member of the party pays his or her own expenses, *Pay-Parties* the pay-party is often organised by a man. It is rather an onerous and sometimes a very thankless task. At least half the people in the world are born grumblers. Nothing satisfies them. I have seen such people look about for something to find fault with ; actually search for it, as though life were so full of roses that it was necessary to find a thorn lest we should be overcome by its sweetness !

No matter how perfectly the manager of the pay-party may make the arrangements ; no matter what endless pains he may take to ensure that everything shall go smoothly and well, he will be totally unable to satisfy every-

* Princess Christian's "At Homes" at the Royal School of Art Needlework are distinguished by a similar perfection of detail. The floral decorations are always in perfect taste, and the butter and cream of most unusual excellence.

BACHELORS' ENTERTAINMENTS

body. He must do his best to make himself morally pachydermatous for the occasion !

In addition to the inevitable grumbling, he will also find that some of the pay-party will not pay their share, and as it is perfectly hateful to have to keep on writing to people for what they owe, *The Money Part* the *entrepreneur* pays out of his own pocket what he cannot get out of those of his debtors. Nor is he likely ever to be recouped. The people who will not pay at once are most uncertain ever to pay at all. A convenient memory sieve allows many to let small sums of the kind drop through. It is very unfair, but mean people are not much troubled by a sense of justice except where their own interests are concerned. It then becomes very acute.

Young men at College find opportunities of entertaining people who have been kind to them. Commemoration Week at Cambridge affords one of these, and *College Hospitality* Eights Week at Oxford another. Their family has the first claim on their hospitality at such times, but a young man occasionally ignores that, and instead of his own mother and sisters, prefers to invite those of some other man. He always provides a chaperon, otherwise the girls could not accept. In his invitation he expressly mentions that Lady or Mrs. So-and-So has kindly promised to act as chaperon.

When a young man at college arranges to show the sights of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, or Durham to friends from a distance, he will

POINTS WORTH NOTING

find it simpler to lunch them at a restaurant, if they are girls. Unless one of them should be a sister of his own, he could scarcely entertain girls even on these terms, and he could not with any social propriety ask them even to tea at his chambers. Young men are sometimes apt to ignore these things, and they set girls down as prudes who are only behaving as the very necessary conventionalities of society require them to do. Girls know more about the rules of society than young men do.

Girls know better sometimes Sometimes a sort of shyness, or fear of being misunderstood, allows them to drift into some engagement that, they know very well, would be erring against the social code. It is very difficult for a girl to say: "That would not be quite proper, would it?" It suggests a train of ideas that she would much rather not bring into sight at all when conversing with a man. If he has tact, he spares her any such disagreeable necessity. If he has not, she must write to him, a much easier mode of expressing her difficulty, and get out of the engagement in that way. A single mistake of this kind might lead to serious misconstruction in a censorious world where the very blackest view is the one taken by the numerous Mrs. and Misses Grundy, to say nothing of the almost equally numerous Grundys, Esq.

Gossip is a detestable thing, but all these male and female idlers, whose lives are empty and who try to fill them with such husks as scandal-mongering and other works of hatred, malice and all uncharitableness, make life

BACHELORS' ENTERTAINMENTS

a hard thing to others and a vain thing to themselves. Talking scandal is very bad manners. There are so many interesting things to talk about in this curious and wonderful world, that no one has any excuse for making the faults and failings of others their principal topic of conversation.

*Talking
Scandal*

The lunch and tea to which various regiments invite their friends at race meetings are brought to a point of perfection. The *Military* arrangement of the tables alone is *Hospitality* admirable, with their middle tier for *at Races* jellies, creams, and fruit, and the upper tier for flowers.

When one has an acquaintance with a member or members of any regiment or club that entertains at race meetings, it is not at all good form to go and look these acquaintances up before having lunched oneself. If any one doing so is not in reality cadging for an invitation to lunch, he has all the appearance of it. But if he can say, in reply to such invitation, "I'm engaged to lunch with the 'What's-its-names,'" he at once escapes the imputation. It is just possible, however, that the invitation may not be given, in which case he would do well to casually mention his lunch engagement.

At Sandown Park, one day when a big meeting was on, a gentleman on one of the military coaches said in a low tone to two ladies who were seated beside him: "Look the other way, to your left. Here comes that awful Mrs. Chose with her daughter. We don't want her at lunch, do we?" But she

POINTS WORTH NOTING

would not be ignored, and fastened herself on the party.

These are the small social tragedies of life. A single disagreeable person can spoil a whole party; but one agreeable person *Our Small Tragedies* cannot make a party a success. One pities very much the daughter of any woman who has so little self-respect as to cadge for invitations. The poor girl has to bear much of the odium, but undeservedly, for she often writhes mentally with shame over her mother's doings.

Tea is a more elastic meal than lunch, and casual visitors are rather expected than otherwise to call round at the coach, or at the tent at Lord's, between 4 and 5.30. This needs no special invitation, but still one has to be on fairly intimate terms with one at least of the officers of the regiment, or the members of the Club, to make a call with the obvious object of tea.

A great number of young men are not in a position to entertain. They live, perhaps, in boarding-houses or furnished apartments, and belong to no club. Landladies are not always willing to exert themselves to make things comfortable and pleasant for a party of ladies, and occasionally show a rooted distrust of any feminine visitors. Women of that hardworking class see so much of the seamy side of human nature that they become extremely suspicious, and the most innocent actions appear guilty to them. Very disagreeable *contretemps* occasionally occur in these circumstances, and it is well to avoid all risk of them.

BACHELORS' ENTERTAINMENTS

If any young man, so situated, should wish to acknowledge in a practical way the hospitality shown him, he can send flowers to a hostess who has been kind, a box of bonbons on her birthday, or at Christmas, or Easter, or he can, if able to afford it, take her and perhaps another lady to do a play. It would not always answer for him to take her alone, for even elderly women are not beyond the tongue of scandal, and for various reasons it is good to "avoid all appearance of evil." It is unfortunately the case that some old ladies have been so foolish as to marry men of such tender years that they might have been these ladies' grandsons. All women have to suffer, in a way, for the silly ones, for men naturally argue that what women have done women may do, and they cannot see an elderly woman and a young man together without wondering whether it is "another case of boy-snatching."

A widow, or a lady whose husband is unable or unwilling to go out in the evenings, finds it very useful to have a young man on her list who will squire herself and her daughters to the play, arrange a little restaurant party for her, or take her and "the girls" to a dance and look after them generally. She takes care that he shall be put to no expense whatever, that his own amusement is properly secured, and that in one hospitable way and another he shall be fully repaid for the trouble he takes for her and her party. This unwritten agreement often serves both sides very well. At first, gossips think "there must be something between him and one of the daughters," but after awhile the state of affairs is recognised as being merely

POINTS WORTH NOTING

the ordinary system of give-and-take on a footing that is friendly and intimate, without being anything more.

A family of girls living with their mother, with no man in the house, finds such a friendly creature invaluable. They depend on him for hearing what is going on, and through him they find their way to many little pleasant excursions, and other amusements, while he enjoys the advantage of almost a second home in their mother's house.

It might, at the first blush, appear to be a very simple matter to ask a few ladies of high position to become patronesses of a *Patronesses* ball, charity bazaar, or other undertaking. But, as a matter of fact, it is a task requiring the most delicate tact and consideration. With members of the Royal Family the matter is simple enough, so long as it is borne in mind that it would be a solecism to ask a Royal Highness of higher precedence than one who had refused, to take the place of the latter. For instance, if Princess Christian had replied to such request that she was unable to become patroness, it would be a mistake to ask the Princess of Wales in her stead. As wife to the Heir-Apparent, this lady ranks next after the Queen, and takes precedence of the King's daughters. These, again, take precedence of their aunts, his Majesty's sisters and sisters-in-law.

In the same way, it would not do to ask the lady of highest position in the county to become patroness, instead of some other lady who had declined. The most important lady

BACHELORS' ENTERTAINMENTS

must be asked first. And then another difficulty arises in the printing of the list of patronesses, viz. : the order in which they are arranged. There are cases in which the rules of precedence are so obvious that all difficulty disappears, but sometimes the only refuge from insurmountable perplexities is to be found in an alphabetical list. It should always be remembered, however, that the name of any lady or ladies of superlative rank should precede the alphabetical arrangement, and the names of these ladies must be in strict precedence, a Marchioness before a Countess, a Viscountess before a Baron's wife, and so on.

CHAPTER VI

PRECEDENCE

However insignificant one's position in life may be, it is always possible that circumstances may arise in which some knowledge of the rules of precedence may be useful. It is a matter that society considers of great importance. In getting up a list of patrons for a charity or of promoters of any scheme, or of guests on any occasion, it would never do to make a flagrant mistake on a subject that all well-bred persons are supposed to be fairly acquainted with.

"Dukes descended of the royal blood take precedence of dukes not descended of the royal blood." So says Miles in his "Catalogue of Honour" of the time of James I. ; but there are nice points in this matter that have never yet been decided. Here follow a few points in precedence on which no doubt exists :

The sovereign's grandsons take precedence of His Majesty's brothers, and after these come his uncles and nephews. The Archbishop of Canterbury is next in the scale, followed by :

- (1) Lord High Chancellor, if a peer ;
- (2) Archbishop of York ;
- (3) the Lord Chancellor of Ireland ;
- (4) Lord High Treasurer, if a peer ;
- (5) Lord President of the Council, if a peer ;
- (6) Lord Privy Seal, if a peer ;
- (7) Lord

PRECEDENCE

Great Chamberlain ; (8) Lord High Constable ; (9) Earl Marshal ; (10) Lord High Admiral ; (11) Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household ; (12) Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household ; (these, 7-12, ranking above peers of their own degree).

Then come dukes of England, Scotland, Great Britain, Ireland, and the United Kingdom, and dukes of Ireland creation since 1800 ; followed by eldest sons of the blood royal. Next in sequence come marquises in the above order, followed by the eldest sons of dukes ; then earls in the same order, and after them younger sons of dukes of the blood royal, after whom come eldest sons of marquises, and after these the younger sons of dukes.

The eldest sons of dukes enjoy the precedence of marquises, even though they have no title as such. For instance, the eldest son of the Marquis of Salisbury, though only Viscount Cranborne, would precede an earl in his own right, though not necessarily an earl who is the son of a marquis. The table of precedence to be found in every peerage settles the point as to which, among the eldest sons of dukes, precedes the other. It depends on the date of the creation of the father's title. The "British Bible" is never more intently studied than when there arises a question of precedence. The eldest sons of dukes go after marquises in their own right, but precede earls. The eldest sons of marquises who are heads of families come after earls and before viscounts. The eldest sons of earls come after viscounts and before barons, and the eldest sons of viscounts come after barons and before the eldest sons of barons.

POINTS WORTH NOTING

This seems simple enough, but there are complications of various kinds which necessitate the most careful study on the part of *Intricacies of Precedence* hostesses. Sometimes a point becomes so intricate that, in despair, the intending host or hostess makes an appeal to the Lord Chamberlain to have the matter settled. When one remembers the peeresses in their own right and their eldest sons, and then the ladies who became peeresses by creation, the matter becomes very much involved.

When it falls to the lot of any person to arrange for the reception and entertainment of people of rank, even if only for some such purpose as a meeting, a bazaar, *Take Advice!* or a ceremony such as laying a foundation stone or opening a public building, he would do well to take advice from some one who is acquainted with all the labyrinthine difficulties of precedence.

