THE LONDON ADVERTISES. V. SNEWYEY DECEMBER IL THE LONDON ADVERTISER, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11. 11 lems of the hour. There, as here, the field of teaching is overcrowded. There are thousands of governesses in England competent to teach Latin mathe-THE HEAD OF What is AND BIRDS THE FAMILY! matics, music, drawing and the con-tinental languages, whose salaries do haps six marks as a penalty of violat-ing the mysterious ordinance which English Husband Master of the Household Househ forbids the use of the front door of a There are several people street car. here who have been fined for the same How the Locust Changes Its SIDR offence. Clothes. A NOVEL POLAR EXPEDITION ! What Humming Birds Feed Uponas much, and there are few conveni-In Fact as Well as in Law-Custom ences in any but the most modern Eng-The Strength of the Squirrel's lish houses, such as are to be found al-Allows Him to Have Better Food most everywhere in our own country. Chisel-Like Teeth. Ten Brave Men With a Small Fishing and Clothes Than His Wife. HOUSES OF OLD PATTERN. Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a Smack in Cold Arctic Regions. Water for the morning bath must be carried to the rooms and coal for the harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops [Washington Evening Star.] [Chicago Record-Herald.] fires—a furnace or steam-heated house being exceptional—and for this work $\pmb{\epsilon}$ The most novel little polar expedi-Each summer and early fall numand Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, The English law recognizes the husman is never employed. All the rooms are furnished with bells, which must tion that the world has ever known is bers of trees have their trunks dotted band as the head of the family-a law Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. now battling with the icebergs in the that still obtains in some parts of our with the thin, brown shells of locustsbe answered, and the maids run up and Arctic region. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of From a point near the middle of the down the stairs on errands or in an-It consists of just seven men in a boat, Capt. Von Bauendahl and a own country-and the estimate of the Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishswer to summons all day long. This back to between the eyes, each shell law is obediently reflected by the famhas induced a disease, a swelling of the knee joints, recognized by physi-cians as "housemaid's knee." English sturdy crew, and their boat is only has a split. ily. In nine households out of ten the ness. Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria a frail sort of a craft, merely a fish-ing smack of 44 tons burden. They Almost every one of these insects best of everything is reserved for 'the relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and undergoes its metamorphosis at night. servants are not expected to share the delicacies of the family table; a separwere long since given up as dead, vicmaster," the best chair is placed in The apparent reason for this change tims to their own foolhardy venture. But a Swedish-Russian expedition sent Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the most comfortable corner of the only after darkness sets in is that the ate table is spread for them the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving fireside, and it would be little short of stairs, provided with plain, although abundant, food, and any luxuries they locusts may escape injury or death out to measure a degree of longitude from enemies while they are soft and sacrilege for wife or child to occupy healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's happened on them by chance in the unable to move. frozen regions and has lately sent

If the fare is plain there must be something "tasty"-to use the English expression-for the man of the house. An English woman who lived in a London suburb said to the writer: "The family dine upon a leg of mut-ton on Sundays, and it comes upon the daily until it is all gone." The husband, in the meantime, dines in town, ordering the dishes he most prefers. The greater part of the economiz-ing falls upon the wife; if retrench-ment is necessary her brougham is sacrificed, that her husband may retain his cob. Everywhere in London, even in the most fashionable quarters, elegantly dressed men accompanied by decidedly shabby women may be seen, and it is the rule, rather than the exception.

An Englishman's clothes are well chosen and well made, while the dress of his wife or daughter is very often "a thing of shreds and patches." It is in her home, however, that the Eng-lish woman particularly shines—if the husband is not abnormally domestic, as frequently happens, taking her rightful authority into his own hands. In this event she is only a humble subordinate, whose business it is to see that the wishes of her lord and master are carried out. The British husband and father superintending the purchase of a gown at the army and navy stores told by the "American girl in London, and his stern command, "I will not have you in stripes, is no figment of the imagination. Such incidents are common enough. When the masculine will takes this turn there is nothing with which "the head of the family does not meddle-the gowns of wife and daughter, the employment and discharge of servants, the ordering of the five meals daily with which the English constitution needs to be nourished depressing dampness and chill of the climate.

WOMEN AS HOUSEKEEP

When not interfered with, the woman of the educated classes, it may be said, are practically trained for housekeeping; almost all are good accountants, keeping a careful note of every farthing of expenditure. Even the lodging and boarding house keeper sends in the weekly bill-with its puzziing list

desire they must get for themselves. The American is impressed always

with the homely comfort of an English house, nothwithstanding the bedroom candles, the primitive bath and the lack of various conveniences which the pole we consider essential. Everything is clearly arranged and perfectly understood; even the card for the opening of parliament bears plainly printed in one corner: "Morning Dress." This definiteness saves much embarrassment and misunderstanding, Splendor is reserved for splendid occasions. An "at home," even at a grand house, is a very simple affair; there is an abundance of tea, cakes and flowers-the latter always, while er may be want-ing. There may also be some good or some other entertainment provided

BERLIN CAB SYSTEM

An Automatic Device Shows the Distance Traveled and Fare Due.

