NEW TAXATION LEVI ED IN BUDGET OF FINANCE MINISTER

Tax of One Per Cent. on Sale s of Manufacturers—Customs Duty of 7 1-2 Per Cent. Re moved — Excise Duties on Motor Cars Increas ed to 15 Per Cent.

Taxes on luxuries ranging from 10 to 50 per cent. of purchase price.

Tax of one per cent. on sales of manufacturers, wholesalers, jobbers and importers, but not on sales by retailers; sales of food and coal exempted from tax.

Excise tax on passenger automobiles increased from 10 to 15 per cent.

Increased excise duties on beer, wine and spirituous liquors.

Increase in stamp taxes on bills of exchange and promissory notes for more than $100.

Increase in taxation on incomes of $5,000 and upward.

Tax of two cents per share on stock transfers.

Business profits war tax continued, but at reduced rates.

War customs duties of 7½ per cent. ad valorem repealed.

Estimated revenue for new taxes, $100,000,000.

Estimated loss of revenue from repeal of taxes, $30,000,000.

Net increase in revenue expected, $70,000,000.

The following is a summary of the taxation proposals:

Luxury Taxes—Ten per cent. of the total purchase price on boots and shoes costing over $9 a pair, men's and boys' suits costing over $45 each, men's and women's overcoats costing over $50 each, fur coats and robes over $100 each, women's dresses over

SIR HENRY DRAYTON
Minister of Finance, who has just issued his first Budget.

$50, women's suits over $50, and on hats, hose, neckwear, shirts, purses, and gloves costing above certain specified figures, as well as on some other wearing apparel, all fans, opera cloaks, ivory-handled cutlery, cut glass ware, velvet and silk fabrics, lace ribbons, silk embroideries and sporting goods. Also on trunks over $40 each and valises, suitcases, etc., over, $25 each. This tax to be paid by the purchaser to the vendor at time of sale.

Ten per cent. on pleasure boats, yachts, canoes, and motor-boats, cameras, candy and confectionery, chewing gum, firearms, shells or cartridges, pianos, organs, musical instruments, and plated ware adapted for household use. This tax payable at the time of sale by Canadian manufacturer or when imported.

Twenty per cent. of total purchase price on such articles as cigar and cigarette holders and pipes costing over $2.50, humidors and other equipment for smokers, hunting, shooting and riding garments, fancy pocket-knives, gold, silver, ebony and ivory toiletware, jewelery, articles of silver adapted for household or office use, fur wearing apparel (except as mentioned above), liveries, Oriental rugs, expensive carpets, curtains, and chandeliers. This tax payable by the purchaser at time of purchase.

Twenty per cent. on mechanical player pianos, graphophones and mechanical musical instruments and records used therewith; 50 per cent. on articles of gold for household use.

Latter two taxes being payable at time of sale by manufacturer or when imported.

Playing Cards—Twenty-five cents a pack on cards selling at wholesale rates not over $25 per gross packs, and 50 cents a pack on cards above $25 per gross packs.

Beers, Wines and Spirits—Increase in excise duties on beer of 30 cents a gallon, non-sparkling wines 30 cents a gallon, spirits $2 a gallon, and on sparkling wines $3 a gallon.

Motor Cars—Excise tax on Canadian manufactured and imported cars increased from 10 to 15 per cent.

Sales Tax—One per cent. on the sales of all manufacturers, wholesale dealers, jobbers or importers (not retailers). This tax not to apply to large list of essential foodstuffs, cattle foods, anthracite or bituminous coal, or to goods exported.

Stamp Duties—Existing tax on cheques continued, but rate increased on bills of exchange and promissory notes. Two cents for bills of $100 or less, and two cents for each additional $100 or fractional part thereof.

Stamp duties on patent medicines, etc., henceforth to be affixed by manufacturer or importer, instead of retailer, as now.

Films—A tax of 15 cents for each day used abolished because of the inequality of incidence as between small and large theatres.

All the above taxes are effective from Wednesday, the 19th instant.

Income Tax—By last year's legislation income taxes payable this year on 1919 income were very substantially raised. A further general addition to these taxes of five per cent. is now added, on incomes of $5,000 and up, to be effective this year.

In future, income tax returns must be accompanied by a cheque for at least 25 per cent. of the whole of the amount estimated to be payable. If paid in instalments, interest at six per cent. is to be charged, and payment in full is required within six months after return is made by means of three equal bi-monthly instalments. Heavy penalties are provided for incorrect returns.