After viscounts, whose precedence is in the same order as all the above, come the eldest sons of earls and the younger sons of marquises. Then come the bishops, London leading way, followed by Durham and *Precedence of Bishops* Winchester, the other English bishops according to seniority of consecration. Irish bishops (consecrated before Disestablishment Act) come after the English, according to seniority of consecration.*

* Archbishops in Ireland, whether Protestant or Catholic, enjoy *in Ireland* the same precedence enjoyed by archbishops before the passing of the Irish Church

PRECEDENCE

After the bishops come, with equal rank, the Secretary of State and the Chief Secretary to the Irish Lord Lieutenant, if a baron. Barons, in the order as above, are followed by the Speaker of the House of Commons, and after him follow, in due order, Commissioners of the Great Seal, Treasurer of the Household, Comptroller of the Household, Master of the Horse, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, Secretary of State and Chief Secretary of Ireland, if not possessing the rank of baron.

These high officials are followed by viscounts' eldest sons, and these by earls' younger sons, and then by barons' younger sons.

After these come Knights of the Garter, then Privy Councillors, after them Chancellor of the Exchequer, then Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, after him the Lord Chief Justice, followed by the Master of the Rolls; *The Law* and then, in sequence, the Lords Justices of Appeal and the President of the Divorce Court, according to date of their appointment. Then come Judges of the High Court of Justice, who have precedence of the younger sons of viscounts, and these of the younger sons of barons. Next in order are sons of Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, according to seniority of creation.

At this point baronets come into the scale of precedence, followed by the Knights Grand Cross in the order of their knight-
Baronets hood, which is as follows: Bath, Star of India, St. Michael and

Act in 1869, with precedence to the primates; the same rule applying to bishops.

POINTS WORTH NOTING

St. George, Indian Empire, Royal Victorian ; then Knights Commanders in the same order, and after these Knights Bachelors, Judges of County Courts, Serjeants-at-Law, Masters in Lunacy, Companions of the various orders of knighthood in their sequence as above, followed by Companions of the Distinguished Service Order. Members of the Fifth Class of the Royal Victorian Order follow the D.S.O., and are followed by eldest sons of the younger sons of peers, after whom rank the eldest sons of baronets. Eldest sons of knights of the Garter come next, and after them the eldest sons of knights, according to date of their fathers' knighthood. Baronets' sons and the younger sons of knights bring to a conclusion the long list of men's precedence as given by Burke, who quotes the various Acts which regulate these matters.

To give in detail the social precedence of ladies would be merely to repeat the above list, with "wives of" before the *Precedence of Ladies* names of dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, barons, &c., and "daughters" instead of sons. The shorter plan is simply to note the exceptions, which are as follows :

The wives of archbishops, bishops, all Court and State functionaries numbered above from 3 to 12, wife of the Secretary of State and Irish Chief Secretary, of the Speaker, Commissioners of the Great Seal, Treasurer of the Household, Comptroller of the Household, Master of the Horse and Vice-Chamberlain of the Household ; also wives of Knights of the

PRECEDENCE

Garter, Privy Councillors, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, of the Lord Chief Justice, Master of the Rolls, and of Judges of the High Court of Justice.

In none of these cases does the husband's position or appointment confer precedence upon his wife.

Following daughters of barons come Maids of Honour to the Queen, followed by wives of Knights of the Garter, as in the list of men's precedence, and so on in order to the end of that list.

It will be borne in mind that men of official rank whose personal precedence is higher than that of their rank, take that higher personal precedence. For instance, the Duke of Portland ranks as eighteenth in the list of English dukes, instead of as Master of the Horse.

The widows of peers and baronets have precedence of the wives of existing peers and baronets respectively. For instance, Georgina Countess of Dudley has precedence of her daughter-in-law, the present earl's wife.

Maids of Honour are given the prefix "Hon."

Privy Councillors rank according to the dates of their having been sworn in.

Ambassadors enjoy precedence of every one save members of the royal family of the Court to which they are accredited, and the sons and brothers of crowned heads. Foreign ministers and envoys have no real precedence, and are only granted it by courtesy.

The Lieutenant of a county and the High Sheriff are given the first places in their county. Burke gives the Lieutenant the preference.

POINTS WORTH NOTING

The precedence of peers is regulated by the dates of the creation of their peerages, and also by the country in which they are peers, the order of the latter being as follows: 1, England; 2, Scotland; 3, Great Britain; 4, Ireland; and 5, of the United Kingdom.

Baronets also rank according to the dates of their baronetcies.

The daughters of dukes, marquises and earls have the courtesy title of "Lady" before their Christian names. They retain this after marriage, unless the husband should be a peer. They are addressed on envelopes and invitations as "The Lady Anne Blank" or "The Lady Emily Dash."

Dukes' daughters have precedence of countesses. Daughters of peers rank immediately after the wives of eldest sons of peers; and baronets' daughters rank after the wives of eldest sons of baronets.

Dowager peeresses take precedence of the wives of the present holders of the title; and the widows of baronets take precedence of the wives of the existing baronets.

The daughters of countesses in their own right enjoy the same title as the daughters of earls; and the eldest son of a countess in her own right takes the second or some other family title, the younger sons being called "Honble." A countess in her own right is really an earl, since she holds the earldom. In the same way the children of a baroness in her own right enjoy the same precedence as those of a baron. The children of Baroness Kinloss have the title "Honble.," just the same as though they were the sons and daughter of a

PRECEDENCE

baron. But it is exceptional for titles to run in the female line.

No woman can be a duchess in her own right.*

On the death of the head of the family the eldest son's wife takes precedence of her sisters-in-law. Her eldest daughter becomes Miss White or Miss Black, and the eldest aunt has to give up that title and become Miss Anne or Miss Mary White or Black.

A case in point is that of our King's daughters who, on the death of Queen Victoria, became children of the reigning sovereign, and at once became entitled to take precedence of their aunts, Princess Christian, the Duchess of Argyll, and Princess Henry of Battenberg.

A married woman always has precedence of an unmarried woman of similar rank. This is an invariable rule, and it is sometimes amusing to see a little girl-bride sail into a room with an elderly spinster whom she is chaperoning.

Wives of viceroys have an inconvenient and quite erroneous idea that they occupy the position of vice-reine. This mistake has led to endless squabbles about precedence, not only in the present reign but during that of Queen Victoria. The wife of a viceroy, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, or Governor-General of Canada derives no rank or status from her

* The only exception that I can remember to this rule was that of the Duchess of Inverness. This lady was daughter of the second Earl of Arran, was married in 1815 to Sir George Buggin, Knt., assumed the surname (Underwood) and arms of her mother's family by sign manual in 1804, and was elected to the peerage in 1840.

POINTS WORTH NOTING

husband's office. That she is called "Her Excellency" is due to mere expediency and courtesy. Women have not yet been appointed to represent the sovereign. The privileges enjoyed by ladies who are "Excellencies" include the *entrée* at Buckingham Palace and seats on the "Duchesses' Benches" at a royal ball or concert. Wives of Cabinet Ministers and of foreign ambassadors and ministers enjoy similar privileges. Invitations to State ceremonials are also among the honours granted to all these ladies.

When King Edward VII. came to the throne he made a rule that any member of the Royal Family, present in a colony, should rank therein next after the Governor of that colony.

Precedence in the Colonies The proprietors and editor of "Burke's Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage," the best authority in the world on matters of precedence, have very kindly given me permission to quote here in full their pages on the relative rank of officers of the navy and army, whether at home or abroad, and also their articles on precedence in the colonies, the Dominion of Canada, the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and in India. These are subjects which cannot be condensed without some result of confusion to the reader ; but for lack of space I have been obliged to abridge them, and must refer all readers, in difficult points, to consult "Burke's Peerage" itself. In it they will find every minutest detail of the etiquette of precedence, a point that has puzzled innumerable hosts and hostesses.

PRECEDENCE

In the first pages of "Burke's Peerage" the relative precedence of every member of the aristocracy is clearly detailed.

Relative Rank of the Officers of the Navy and Army in Great Britain or Abroad.

	Rank with
1. Admirals of the Fleet	Field Marshals.
2. Admirals	Generals.*
3. Vice-Admirals	Lieutenant-Generals.*
4. Rear-Admirals and Inspectors - General of Hospitals and Fleets	} Major-Generals.*
5. Commodores, 1st and 2nd Class	} Brigadier-Generals.
6. Captains of 3 years' seniority and Staff Captains of 4 years' seniority; Deputy Inspectors-General of Hospitals and Fleets; Secretaries to Admirals of the Fleet according to service in that rank; Paymasters-in Chief; Chief Inspectors of Machinery; and Inspectors of Machinery, of 8 years' service in that rank	} Colonels.
7. Captains under 3 three years' seniority, and Staff Captains under 4 years' seniority; Secretaries to Commanders-in-Chief, of 5 years' service in that rank; Inspectors of Machinery under 8 years' service in that rank	} Lieutenant-Colonels.

* The relative precedence is not affected by a general officer happening to be the lieutenant-governor of a fortress at home.

POINTS WORTH NOTING

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| <p>8. Commanders and Staff
 Commanders; Fleet Surgeons;* Secretaries to Commanders-in-Chief, under 5 years' service in that rank; Fleet Paymasters; Fleet Engineers; and Naval Instructors of 15 years' seniority . . .</p> | <p>Rank with</p> <p>Lieutenant-Colonels, but junior of that rank.</p> |
| <p>9. Lieutenants of 8 years' seniority, and Navigating Lieutenants of 8 years' seniority; Staff Surgeons; Secretaries to Junior Flag Officers; Commodores 1st Class, or Captains of the Fleet; Staff Paymasters; Naval Instructors of 8 years' seniority; and Staff Engineers . . .</p> | <p>Majors.</p> |
| <p>10. Paymasters, with, but after Lieutenants of 8 years' seniority, and Chief Engineers with, but after Lieutenants of 8 years' seniority . . .</p> | <p>Majors, but junior of that rank.</p> |
| <p>11. Lieutenants, under 8 years' seniority, and Navigating Lieutenants, under 8 years' seniority; Surgeons; Secretaries to Commodores, 2nd Class; Assistant Paymasters of 12 years' seniority; Engineers of 6 years' seniority; and Naval Instructors under 8 years' seniority . . .</p> | <p>Captains.</p> |

* In all matters wherein the army and navy administration are concerned, Fleet Surgeons will rank with and as Brigade Surgeons.

PRECEDENCE

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| <p>12. Assistant Paymasters of 6 but under 12 years' seniority with, but after Lieutenants under 8 years' seniority; and Engineers under 6 years' seniority with, but after Lieutenants under 8 years' seniority</p> | } | Rank with |
| <p>13. Sub-Lieutenants; Assistant Paymasters of 6 years' seniority; and Assistant Engineers .</p> | } | Captains, but junior of that rank. |
| <p>14. Chief Gunners, Boat-swains, and Carpenters with, but after Sub-Lieutenants</p> | } | Lieutenants. |
| <p>15. Gunners, Boatswains, and Carpenters . . .</p> | } | Second Lieutenants. |
| <p>16. Midshipmen and Clerks .</p> | } | Conductors of Supplies, Conductors of Stores, Master Gunners, 1st Class, but senior of these ranks. |
| | | Conductors of Supplies, Conductors of Stores, Master Gunners, 1st Class, but junior of these ranks. |

The precedency of colonial officers is in some cases determined by colonial enactments, by royal charters, by instructions communicated either under the royal signet and sign manual through the Secretary of State, or by authoritative usage. In the absence of any such special authority, Governors should guide themselves by the table given on next page, and copied by permission from "Burke's Peerage."