[W. E. Curtis in the Chicago Record-Herald.]

Berlin has the best cab system in load his cargo. It included food and fuel to last for three years. the world, and the cheapest. There are over 17,000 cabs, each equipped with a taximeter which registers the distance the strange little crew have weathered the hardships incident to their undertraveled and indicates on a dial the amount of fare due. The lowest charge is 12 cents, which pays transportation for one or two persons a distance of 800 meters, or 600 meters for three or four persons. Every additional 400 meters the wheels run, according to an odometer attached to one of the wheels. the indicator jumps up $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents when there are two persons in the cab. When there are three or four passengers there is a jump for every 300 meters. This makes cab hire 171/2 cents a mile, the cheapest and the most convenient

of any city in the world, and perhaps that is the reason atively few private here are comparinveyances. Everybody rides in s except ambassadors and membe f the royal family, and even they sometimes. In New York, Chicago, Washington and other citiles it costs \$5 for a carriage for a theater party, a dinner or a bail. In Berlin it costs about 50 cents. There is a cab stand every few blocks, the locations being fixed by police regulations, and it is only ne sary to send a servant to call a cab when you are ready to go, and you pay by the distance. At the close of the dinner the butler always has as many cabs as are necessary awaiting the guests at the door, and at the theaters and the opera there is a long line at the curbstone, which drive up in crder and take in their loads under the direction of a policeman.

Last summer I found a grub just as back word that the intrepid explorers

it emerged from the ground near the foot of a large maple tree. It walked slowly, and with seeming difficulty. and no wonder, its whole existence having been passed down in the dark ground, where it was busy sucking the sap from the tree's roots. I was anxious to see the whole change, and, as it was late in the afternoon, I

carried the grub into the house and allowed it to climp up a twig which I placed in a bottle. When it reached the top of the twig, unable to go farther, it carefully fas-tened its sharp digging claws into the

makeup that contribute not a little to his present undertaking. He has also a knowledge of the sea, having spent wood and remained perfectly still. Then it was I obtained a photograph. This polar project the intrepid cap-tain has been fondly dreaming of for I was anxious to get a whole series of photographs of the change, but years, says a writer in the Philadelnight came on.

phia North American. His plans he had well laid before embarking. When While examining the grub I overturned the twig and it was thrown he told them to his fellow officers they off. I tried to replace it, and found that it had lost the power of using its laughed at him for a lunatic. And one day, when he came sailing into the I fastened it back the best legs. of Hamburg with his boat, the could and watched it closely, as I knew Matador, a little craft which many men would have pronounced unseait must be about ready to change. Presently the skin split down the orthy, even for a pleasure trip, they

back and across between the eyes. Gradually the split widened, and between the dirty brown skin of the grub a tender green showed the perfect insect within. In fifteen minutes the insect had its head clear of the old shell and it made a slow forward and backward movement to free itself. As the body emerged from the old shell the insect gave a shivering motion, evidently to free its legs from the

hardening envelope. Swedish-Russian party that In an hour and a quarter the locust found them and sent the report back to civilization left Tromsoe on June 7 had got out of its old earthly body and was expanding and drying its wings last, bound for the far north, where for flight early the next morning. it presumably is at present, engaged in the scientific work for which it set Gradually the tender pea green of its body changed to dark olive as it hardout. Its last message was sent from Advent Bay, where Capt. Bauendahl and his men had been encountered. ened with exposure to the air. I was much interested in watching this wonderful transformation. It showed how The latter explained that he had esstrangely instinct gives all life tablished headquarters at a little sta-tion known as Pike's House, in West impulse to do certain definite things In writing of this insect I have used Spitzbergen, where they were waiting the common but erroneous name locust for the immense fields of drift ice to It is really a cicadae. The locust probreak up. The captain smilingly refused all offers of assistance, assur- per is a grasshopper. But in this ing his visitors that he and his crew ountry the locust is so com monly used for this cicadae that it is probably permissible. This particuone was a two-year cicadae. The other which we have is the seventeenyear cicadae, or seventeen-year locust. The common two-year locust's grub stays in the ground and does not attain its full growth for two years. The seventeen-year locust requires seventeen years under ground to obtain its growth. In the south, the summers being longer, they only require thirteen years for their full growth. QUEER DIET OF DAINTY HUM-MING BIRDS.

Panacea-The Mother's Friend.