Business Profits Tax.—Present tax is modified by increasing the exemption allowed from 7 to 10 per cent. and changing the schedule of taxation to the following:

On profits in excess of 10 per cent. on capital, but not exceeding 15 per cent., tax will be 20 per cent.

On profits in excess of 15 per cent. on capital, but not exceeding 20 per cent., tax will be 30 per cent.

On profits in excess of 20 per cent. on capital, but not exceeding 30 per cent., tax will be 50 per cent.

On profits in excess of 30 per cent. on capital tax will be 60 per cent.

For small businesses with capital of not less than $25,000 and under $50,000, 20 per cent. on all profits exceeding 10 per cent. will be taken, instead of 25 per cent. as at present.

Under legislation of last session, the maximum scale of business tax is in effect this year, and the modified tax will apply to 1920 profits, taxable in 1921.

Tariff Changes.—The 7½ per cent. War Customs duty is taken off all remaining items. Last year the 5 per cent. British preferential war tax was entirely removed, as well as the 7½ on food, clothing, agricultural implements, etc. The War Customs duties imposed in 1915 are now entirely removed.

Mexican President Makes His Escape

A despatch from El Paso, Texas, says:—President Carranza and Gen. Aguilar have escaped from Mexico, according to information secured here from a confidential but authoritative source. They boarded the gunboat Progresso, the crew of which remained loyal to Carranza, and steamed for a destination that was not disclosed. It was reported Carranza succeeded in getting away with considerable treasure, and that he issued a proclamation, the gist of which was that he will guarantee the salaries of all officials who remain loyal to his Government.

FALCONS OF WINNIPEG, WORLD'S HOCKEY CHAMPIONS

Fresh from their successful quest of the world's premier hockey honors, the Falcons of Winnipeg, Canadian Olympic representatives, arrived at Toronto the other day, and were greeted by huge crowds and leading members of Toronto Sportsmen's Fraternity. The photo shows the Falcons lined up on City Hall steps to receive welcoming speech from Mayor Church and Council.

FOKKER INVENTS NEW AIRPLANE

Fitted With Single Motor With Speed of 106 Miles Per Hour.

A despatch from London says:—"The latest airplane designed by Fokker, the famous Dutch builder, is on exhibition in the Schipbol airdrome here," says a Rotterdam despatch to the Daily News. "Its inventor believes it will revolutionize airplane construction and greatly reduce both the purchase price and the costs of flying.

"The outstanding feature of the new airplane is that it has no connecting wires or cables. The wings are supported by longitudinal sleepers, which give them the necessary strength. They are consequently very thick—as much as two feet in the centre—and they are further strengthened by the use of triplex wood instead of the customary airplane fabric. The machine is fitted with a single motor of 185 horsepower, but this is sufficient to give it a speed of 170 kilometres an hour (about 106¼ miles).

Maxims of Success.

The truest wisdom is a resolute determination.—Napoleon I.

Things don't turn up in this world until somebody turns them up.—James A. Garfield.

The one serviceable, safe, certain, remunerative, attainable quality in every study and pursuit is the quality of attention.—Charles Dickens.

The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well and doing well whatever you do, without a thought of fame.—Longfellow.

I never did anything worth doing by accident. Anything I have begun is always on my mind, and I am not easy while away from it until it is finished. —Thomas A. Edison.

SPEEDING UP PLANE BUILDING

German Factories Turning Them Out by Wholesale.

A despatch from Paris says:—All German factories which, during the war, turned out airplanes, are now in full swing and are carefully camouflaging their products. Thus, not one whole machine turned out by any single factory, but all over the country spare parts are assembled, and at a minute's notice could be sent to other parts to be assembled as airplanes.

The German Zeppelin works are at present engaged in turning out new powerful airships, while special sheds are being constructed at Friedrichaften. Other firms are busily engaged building and testing powerful airplane engines.

First New Cents Coined; Larger Than 10-cent Piece

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Canadian cents of the new size were struck at the Mint for the first time on Tuesday. The first two coins minted were presented by the Master of the Mint to Sir Thomas White, who, as Minister of Finance, brought in the necessary legislation last year. The new cent is slightly larger than the Canadian ten-cent piece.

Hungary Will Sign Peace Treaty at Once

A despatch from Budapest says:—Hungary will sign the peace treaty presented to her by the Allies, it is indicated here. Count Albert Apponyi, who strongly opposed the acceptance of the treaty, has resigned from the peace delegation.

