

EVERY ROYAL HONOR CARRIES A NUMBER

Thus Precedence in Appearing Before
Royal Personages is Always
Determined

In the United Kingdom all matters of precedence before Royalty are carefully settled, and nothing is left to chance. In fact, each person who bears a title, or occupies a position entitling him to any precedence at all, has a number showing his exact position in the scale of relative precedence. According to that work, Lord Decies' number is 13,126, while Mr. Borden's number is 18,337—a good way lower down. As a matter of fact, however, the numbers prefixed to the various names, though indicating the relative position of those entitled to precedence, do not show the actual numerical position of each. Thus Lord Decies' number of 13,126 does not mean that there are 13,125 persons of higher rank than his. Nor does Mr. Borden's number of 18,336 persons of higher rank than his. What is signified is that they belong respectively to classes thirteen and eighteen—Lord Decies, as a Baron, to class thirteen, and Mr. Borden, as a Privy Councillor, to class eighteen—in the scale of precedence, called, for convenience, 13,000 and 18,000 respectively, and that the honor from which they derive precedence are respectively 126th and 337th in order of seniority in their own degrees. The numbers prefixed to each name, in fact, combine two tries.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's number is 18,113—224 higher up than that of the Prime Minister. For, though both are in the eighteenth class, as Privy Councillors—this class comprises Knights of the Garter, Knights of St. Patrick, and Privy Councillors—Sir Wilfrid Laurier's number is above Mr. Borden's for the reason that the former has created a Privy Councillor in 1897, and the latter not until 1912, and the Prime Minister of Canada does not, as such, figure in this scale of precedence at all. In fact, it is as members of "The Most Honorable Privy Council of Great Britain" that he and the leader of the Opposition find their places in the scale. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, it is true, is a G.C.M.G., or Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, is entitled to a place in the scale of precedence, but to one very much lower down than that which his Privy Councillorship affords him—one, in fact, with the number 27,060, instead of 18,113.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is the only Canadian G.C.M.G. But there are quite a few K.C.M.C.'s, or Knight Commanders of St. Michael and St. George, whose order of knighthood entitles them to a place in the thirtieth class of the scale of precedence. Thus Sir Frederick Borden is number 30,204, Sir William Mulock is number 30,205, Sir Allen Aylesworth is number 30,416, Sir Joseph Pope is number 30,444, Sir J. M. Gibson is number 30,443, Sir Rodmond Roblin is number 30,450, Sir Richard McBride is number 30,451, and so on. Canadian knights bachelors are almost like the sands of the sea, rare for multitude. And we have quite our fair share of them in Toronto. But the knights bachelors are not very high up in the scale of precedence, their forming the 33rd class, and, in fact, they are so numerous that they overflow into the 34th.

Among other numbers are the following: Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, 33,572; Sir Henry Pellatt, 33,859; Sir William Mortimer Clark, 34,004; Sir Edmund Osler, 34,414; Sir Glenholme Falconbridge, 34,065; Sir Edmund Walker, 34,226; Sir Lyman Melville Jones, 34,311; Sir William Mackenzie, 34,268; and Sir Donald Mann, two numbers below his brother railway magnate.

Now Animals Prefer Bath

Foxes, larks and cockatoos like their baths in the rain. Game birds and poultry take dust baths. The common sparrow likes a dry shampoo in the dust and plunges in the water. Reptiles soak themselves; elephants submerge their calves with mud, then wash off. Rhinoceroses, buffaloes, dogs, bears and tigers like to wallow; the aqua tribe favor a roll in the sand; cats, mice and their respective relatives lick themselves clean; bats lick and scratch, and it is said that the continual scratching of monkeys is not so much in the search of parasites as a kind of self-cleaning.

NATIONALITY REVEALED

Shape of Head Varies in Different Races

Among many interesting facts that are revealed by a study of heads is the one that the left side of a head is almost always larger than the right side, it is supposed, to the universal practice of using the right hand more than the left.