POINTS WORTH NOTING

Table of Precedence of Colonial Officers.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or officer administering the Government.

The Senior Officer in command of the troops, if of the rank of a general, and the officer in command of Her Majesty's naval forces on the station, if of the rank of an Admiral, their own relative rank being determined by the Queen's Regulations on that subject.

The Bishop.

The Chief Justice.

The Senior Officer* in command of the troops, if of the rank of colonel or lieutenant-colonel, and the officer in command of Her Majesty's naval forces on the station, if of equivalent rank, their own relative rank being determined by the Queen's Regulations on that subject.

The Members of the Executive Council.

The President of the Legislative Council.

The Members of the Legislative Council.

The Speaker of the House of Assembly.

The Puisne Judges.

The Members of the House of Assembly.

The Colonial Secretary (not being in the Executive Council).

The Commissioners or Government Agents of Provinces or Districts.

The Attorney-General.

The Solicitor-General.

* The military and naval officers upon whom the command would devolve, in the absence of superior officers, will retain the precedence assigned to them by these Regulations, notwithstanding the presence of such superior officer.

PRECEDENCE

The Senior Officer in command of the troops, if below the rank of colonel or lieutenant-colonel, and the Senior Naval Officer of corresponding rank.

The Archdeacon.

The Treasurer, Paymaster-General, or Collector of Internal Revenue

The Auditor-General or Inspector-General of Accounts

The Commissioner of Crown Lands

The Collector of Customs

The Comptroller of Customs

The Surveyor-General

Clerk of the Executive Council.

Clerk of the Legislative Council.

Clerk of the House of Assembly.

Not being
Members of
Executive
Council.

In Courts for the trial of piracy, the members are to take rank according to the order in which they are designated in Her Majesty's commission; except in the case of the Naval Commander-in-Chief (where there is one), to whom, as a matter of courtesy, the chair on the right of the President of the Court is assigned.

Persons entitled to precedence in the United Kingdom or in foreign countries, are not entitled, as of a right, to the same precedence in the British colonies; but in the absence of any special instructions from the Queen, the precedence of such persons relatively to the above-mentioned colonial officers will be determined by the Governor, having regard to the social condition of the colony under his Government.

POINTS WORTH NOTING

Table of Precedence within the Dominion of Canada.

1. The Governor-General or officer administering the Government.
2. Senior Officer commanding Her Majesty's troops within the Dominion, if of the rank of a general, and officer commanding Her Majesty's naval forces on the British North American station, if of the rank of an admiral; their own relative rank to be determined by the Queen's Regulations on this subject.
3. The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.
4. The Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.
5. The Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.
6. The Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick.
7. Archbishops and Bishops, according to seniority.
8. Members of the Cabinet, according to seniority.
9. The Speaker of the Senate.
10. The Chief Judges of the Courts of Law and Equity, according to seniority.
11. Members of the Privy Council not of the Cabinet.
12. General Officers of Her Majesty's Army serving in the Dominion, and officers of the rank of admiral in the Royal Navy serving on the British North American station, not being in the chief command; the relative rank of such officers to be determined by the Queen's Regulations.
13. The Officer commanding Her Majesty's troops in the Dominion, if of the rank of

PRECEDENCE

Colonel or inferior rank, and the Officer commanding Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the British North American Station, if of equivalent rank ; their relative rank to be ascertained by the Queen's Regulations.

14. Members of the Senate.
15. Speaker of the House of Commons.
16. Puisne Judges of Courts of Law and Equity, according to seniority.
17. Members of the House of Commons.
18. Members of Executive Council (Provincial), within their Province.
19. Speaker of Legislative Council, within his Province,
20. Members of Legislative Council, within their Province.
21. Speaker of Legislative Assembly, within his Province.
22. Members of Legislative Assembly, within their Province.

Table of Precedence within the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

(Special Precedence by Royal Charter dated May 4, 2nd W. IV.)

1. The Governor being *ex officio* Commander-in-Chief.
2. The Chief Justice.
3. The Puisne Judges according to the Priority of their appointments.

POINTS WORTH NOTING

Warrant of Precedence in India.

(By Royal Warrant.)

1. Governor-General and Viceroy of India.
2. Governors of Madras and Bombay.
3. President of the Council of the Governor-General.
4. Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, or the Punjab when in his own territories.
5. Commander-in-Chief in India.
6. Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab.
7. Chief Justice of Bengal.
8. Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India.
9. Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General.
10. Commanders-in-Chief, in Madras and Bombay.
11. Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in India, unless senior in relative rank to the Commander-in-Chief of Madras and Bombay, in which case he will take the precedence.
12. Chief Justices of Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces.
13. Bishops of Madras and Bombay.
14. Ordinary Members of Council in Madras and Bombay.
15. Chief Commissioners and Resident at Hyderabad, and Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Central India, and Baroda.
16. Puisne Judges of the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces.

PRECEDENCE

17. Military Officers above the rank of Major-General.
18. Additional Members of the Council of the Governor-General, when assembled to make Laws, &c.
19. Secretaries to the Government of India.
20. Commissioners in Chief.
21. Judges of the Chief Court, Punjab.
22. Additional Members of the Councils of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, when assembled to make Laws, &c.
23. Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Madras and Bombay.
24. Members of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
25. Vice-Chancellors of Indian Universities.

First Class.

26. Civilians of 31 years' standing, and Major-Generals.
27. Advocate-General, Calcutta.
28. Advocates-General, Madras and Bombay.
29. Members of the Boards of Revenue, Madras, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces, and Commissioners of Revenue and Customs, Bombay.
30. Financial Commissioner, Punjab.
31. Judicial Commissioners, and the Recorder of Rangoon.
32. Comptroller-General of Accounts in India.
33. Commissioners of Divisions within their own Divisions, and Residents, Political Agents, and Superintendents on pay of Rs. 2000 per mensem or more (not being Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of British Districts) within their own charges.

POINTS WORTH NOTING

34. Civil and Military Secretaries to Governments, Madras and Bombay, and Civil Secretaries to Governments, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Punjab.
 35. Surveyor-General of India, and Directors-General of the Post Office, and of Telegraphs.
 36. Chief Engineers, 1st Class.
 37. Archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.
 38. Brigadiers-General.
- Second Class.
39. Civilians of twenty-three years' standing, and Colonels.
 40. Commissioners of Divisions and Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
 41. Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
 42. Residents, Political Agents, and Superintendents on pay of Rs. 2000 per mensem or more (not being Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of British Districts).
 43. Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey.
 44. Commissioner of Inland Customs.
 45. Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.
 46. Superintendent of the Geological Survey.
 47. Inspector-General of Forests in India.
 48. Standing Counsel to the Government of India.
 49. Military Accountant-General.
 50. Directors of Public Instruction under Local Governments.
 51. Accountants-General for Local Governments.

PRECEDENCE

52. Inspectors-General of Police under Local Governments.
53. Director of Revenue Settlement, and Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Madras ; Survey and Settlement Commissioners, Bombay ; Commissioner of Settlements, Punjab.
54. Remembrancers of Legal Affairs and Government Advocates in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and British Burma.
55. Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta and Lahore, and Chief Engineers, Second and Third Classes, under Local Governments.
56. District and Sessions Judges, Collectors and Magistrates of Districts, Deputy Commissioners of Districts, Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair, and the Chief Officer of each Presidency Municipality, within their respective charges.
57. Officers in the First Class, Graded List of Civil Offices not reserved for Members of the Covenanted Civil Service.

Third Class.

58. Civilians of eighteen years' standing and Lieutenant-Colonels.
59. Political Agents and Superintendents on pay of Rs. 1000 per mensem, but less than Rs. 2000 (not being Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of British Districts) within their own charges.
60. Military Secretary to the Government,

POINTS WORTH NOTING

Punjab, and Civil Secretaries to Local Administrations.

61. **Private Secretaries to Governors.**
62. **Directors of Public Instruction under Local Administrations.**
63. **Administrators-General, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.**
64. **Inspectors-General of Gaols and of Registration, Sanitary Commissioners, Inspectors and Conservators of Forests under Local Governments, and Postmasters-General.**
65. **Accountants-General for Local Administration.**
66. **Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, and Chief and Superintending Engineers when Secretaries to Local Administrations, or to Agents to the Governor-General.**
67. **Inspectors-General of Police under Local Administrations.**
68. **Senior Chaplains.**
69. **Superintendent of Marine, Bombay, and Deputy Director of Indian Marine.**
70. **Master Attendants and Port Officers.**
71. **Sheriffs within their own charges.**
72. **Officers in the Second Class, Graded List of Civil Offices not reserved for Members of the Covenanted Civil Service.**

Fourth Class.

73. **Civilians of 12 years' standing and Majors.**
74. **Political Agents and Superintendents on pay less than Rs. 1000 per mensem, within their own charges.**
75. **Government Solicitors.**

PRECEDENCE

76. Inspectors-General of Gaols and of Registration, Sanitary Commissioners, and Conservators of Forests under Local Administrations.
77. Officers in the Third Class, Graded List of Civil Offices not reserved for Members of the Covenanted Civil Service.

Officers in the above table will take precedence in order of the numbers of the entries. Those included in one number will take precedence *inter se* according to the date of entry into that number.

When an Officer holds more than one position in the table, he will be entitled to the highest position accorded to him.

Officers who are temporarily officiating in any number in the table will rank in that number below permanent incumbents.

All Officers not mentioned in the above table, whose rank is regulated by comparison with rank in the army, to have the same rank with reference to civil servants as is enjoyed by Military Officers of equal grades.

All other persons who may not be mentioned in this table to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the Governor-General in Council in case any question shall arise.

Nothing in the foregoing Rules to disturb the existing practice relating to precedence at Native Courts, or on occasions of intercourse with Natives, and the Governor-General in Council to be empowered to make rules for such occasions in case any dispute shall arise.

All ladies to take place according to the rank herein assigned to their respective husbands.

POINTS WORTH NOTING

with the exception of wives of Peers, and of ladies having precedence in England independently of their husbands, and who are not in rank below the daughters of Barons, such ladies to take place according to their several ranks, with reference to such precedence in England, immediately after the wives of Members of Council at the Presidencies in India.

Given at Our Court at Balmoral, this eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and in the fortieth Year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

(Signed) SALISBURY.

