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HOW WONDER RABBIS WORK

MIRACLES WHICH ARE NOT EASILY EXPLAINED.

Ignerance Pays for Luxury in Abodes of Wonder-Workers in the Nearer East.

The famous "Wonder Rabbi" of Sadagora having, like an ordinary Tailor Who Charged Queen Mary mortal, been gathered to his fathers, his adherents have chosen his son, a lad of 16, to act as his sucnot flourish in enlightened countries simply because the less educated pects of unlimited power and of Galicia whose great great-grand- makers. fathers have been "Wonder Rabbis" before them, and who have amassed immense wealth secured, in exchange for such advice and diand perspicacity would be in a posi-

Opposed to Orthodox Rabbis.

little communities styling theming dress more than three times selves "Chassidim." Naturally and frequently but once. they are violently opposed to ortho- Queen Mary's expenditure or · dox rabbis, who look upon stern as- gowns alone rarely exceeds \$4,000 ceticism as the keynote of their in the year. This is less by at least ancient religion. In one Galician \$1,250 than the sum annually spent town of some 60,000 inhabitants the on dresses by, say, the Queen of cent. of the population find it to other sort of costume when she is at could obtain audience of the great \$45 each, was promptly paid, but man would have been imposing un- lost the royal custom.

der other circumstances. When Visitors Were Received. They were first of all piloted to a gorgeously - furnished reception room and buttonholed by a secretary, who inquired their names, place of residence, and the reason of their visit. The secretary handed the visitors on to the steward. who enabled them to speak with the rabbi for a few precious moments. "On the table in front of him," said one of the visitors, "we saw a heap of money left by previous visitions) added our gift, and he speak very amicably to us in German on general subjects." This ascetic "son of heaven" was described as a thorough man of the world. Certainly he had a fine eye for the creature comforts. . He resided in a handsome building with a white marble facade. In front of the fountains, and at the rear an immense park. From the roof of the rabbi's private oratory there de-

and refinement. Consult On Many Points.

The questions asked of the "Wonder Rabbi" embrace all kinds of matters, from the requests of merchants for advice on their newest sibilities of the Orange River colundertakings to the healing of sick ony attracted him and he bought persons and the blessing of child-"miracles" can be readily explained, whilst the remainder-and, of course, the most remarkable of all

The "Wonder Rabbi" who aschele, whose Yiddish bons mots are they had been hunting.

communities have not awakened to clothes and started for home, ar- proudly alone under a swaying the folly of the whole thing. Yet riving at Eaton Hall, Cheshire, at 4 tower of sixteen or eighteen. when one of these astute rabbis o'clock on Monday morning. A few came to London some years ago his hours later he was out hunting apartments in the Ghette were with the Cheshire hounds! thronged with a crowd of excited mestic and marital problems and the truth.

paid for it willingly, even though the Jewish Ecclesiastical Court was within a stone's throw and willing to afford such advice gratis. Curiosity and a love for the mysterious must have brought the majority to see the famous little man, with his grey side-curls and his appearance cf profound wisdom. The "Wonder Rabbi" in question found his brief London appearance extremely profitable.

\$4,000 A YEAR FOR DRESSES.

\$45 for One Lost Her Trade.

Queen Mary, although she spends much more on dress now than she cessor. These "Wonder Rabbis" do did as Princess of Wales, stil spends less than the consort of any other great European sovereign. and the more superstitious the com- She makes her dresses last longe munity the greater are their pros- than her modistes like and she goe through the bills with her chie material eminence. There are dresser, who is thoroughly familia: "Wonder Rabbis" in Poland and with the profits of great dresswith the profits of great dress

Queen Mary buys between forty and fifty gowns in a year. For he: morning gowns she seldom pays frem the trustful and the ignorant more than \$125. Here evening gowns rarely cost more than \$200 rection as any man of intelligence She wears a morning costume frequently a couple of dozen times be fore it is put out of the wordrobes and an evening dress about a doze: These rabbis, who are well versed times. There are ladies of the roya in Rabbaic law, are at the head of household who never wear an even

nt religion. In one Galician strain position material of all kinds and poisons and pharmacy act, 1908, appoisons and pharmacy act, 1908, appoi commercial asset, so much so that Czarina. For her serge dresses. the leading tradespeople and 90 per and she scarcely ever wears any their advantage to laud him to the York cottage or Balmoral, the skies. Some London Jews who paid Queen pays but \$35. A tailor who a recent visit to this particular ora- sent in a bill for two walking coscle remarked that the formalities tumes, one of blue serge and the that were necessary before they other of Scotch tweed; charged a