Business Written, an increase of 54 per cent. Annual Premiums, an increase of 50 per cent. Cash Income, an increase of 22 per cent. Expenditure, LESS THAN LAST YEAR. Its Guaranteed Cash Surrender and Loan Policy, its Combination Life Policy, its adjusted Income Policy, its Duplex Policy—all comprise advantages that cannot be surpassed. It pays the agent to sell them. It pays the policyholder to buy them. It will pay you to secure one now.

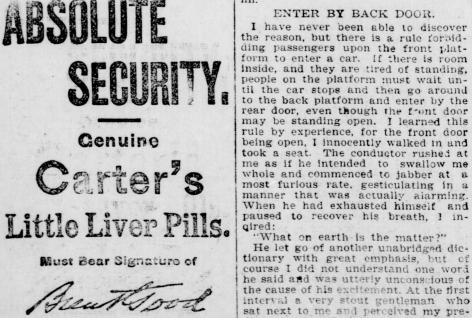
extras properly se cown-an illustration of accuracy and ingenuity alike. They think it worth ir while to consider saving a farthing a pound upon a joint at the butcher's; a ha'penny a dozen upon the eggs from the poulterer's, and all such matters that the American housekeeper so often considers too petty to discuss they never fail to bear in

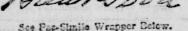
The English method of rearing children, but for the fact that the daughters are too subservient to the sons, is altogether commendable. The law of primogeniture is partially responsible for this, since the whole fabric of English society revolves around the eldest son and heir.

In a great many instances the education of the daughters is curtailed because the sons must be trained for professions by which they may earn a living, but it is hoped that the girls will marry, and every effort is made by the mother to secure suitable husbands for them. There is no pretense of letting this important consideration take care of itself; it is worked for and planned for from the time the daughter reaches a marriageable age. Much greater thought is given the where-withal-the income for the maintenance of the newly established familythan in the United States, and when the wife's fortune is settled upon herself and her children by the marriage contract, it cannot be touched for the husband or diverted from the object to which it is to be applied.

English children, if somewhat shy, are delightful. Simple, natural, un-spoiled, they are taught respect for their elders and obedience to their parents from the time that they are old enough to understand anything. In a well-to-do family they are kept in the nursery, except when their presence is requested in the drawing-room, given plain food and dressed in simple, comfortable clothing. They take their meals at regular hours and have a great deal of out-of-door exercise.

The position of working women of all classes is one of the important prob-





Vary small and or easy

to take as suffit. FOR HEADACHE. CARTERS FOR OLIVESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER.



OURE SICK HEADACHE!

GERMAN SADDLE HORSES.

There are many saddle horses. They are a part of the military system. Berlin is the only city of its size that provides saddle paths along its principal streets. Horseback riding in the Thiergarten is a popular amusement for both men and women.

There are penny omnibuses running from central points in all directions, and electric tramcars on the principal streets, but, according to our notion, they run very slowly and are "regulatin a most remarkable manner. The ed' fare is 21/2 cents for any distance within the city limits, and yet the company pays dividends of 8, 9 and 10 per cent, even with a heavy tax upon its franchise and a limited carrying capacity. You never see a crowded street car in Berlin. No person is allowed to stand in the aisle. The number that may be accommodated on each platform is indicated in a conspicuous manner, usually six, but often only four, and when the seats inside are all occupied and standing room on the platforms is the filled, the car does not stop, no matter who signals it. It is a good thing for those who are fortunate enough to get aboard, but pretty tough on people who are late to dinner or have appointments or other reasons for being in a hurry. There is a perversity about such things which every man has exhurry. perienced, and when one is particularly anxious to get home the cars are invariably crowded. Hence it is fortunate that cab fare is so cheap in Berlin.

ENTER BY BACK DOOR.

dicament, remarked in a guttural tone

that seemed to come from somewhere

"To come in mit der front door."

"Is that so?" I exclaimed, 'and, the conductor is making all this rumpus

because I came in from the front plat-form? Should I go back again?"

got anoder fit." I returned to my standing place on

the front platform, where the conduc-tor followed me, and he bowed and smiled and seemed deeply gratified that

the rules had been vindicated without an appeal to the police. I have since learned that he treated me with great

consideration. If he had been faithful

"I dink it vas necessary. He might

down under the seat.

"It is verboten!" "What is verboten?"

were in the best possible condition and in need of no help of any sort. Then he told of his adventures. Their little boat, he said, had worked northward easily enough until about September 29, 1900, when in sight of the Seven Islands. Then there burst upon them a fierce storm which forced be-fore it huge cakes of ice. The Matador was frightfully tossed about and came perilously near destruction. When three great icebergs bore down upon it the water-tight boxes were hastily prepared for launching, though all thought there was but a forlorn hope of escape. By some miraculous good fate, however, the three great moun-

who have survived the perils of more

than a year are nothing daunted and

are forging ahead in their search for

Capt-Lieut, Von Bauendahl is a

German officer and one of the bravest

men in the navy. He is about 45 years

old, tall and large, and of fine physique

and a man of unusual attainments

and wide culture. His sanguine tem-

perament and his indomitable perse-

verance are marked qualities in his

seventeen years on it.

thought he was surely crazy.

tations.

tion.