CHAPTER VII

PRONUNCIATION OF NAMES

It is far from easy to master the very whimsical pronunciation of many of the names in our peerage and among untitled families. A newcomer into English society would at once reveal his newness by pronouncing them as they are spelled. To show how incorrect this would be I append a list, giving some of the most important :

Abercromby	Ab'ercrumby
Abergavenny	Ab'erghenny
A'Court	Ay'court
Acheson	Ay'chisson
Adair	Adare'
Adye	Ad-eye'
Aglionby	Agli'onby
Albany (Duchess of)	Awl'bany
Althorp	Oll'trop
Alleyne	Aleen'
Antrobus	An'trobus
Arbuthnot	Arbuth'not
Arcedeckne	Ar'sydeckny
Armagh	Armah'
Arundel	Arr'undle
Asquith	As'quith
Ayscough	Ask'ew

POINTS WORTH NOTING

<p> Bagehot Baggallay Balcarres Beauchamp Beauclerk Beaufort Bedel Bellew Berkeley Bertie Berwick Bethune Blomfield Blount Blyth Bohun Boisragon Bolingbroke Bolitho Bolsover Bompas Bosanquet Boscawen Boughey Boulnois Bourchier Bourne Bourke Bouverie Bowles Brabourne Breadalbane Brechin Broke Brougham Buccleuch </p>	<p> Bag'ot Bag'aly Balcar'ris Bee'cham Bo'clark Bo'fort Biddle Bel-yu' Bark'ly Bar'tie Berr'ick Beeton Blumfield Blunt Bly Boon Bor'ragon Bollinbrook Boly'tho Bole'sover Bum'pas Bosnkay' Boscawen' Bo'y Bool'nwah Bowcher Burn Burk Boov'eree Boles Brae'burn Bredaul'bn Bree'kn Brook Broom Buccloo' </p>
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PRONUNCIATION OF NAMES

Buchan	Buck'an
Buller	Bull'er (as in bull)
Bulwer	Bull'wer "
Burdett Coutts	Burd'et Coots
Burghclere	Bur'clay
Burghley	Burly
Bury*	Berry or Bewry
Cadogan	Cadug'an
Caillard	Kye'ar (as in French)
Calthorpe	Call'thorp
Camoy's	Cam'oys
Campden	Camden
Capell	Kay'pel
Carew	Cary,† Karoo'
Carnegie	Karnegg'y
Carruthers	Karothers
Cassilis	Castles
Castlereagh	Castle-ray
Crespigny	Cray'py
Charteris	Charters or Chartris
Cheetham	Cheet'am
Chetwode	Chetwood
Chetwynd	Chet'wind
Cheylesmore	Chilesmore
Chisholm	Chis'um
Cholmeley	
Cholmondeley }	Chumly
Chomley }	
Clanricarde	Clanrick'ard

* This is one of the cases where different families pronounce the name differently, the Albemarle's calling themselves Berry and the Charlevilles - Bewry.

† Cornish. General Pole-Carew pronounces his name Poll Kary.

POINTS WORTH NOTING

Clarina	Clari'na
Claverhouse	Clav'ersæ
Clough	Cluff
Clowes	Cloos
Cochrane	Cogh'ran (guttural)
Cockburn	Co'burn
Coghill	Cog'il!
Coke	Cook
Colclough	Coke'ly
Colquhoun	Cohoon'
Colville	Cole'vil
Combe	Coom
Combermere	Cumbermere
Compton	Cumpton
Connemara	Connemah'ra
Constable	Cunstable
Conyngham	Cun'ningham
Copleston	Cop'pleston
Corelli	Corell'ee
Couch	Cooch
Coulson	Cole'son
Coventry	Cuv'entry
Cowper	Cooper (usually)
Creagh	Cray
Creighton }	Cry'ton
Crichton }	Crum'arty
Cromartie	Crum'by
Crombie	Crumpton
Crompton	Cross'wait
Crosthwaite	Curtis
Curteis	
Dacre	Day'ker
D'Aguilar	Dag'willer
Dalhousie	Dalhow'sie
Dalmeny	Dalmay'ny

PRONUNCIATION OF NAMES

Dalrymple	Dal'rimple
Dalton	Daul'ton
Dalziel	Dee-ell' or Dal'yell'
De Blaquiére	De Black'yer
Dealtry	Dawl'try
Decies	Deech'es
D'Hautpoul	Do'pool
De la Poer	De la poor'
De la Warr	Del'awar
De L'Isle (and Dudley)	De leel'
D'Eresby	Durrsby
Derby	Darby
De Ros	De Roos
De Rohan	De Roon
Desart	Des'ert
De Saumarez	(De So'marez and
Des Voeux	(Summery
Devereux	De Vo'
De Vesci	Dev'veroo
Dolgourouki	De Ve'sey
Donegal	Dol'gorooky
Drogheda	Dun'nygall
Dubourdiou	Draw'edah
Dumfries	Doo' bordew
Dundas	Dumfreece
Dunsany	Dundass'
Dynevor	Dunsay'nay
	Dinn'ever
Elcho	El'ko
Elgin	El'ghin
Enniskillen	Inniskillen
Ely	Ee'ly
Falconer	Fawkner
Farquhar	Fark'ar

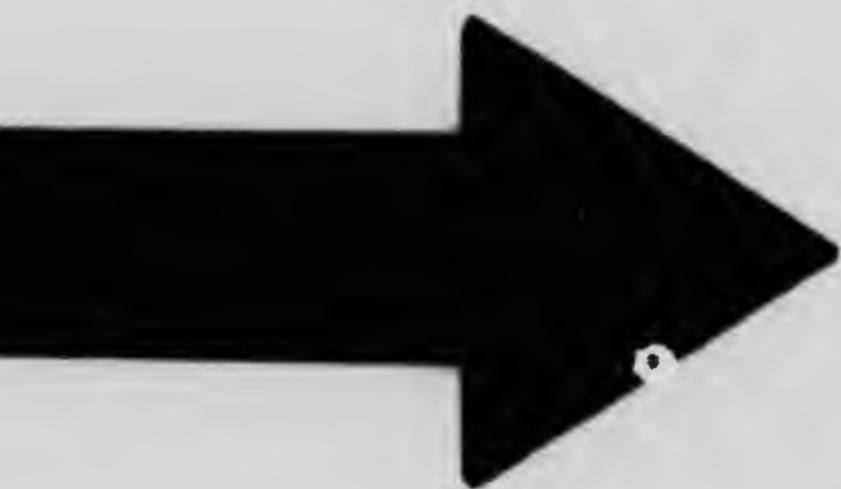
POINTS WORTH NOTING

<p> Farquharson Fetherstonhaugh Feversham Ffoulkes Fiennes Fildes Findlater Fitzwygram Forster Foulis Froude </p>	<p> Farkerson Free'stonhay Fev'ersham Fooks Fynes Fylds Fin'later Fitzwie'-gram Foster Fowls Frood </p>
<p> Gairdner Galway Garvagh Geddes Geoghegan Gervase Gethen } Gethin } Giffard Gildea Glamis Gough Gower Greig Grier Grosvenor Guinness </p>	<p> Gardner Gaul'way Gar'vah Ged'dis Gay'gan Jervis Geth Jiffard Gilday' Glahms Gauf Gore Gregg Greer Grove'nor Ghin'ness </p>
<p> Halsbury Hazlitt Heathcoat } Heathcote } Heneage Hepburn </p>	<p> Hawls'bry Hays'lit Heth'cot Hen'age Heb'urn </p>

PRONUNCIATION OF NAMES

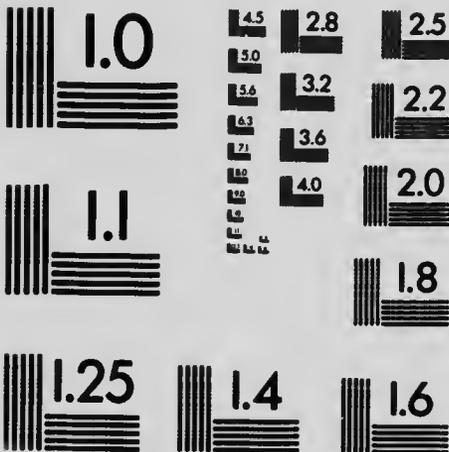
Hertford	Har'ford
Hervey	Har'vey
Heygate	Hay'get
Heytesbury	Haits'bury
Heywood	Hay'wood
Hodgson	Hod'son
Holmpatrick	Homepatrick
Home	Hume—Home
Hotham	Huth'am
Hough	Huff
Houston	Hoosten and Hewston
Howe	How
Hugessen	How'gessen
Huish	Hew'ish
Hurstmonceaux	Hurstmun'so
Hutchinson	Hutchison
Huth	Hewth
Hyndman	Hinde'-man
Iddesleigh	Idsley
Ilchester	Il'chester
Ingestre	Inghestree
Innes	In'ness
Inverarity	Inverarr'ity
Istead	Eye'sted
Iveagh	Eye'vy
Izod	Eye'zod
Jacoby	Jaco'by
Jameson	Jame'son (two syllables)
Jamieson	Jem'isson
Jerome	Jerome'
Jervis	Jar'vis
Jervoise	Jer'vis
Jenne	June
Jocelyn	Joss'lyn





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POINTS WORTH NOTING

<p>Keighley Keir Kekewich Ker, Kerr Killaloe (Bishop of) Kilmorey Kingscote Kinnoul Knollys, Knowles Knyvett Kynaston Kynymound</p>	<p>Kee'ley and Keethly Keer Keckwich Karr Kilaloo' Kilmurray Kingscut Kinnool' Noles Niv'vet Kin'aston Kin-in'-mond</p>
<p>Labalmondriere Labouchere Lascelles Lathom Leconfield Lefanu Lefevre Legh Lehmann Leicester Leighton Leinster Lemesurier Leveson Gower Lityeate Llangattock Llandaff Londonderry (Marquis) Loughborough Lysaght Lyveden</p>	<p>Labal'mondyeer Lab'ooshare Lass'els and Lasells' Lay'thom Leck'onfield Leff'anew Lefeev'er Lee Layman Lester Layton Linster Lemees'urer Loo'son Gore Lit'it Langat'tock Landaff Lund'ondry Luff'boro' Lie'satt Liv'den</p>
<p>Macclesfield</p>	<p>Mak'klesfield</p>

PRONUNCIATION OF NAMES

<p> McCorquodale McDougall McEwan Mcque } McQuhae } McSwiney Maclachlan Maclagan Macleod } MacLeod } Macquoid Magheramorne Magdala Magniac Magrath Mahon Mainwaring Majendie Malden Malmesbury Mandeville Mansergh Marindin Marjoribanks Marlborough Martineau Mather Maturin Maurice Meikle Menteth Menzies Meux Meynell Meyrick </p>	<p> Makkork'adale Makdoo'gal Makew'an Mackway' Macsween'ay Maglaugh'lan (guttural) Maklagg'an Macloud' Mackoid' and Maquoid' Ma'eramourn Magdah'la (as spelled) Magrah' Mah'hon Man'nering Mazh'endy Maul'den Mahms'bry Man'devill Man'ser Marind'in Marshbanks Moll'boro Mart'inoh May'ther Matt'you-rin Morris and Moreese' Meek'eljohn Menteeth { Meen'yays and { Meen'ays Muse May'nell Merr'ick </p>
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POINTS WORTH NOTING

<p> Meysey Mohun Moleyns Molyneux Monro Montagu Moutalt Morant Moray Mont'gomerie } Mont'gomery } Montmorency Moriarty Mosley Mouat Moule Moulton Moville Mowbray Müller </p>	<p> May'sie Moon Mullins { Mull'inew and { Mull'inuxe Munro' Mun'tagu'a Montalt' Morant' Murray Muntgum'ery Muntmorenn'cy Moriar'ty Mose'ly Moo'at Mool Mole'ton Mo-vill' Mo'bry Milicr </p>
<p> Naas Napier Nasmyth Naylor-Leyland Nepean Northcote Northwick </p>	<p> Nayce Nay'pyer Nay'smith Naylor Lay'land Nepean' North'cut, Nor'cut North'ick </p>
<p> Ogilvie } Ogilvy } Oliphant Olivier Omagh Ommaney </p>	<p> Oh'gelvy Oll'iffant Oliv'yer O'ma Omm'anny </p>