> On hats the Queen spends less than \$1,000 a year. She has paid \$100 for a hat, but not often. Her expenditure on footwear runs to about \$300. She buys a couple of dozen pairs of boots and half a dozen pairs of shoes in the course of the year. For the latter sho

> pavs \$20 a pair. The Queen's underwear fills three large linen chests at Buckingham Palace and \$25,000 would be a fairly accurate estimate of its value.

Queen Mary's furs include three sets of sable stoles; four sable coats tors. We (according to instruc- lined with ermine and one sealskin coat lined with sable. One of the glanced quickly at it. Apparently sable coats was a present from the he was satisfied, for he began to Czarina. It is a magnificent garment and is worth \$10,000.

On her court gowns the Queen spends from \$3,000 to \$5,000 every as part of her ordinary attire.

As Cotton Planter. The Duke of Westminster, who pended a golden candelabrum, and came into his great heritage at the on all sides was evidence of taste age of 20 on the death of his grandfather, is in a fair way to add another fortune to that which he already possesses.

While he was serving in the Boer war he kert a lookout for chances, as well as for the enemy. The pos-160.000 acres at bargain prices. The less women. Many of the so-called Duke established a farm on his possessions and seeing in the low-lying lands the promise of a cotton plantation, he started fifty acres, and very soon increased it to 300.

The range of the duke's activities sumed the leadership of the Chassi- is remarkable. As a great sportsdim of the Ukraine is said to have man he is specially worthy of his "ruled with great adroitness, tra- family surname, derived, according his mill had dropped shawls and velling around his diocese in luxuri- to tradition, from the office of le ous carriages and collecting large grosvenour, or chief huntsman, in sums of money and presents from Normandy. Hunting, polo playing, gloves. his numerous disciples." In Med- marine and land motoring all claim zibozh this monarch actually held a his attention, and he at one time court "famous for its splendor and had the aviation mania. His escapes rivalling those of reigning princes on sea and land have been most and Polish magnates." He even numerous and it is not very long employed his own court jester, a since he saved a friend from the un- ket men to decide the question of

said to have been extraordinarily The duke is something of a hustler, too. One Saturday afternoon

would-be interviewers-mostly wo- Sometimes a man lies to his wife from me. men. They wanted advice on do- because he knows she won't believe

MAN WHO GUARDS LONDON.

Sir Edward Henry, Police Chief, Has 19.000 Men Under Him.

Sir Edward Henry, London's was recently attempted, is known as "the man who guards London." tates. Under him are 19,000 policemen,

east and west for fifteen miles. lice stations. Attached to his office J. Ogden Armour was born in are five superintendents and fifty Milwaukee forty-nine years ago. inspectors. They look very impor- Since he has taken charge of the tant in their neat uniforms and offi- business he is known as "the head 10,000 knows him by sight.

don to every 470 people, and all main to be graduated.

30 to take care of him, leaving Pad- worked steadily. nen stand protecting the houses of Parliament. When there are sufragettes about there are sometimes undreds of these official guardians. In one year alone Sir Edward's orce arrested 127.317 persons. They eiz d 38,191 dogs too, issued certifiates to 152 chimney sweeps, liensed 261 messengers and found 16,618 doors and windows insecurely fastened. They restored 14,711 people to their friends, identified 1.186 people by their finger prints and extinguished 221 fires.

CARBOLIC ACID IN ENGLAND. Extra Precautions Must Be Taken By Chemists In Its Sale.

The Privy Council has made an order prohibiting the sale of all iquid preparations sold as "carbolic or carbolic acid, or carbolic substitutes, or carbolic disinfectant, ontaining not more than three per cent. of phenols," except under the conditions governing the sale of of the substance and the word "poisonous," together with the name and address of the seller. Moreover, the bottles must be distinguishable by touch from ordiacd, hydrochloric acid, ammonia, and soluble salts of oxalic acid, but the order respecting carbolic solu- years. London Times.