The

But he only smiled at their protes-ations. Meanwhile he proceeded to

So far the strange little craft and

taking better than many an expen-

sively fitted out government expedi-

tains of ice came together in such a way that instead of crushing the litboat to splinters they settled it tle snugly between them and formed the cosiest sort of protection from the icy som. biting winds and the breaking sea.

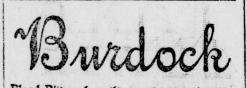
Held securely in this floating icy haven, the Matador drifted about for days until it swung into the polar current. where the big bergs went to pieces. The boat was left in a sea of ice that again threatened to crush it. Carried south and west, it finally reached Hinnopen Strait, where the influence of the faraway gulf stream was felt, and soon the Matador was sailing free again.

But it had been decided by captain and crew that it would be impossible to force a way farther north while the pack of ice continued. So they turned toward Spitzbergen, and on Nov. 26 landed on the most southern of the Danish islands. Here they built a hut and all went well until Dec. 13, when three of the men fell dangerously ill. To save their lives the rest of the party carried them back to the boat and set out for West Spitzbergen, where, at Pike's House, they knew that suitable provisions and remedies had been left by previous expeditions. The brave little band of Arctic explorers were still waiting at Pike's House this summer. That is the last known of them. They are probably now afloat somewhere in the Arctic Ocean, trying for the North Pole.

SOMETHING LIKE ONE.

"Did you notice how she jabbered away when she sat there between those two men?"

"Goodness, yes. It made me think of a tongue sandwich."



on the stomach, liver, bowels and blood of any medicine known, hence its effects are prompt and lasting. It cures, without fail, all such diseases as Dyspepsia, Constipation,

Sick Headache, Boils, Pimples, Tumors, Scrofula, Kidney Complaint, Jaundice, Coated Tongue, Loss of Appetite and General Debility. The fact that it is guaranteed to cure if used according to directions

warrants any sufferer in giving a fair trial



sunlight, a drowsy whirring of wings and a slender body poises just under the hanging clusters of the honeysuckle blossoms. Carefully the long, slender, curved bill probes each blos-Someone moves, and it is gonea glint of green in the summer air. From watching these tiny bits of bird life as they sip the sweets of flowers has grown the popular idea. that they live exclusively on this diet. For a long time I never saw humming birds feed on anything more substan-tial, so I too shared the popular belief. My eyes were opened one bright, sunny morning, when, as the sun peeped over the eastern hills, the vales were draped in mist, each small spider web was a silver cloth mantling weed, shrub and tree, I was sitting looking into a group of cedar trees which stood in the yard, when my attention was attracted by several ruby-throated humming birds darting about. For a moments I could not understand what they were doing in the trees, as the latter bore no blossoms for the

A flash of emerald in the strong

birds to visit. By this time I had become deeply interested in their seemingly erratic movements, as they darted in and out of the dense green foliage. I walked out and stood immediately under the trees and watched. A humming bird rushed out just over my head and ap-peared to fly through a delicate little spider web which hung between two small twigs. At the instant it seemed on the point of passing through the lace-like web it suddenly backed, and not a dew drop was shaken. It repeated this maneuver again and again, and each time it deftly picked the tixy spider from the center of the web. Since then I have seen humming

few

birds feeding on spiders quite often. I find they are fond of catching them early in the morning, when they are heavy and dull with the chilly dew. CHISEL-LIKE TEETH OF THE SQUIRREL.

Quite often someone will ask, "How do squirrels break nuts?" If the walnuts under a tree where a squirrel has its nest are examined, it will be seen that they have two small holes drilled in each side. The instruments which can cut into the hard shells of seasoned walnuts must be strong and well adopted to their work.

The front teeth of squirrels are indeed wonderful chisels, and cut into the walnut with great rapidity. You have often seen squirrels sitting on their hind legs busily engaged in cutting into nuts, but no doubt you have never seen how the teeth are formed to do this work. In man's teeth the soft dentine is in

the interior, and comprises the greater part of their bulk. It is covered with the hard, strong enamel which protects from wearing away in chewing. The enamel on a squirrel's tooth is all on the front, and the dentine makes up the rest of the tooth. When the squirrel cuts with its sharp

eeth the soft dentine wears away faster than the hard front of enamel, and the top of the tooth is chiselshaped, lower in the rear and coming to a sharp edge in front. Thus a squir-rel really keeps its teeth sharp by using them

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