DEFLATION OF U.S. RETAIL PRICES

With Exception of Food, Values Take Considerable Drop.

A despatch from New York says:—Advertisements in newspapers here gave convincing proof of the comprehensiveness of price deflations in retail lines except food. Cuts ranged from 20 to 75 per cent, with the largest reductions occurring in commodities classified as luxuries. Food remained high. People must have it and must pay the prices demanded.

The current deflation is attributed to the trend of economy that has taken possession of the public. Some specific effects follow:

Furs are selling in Fifth Avenue for $75 which were held for $100 several weeks ago. Shoes that were selling at $20 are now offered at $11.65. A woman's suit priced at $245 may be had for $100 less.

Men's clothing has dropped in proportion. Blue serge suits that were $50 are advertised at $28.50. Palm Beach suits have dropped from last year's price of $20 to $12. Collars that climbed to 30 cents are being offered as low as 21 cents.

A despatch from Chicago says:—Owners of department stores in scores of cities announced price reductions in men's and women's apparel, ranging from 20 to 50 per cent., while in some places shoes and other articles were cut.

FRANCE LOST HEAVILY IN WAR

1,400,000 Men Killed and 600,000 Houses Destroyed.

A despatch from Paris says:—What is perhaps the first concise and comprehensive statement of France's war losses has just been made by Captain Andre Tardieu. In describing what he calls "the balance sheet" of France, Capt. Tardieu states that during the five years of war 8,000,000 men were mobilized, of whom 1,400,000 were killed. With those wounded, France lost 57 per cent. of her men under 32 years of age.

Concerning material losses, Captain Tardieu states that 600,000 houses were destroyed, 75,000,000 acres of arable land laid waste, and 3,000 miles of railways and 25,000 miles of highways destroyed. Mines which produced 55 per cent. of France's total coal output, were damaged or destroyed; 11,500 factories, which before the war produced 95 per cent. of the woollen goods, 90 per cent. of the linen material, 70 per cent. of the sugar, and 60 per cent. of the cotton goods, were crippled.

One-third of France's ships were sunk by German submarines.

Relief For Dominion's Sugar Shortage

A despatch from St. John, N.B., says:—Six ships laden with sugar, which will relieve the Dominion's near famine in this commodity, are now en route from Cuba to this port. The boats were held up in Cuba by strikes. More are to follow them. So great is the quantity of sugar to be laid down here in a few days that the local refinery has chartered a portion of the extensive Government sheds to store it.

Devonshire House, London, Sells for Million Guineas

A despatch from London says:—The Duke of Devonshire's house in Piccadilly, one of the oldest and most famous in London, has been sold for one million guineas, according to The Star, to British interests. It is proposed to demolish the old place and erect a restaurant, dancing hall and moving picture house.

A Letter From London

Queen Mary has more than one hobby, but old prints and antique furniture are subjects which she has more than the average collector's knowledge, and—in spite of so many other interests—quite the usual collector's keenness. Her detailed information about period furniture is well known among her intimates, but she sometimes astonishes the professionals with whom she comes in contact.

Princess Beatrice is the most musical member of our Royal Family. The Princess is an expert pianist, and so fond is she of playing that she is often to be met at a West-end music shop, where she and a companion play duets on two pianos for hours together.

The appointment of the Hon. Alexander Hardinge to succeed the Earl of Cromer as Assistant Private Secretary to the King has come as no surprise to those who are aware of the friendship that exists between the Prince of Wales and the new official.

They were brother officers in the Grenadier Guards, and it has been an open secret for some time past that the Hon. Alexander would come to Court at the first convenient opportunity.

It is no sinecure that he takes over, since the Private Secretary's office is one of the busiest departments in the Household, and the work there has increased tremendously of late. The volume of correspondence that has to be dealt with every day is surprising to anyone who is not behind the scenes at Court.

Sir Auckland Geddes is by no means the most youthful Ambassador sent to represent this country abroad. Lord Granville was only thirty when he went to Petrograd as Ambassador in 1804, and the appointment, despit his youth, was amply justified.

One ex-service man of whom I have heard is very ingeniously pressing an Army idea into business service. He used to send a subordinate round to customers to collect orders, and by the time the return was made most of the day had gone. Now his man goes round with a basket of carrier pigeons, which are released with every few orders, and by this means the delivery van is able to start out shortly after the last pigeon arrives, with most of the day still available.