PRONUNCIATION OF NAMES

Osbaldiston	Osbauld'iston
Osborne	Os'burn
Oules	Ool'ess
Outram	Oot'ram
Paget	Padg'et
Paravicini	Paravee'cheenee
Pargeter	Parj'etter
Pasley	Pays'ly
Pennyquick	Pennycook and Penny- quick
Pepys	Peeps, Peps, Peep'is
Pierpoint }	Peer'point
Pierrepoint }	
Pery	Perr'y
Petre	Peter
Peyton	Payton
Piers	Pierce
Pipon	Pee'pong
Pirie	Pir'ry
Pleydell	Play'dell
Poë	Po-ee'
Pole	Pool
Ponsonby	Punsunby
Porteous	Porte'-yus
Powlett	Paul'et
Powerscourt	Pore'scourt
Powis }	Po'-is
Powys }	
Prideaux	Preed'oh
Pugh	Pew
Puleston	Pew'liston
Pulteney	Pole'tay
Pytchley	Pietch-ley (ie as in pie)
Ralph	Raife or Ralf
Reay	Ray

POINTS WORTH NOTING

Rees }	Reece
Rhys }	Renn'ick
Renwick	Royter
Reuter	Ripp'on
Ripon	Roach
Roche	Roll-ston
Rolleston	Rom'ily
Romilly	Rum'ney
Romney	Roont'-ghen
Röntgen	Rostrevv'or
Rostrevor	Roth'es (th as in brother)
Roths	Roh'ton
Rowton	Rox'borough
Roxburghe	Riven
Ruthven	
Sadleir	Saddler
Salisbury	Sauls'bury
Saltoun	Sault'on
Sandys	Sands
St. Albans	St. Aul'bans
St. Aubyn	St. Oh'byn
St. Clair	Sin'clair
St. John	Sin'jon
St. Leger	Sill'ijer and St. Ledger
St. Maur	Se'mor
Selous	Selloo'
Sieveking	See'-veking
Sievier	Severe'
Smithwick	Smith'ick
Sodor	Sodder
Somers	Summers
Somerset	Summerset
Somerville	Summerville
Sondes	Sonds

PRONUNCIATION OF NAMES

Soulsby
 Speight
 Stourton
 Strachan }
 Strahan }
 Stratheden
 Straubenzee
 Stucley
 Symonds }
 Symons }

Talbot
 Teignmouth
 Teynham
 Tighe
 Tiverton
 Tollemache
 Tombs
 Torphichen
 Tredegar
 Trefusis
 Tremenheere
 Trevanion
 Trevelyan
 Tuttiett
 Tyrone
 Tyssen

Urquhart

Vacher
 Valletort
 Vaux
 Vavasour
 Villiers

Waldegrave
 Walden

Soles'by
 Spate
 Sturt'on

Strawn

Strathee'den
 Stroub'enzee
 Stuke'-ley

Simmons

Tow'bot

Tin'muth

Tane'am

Tie

Tivv'erton

Tol'mash

Toms

Torf'iken

Tredea'ger

Trefew'sis

Trem'enhere

Trevann'yon

Trevill'yan

Tut'yett

Tir-own'

Tye'ssen

Urck'art

Vash'er

Valleytort

Vaw, Vo

Vav'azoor

Villers, Villiers

Wallgrave

Wall'den

POINTS WORTH NOTING

Walford	Wall'ford
Walpole	Wol'poll
Wantage	W'ant'age (as in want)
Weguelin	Wegg'elin
Wemyss	Wims
Wollaston	Wool'aston
Wolseley	Wool'sey
Wriothsley	Rottsley
Yeames	Yeems
Yeatman	Yeetman
Yerburgh	Yerber
Yonge	Young

The great majority of English titles have the little word "of" as part of them, as "The Duke of Connaught," "The Earl of Kin-tore," &c. &c. But some of them have not this little preposition; and it is a question as to which feels the

*Another
Pitfall*

more annoyed at an inaccuracy, the man who ought to have it and finds it omitted, or the man in whose title it does not appear and who is wrongly credited with it. On one occasion (perhaps many) the envelope of a letter addressed incorrectly with the "of" omitted was returned to the sender by the possessor of the title with the omission rectified and the "of" deeply scored under with ink.

Almost all Emperors and Kings and Queens have the "of" as part of their title; but there are exceptions. It is incorrect to

*Those who
have it* say "The Emperor of Germany." His title is "The German Emperor," just as Napoleon III. was "Emperor of the French" not

PRONUNCIATION OF NAMES

Emperor of France. These are the only two exceptions.

A study of the Almanach de Gotha will show that not all Princes have the "of" in Continental countries even as heads of families. The cadets, in England as abroad, are always Prince Arthur, Prince George, or whatever their Christian name may be, followed by "of" and the designation of the family.

Viscounts and Barons, with the exception of Baron of Inchiquin have not the word "of" in their titles, though it often follows the name in connection with a territorial title, as "Lord Kitchener of Khartoum," "Baron Abercromby of Aboukir," &c. &c. But above the rank of viscount the "of" is the rule, and it would be advisable for any one entering London society as a novice to learn by heart the few exceptions. Here they are, alphabetically arranged :

Earl Amherst.
Earl Annesley.
Earl Bathurst.
Earl Beauchamp.
Earl Belmore.
Earl Brownlow.
Earl Bruce (4th title of the Marquis of Ailesbury).
Earl Cadogan.
Earl Cairns.
Marquis Camden.
Earl Carrington.
Earl Castle-Stewart.
Earl Cathcart.

POINTS WORTH NOTING

Earl Cawdor.

Earl Cholmondeley (3rd title of the Marquis of Cholmondeley).

Earl Compton (3rd title of the Marquis of Northampton).

Marquis Conyngham.

Earl Cowley.

Earl Cowper.

(Earl de Grey, only son of the Marquis of Ripon, has the "of" in its French form ; Earl Delawarr has it also in the French form ; also Earl de Montalt.)

Marquis Douro (2nd title of the Duke of Wellington).

Earl Egerton (of Tatton).

Earl Erne.

Earl Ferrers.

Earl Fife (3rd title of Duke of Fife).

Earl Fitzwilliam.

Earl Fortescue.

Earl Grey.

Earl Grosvenor (2nd title of Duke of Westminster).

Earl Howe.

Earl Jermyn (3rd title of the Marquis of Bristol).

Earl Manvers.

Earl Mountcashell.

Earl Nelson.

Earl Percy (3rd title of Duke of Northumberland).

Earl Poulett.

Earl Russell.

Earl Spencer.

Earl Stanhope.

Earl Strange (10th title of Duke of Atholl).

PRONUNCIATION OF NAMES

Earl Temple.
Marquis Townshend.
Earl Vane (5th title of the Marquis of Londonderry).
Earl Waldegrave.
Earl Winterton.
Earl Wycombe (2nd title of Marquis of Lansdowne).

The eldest son of a duke, a marquis, or an earl, as a rule, takes his father's second title. For instance, the eldest son of the Duke of Abercorn is the Marquis of Hamilton; of the Duke of Grafton, the Earl of Euston (there being no marquise in the family); of the Duke of Manchester, Viscount Mandeville, there being neither marquise nor earldom in the family; and of the Duke of Somerset, Lord Seymour, this duke having only Baron Seymour as a further title.

Eldest Sons and their Titles

But though, as a general rule, the eldest son of a duke, a marquis, or an earl, takes and is known by his father's second title, there are exceptions, the third or even fourth title being sometimes preferred for family or other reasons.

When the eldest son dies, after having been known all his life by the second title of his father, there is often a very natural objection to the second son adopting it; and in such a case he would take a different title if such were available. For instance, when the Marquis of Granby's little son, Lord Haddon, died at the age of nine, his brother was known by his grandfather's fourth title, Lord Roos of Belvoir.

POINTS WORTH NOTING

His grandfather's ; for when there is question of the children of a marquis who is the son of a duke, they cannot take their father's title for the excellent reason that he has none. He is Marquis by courtesy—his eldest son is dependent on the grandfather for a title. If he were a marquis in his own right, and head of the family, it would be different.

Nam:s of Places

Beaulieu	Bewly
Belvoir	Bee'vor
Berkeley (Square, &c.)	Barkly
Cheyne (Row)	Chain'y
Cirencester	Sir'cester
Clogher	Claw'her
Keighley	Keeth'ly
Magdalen (College)	Maud'len
Thames	Temns.

There are many words by pronouncing which the person unaccustomed to society is immediately known. I give a few of these, but must refer to the crucial letter "i" and its pronunciation. It is a tell-tale indeed. The sound should be as short as possible, with no lingering note of the *ah* in it. And yet I have heard the son of a marquis, a clergyman in Holy Orders, call wives "wâives," and say "replâi" for reply. He, however, is one of the excep-

PRONUNCIATION OF NAMES

tion is, and his mistakes may arise from lack of ear.

It is surprising to notice how extremes meet in this very matter of pronunciation. Some of the greatest ladies in the land habitually omit the "g" in pronouncing the present participle of verbs, and the uneducated classes do precisely the same. Both speak of *travellin'*, *drivin'*, *readin'*, and so on. The highest and the lowest class share the use of the word "ain't" for "are not"; and both use an old English word of one syllable to express a garment for which the middle class prefers a word borrowed from the French.

Another instance of similarity between the upper classes and the uneducated. Both say "like I do," and "like he was," instead of "as I do," "as he was." It is a grammatical error that jars on the ear even more than another common mistake, viz., "those sort of things."

In the word "often" the t should not be sounded. "Afternoon" is *af*, not *ahf*. "Last" also has the a short, not long, in common with "castle."

A few Rules

The Canadians admired very much the Duke of Cornwall's (now Prince of Wales) manner of speaking and total absence of accent of any kind. His style was so quiet, so distinct, and so thoroughly unaffected that it won the suffrages of all. His sisters have the same quiet, clear voices, with none of that loudness and bounce so much affected by women of the upper classes, many of whom speak in a perfect shout.

"Where will you *set*?" is a query more appli-

POINTS WORTH NOTING

cable to a hen than a human being ; but it is often addressed to men, women, and children by persons of the lowlier classes ; and it is almost as indicative of want of good breeding as that most disgusting and objectionable habit, namely, wetting the thumb to turn over the pages of a book. It is this noisome usage that makes the books at some circulating libraries impossible to the cleanly or refined. It is easy to tell by the appearance of the lower corner of the pages, as compared with the upper, when the volumes have been subjected to such coarse treatment.

In pronunciation the combined vowels "ou" or "ow" are the great test. The words "how," "cow," "mountain," "fountain," "crowd," are crucial. If the slightest sound of the vowel "a" is allowed to creep into the "ou" or "ow," it tells its tale at once.

Another underbred expression is that which calls bowing "moving." "Ought I to move to her first, or she to me?" asks some one of the editor of a lady's newspaper, referring to the act of bowing. "Whatever did she mean?" "Wherever are you going?" are grammatical, but not social, errors, for this mistake is constantly made by persons of good position and education.

