

The skylark or larksong (Alauda Aegensis) belongs to the family Alaudidae of the order Passeres, coming between the crows and the swifts. It is a small bird about seven inches long by ten inches across the wings. Its plumage is a rich, yellowish brown color, with a distinct crest on the head, and has exceedingly long hind claws. The plumage of both sexes is alike. The skylark is found in the British Islands and is found all over the British Isles wherever there is arable land. It breeds as far north as 70 deg. lat., but does not venture much within the Arctic circle. It is common in the south of Great Britain in suitable localities across Russia, Siberia and Asia generally, and along the coast of the Pacific, the Korean islands, and Japan. In winter it is found in China, North Africa, Palestine and Egypt. In summer it breeds throughout Europe, though it breeds in small numbers in some regions.

The time consumed in the evolutions of the birds in the most twenty minutes, or perhaps less. A good observer can tell from the song whether the bird is ascending or descending without feeling him, but it is very difficult to explain the difference in the song without peculiar illustration. In July the first cases of singing and its song, but in the autumn, about October, it begins again. If the winter is mild, the birds begin to sing in the middle of November, but if the winter is cold, they do not climb so high nor does it sing so long as in the spring. Like most song birds it does not, as a rule, sing in the middle of the day, nor in the early part of the afternoon, but it begins before dawn, and continues to sing when we have heard as early as two o'clock in the morning and as late as ten o'clock at night, long after dark. Occasionally it

Shakespeare, in *Cymbeline*, has also described the lark as accurately:

Lark, lark the lark at Heaven's gate sings,
And thou thyself art sweetly answer'd:
He needs to water at those springs
On chalked flowers that lie,
And whisking Mary buds begin
To ope their golden eyes.


And again in that beautiful poem of *Venus and Adonis*:

O, here the gentle lark, expressive of rest,
From his moist cabinet mounts on high,
And wakes the morning, from whose silver
The sun the arid air in majesty
Who doth the world his glory boldly
That cedar tops and hills seem burnished
gold.

Wordsworth, too, in the following beautiful words epitomizes and idealizes the habits of the skylark:

holds a pole, keeping the net taut between them. The men walk along parallel lines, and a cord is attached to a cord at the bottom, scraping the ground, the poles are held at an angle, and the net is pulled down. As the bottom line disturbs the larks they spring upward always against the wind and are caught in the net as they pass over it. Larks are also caught in hornhair nooses set on the ground in the same way. The larks are ready to feed, and also in the mountain counties they are caught during migration in sunshine, whether by a curious contrivance, which is not known, or by the net. The success of this method depends on the fascination larks exhibit for anything new, and the net is made of a small engine, shaped like a stool, or the gable roof of a barn, studded with small pieces of tin, which reflect the sun's rays and glitter. This stool is set on a spindle which is twirled by a man, and the net is pulled down the ground between two large clapnets, and when a flight of larks is seen approaching, the net is pulled down, and the larks seeing the glittering mirrors, hover

whenever I intended to take a P. & O.
 liner for Old England. I spent a happy
 time steaming down the Nile once more,
 enjoying the sheen of the water in
 pleasant contrast to the dead-white of

[illegible]

September 29, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, the Commission of Lands and Works, for a permit to erect a building on the described tract of land situated on the northwest coast of Kait-i Island: Containing an area of 20 acres or less.

W. Corner, "thence running east 80 chains hence north 50 chains, thence west to the place where it meets the 80 chains commencement, containing an area of 20 acres or less.

A. E. JOHNSTON.

Kait-i Island. Sept. 28, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, the Commission of Lands and Works, for a permit to erect a building on the described tract of land situated on Kait-i Island: Containing an area of 20 acres or less.

W. Corner, "thence running N. 80 chains, thence north 20 chains, thence west to the place where it meets the 80 chains commencement, containing an area of 100 acres or less.

F. PARKER.

Kait-i Island. Sept. 27, 1903.

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Drawn by M. C. M.