An ingenious friend suggests that, as we are all striving (or ought to be striving) after economy we should learn to do without hyphens. Their use causes us to waste an enormous amount of time, ink, and physical force. Some nations build up compound words without any hyphen to break them, but the English find one necessary for a simple word of five letters like "to-day." It may be roughly estimated that each of the 200,000,000 people who write English writes "to-day," "to-morrow," or "to-night" three times a day. Half an ounce of force is required to make a hyphen with a pen or pencil, so this superfluous symbol entails a waste of 18,750,000 lbs. daily, or enough to draw a passenger train around the world.—Big Ben.

Weekly Market Report

Wholesale Grain.

Toronto, May 25.—No. 1 Northern, $2.80; No. 2 Northern, $2.77; No. 3 Northern, $2.73, in store Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, $1.17½; No. 3 CW, $1.15¼; extra No. 1 feed, $1.15; No. 1 feed, $1.13½; No. 2 feed, $1.11½, in store Fort William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, $1.79; No. 4 CW, $1.62; rejected, $1.57; feed, $1.57, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, $2.40; nominal, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, $1.10, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, $2 to $2.01; No. 2 do, $1.98 to $2.01; No. 3 do, $1.92 to $1.93, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Spring, per car lot, $2.02 to $2.03; No. 2 do, $1.98 to $2.01; No. 3 do, $1.95 to $2.01, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Peas—No. 2, $3.00.

Barley—Malting, $1.87 to $1.89, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, $1.75 to $1.80, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 3, $2.20 to $2.35, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, $14.85, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Government standard, nominal.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered, Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, $54; shorts, per ton, $61; good feed flour, $3.75 to $4.00.

Hay—No. 1 per ton, $30 to $31; mixed, per ton, $25, track.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $16 to $17, track, Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Eggs, new laid, 52 to 53c; butter, creamery prints, 61 to 63c; do, solids, 60 to 62c; choice dairy prints, 52 to 53c; ordinary dairy prints, 45 to 47c; bakers' 35 to 40c; oleomargarine (best grade), 31 to 37c; cheese, new, large, 32½ to 33c; twins, 33 to 33½c; old, large, 33½ to 34c; twins, 34 to 34½c; maple syrup, 1-gal. tin, $3.50; 5-gal. tin, per gal., $3.35; maple sugar, lb., 33 to 34c.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 41 to 43c; heavy, 32 to 34c; cooked, 59 to 61c; rolls, 31 to 32c; breakfast bacon, 45 to 50c; backs, plain, 50 to 52c; boneless, 54 to 57c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 28 to 29c; clear bellies, 27 to 28c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 28 to 28½c; tubs, 28½ to 29c; pails, 28¾ to 29¼c; prints, 29½ to 30c; Compound tierces, 27 to 27½c; tubs, 27½ to 28c; pails, 27¾ to 28¼c; prints, 28½ to 29c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, May 25.—Oats, No. 2 C. W., $1.30½; No. 3 CW, $1.27½ Flour, new standard grade, $14.85 to $15.05. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., $5.50 to $5.60. Bran, $54.25. Shorts, $61.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $31 to $32. Cheese, finest easterns, 30c. Butter, choicest creamery, 57 to 58c. Eggs, fresh, 54c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $6.00.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, May 25.—Choice heavy steers, $14.75 to $15; good, do, $14 to $14.50; butchers' cattle, choice, $13.50 to $13.75; do, good, $13 to $13.25; do med., $12 to $12.50; do, com., $10.50 to $11; bulls, choice, $12 to $13; do, good, $10.50 to $11.25; do, rough, $8 to $8.50; butcher cows, choice, $12 to $13; do, good, $10.75 to $11.25; do, com., $7.50 to $8; stockers, $9.25 to $11; feeders, $11 to $12.50; canners and cutters, $4.50 to $6.25; milkers, good to choice, $100 to $165; do, com. and med., $65 to $75; springers, $90 to $165; lambs, yearlings, $15 to $17; do, spring, each, $12 to $16; calves, good to choice, $14 to $16; sheep, $9 to $14; hogs, fed and watered, $20.50; do, weighed off cars, $20.75; do, f.o.b., $19.50; do, do, country points, $19.25.