Certain grammatical errors in speech are frequently quite correct, socially speaking. "Like he did," "like I was," "like you were," &c., are expressions that fall every day from the lips of the high-born and the well-dressed, though they are calculated to horrify the lover of pure English. The reviewer of fiction is always jumping on these expressions, but his righteous efforts are likely to be useless so long

PRONUNCIATION OF NAMES

as society condones the fault. It will soon be considered pedantic to say "as he did," "as I was," or "as you were." Many an etymological error, before this one, began in the upper classes of society.

Another of them is the misuse of the word "ain't" for "am not," or "are not." The odd part of the matter is that high society shares this colloquialism with the members of the social stratum that has been called "'Arrydom." The duchess and the servant-girl say "Ain't I?" while the upper middle classes shudder at the vulgarity. It is not yet pedantic to say "Am I not?" or "Are they not?"

"Aren't I?" is not an unknown expression. It is ungrammatical, but not very specially bad form. Nor is the social standing of the speaker to be gauged by faulty grammar in the phrase "You and I," for many a well-born and well-brought-up golden lad and lass, together with chimney-sweepers, say, "That's for you and I," or "He told Jack and I," instead of "you and me," "Jack and me."

It is more in pronunciation and a certain clearness of diction, rather than in observing the rules of grammar, that those accustomed to good society may be distinguished. 'Arry, for instance, talks of "writin'" and "speakin'" without pronouncing the final "g." The Duchess of Turfshire does the same. The difference in the way the little final syllable is pronounced is remarkable, though not to be conveyed through the medium of the pen. Some reader may suggest the difference, "'Twixt Tweedledum and Tweedledee," but there is quite as much in "dum" and "dee" as there is in the final

POINTS WORTH NOTING

participial "in'" of the costermonger and of the countess.

Not that all well-educated women, or all aristocratic women, pronounce "ing" without its final letter. By no means! That some of the bluest and creamiest of aristocrats do so habitually is sure enough.

But there are social verbal solecisms that betray the speaker in a moment. For instance, when some one apologises for some unintentional intrusion upon the personal rights of another, such as a slight push in a crowd or an involuntary collision, the person to whom the apology is made has an excellent chance of informing all hearers as to his breeding. If he says "Granted," we all know that he is unaccustomed to the society of ladies and gentlemen, though the spirit that inspires his reply is just the same as that which actuates the "Not at all," or "It was my fault," or "*Il n'y a pas de quoi*" of the better bred. "Granted" is, in this connection, a glaring social solecism. So is the phrase "I don't mind," in reply to some friendly offer. It is inadequate, and therefore bad manners, which "Granted" or "I grant it" is not, in the very least. These last are pure politeness, though they betray inacquaintance with social forms.

"I don't mind," as a reply to an invitation or to an offer of a gift or a loan, is actually rude, though it is not meant to be so. It has become the accepted form of thanks or acceptance in the humbler ranks of life, whose members are unaccustomed to give free expression to their sentiments. It is a respectable phrase, but has occasionally a ludicrous effect upon those who

PRONUNCIATION OF NAMES

do not know it. For instance, a lady who employed several men in carrying out some repairs in her town house, discovered that one of them had a weak chest, and very kindly she said to him, "Would you like to go down on Saturday to my country place and stay till Monday? The steward will look after you." He replied, after an instant's thought, "I don't mind if I do." The lady, being one of the outspoken sort, remarked with some little indignation, "Well, that's handsome of you, I must say." She soon saw, however, that he was really both pleased and grateful, notwithstanding his cool indifferent phrase.

Any one raised by circumstances from low degree to high places of the earth would do well to shake off all such expressions. And there are others equally incorrect. When asked "How d'ye do?" it is unnecessary to reply, "Nicely, thank you," the usual response in the humbler walks of life, varied occasionally by "I'm nicely." This "gives away" the speaker in a moment. To talk of an "invite" is another social solecism; and to talk of "laying down" or of things "laying about" is also indicative of insufficient training in the ways of the educated world. "I'm going to lay down for a bit" tells the hearer much more about the speaker than that he or she is about to lie down and rest for a while.

A very funny expression is used in the uncultivated sections of society. "He bought a clock off me" or "She bought a silver teapot off me." The right word is the less emphatic "of." The other seems to suggest that the various articles had been adhering to the

POINTS WORTH NOTING

seller until some one came along and bought them.

Another phrase never used in good society is "if he is agreeable" in the sense of "if he agrees" or approves.

Except when in France do not call a table napkin a serviette.

Never call a photograph a photo; nor an invitation an invite. Never call sherry "sherry wine," any more than you would call claret "claret wine." Port wine is usual. Sound the final "t" in valet, which has now become generally adopted as an English word. It is difficult to convey the proper pronunciation of the word "girl." It is midway between "gairl" with the "r" unpronounced but allowed for, and "gel," though neither of these is in itself correct. The word envelope retains the French pronunciation in its first syllable; while "chander" is sounded like English in the first syllable and like French in the other two. People who would never dream of calling Paris "Paree," yet call Calais "Calay." The word Boulogne is a puzzle to many. It is usually pronounced Boo-loin by English. The word "genteel" is now obsolete, so far as the refined classes are concerned; and "elegant" is an adjective very rarely used.

Is it bad manners to talk slang? Now here is a question that cannot be answered straight off with a "Yes" or a "No." The

Slang

fact is that so many slang terms hit off so happily a phase of thought or a condition or concatenation of circumstances, that after a while it becomes indispensable and

PRONUNCIATION OF NAMES

is adopted into the language. Like the parvenu who by dint of his qualities renders himself popular in society, so the slang word, first tolerated, becomes in time so useful that even the most particular favour it.

But coarse and vulgar slang expressions are a very different matter, and the use of these in polite society is a piece of very bad taste. Far from being in this category are such terms as "done up" for "tired out," and many others that have been adopted into the idiom of our language.

CHAPTER VIII

MOURNING

When a death occurs in a family, the accepted mode of making the fact known to the outside world is by drawing down all the blinds and tying up the knocker with a piece of crape. An announcement of the death is sent to the papers for insertion in the obituary column, and letters are written to relatives and very intimate friends giving them the sad news.

When the obituary notice is followed by the words, "No flowers" it would be in egregiously bad taste to send any; but the great majority of families welcome these beautiful tokens of affection and respect for the departed. A careful record is kept of those who send flowers, and at the end of a week or two letters of thanks are written and despatched.

Meanwhile, a strict social law forbids that any of the ladies of the family shall be seen outside the house of mourning. The same law once applied to men as well, but it has greatly relaxed during the last quarter of a century. It still, however, keeps in the house till after the funeral all the women relatives of the deceased. They may possibly attend the funeral, and, in this case, there will be no time to lose about the very deep mourning

MOURNING

necessary for the occasion. In Ireland the ladies of the family do not attend funerals, and in England there are signs that the very trying ordeal is to be spared those who can bear it least. Men would gladly see the rule established that no ladies should do more than attend the memorial service; for, apart from the consideration of nerves and the loss of self-control induced by long nursing and anxiety and grief, a breakdown has a harrowing effect on the men themselves. They can master, after their lifelong habit, all outward sign of their own grief, but the visible distress of their suffering relatives is too much for them.

It is usual to add to the newspaper notice the day and hour fixed for the funeral and also the name of the cemetery or crematorium where it is to take place. A couple of carriages are provided for the use of any relatives or friends who may choose to join the family on such occasions. No invitations are sent out, and there is no lunch, such as used to be a prominent feature of funerals some time ago. A note is written to any relatives or friends who are unlikely to see the announcement in the papers, intimating the hour at which the funeral will leave the house. It would not be in good taste to invite them to attend. Such things belong to a period when funerals were conducted in a manner that would seem shocking to us now. The writer of these notes would merely suggest that should the recipient care to be present the necessary particulars are made known to him.

Even this very slight invitation is sent only to men.

The servant who answers the door-bell must be provided as soon as possible with mourning

POINTS WORTH NOTING

livery or a mourning gown, for friends call every day to inquire after the family. No one enters the house unless specially invited to do so by some member of the family ; but cards are left, and it is the business of the servant in question to keep them all, inform the ladies at the end of each day about the callers, and after the funeral to hand them all the cards left, in order that "Thanks for kind inquiries" may be sent to all who have called.

Wine and biscuits are provided in the drawing-room for those who are going to the cemetery or crematorium ; and if any should have come from a distance special arrangements for their luncheon are made by the family. But the ladies do not appear.

As funerals are at present conducted, the mourners are very often exposed to real hardship in the matter of cold and inclement weather. To stand bareheaded in fog or frost or in a bitter wind is only to follow the traditions of long-established custom, but it is quite time that some provision were made for the protection of mourners and friends at funerals. It ought to be obligatory upon the officials at cemeteries to have tents or awnings ready to erect round the grave when the weather conditions are such as to necessitate such precaution. Our forefathers seemed to be able to throw off chills in a fashion unknown to our own age, when the very word has come to have an ominous sound, and since the appearance of influenza in our midst it is impossible to be too careful about colds. Many men keep their hats on at funerals in self-defence, and no one can blame them for it, but there are many whose

MOURNING

feelings of grief and loss are too powerful for them at such moments, and even in a heavy snowstorm they remain uncovered while the solemn but hopeful words are being read. There should be no necessity for them to do so without shelter of some sort, and the common-sense of the nation will soon insist upon such measures being taken as will enable mourners to render the last token of regret, and clergymen to read the beautiful Burial Service over the dead, without exposure to the risks which, in present circumstances, they are obliged to face.

And the awning or canopy would also serve another purpose. The mourners would be screened away from the staring gaze of the curious, who find a sort of ghoulish enjoyment in frequenting the cemeteries when well-known people are, or the earthly part of them, to be laid to rest. These vampires, chiefly women, one is sorry to record, take up a position whence they can observe the demeanour of the mourners, count their tears, as it were, and find food for gossip in the proceedings. It is Ruskin who says that in time of sorrow there is always some human gnat at hand to sting and annoy the sufferer. Even at the grave there are to be found those to whom grief is not sacred.

The old-fashioned funeral conducted in the open air at all seasons of the year, however inclement, will probably soon be a thing of the past. It is now replaced by the service in church—generally the church attended by the departed person—with hymns and choir, only a prayer and the committal sentences being

POINTS WORTH NOTING

uttered at the grave. A very beautiful service is that of the Burial of the Dead, and it is enhanced by the singing of such hymns as were favourites of the departed. The flowers sent by friends are arranged about the chancel, choir, and pulpit, and the church seems a more appropriate place for sorrowing mourners than the open graveyard, where many curious and inquisitive, but otherwise uninterested, persons assemble. At one such service, held in connection with the death of a young and lovely woman, only a girl, who had died when her little baby was a few days old, the wreaths and other flowers were so numerous that they almost filled the chancel. The pulpit was hidden by them, and the arch of the screen was also nearly covered with them. When the friends arrived, the coffin, covered with exquisite flowers, was already in the chancel. The choice of hymns was touching. They were such as are often heard at a wedding, and the quantities of white flowers gave a bridal aspect to the scene which was sadly contradicted by the aspect of the mourning friends and of the grief-stricken widower. "O Perfect Love" was sung immediately before the 39th Psalm, and "Lead, Kindly Light" after the lesson. As the coffin was carried down the aisle the beautiful hymn "The roseate hues of early dawn" was sung by the choir, amidst the sobs of the congregation, among whom passed for the last time the lovely and lovable girl who was snatched away when life was at its brightest.