Dost minstrel "Pilgrim of the Sky,"
 Where's the bird that loves the earth, where
 cares abound?
 Or while the wings aspire, are heart and
 ground?
 Both with thy nest upon the dewy
 ground?
 Why need'st thou canst drop into at will
 Those quivering wings composed, that
 must still.
 To the last point of vision and beyond,
 Mount daring warbler—that love prompt-
 ing—
 —Twist then and thine a never-falling
 band;
 Thrills to the tress the bosom of the
 plain;
 Yet might'st thou seem, proud privilege!
 All independent of the leafy wing.
 Leave to the nightingale her shady wood,
 A privacy of glorious light is thine,
 Whence thou dost pour upon the world:
 —
 Of harmony, with instinct more divine;
 Type of the wise who soar, but never
 stray
 True to the kindred points of heaven and
 home.
 Not only have the moral attributes
 of the Lark given rise to proverb
 and formed the theme of the poets,
 but the essential qualities of the bird
 have been the basis of the fable of the
 "Unstoppable Lark." In their autumnal
 migrations, when they arrive from the
 south, flocks of Larks are caught
 every year and sold as great delicacies
 in Great Britain. The season for

More Stories
from the
WAR PATH
By
Frederic Villard

Our local birds here on the island, not only in the case of the so-called robin, but also in the case of the Great Frigate, and doubtless the larks will also migrate, though the direction and lines of migration are not yet known. I hope that, by the help of the powers of observation of members of the Club, the problems of the every-day life of our birds may be solved. With regard to the larks, I have seen them in the shape of hawks and owls and other birds of prey. I do not think I stand in any more danger than our other birds from the attacks of these numerous round Victoria during the spring and fall, and undoubtedly they are the most numerous of the birds of which our fields and clearings are full at these times.

The lark is a bird of extremely strong flying powers. It is found in Great Britain, where it is pursued by the Merlin, one of the fastest of the small falcons, it is found in the mountains of the Alps, at its habit of mounting high in the air above it. The coloring of the larks is very beautiful, no doubt, and they are harmonizing admirably with the ground on which it feeds and breeds and roosts. The larks are strictly protected from being shot, and do not lose themselves during their seasonal migration. I do not see why they should not be shot, and I am sure I could delight the ears of their hearers with their sweet song and become as tame as the lark of the western meadow and the wes-

cessively wet. The captain put us ashore, and the next day we walked back to the beach, leaving our selves a distance of some thirty miles, arriving in camp long after midnight.

The following morning, as soon as our plight was known, I might have set up a soap shop with the superfluous number of solid garments sold me by good-natured British officers. On my calling on General Viscount Volsey at the residence of the Governor and to express regret at my accident, and to say that he could not furnish me with soap, I was told that he had only two flannel shirts for himself, and that he was so precious that he could not afford to wash them, so I simply gave him an air bath, which in the brisk atmosphere of the Sudan did just as well. The same day I was told that I was unfortunate with my wearing apparel. Once in Egypt my kit-

The ship continued to roll and pitch, and the waves pumpled us only increasing the water. The steamer was simply spitting, and was already slightly heeling.

Vigorous language was used to the pilot. His response was to turn the ship with evident satisfaction at our sorry plight as he gave his lying explanation of the disaster. But there was no time to argue with him. Our paddle-box was sinking. Fires were at once drawn, and the only life we carried was made ready for the wounded. When she came alongside the steamer was fast and the only life we carried was seriously wounded could be easily shifted into her over the bulwark-raile. At this point the steamer was so excited, made a rush for the boat. I was asked to keep them at bay, which I did, only the boat was so close the freight was at a safe distance from the sinking steamer.

At this point I also requested me to go below to see what water we were making. I reported that it was pouring

submerged to the fierce heat of the sun, and the water on my head was protracted, and looked like a diamond. I sat at the assembled gaping crowd. The ladies whom I had scored by my remarks, and who were so much interested in me, and there was much talking and wonderment about this curious stranger with his beard and his hair, and whether his epidemic diseased? How wonderful I was white all over! One woman held the grass rope which had snatched me high and dry. I pressed his hand, and the grass rope was broken, and my shoulder was tapped rather roughly from behind. On looking up I discovered a tall, fanatical-looking man and was a spear. At first I thought he was about to plunge it into my body. I was too weak to resist. Then I saw the rope lifted on high, the blade, in the air, and the man's face turned towards the heavens. In a loud voice, which seemed to silence the gibbering of the fish-shed, he said, "Allahu Akbar!" I understood him now. He wanted to impress on me that which at the moment I had quite forgotten, that I was a Moslem. I felt ashamed. It seemed curious to be reminded in this fashion by a person whose most conspicuous feature was that he looked upon me as a fanatical savage.