TEXTILE WORKERS SCARCE.

Girls Dislike to Wear Clogs and Shawls of the Factory.

There is a great dearth of operatives for the cotton and woollen England. The cause of this is the en to him gladly welcomed the war. successfully be employed on the avyear, but these cannot be reckoned growing dislike of girls to appear in the immemorial dress of the factory girl-clogs and shawls. The "Lan-PILES UP ANOTHER FORTUNE. cashire lassies" point to their sisters who work at the shops or in house was a garden with plashing Duke of Westminster Makes Money the office, although at a much lower wage, who are able to wear costumes, brightly trimmed hats and gloves and shoes.

The work of the mill girls discourages any attempt at smart or even neat appearance. The wearing of clogs instead of shoes and shawls instead of hats causes the mill girls to be humbled in the eyes of other girls whose occupation permits them to dress more attractively, although they earn only a few shillings a week as against the \$5 or more earned by the despised and rejected factory operative.

The mill managers have met to discuss how mill work for girls could be made more attractive. for it is undoubted that if the girls renounce the factories nothing re mains but to import foreign labor One manager said that the girls in clogs and were going to work in flower-laden hats and dogskin

Basket Carriers Vie.

In the East End of London connimble-witted fellow named Hirr- welcome attentions of a boar which the basket carrier. The competi tors usually start with a pile of six round fruit baskets on their heads. Baskets are added one by one and he was playing polo at Nice; direct- the competitors drop out one by one It is surprising that Continental ly after the game he changed his till at last one survivor walks

The Opposite.

"My dear, the coal is all out." "Then the coal's very different

"What do you mean?" "I'm all in.

J. GGDEN ARMOUR.

J. Ogden Armour, who now is worth approximately \$350,000,000, did not begin as a poor man. He was rich when he started, but he (England) chief of police, whose life helped to make the Armours one of the greatest of American es-

Philip Danforth Armour, founder superintendents, inspectors, ser- of the great Chicago packing house, geants, constables and detectives had not intended that J. Ogoen, of all grades, speaking all lan- his youngest son, should assume guages, seeking to know all things. executive control of the vast busi-Sir Edward has charge of 69,942 ness that has ramifications in all square miles; from Charing Cross parts of the world. The logical his "beat" stretches north, south, successor to the founder was Philip Danforth, Jr., but his death in His word is law in nearly 200 po- 1900 changed the plans of the elder.

ial frigidness; he merely looks like and shoulders of the beef trust." a very nice man. Not one man in He went to the Public schools until prepared for college, and then There is one policeman in Lon-entered Yale, where he did not re-

tour he returned to Chicago. The and they ran in age up to about by their dams because of the higher If the King goes to Windsor, second day after his arrival his fa- six months. 'sags' and specially chosen con- ther invited him to visit the stock The farmer who lived near a town cheap feeders by the pail method stables belonging to "A" division yards. From that time he has of about 5,000 bought slop from the has become an important question.



Mr. J. Oaden Armour.

be distinctly labelled with the name it was over J. Ogden Armour had The pigs were allowed to run into catron.

apply are sulphuric acid, nitric plant. From the first he showed a tural state and before it became age. remarkable business faculty and sour. judgment in affairs in excess of his As to the slops, while we do not

the preparations are for use as age offered him through the wealth food value and much material that sheep dips or for other agricultural of his father. It was not entirely is not fit even for hogs. or for horticultural purposes .- through the lift his father gave him that J. Ogden Armour has become one of the leading financiers of America, and one of the nineteen richest men in the world.

> key is skilled as a pianist. It is areas of cheap grazing land, it is probable that those who had to list- doubtful whether this method can

PERRIN GLOVES

See that the trade mark is on every glove.