An announcement of the hour and place of memorial service is sent to friends on printed

MOURNING

cards. Great families send a notice to the *Morning Post*. It is not expected that any one invited to this service should go on to the cemetery.

Fees are paid to clergyman, clerk, choir, and vergers on the occasion of these memorial services. At the cemetery there are also fees for clergy and others. The undertaker usually discharges these and makes all other arrangements necessary to relieve the family of inconvenience or embarrassment.

The funeral over, the blinds are drawn up and the routine of every-day life begins again. The mourning has been entrusted to one of the firms that make a specialty of it, or to the dressmaker usually employed by the family, and it only remains to face the world again after the miseries of loss and grief. This is sometimes made very difficult by the tactless persons who, forgetful of that consideration for others which makes the essence of good manners, ask for whom one is in deep mourning. Though the depth of one's mourning is intended to be one's defence against all such inquiries, there are always stupid persons who "rush in where angels fear to tread." It is not the laws of etiquette that deter the angels, but one might expect that these canons of minor manners would protect mourners against questions that are calculated to break down the most carefully built-up composure.

Crape is worn in deep mourning, not only as a sign of grief but as a protection against remarks and questions from acquaintances. There are persons who never wear crape; there are others who wear too much. A great deal must be left to personal choice.

POINTS WORTH NOTING

Queen Alexandra wore no crape after the death of her son, but had her gowns very deeply trimmed with it on the death of her mother; also of her mother-in-law. This seeming inconsistency may have arisen from some beautiful idea of death being a gift of the gods to the young. Certain it is that Queen Alexandra wore the deepest crape for Queen Victoria, even more so, if anything, than her Majesty did for the Queen of Denmark. The band on the King's hat was within an inch of the top.

When the family is ready to receive calls, cards of "Thanks for kind inquiries" are sent out. This has been dealt with in the chapter on "Correspondence." Notes may be sent by post; the cards should be delivered by hand. Only one need be left at each house. Should a member of the family leave them she will not go in. Calls will begin after these notes or cards have been left. The subject of the bereavement must be carefully avoided, unless the family make some reference to it themselves.

The Portuguese receive the calls of condoling friends in a darkened room, the caller bowing on entering and again on leaving. No one utters a word. It is related of a certain English Ambassador at Lisbon that on one such occasion he was misled by the darkness in the room and gravely advanced towards a massive porcelain vase which was in one corner of the room and made a courtly obeisance. Having sat out the customary time in doleful quietude, but, innocent of all guile in the matter, with his back turned to the mourners, he arose and,

MOURNING

saluting the china ornament again, groped his way to the door and withdrew, sorrowing and depressed, but not, however, before his ears had caught a sound suspiciously akin to a titter floating through the darkness.

A widow wears crape in quantities for six months, and in small quantities for three months more, continuing her mourning *Periods of Mourning* until eighteen months have elapsed from the date of her loss. The period used to be two years, but the custom has gradually altered. Some widows begin to wear half-mourning colours, such as grey, purple, and mauve, after the proverbial "year and a day" have passed. But it is more dignified to abide by social rules.

The first dress is made of crape cloth, now the recognised material for heavy mourning, with a deep trimming of crape on the skirt; and the bodice made with crape revers or trimmed in some other fashion with much crape.

The widow's cap has been diminishing in size, if not in significance, for a long time. It is now a graceful little Marie Stuart coif, with long ends at the back, and is a decorative addition to a charming head. Strongly in contrast is it with the very serious piece of head-gear known in the Victorian era as a widow's cap. It hid nearly all the hair, and could certainly never have been considered ornamental. In fact, its *raison d'être* seemed to have been the expression, on the part of its wearer, of utter indifference as to her good looks or the opinion of men. But now even mourning is smart, and widows, instead of shrouding their figures in

POINTS WORTH NOTING

thick black mantles, as they did fifteen years since, now wear the most up-to-date of coats and capes.

The bonnet is still worn, with its folds of white lisse resting on the hair, and its long streamers of black crape at the back. The veil over the face is made of lisse trimmed with rolls of crape, and after two months or so it is changed for plain net trimmed with crape. Bands of white lawn, hem-stitched, are worn round neck and wrists. Dull jet ornaments are the only ones allowed for the first three months, a watch chain, brooch, and ear-rings being the usual limit. Cut jet can afterwards be worn, but diamonds and pearls are not permitted (with the exception of the engagement ring or keeper) until crape is left off. Even glacé kid is forbidden in the black gloves. They should be suède or wool, and the handkerchief ought to have a black border.

At the end of a year the crape bonnet may be replaced by a toque in black chiffon or lisse. Dull black silk, crape-trimmed, may be substituted for the crape-cloth at the end of six months, and such materials as voile, crêpe-de-chine, and silk muslin may be donned. Black gauzes and sprigged net can be worn in the evening, but full evening dress is incompatible with deep mourning. The utmost that is permitted is to have the dress made transparent round the neck and a couple of inches below it.

At the end of the first year white tulle may relieve the intense blackness of a widow's weeds.

A woman who has divorced her husband

MOURNING

would be guided by circumstances as to wearing mourning for him. Should he have married again and left a widow, it would be too absurd for two women to be wearing weeds for him ; but if it should be thought advisable, in the interests of children, or for any other reason, for the woman who divorced him to wear mourning, she should do so, though without any exaggerated advertisement of regret. The children would wear mourning for their father, and it would be in singularly bad taste if their mother were not to don black and avoid colours until their period of mourning had expired.

But a woman who has been divorced has no right to wear mourning for her former husband.

Women who are separated from their husbands have, in the same way, to be guided by a number of considerations as to whether they shall wear weeds or merely what is called "complimentary mourning" on the death of the man. An incident that occurred to a lady may be related as showing how difficulties may arise when a couple are separated. She had been living abroad with one of her sons for some years, and meanwhile her husband had formed a temporary union in England with some one else. This latter lady died, and a notice of her death, as wife of Mr. So-and-so, appeared in a great daily paper.

The real wife returned to England, knowing nothing of this, and was met in the street one morning by an old friend who, on seeing her, threw up his hands in amazement, as well he might. "Why!" he said, "I read of your death in the paper, and sent a wreath to your

POINTS WORTH NOTING

funeral!" When the recreant husband died, the real wife had to wear mourning for him in order to vindicate her position in the eyes of her world. Otherwise, her acquaintance might have believed her to be merely one of the transient ladies who, after the separation, had shared her husband's home.

Mourning some degrees less deep than weeds is worn for a parent, a child, a brother, or a sister; and it is the rule in England that married women wear mourning for their husband's relatives as for their own. The modern tendency is to shorten periods of mourning and to make the character of the dress less sombre than it once was. The period of mourning for the relatives mentioned is six months in black, the first three with crape; and three months in half-mourning. A sister-in-law may be either the husband's sister or a brother's wife. If the former, the mourning is the same as for one's own sister; if the latter, a few weeks in black without crape suffice.

When a tiny baby dies, the mother wears black for a few weeks, but no crape.

The widow's bonnet is distinctive, and is never seen in connection with any other bereavement. Black chiffon toques and crape-trimmed hats are the rule in mourning for other relatives. The usual period for a grandparent is three months in black and three in half-mourning; and the same for an aunt or uncle; but smart society has shortened this to about six weeks altogether. In cases where there has not been much communication between the mourner and the mourned, three months would be a sufficiently long period.

MOURNING

Circumstances modify all these rules. For instance, if a grandparent has for years been the nearest relative, and if his or her grandchildren have had their home with him or her, their mourning would be deeper in character and longer in duration. And the same holds good with uncles and aunts.

Very deep mourning excludes the wearer from all social entertainments during the first six months, if a widow; and three months if the mourning is for other relative than a husband. Even then, balls, dances and parties are quite out of the question until three months more have elapsed, but it is permitted to the mourner to go to concerts, lectures and charity bazaars. Deep mourning is out of place at a wedding, and it is usual to lighten it considerably for such occasions, or else to stay away.

The social law on these points is quite different for men. They can do as they like; but it would be unusual for a widower to be seen about at dinner-parties or theatres for at least three or four months after his wife's death. The very deep mourning once worn by widowers is now unknown in the higher classes of society.

The band of black on the sleeve is the outcome of an attempt to do away with mourning entirely, and also an imitation of our military and naval sign of mourning; but so long as Britain retains her grand characteristic of love of home and affection for the members of the home circle, mourning will always be worn.

In an article on men's mourning dress, that cleverly written paper, *Fashion*, an accepted

POINTS WORTH NOTING

oracle in such matters, remarks: "It is colour entirely which determines mourning to-day. Material has nothing to do with it.

Men's Mourning A quarter of a century ago a suit to be correct mourning had to be made of broadcloth, and a tie had to be of dull-surfaced silk. Black satin, for example, was not a proper material for mourning cravats. To-day, anything that is black is mourning.

"Many men wear a black bow with evening dress, and a few others, under the impression that a white one is incorrect, have acquired a supply of dreadful black-edged white bows for the same purpose. Both of these devices are mistakes. Men in mourning will do well to choose a black pearl or other sombre stud rather than even a plain gold one. White, of course, is, for practical purposes, just as colourless as black. Jewelled studs would be out of place naturally, but white ones (other than diamonds, of course) are quite correct. If anyone wore plain white ties in the daytime (like the white piqué ones that struggled along for so many summer seasons, for instance), such a tie, with a black pin, would be perfectly correct mourning when worn with a black suit. Dull glacé leather evening boots are better mourning than patents, and if shoes are worn, the socks, naturally, must be of plain black with black silk clocks.

"A crush-hat, of course, needs no hat-band. As narrow hat-bands were recently worn on silk hats in the daytime with no mourning implication, it is a little remarkable that hat-bands for mourning are not now by any means

MOURNING

de rigueur. The explanation probably is that the meaningless use of a hat-band has deprived that article of its significance. Dark grey *suede* gloves, with broad black seams, are likewise sufficiently sombre to serve as mourning, though black ones, or ordinary black gloves, are better, especially for near relatives."

Though orders for national mourning are so worded as to intimate that the Sovereign "expects that all persons do put themselves in decent mourning," yet *National Mourning* the majority of our countrymen disregard it.

The great middle classes may be divided into three sections—(a) Professional men and their families, (b) moneyed people of every possible style of origin, (c) those who live from hand to mouth, some of good birth, others with no assured information on the subject. It is the "b" class that is careless of royal or State orders about mourning, nearly two-thirds of its numbers consisting of purse-proud individuals, who grudge any intermittence of opportunities for display. Comparatively few of the "c" class neglect to comply with the wish of the Sovereign, though they can seldom afford to buy new garb for the occasion.

Then comes the great stratum whose members all work hard for their living, not only men, but women and children. They cannot always afford to wear mourning for their own dead, as is proved by the frequent black band upon the left sleeve of a coloured coat or jacket. For them obedience to the general mourning regu-

POINTS WORTH NOTING

lation is not a matter for choice. It is simply an impossibility. And so it comes that in times when our Royal Family suffers bereavement, at least half the nation continues to wear colours. It is pretty safe to conclude, however, that any woman who is seen out of mourning at such times is one who has no social position of any value, no matter how costly her raiment may be. With very few exceptions this rule holds good.