Montreal, May 25.—Butcher steers, choice, $15 to $15.90; good, $13 to $15; med., $12 to $13; com., $10 to $12; butcher heifers, choice, $12 to $14; med., $11 to $12; com., $8 to $10.50; butchers' cows, choice, $10.50 to $12.50; med., $7.50 to $10.50; canners, $5 to $5.50; cutters, $6 to $7; butcher bulls, good, $10.50 to $13; common, $8.50 to $9. Good veal, $12 to $14; med., $8 to $11; sheep, $8; thin sheep, $10 to $11; good clipped sheep, $12.50; spring lambs, $10 to $14 each. Hogs, off-car weights, selects, $20.75 to $21.50; sows, $16.75 to $17.50.

Giving It Away.

Men who have possessed themselves of all that the world has to offer in the way of tangible reward for industry, and men who have inherited vast wealth that enabled them, if they chose, to live in idleness and luxury all their days, have found that there is no lasting happiness in the mere accumulation of possessions.

Nathan Straus, the good and great Jewish philanthropist, said the other day: "There is no satisfaction in money alone. Food and a home, work and play—they are for rich and poor alike. And I find the only lasting satisfaction is in what you can do for the world."

More and more persons are making that discovery; and the hope for the future of the world is in the fact.

We are blessed by what we give away, and the greatest of all gifts is that of self. It is easy to write a cheque and the generous prompting behind the contribution of money is admirable, but personal effort is better and more beautiful still.

On every hand are selfish people who have enriched themselves by taking advantage of the need of others; but what they buy for their ill-gotten gains can hardly make them joyful when their consciences are twinged with the thought of how they made the money.

Against these unsavory examples let us set those others who for community and country are doing all they can, not sparing brain or soul or body or business of their own. Recent years have aboundingly shown us that kind of men and women, and when we are disheartened by the profiteers, let us remember their very opposites, who are "giving away" themselves and all they have and are for the common good.

The best investment any man can make is in the social welfare of his fellows. What does it mean but envy if he merely makes vast collections that others may say, "Look how much he has!" If a rich man is rich in good works and kindly impulses and a democratic affability and a high sense alike of public duty and of personal honor, people do not begrudge him what he has when he has "made his pile" by his own downright toil. A man like Nathan Straus is held in general esteem. For his philosophy is also his practice, and his acts accord with his own words: "Where there is suffering, Jew and Christian are alike, and I have given irrespective of faith. I only hope that by so doing I may set an example to other men who are rich that they may give also."

The World Aloft.

The Dutch Government is considering the practicability of an airplane flight from Holland to the Dutch East Indies. It has been virtually decided to give a large prize in money to the Dutch aviator who first makes the journey.

China has been quick to take hold of the aerial idea. Recently an airplane left Nanyuan with fourteen passengers and 1,200 pounds of sand which served as a test load. The machine so loaded had a total weight of about seven tons. The plane climbed to an altitude of 5,000 feet, made three circuits of Pekin and then landed in safety. On board were several representatives of the Chinese Government.

The Aero Club of Shanghai has just been organized and is taking active steps to promote a Chinese national organization to promote flying. Chinese, British, Italian, French, American, and other nationalities are represented.

The new club intends to purchase at least one plane and plans are being considered also to acquire the use of a landing place for fliers. One of its members is Major William R. McBain who served three years in France with the British flying corps and brought down thirteen German planes.

The Pekin Government has purchased and has received from Britain a number of planes with which an air mail service is to be established this summer between Chinese cities.

Colonel Hartney and Captain Douglas, United States army aviators, recently flew from Washington to Ottawa in four hours and two minutes, exclusive of a stop at Ithaca, N.Y.

The highest of mountains present no obstacles to intrepid aviators of all countries. Captain Parodi, noted Argentine aviator, recently crossed and recrossed the Andes, flying from Mendoza to Santiago and back without a landing.

A freight and passenger service has been established between Barranquilla, Colombia, and Giardot. The journeys will take nine hours. Frequent stops will be made.

Royal Ratepayers.

It is generally presumed that all Royal residences are free from rates, but this is by no means the case.

The only three that escape this taxation are Windsor Castle, Buckingham Palace, and the greater portion of St. James's Palace.

In the case of St. James's Palace, the King, as an "act of grace," pays to the Westminster City Council rates on those portions of the old palace that are occupied by his entourage.