He was a good, big-hearted savage, and I was not at all afraid of him. At the first hundred yards my blistered feet would not stand the intense heat of the

hurried into the crowd, and after much confusion and excitement returned triumphant with the bodies of the two survivors. I was then led along the bank of the river in the direction of the wreck, and after a few minutes I discovered the survivors, who I discovered had encamped on a sandy patch of a desert island close inshore, and not more than a few hundred yards from the wreck. The Nasaf-Dir, after all, was not entirely submerged. The wreck was still visible hanging on to the pinnacle of the rock. Luckily, towards evening we were able to find the wreck of the Lotus, which took off all our sick and wounded. Our captain decided to remain on the island until the morning, and in the pending the possible recovery of the bodies of the drowned. Divers had been lowered on the wreck, and had recovered some blankets, tinned beef, and a barrel of rum. We made tents of the sails of the wrecked little boat, and lived fairly comfortably on the rescued food. On examining the

with 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence in a northerly direction 80 chains, thence east or less, along the shore to the point commencement, and containing 640 acres or less.

R. H. POOLEY.
November 7th, 1903.

Take notice that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to survey the following land situated at Port Phillip, Coast District, and more particularly described as follows:—Commencing at the point on the coast marked T. E. Pooley's W. Corner, thence east 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence in a northerly direction 80 chains, thence east or less, along the shore to the point commencement, and containing 640 acres or less.

R. H. POOLEY.
November 7th, 1903.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE-MARK THERAPION TRADE-MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricotti, Kostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, contains all the ingredients to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1

Is a remarkably short time, often a few days, to relieve all the most distressing forms of rheumatism, suppurating abscesses, the use of which does irreparable harm to the system, and is composed of entirely natural and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2

For impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, eruptions, itching humors, rheumatism, all secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases which result from impure blood. It purifies the primary elements, sanguiferous, etc., to the destruction of the poisons which they contain. This Therapion purifies the whole system through the blood, and therefore eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

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For nervous exhaustion, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, general debility, loss of memory, nervous prostration, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, or exposure to cold winds, and other causes of weakness and vigor to the debilitated.

THERAPION sold by the principal C^s and Merchants throughout the World. Price 25¢ per bottle; and 40¢ in ordering rates which of the three numbers is required, and observe the Trade Mark—A Lion rampant on a shield. "Therakos" as it appears on British Government stamps. The bottles are sealed with wax, and sent by every package by express of His Majesty's Home Office.

Sold by Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto. Price 1/6; postage 4d.

Social Dance.—The Victoria Club held their regular weekly social top on last night, and proved

Witness saw Riple of weeks before so at the request of Mrs. Wallace, statement of rel and told Rev. Mr. living together in other.

No change in current between wmaur after the mrs. Dunsmaur was offended at done, which witn refusal to send Mrs are for clothes to

Witness met M. Hopper on their York. At requie witness had overle at San Leandro, mair's return wit for three weeks, not visit witness Dunsmaur did no ness saw her. In papers that Mrs when witness wa running from hospi arrive at San Fran Dunsmaur once 3 times in Septemb Mrs. Dunsmaur a interview in Septe see her once, on h was not told M to see witness, b doctor refused to hojy. In 1900 a witness whether

days the decorator at the old house of Mrs. Dunsinuir's invitation of the decorators of witness misadventures. Witness did was any confusion party on account it was always Mrs. Dunsinuir a Mrs. Dunsinuir would cease her very farm. This arrived at during both Mrs. Wallace. They objected, a witness that she friend.

Certain circumstances September, 1900, opinion, entranced cases when witness she asked her to ed witness. She a mair again.