The usual objection against "going into mourning" does not apply in such cases, for complimentary mourning need not be at all of a lugubrious description. The gown or costume may be grey, mauve, lilac, heliotrope, or, in the evening, white. Should the dress be coloured, ribbons may be worn. All this is set down in the directions for Court mourning issued from the Lord Chamberlain's office—"Black dresses with coloured (*i.e.* grey, violet, mauve, or white) ribbons, flowers, and ornaments, with white or black feathers. Diamonds may be worn; or grey, violet, mauve, or white dresses, with black ribbons, flowers, and ornaments, and white or black feathers."

Though it is the custom to put children into black on the death of either parent, no crape is used on their gowns or coats or hats; and in summer they wear white with black ribbons. Children under ten do not wear black for any other relative. Young girls, even when in deep mourning, are permitted to wear white in summer, with black belt, tie, &c.; and for evening dress they can wear white. It may seem anomalous, but white is much deeper mourning than grey; the idea being to wear

MOURNING

"no colour" and to attract as little notice as possible.

Sable, sealskin and black fox are the furs that can be worn in mourning. Astrakhan is also admissible, and also caracal when the degree of mourning admits of anything glossy.

INDEX.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS, for a man, 89.

Address, modes of, for

archbishops
archdeacons
baronets
barons
bishops
deans
dukes and duchesses
earls
judges
marquises
princes
princesses
vicars
viscounts

} 13, 14.

on notepaper, 61.

Ambassador, foreign letters to, 81.

Ambassadors, British letters to, 81.

precedence of, 151.

Amiability, in men's expression, 120.

Appearance, man's, 103.

Archbishop, letter to, 84.

precedence, 146.

Archdeacon, letter to, 84.

Army, precedence in, 155, 157.

Athletics, 90.

Awkwardness in men, 92.

INDEX.

- BACHELOR's ball, 132.**
introductions at, 133.
stewards' duties, 133.
entertainments, 125.
invitation, 127, 129.
reply to invitation, 126, 128.
river party, 133.
- Baldness, 118.**
- Ball (see also Dance)**
apology if leaving before engaged dances over, 55.
charity, 48.
county, 128.
dance not claimed, 47.
duties of family giving, 50.
extra invitations, 50.
fancy dress, 38.
form of invitation to, 36, 38.
hunt, 128.
length of invitation, 35.
number of men and girls, 36, 37.
(or dance) programmes, 53.
reply to invitation, 36.
time of arrival, 53.
state, 19, 23, 26.
superfluous girls, 37.
ideal partner, 42.
- Ball-room ventilation, 55.**
- Baron and baroness, letter to, 77.**
- Baronets, precedence of, 149, 152.**
- Barristers' dress, 11 .**
- Beards, 99, 101.**
- Bicycling manners, 95, 96.**
- Bishop, letter to, 84.**
- Bishops, precedence of, 148.**
- Bow, to Royalty, .**
- Business letter, 70.**

INDEX.

- Calling, etiquette of, 39.
Canada, table of precedence, 160, 161.
Cape of Good Hope, table of precedence, 161.
Carving, knowledge of, 98.
Chaperon, 44, 48.
 at dance, 45.
Charity ball, 48.
 receiving of guests, 49.
 vouchers, 48.
Children's dances, 56.
 mourning, 208.
Cigar, removed when passing lady, 104.
Coat-of-arms, on note-paper, 59.
College festivities, 139, 140.
Colonial officers, precedence, 157, 159.
Colonies, precedence in, 154, 159.
Concert, State, 17, 18.
Condolence, letters of, 65, 68, 69.
Consuls, letters to, 82.
Continental courts, 8, 9.
 society, 92, 93.
Coronet, on envelopes and note-paper, 58.
Correspondence cards, 31.
Countess, letters to, 77.
County balls, 128.
Court, going to, 3, 7.
Courtesy titles, 78, 79.
Crape, wearing of, 199.
Curtsey, on presentation to Royalty, 2.
- DANCE** (see also Ball)
 behaviour of guest to hostess, &c., 64, 55.
 chaperon, 53.
 duty of host and hostess, 49.
 length of, 44.
 engagements, 53.

INDEX.

DANCE (see also Ball)

- form of invitation, 38.
 - girls wait for partner, 53, 54.
 - introductions, 48.
 - invitations, 35.
 - on board ship, 131.
 - refreshment, 54.
 - royal invitation to, 23.
 - same partner often, 54.
 - sitting out, 45, 46.
 - unclaimed, 47.
- Daughter of head of family, precedence of, 158.
- Dean, letter to, 84.
- Death, cards left after, 196.
notice of, 195.
- Degrees, on envelopes, 84.
- Dinner Jackets, men's, 113.
- Dowager duchess, letter to, 231.
- Draper, deportment of, 117.
- Dress, barrister's, 112.
evening court, 13.
men's, 105.
men's evening, 113.
- Dressing for dinner, 109, 110.
- Driving, gentlemen's manners, 97
rules, 95.
- Dublin, drawing-room, 8, 9.
levee at, 8.
- Duchess, wife or widow, 15.
letter to, 75.
- Duke, letter to, 75.
- Dukes, order of precedence, 147.
precedence of sons of, 147.
- EARL, letter to, 76.
- Eldest sons' titles, 185, 186.

INDEX.

Enclosure in letter, 69.
Envelope, size of, 71.
Envelopes, 58.
Escorts for royalty, 28.
Evening dress, for men, 109, 113.
Expressions, not used, 188-192.
Extra invitation, for girls, 50.
 for man, 52.
 to dance, etiquette for lady, 52, 53.

FANCY ball, 38.
France, maid servants, how to address, 93.
Front seat in carriage, 122.
Funeral, cards after, 200.
 fees, 199.
 flowers sent, 194.

GARDEN party, royal, 16.
Gloves, man's to be removed, 108, 109.
 men's evening, 113.

HAT, carried into drawing-room, 106.
Hats, rule of men's, 106.
Highness, letter to, 74.
High Sheriff of County, 151.
House of Commons, letter to, 81.
 of Lords, letter to, 80.
H.R.H., on envelope, 74.
 when written or spoken, 15.
Hunt balls—see County balls.

INDIA, table of precedence, 161, 168.
Introduction, letter of, 86, 89.
Invitations, note-paper, 58.

JEWELS, at State balls, 26.

INDEX.

- Judges, precedence of, 149.
King, letter to, 73, 74.
 mode of addressing, 15.
King's levées, 10, 12.
 kissing the King's hand, 12.
Knighthood, kneeling to receive, 20.
 Orders of, 82, 83.
Knights, precedence of, 149.
Knights of the Garter, precedence of, 149.

"LADY," as courtesy title, 152.
Lancers, 41.
Letter, answer by return, 66.
 how to fold, 70.
 neatness, 70.
 of condolence, reply, 65.
Letters, formal and to servants, 63, 64.
Levée, the King's regulations for attendance, 10, 12.
 the King's, those eligible to attend, 12.
Lieutenant of County, 151.
Liqueurs, 136.

MA'AM, mode of addressing queen, 15.
Maids of honour, 151.
Majesty, your, 1.
Manner, 91.
Manners abroad, men's, 122.
Man's manners, to lady, 85, 86.
 women, precedence of, 153.
Marchioness, letter to, 76.
Marquis, letter to, 75.
Master of ceremonies, at subscription dances, 49.
Medical man, dress, 111.
Member of Parliament, letter to, 82.
Memorial service, 197.
 notice of, 198.

INDEX.

Men in lodgings, entertaining, 142, 143.

Men's gifts, 143.

note-paper, 60.

Military, escorts, 28.

hospitality at races, 141.

Mobbing royalty, 27.

Motor, manners, 94.

Mourning, 194.

for divorced husband, 203.

furs, 209.

note-paper, 64.

rules of, 204, 206.

Moustache, 100, 108.

NAMES, pronunciation of, 169, 182.

Navy, precedence in, 155, 157.

Note-paper, 57, 60, 61.

"OBEDIENTLY," 63.

"Of," when omitted in title, 183, 185.

when part of title, 182.

Officers, invitation to ball, party or dinner, 39.

Old bachelor, 124.

PARTNER, at ball, 42.

Passing a lady, 104.

Patronesses, balls, &c., 144.

list of, 145.

Pay parties, 138, 139.

Pedestrians, rules for, 95.

Peersesses in own right, 152.

Peers, precedence of, 152.

similarity in titles, 30, 34.

"Per at gentleman," 122.

Places, pronunciation of names of, 186.

Play and supper-party, expenses, 137.

Polite notes, occasion for, 67.

INDEX.

- Polka, 41.
- Post-cards, 61, 62, 72.
- Prayers, at royal functions, 28.
- Precedence, 146-159.
- Presentation to royalty, 1.
- Prince and princess, modes of address, 15
- Privy councillors, letter to, 81.
- Programme, ball or dance, 39.
- Pronunciation, correct, 97, 98.
 - of names, 169-182.
 - of places, 186.
- Punctuality, dance on board ship, 131.
 - (see State balls, Court, &c.)
- Purse, presentation to royalty, 20.

- QUADRILLES, 41.
- Queen, mode of addressing, 15.

- RACES, lunch invitations, 141.
 - tea at, 142.
- Railway-carriage windows, 115.
- Restaurant party, 134.
- Riding place with regard to lady, 90.
- Royal highness, 1.
 - invitation, 22, 23.
 - or State mourning, 207, 208.
 - prince, letter to, 74.
 - princess, letter to, 74.
 - visit, 26.

- Royalty, in the street, 27.
 - interview with, 2.
 - presentation to, 1.
 - recognition of, 3.

- SCANDAL, 141.

INDEX.

- Self-repression, 119, 121.
Servants, letter to, 63, 64.
 mourning, 195.
Shaking hands, with Royalty, 2.
Ship, dance on board, 131.
Shirts, men's, 113.
Shopping, politeness, 116.
Signature to letter, 71.
Sir, mode of addressing the King, 15.
" Sir " as used by men, 125.
Slang, 192.
Snapshots, 96.
Speakers' Parliamentary Dinner, dress, 113.
Spinsters' ball, 39, 40.
Stranger, letter to, 63.
Subscription dance, master of ceremonies, 48.
 introduction by stewards, 48.
Supper party, at restaurant, 136, 138.
- TEA, at chambers, 138.
Telegrams, 62.
 prepaid reply, 70.
Telegraph station, on note-paper, 72.
Theatre party, 137.
 cab fares, 137.
Third person, notes written in, 62.
Titles, similarity in, 30, 34.
Tradesmen's letters, 73.
Travelling manners, 114.
Trousers turned up, 112.
- VICEREGAL courts, 8.
Vice-reine, precedence, 153.
Viceroy, letter to, 82.
Viscount and viscountess, letter to, 76.
Visit, address for letters, 72.
 from royalty, 26.

INDEX.

- WAISTCOATS, 112.**
Waltz, essential to learn, 41.
Watch, not to consult, 104.
Widow of baronet, form of address, 80.
 knight, 80.
Widow's dress, 201, 202.
 note-paper, 64.
Widow's squire, 143, 144.
Widower, letter of condolence with, 66.
Wigs, 119.
Windsor Castle, visit to, 14.
 concert at, 14.
Wine at restuarant dinner, 135.
 at restaurant luncheon, 135.
Women, precedence of, 150, 151.
Words, pronounciation of, 187.