Another curious fact pointed out by a writer on the subject is that nationality considerably affects the shape of the head. It would surely be an interesting subject for a biologist to explain why it is that the nearer the equator a race resides the rounder their heads become. No one needs reminding of the round, bullet shaped skull of the negro, but the latter will assure us that a Frenchman's head is rounder than an Englishman's and similarly an Englishman's rounder than a Scotchman's.

The average Scot's head tapers considerably towards the front, narrows at the temples and becomes square and prominent at the forehead. German heads, on the average, are rounder than English, and broader at the back. Irish heads, in general, are long, like the Scotch, but scarcely as narrow. The Slavonic head is narrow in front and very broad at the back.

Automatic Fire Alarm

A Massachusetts inventor's automatic fire alarm system may be attached to the electric lighting circuit in a building to allow the latter to ring a bell.

LIFE OF PIONEERS IN THE FORESTS

First Settlers in Ontario Were Happy
In Spite of Many Hardships

When the early settlers of this country first took up land and built their shanties, the country being all bush, they cleared the land with the use of an axe by chopping the timber down and cutting it into lengths and burning it, says a writer on pioneer life in Ontario. The ashes were gathered and put into leeches, water was put on them to run off the lye which was boiled down into what they called black salts and taken to market. That was the only way they had of obtaining money till they got their land cleared.

In reference to their houses, the roofs of the shanties were made of troughs, hewn out with an axe. The walls of the shanties were of course made of logs, the cracks being stuffed with moss. The chimney was built of sticks and mortar in a triangular shape; mortar was made of mud and straw tramped by the oxen. There were large flat stones at the bottom of the fire-place.

Bread was baked in a large iron pot with three legs and a lid. Hot coals were put under it and on the lid and it was turned around often. Meat was generally boiled. There were lots of potatoes and vegetables, such as cow cabbage, lamb's quarter, wild plums and currants. The only sugar they had was maple sugar, boiled in iron kettles and cooled in small, axe-hewn troughs.

Furniture in those days was made with nothing but an axe and an auger. The chairs were benches with four pegs for legs. The bedstead consisted of a pole at each side and two poles at each end driven into holes in the four upright posts. The bottom of the bed was made of slabs split with the axe, the same as the floor of the shanty.

The women would card wool, spin it and someone in the neighborhood would weave it into cloth, which made beautiful dresses and men's suits. They made their pens for writing out of wild bird's feathers, not having any geese or turkeys.

Through all the hardships the people were very happy. They had church service in their homes turn about. The preacher would come to have service once in three weeks. The women went to church with their aprons and sunbonnets on, and everybody brought their babies. Later on they built churches out of logs and planks.

People were very hospitable and any person travelling through the country, such as for flour, etc., would call in and stay where night overtook them. Some times at night the floor would be almost covered with men lying with their feet to the fire.

THE DISPATCH.

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TORONTO — — — ONTARIO

Mr Gerard's Mission

(Brooklyn "Eagle.")

It has come to be regarded as a settled fact that Ambassador Gerard is bringing with him no message of peace, but that he has come here for a "rest" may be doubted. A special correspondent of the "World," who was one of his travelling companions, takes no such view of his purposes. On the contrary, he credits him with a specific mission, to wit: To tell President Wilson that a reversion to the ruthless cannot long be delayed by the German Government. This, says the representative of the "World," is the real purpose of the Ambassador's journey, resumption of the ruthless being justified by Germany on the ground that her very existence as a nation is threatened.

Another statement made by the correspondent will be read with more than ordinary interest: "The

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defeat of President Wilson on November 7 would be regarded in the German Empire as a gigantic German victory, and I was told by Cabinet members and business men, soldiers and professors, that flags would be hung out of every window in honor of the occasion." Presuming the mission of the Ambassador to be such as has been set forth, we shall not long be kept in doubt, but there can be now no doubt whatever that in Germany a defeat for the President would be hailed with acclamation as a victory for the Central Empires on this side of the Atlantic. It could not otherwise be interpreted.

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