I asked as to will it was either in the or the early part of brought by Lawry Mrs. Wallace. When witness this will

IX. TWICE WRECKED.

"During the early part of our three years' campaign in South Africa a special war correspondent was taken prisoner by the Boers and of course wrote a book on his adventures. Another war correspondent thought he would 'go Cape' and write a book on his experiences which was called 'Twice Captured.' Later on, the correspondent who had first given his adventures in the world made a speech, during which he said that it was as easy to be twice captured as to be captured once. I have been as a war correspondent of some experience. I have never been captured twice, and, therefore, I am of opinion that there would be no insurmountable difficulty to become a prisoner as often as I wish. I have no objection to it. I should think it quite as easy to be twice wrecked. This latter unenviable thing I have experienced more than once, and there is nothing less difficult of accomplishment if one is on a boat. I have been wrecked twice. I was in a boat with a hole in her bottom. In being twice wrecked there is a general and awkward discomfort of always being a second hand wreck. I am, at least, this was my experience, and I am about to tell you how it happened."

Both of these watery incidents occurred on the great Egyptian highway to Suez. The first disaster of this kind I shared

with a colleague when moving up the Shoolooset river during the famous expedition under Lord Wolsley for exploiting the renowned General Charles Gordon's old route from Khartoum to the sea in the autumn of 1884.

My friend and I were in a whaler, which was being towed by a small boat against a strong current of the Nile below Debbah, and were steadily drifting towards the bank, when we were attracted by the report of a rifle, which came from a pinnace steaming up the river. The captain was firing at a huge crocodile, which had been seen to kill a crocodile, grazed by a shot, furiously lashed himself into the waters. We watched him until he disappeared, and then to tow us out of our difficulty. He shouted: "Heave a line aboard, but be quick."

As the little steamer came up to us and hove to, a rope was doubled round the mast and passed over the gunwale in the bows to put it through the ring at the nose of our whaler. This, these men told me, was the best way of towing, did not do. When the line was made fast to the pinnace, and she immediately stemmed ahead at eight knots, the two boats went off like steam tug-boats. In an instant it was tant with our mast; in another moment our boat was alongside, and the two men, who were pulling, saw my comrade jump clear, but being in the stern sheets it flew, and he fell into the water. The boat went under, and our little craft, practi-

ally former a sort of dish or bowl, and I was told that the brain imagined the crocodile was about to make for me.


There would he begin? That was the only question. My colleagues, getting exhausted, had now clung to the sides of the boat, and I was waiting for the weight released me, quickly came to the surface. The captain of the glance, watching for my arrival, struck me across the forehead bringing me to my senses. I at once recovered myself, and the crocodile was dragged, half dead, on board.

My principle thought during all this time was to get away from the element my valise, with the name of a journal on it in large white letters, and my clothes, threw us a line, which we pulled on the river Thames! It was said to be for the Nile, for it contained my furniture, fire, sugar, canned food, tobacco, and a few other things. I was left, an extra pair of boots, a despatch case, and a bag of sixty sovereigns. A few of the rest of my kit were thrown on the Nile or into the interior of the crocodile. It was sad sight to me to see my things go, but I was obliged to do it. It was a catastrophe of which only campaigners can appreciate the bitterness. I was so tired that I could not even also wickered for many months to come for there were no shops handy in the country. I stood up in it, and there were ex-



Upset in the tide.

through the saloon windows. There was now considerable confusion owing to the foreign element on deck, for the water was welling up in the engine-room. Orders were given to prepare for the worst, and the majority of us stripped. A bluejacket was hurrying by me with some lifebelts. I secured one, as the current was strong, and as I was not an expert swimmer. The vessel now gave a great lurch to starboard, her



piece of yellow paper stuck in the helmet I found that there was writing upon it, which the water of the Nile had nearly obliterated. It was a receipt for a postal order sent by the late owner to, probably, his sweetheart in England. Poor fellow! That afternoon his disfigured corpse was washed ashore, and before sundown I raised his own helmet in respectful salutation as his body was laid in the sand.

[illegible]

the property to Mr. Reed in the past nine last will an information witness that will.

Witness considered inhibited by Mrs. justified and part.

Witness saw A great many times hotel. Mrs. Wall that he was ill of excessive drinking. him intoxicated w

Witness had no and Wilson recalled with Mr. Cha business; it was a

Witness went in reply to a can make a statement this case. Had a several occasions at at San Leandro. employed at the and Sons for sev left the employm boy brought with found out from a man about the came to witness rapher. Witness pressed the str Mrs. Hopper's of this case. Wit stenographer's n could not be c refused to talk had been sent f

Told Mr. Tho who of the before