Sour Whey Bad for Pigs. about 75 pigs of various ages. The ed for sale for breeding or for show these policemen patrol 10,661 miles After an extensive European youngest were about two months old purposes can be profitably suckled

hotel and in addition fed a great with the beef producers. lington every morning and return-ling every night. Whether Parlia-boy, out he was soon promoted to from a neighboring cheese factory. nent sits or not at least nineteen a clerkship at \$10 a week. Under He also fed some skim milk and a milk supplemented by grain, hay, little grain. He complained that silage, etc., and some have even many of his pigs suffered from dispensed with pure milk feeding in what he believed to be rheumatism quite a large measure. and many of them, particularly of As a general thing the pail-fed the younger ones, were limping calf suffers from neglect and want around stiff in their joints and a of sufficient feed of the proper few quite lame.

the whey and slop disclosed the milk and supplementary feed when cause of the trouble. Sour whey it is combined with judicious manwill cause stiffness in pigs and this agement. man's whey was about as sour as fermentation could make it. It had that queer sharp pungent odor, almost strong enough to knock a man down and it was swarming wheat seed to a liquid spraying of with bacteria, some of the stuff actually foaming, where the barrels gallons of water. It will prevent were exposed to the sun.

bad. The farmer admitted that he sowing the winter wheat late, and never cleaned them out, but added that is, you stand a good chance to slop to them from day to day as it escape the Hessian fly, which does came from town. Some of them so much damage to the wheat fields, smelled to heaven. The troughs in which the pigs were fed were equally as had. They contained decomally as bad. They contained decomposition material of all kinds and this fall plowing.

acquired a first-class business edu- a pasture, but were always fed in this filthy hole. We suggested to Philip D. Armour, the elder, did the farmer that he give the place see rough weather, and now is a not long survive his favorite son, a thorough cleaning up, scald his good time to make preparations for and upon his death J. Ogden was whey barrels and keep on hand only which these regulations already placed in full charge of a gizantic as much as could be fed in its na-

much favor this sort of feed for Once at the head of the packing pigs, still if it is fed while fresh May I next "ear. Carbolic acid and institution there was never again and before decomposition sets in it solutions of it containing more than a question about his financial sta- is all right, but we do not relish three per cent. are already in the bility. He gains especial recogni- pork made from sour and filthy poison schedule, and may only be tion through the fact that he worked slops, which have stood for days, sold by registered chemists, unless hard for years, despite the advant- because they contain very little

Calves on Skim Wilk.

There has grown up a necessity for the application of economic methods in beef production. Though feeders may be produced from cows It is said that the Sultan of Tur- with calves at the side on large

seems operated under an in-

tensive system.

In this case more revenue must be secured from a cow during the year than that produced in the feeder steer or heifer receiving the entire product of the mother rear-

It is true that pedigreed animals, We once visited a farmer who had especially of the beef classes, rearprice they bring. The rearing of

character, but there is no secret to A sniff at the barrels containing success in rearing calves on skim

Little Helps on the Farm.

It is not bad practice to treat the wheat seed to a liquid spraying of

The slop barrels were equally as There is one big advantage in

them through to their best advant-

The original cost of the machinery found on the scrap heap of many of our farms would set a young couple up in business in very com-

Using the tank heater need not be wholly an act of mercy on the part of the dairyman-it, too, has its commercial side.

Many a man who howls for justice would probably try to sneak up an alley if he saw it coming.

Send Post Card to Boys day for, how to make and "Easy Pocket Money"

Use Your Influence for Concrete Roads

There's no need to point out the advantages of good roads.



The kind of good road, however, is another matter.

It used to be that there was little choice. Macadam for the country and smaller cities was the only material used. Then, twenty years ago concrete was introduced. And for these twenty years concrete has been proving itse of

It is now acknowledged to be one of the best known materials for roads or for street pavements-to be as far superior to ordinary macadam as macadam is superior to sand.

Estimating the Cost.

It is not the first cost of a road that determines it's real cost; nor is it the first six months of service that determines whether it's a good road or a poor one.

The only sure way to find out what a road has cost, is to add to the first cost all that is spent for repairs in fifteen or twenty years.

Now, that's where concrete roads win every argument—their first cost is practically their only cost; they require little or no upkeep cost. Concrete, instead of needing repair, actually becomes stronger with age. How You Can Help.

You can help your community to come to a wise decision the next time the question of roads comes up. Your influence will be a factor in providing yourself and your neighbors with thoroughly satisfactory h ghways.

We wish to convince you first-we know that when you are "backed up" with facts which we will gladly furnish you, you will be able to convince your neighbors.

Make it your business to get these facts. We have a special department which will not only give you the facts, but wil also supply valuable assistance to any community desiring to build concrete

Ask for "Good Roads Literature" or use the

about concrete

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