Queen Alexandra pays the full rates upon Marlborough House, which now amount to over $30,000 a year, and the King pays rates on Sandringham, [illegible] Cottage, and Balmoral. These York [illegible] as being the private are all [illegible] and Queen residences [illegible] Alexandra and [illegible] as "Royal [illegible] in the strict sense of the word.

Dolls as Heirlooms.

The "Hina Matsuri" is the name of a feast in Japan which is celebrated on the third day of the third month. It is what we should name "a Feast of Dolls," and the girls have all the benefits of this strange festival, which is considered the greatest event of the season.

Most of the Japanese shops display dolls ranging from three inches to one and a half feet in height, and they are invariably made of wood, porcelain or clay. In bygone days the Feast of Dolls was celebrated with great pomp, preparation, and ceremony—more than in modern times. These dolls were usually exquisitely dressed, and made to represent some notable personage. Even nowadays, many Japanese families keep up the custom, and some of the older people possess a stock of dolls which date back many years.

When a girl is born, a pair of dolls are presented to her, and she plays with them until she is quite grown. Then, if she marries, she takes care that the dolls are eventually given to her daughters (if any), and she adds to the number of dolls in accordance with the number of her daughters. Consequently, in some cases, a large number of dolls are collected.

Boys, by the way, are not overlooked in Japan, for on the fifth day of the fifth month they celebrate a "Feast of Flags."

Rain Revealers.

You may rely on the weather bureau in your daily paper—and go by it down! But not if you study the weather signs of plants and animals, the latter particularly.

They are the real, ready-made, reliable rain revealers Nature has provided for us.

Dandelions always fold up their leaves when rain is at hand. So do clover, trefoil, and the pimpernel.

The apparent aimless braying of a donkey is a sure indicator of rain. Farm animals show uneasiness when rain is coming. Frogs croak with a peculiar hoarse noise, owls screech, peacocks scream, and ducks and geese are unusually noisy. This is said to be due to the relaxation of their nerves in a damp air, which makes them uneasy.

Cats sneeze and wash their faces when rain threatens, although the deluge may not come for four or five hours later.

Dogs get restless, and are anxious to get out of the house an hour or so before rain comes. This is said to be due to irritation set up by the damp air.

It is somewhat extraordinary that man is the only animal that does not naturally perceive approaching rain.

Constructed From Coal-Tar.

Do you know that St. Paul's Cathedral, the most prominent object in the City of London, was paid for by a tax on coal? Such was the case, and a writer has said that it cost—and deserves to wear, as it does, a black coat!

The total cost of St. Paul's Cathedral was $3,735,770, which was all discharged by coal-taxes. So it is truly said that coal has played an important part in building as well as in destroying.

Speaking of destruction, the church dedicated to St. Paul stands on the same site as the previous one was destroyed by fire in 1087, founded by King Ethelbert about 604.

After the fire, Bishop Maurice commenced rebuilding, but in the great fire of 1666 the Church of St. Paul's was destroyed. It was larger than the present cathedral which Christopher Wren built. The first stone was laid by the celebrated architect, and in thirty-five years it was completed. One penny tax was said to have been the wage to carpenters employed in building St. Paul's. The minute hand of the clock is 8 feet long, and weighs 75lbs.

Marriage Lines.

In the rural districts of Ontario not so many years ago, "Pay-dings" were quite common. These peculiar entertainments were arranged for the pecuniary benefit of a bridal pair, for the guests each paid an admittance fee. The money went towards furnishing a home for the newly-wed.

French wedding ceremonies are famed amongst the poorest, are often for reckless extravagance. In Brittany they are said to be more gorgeous than in Paris. At a pre-war wedding in the former place, we are told, three bullocks, thirty-six calves, five sheep were slaughtered, and in addition to wines and liqueurs forty barrels of cider were emptied.

Swedish brides fill their aprons with bread, which they give away to those they meet on their journey to the church. Their belief is that a piece so disposed of brings them good fortune for the future.

The oldest love-letter proving marriage was written on a brick and was 3,500 years ago, when the daughter of an Egyptian princess was married, and this substantial specimen is said to be the only thing of its kind in the world.

When ironing lace, place a piece of flannel underneath and iron on the wrong side. This will bring the pattern up.

A stone statue of enormous size, one of the largest sculptures in the world, is to be erected by Americans on the banks of the Marne, near Meaux, France, in commemoration of the French victory of 1914. The estimated cost of $250,000 will be met by popular subscription.

"REG'LAR FELLERS"—By Gene Byrnes

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO