of St. Briavel's castle apthe crown. The last was ke of Beaufort, 1814-1838. time the duties, such as have been merged in the rs of woods and forests. recent years this strongdebtors' prison for the n, the western tower bethe purpose. There are lics of this use here, in the riptions by the prisoners ne walls, of which the ted 1671, and runs: Robin day will come that thou er for it, for thou hast

AT DAIRY COUNTRY.

is a little country in norrope, about 14,000 square xtent, with a population of

e country has, during the years, become noted the as a dairy country. It out a 170,000,000 pounds of rly, of which amount nearis consumed at home, and for the most part, ex-England. England pays the ers, on an average, \$2,onth for butter.

DA'S ERNATIONAL .. EXHIBITION JOHN, N. B. 4th Sept., 1897.

\$12,000 IN PRIZES

ck and Farm and Dairy Products. tition Open to the World

EAP EXCURISON TICKETS on and Steamers. Rates and Dates

ARRANGEMENTS are made for Railway will carry Exhibits from vick points at regular rates and freight charges when goods or turned unsold, thus CARRYING PRACTICALLY FREE.

new POULTRY BUILDING is erection, and Amusement Hall rged and improved.

n to INDUSTRIAL, AGRICUL-D LIVE STOCK EXHIBITS, five this of Hand & Co.'s Magnificent KS, and an bourly programme of h Class Dramatic Effect will be MUSEMENT HALL, making to-best and cleenest special attrac-brought before the people of the

CHAS. A. EVERETT, Manager and Secretary, St. John, N. B.

BULUNIAL BAILWAY

ter MONDAY, the 12th October, ains of this Railway will rus ay excepted) as follows:

WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN.

from St. John for Quebec and the through Sleeping Car at 20.10 o'clock.

WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN. Sussex 8.20
Montreal and Quebec cepted) 10.38
Moncton (Daily) 10.38
Halifax 16.00 Halifax, Pictou and

between Hallfax and Montreal, are lighted by Eastern Standard

COLLIS BROWNE'S ORODYNE STRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 28, 1896, says: re asked which single medicine I for to take abroad with me, as be most generally useful, to the of all others, I should say INIB. I never travel without it, heral applicability to the relief of liber of simple aliments forms its mendation."

ollis Browne's Chlorodyne THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR EA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA. ON. — Genuine Chlorodyne, tle of this well-known remedy IGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA ITIS, DIARRHOEA, etc., the Government Stamp the the inventor—

COLLIS BROWNE. II! Chemists at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. DAVENPORT at Russell St., London, W, C.

PICKETT, B. C. L., iey and Barrister at Law. for Province of Nova Sco L'S BUILDING, St. John, N. B. collected in any part of Mariness. Returns prompt. 1756

MORRISON, M. D. RACTICE LIMITED TO ar. Nose and Throat. ermain Street, St. John.

(Portland Press.) HOW TO LICK ENGLAND.

Lieut. Morton Gives Second Regiment Few Points.

Declares Conflict With that Country Inevitable.

Tips Portland Off as Great Card for England to Grab-However They Must Come Quick as Government is Sinking Enough Dyna mite in Our Harbor to Blow Up Entire "Queen's Navee."

Bangor, June 2.—Colonel George A, Philbrook opened the School for Mili-tary Instruction for the officers of his Second National Guard Regiment of Maine on Wednesday morning with a full attendance from each one of the

twelve companies in the command.
Lieut. Charles G. Morton, 6th U. S.
Infantry, was chief instruction officer
of the school, and in the forenoon the officers discussed the disposition of a regiment of infantry in prosecuting

ton read a paper upon Maine in the War with Great Britain, and Major Edwin E. Fuller of Bath, regimental surgeon, addressed the school upon the physical condition of the comnd and how to preserve it in the

Lieut. Morton among other things Great Britain is our most natural

foe. Twice we have fought her, and we shall doubtless again have the same antagonist. Such being the case our state will be in the midst of the conflict, as I hope to show in this pa-Pending the formal declaration, and

without listening to protest from us, Great Britain would concentrate fleets at Montreal, St. John, Halifax, uda and her other stronghold along our South Atlantic coast. Sh could easily transport by troopships and by ocean liners always under contract for this purpose 100,000 regulars from their home stations, leaving to the militia the protection of her coasts. These men would be sent to Montreal and St. John, at which points England could have greater forces of trained soldiers than we could raise during the early part of

From St. John and Halifax strong

From St. John and Halifax strong naval forces would threaten our important cities from Eastport to Hampton Roads, and so absolutely defenseless are they at the present time that they would escape bombardment and destruction only by the payment of milions of dollars as ransom.

From St. John also it is probable that a powerful land force, supported by a fleet, would be sent into Maine as far west as Portland. Portland would be of the greatest value to the British. It has one of the finest harbors in the world, which is open the year round. The St. Lawrence is closed in winter by ice, and for years central and west Canada have found a winter outlet to Europe through Portland. It may be interesting to know in this connection, that the city's defenses have not yet one modern gun in position. Extensive fortifications are under way, but will not be completed for some years.

In general, the provinces to be considered are broken, even mountainous, and are heavily wooded. Hay and grain are produced in abundance, but on account of the first conditions mentioned it is likely that cavalry and artiflery would be employed to a minimum extent, and infantry to a maximum. The latter arm is the only one which can operate off the roads unless the country is cleared and fair-

The most important river from a military point of view is the St. Lawrence. It is a formidable obstacle for troops trying to cross.

The next river in importance is the St. John. The St. John is also a formidable protection to troops operating behind its shelter, and would afford a strong base for British troops invading Maine.

The great Canadian Pacific religions

invading Maine.

The great Canadian Pacific railroad stretches across the continent from Vancouver to Halifax. If left intact it would enable the British, using also the Pacific steamers, to transport troops from the banks of the Ganges to the shores of the St. Lawrence in forty days. In case of war, however, we would cut it in the west and also within our own borders. The roads

we would cut it in the west and also within our own borders. The roads connecting Montreal and Quebec on the one hand, with Portland and Boston on the other, should also be cut or held in force at central points just north of our border line.

It has been said that Great Britain could bring a greater force of trained soldiers into an American war, at the beginning, than could the United States. Although the conditions would be reversed in a few months, yet we should take warning to increase the efficiency of our land forces and to strengthen our defences. The British government, knowing our weak points as well as ourselves, would not wait for us to make ready. In naval strength Great Britain is, and always will be immensely ahead of us. Of this fact she would make great use.

of us. Of this fact she would make great use.

The same writer, however, makes the serious mistake of saying that winter operations in Canada, when the St. Lawrence can be crossed upon the ice, are not possible. It is fully agreed by military experts of the present day that winter will cause no cessation of operations in the next war.

In case of war we should take the offensive at once, without waiting to be invaded. So far as operations in the east are concerned, our greatest effort would be made to capture Montreal and Quebec, and thereby secure control of the St. Lawrence. This operation would be undertaken by troops advancing through New York and Vermont, along the shores of Lake Champlain. Maine troops would take but little part in the movement, for they would be engaged elsewhere.

The next great movement, co-operating with the first, would be to invade New Brunswick along the railroad line through Bangor and Vanceboro, with the ultimate object of capturing St. John and Halifax from the

land side. Our navy is too small for use except in home waters.

As the army advanced it would cut every communication by rail between Montreal and Quebec on the one hand and St. John and Halifax on the other. Thus we would divide the provinces a second time, as Sherman did the south on his march to the sea.

It is here that our Maine troo would come into use, and we may rest assured that they would find plenty of employment. They would be of es-pecial value on account of their knowledge of the country and their familiarity with the climate at all seasons of the year.

In the meanwhile it would be well

to see what would be the probable operations of the British. They would surely hold Montreal and Quebec to the last extremity. A joint land and vade Maine with far greater chances of success than would naturally be

If England were able, as she might be, to take the initiative promptly and send a powerful military and naval expedition from Halifax or St. John directly against Portland, the capture of that city would give her all the advantages that could be gained by marching across the state. The city vould be at once fortified along the land side by the capture and supplied from the sea. It would furnish a con-venient base for operations along the New England coast, which would annoy us and distract our attention from more important operations. It might, also, enable the British to keep open communication with Montreal and Quebec. Moreover, it is evident at a glance that the occupation of Portland by the British would protect the eastern provinces from invasion, for if such invasion were undertaken, they could cut our line of supply and at-tack our army in the rear. In such case it would be necessary either to recapture Portland or leave sufficient troops near it to keep the British in-

The great object of a British invasion of Maine, however, would be to distract our attention from the region of the St. Lawrence. A successful invasion of the state, especially if accompanied by an ostentatious proclamation of its annexation to the British dominion, would so arouse pop-ular indignation throughout the coun-try that the demand for the recovery of Maine would be even more powerful than that for the protection of Washington when the confederates turned their faces northward.

break of war, or sooner, a large and effective army should be assembled by us on or near the eastern frontier of us on or near the eastern frontier of the state. All harbors along the coast, from Portland to Eastport, should be strongly fortified; not only to prevent seizure of the ports themselves, but also to protect the line of supply of this army from attack on the seaward

one hand and that of Nova Scotia on

vantage the enemy would derive from the capture of Portland. The government, fully aware of that fact, is now fortifying the port with every means known to modern warfare. There are batteries under construction, far enough out to sea to keep an enemy's shells from reaching the city, and containing disappearing guns of heavy calibre. Mortar batteries and torpees will defend the channels. When finished the defenses will be well night impregnable from the seaward side. If war were prospective field works would be constructed on the land side, to guard against capture from land-

We should make provision to stop invasion by land. To establish an outpost on or near our eastern frontier would be to create a rallying point in case of attack from the east, and a

base for offensive operations of our own in that direction.

Bangor has repeatedly been designated by military experts as a most important point for the establishment of a military post, and it is hoped that present efforts in this direction may

AN OMNIVEROUS MULE.

An old southwest Georgia negro called to one of the laborers in his vineyard:

"You, John! It's time ter feed dat

"You, John! It's time ter feed dat mula. Give him a couple er fence rails, quick!"

"He doesn' eat fence rails, does he?" inquired a bystander.

"Lawd bless you, yes, suh!" replied the old man. "Dat des whets his appetite. He use ter 'blong ter one er dese officeseekers, en he got so hungry standin' hitched in de sun dat he eats oa's or grass, fer dessent. Wy, now, he won't tackle grass tell he's done eat up a string er fence; den he eats oats or grass, fer dessert. Wy, suh," continued the old man, "he got loose de yuther day en took en eat up one whole gable end of Ebenezer Chapel, en w'en we run up on him he wuz makin' a break fer de pews en de pulpit. Dey wouldn't been much en dat meetin' house left ef ever he'd got ter de inside er it. Give him dem fence rails, John; he got ter do some hard ploughin' dis mawnin'."—F. L.S., in the Atlanta Constitution.

TEN MILES OF WHALES.

A Wonderful Story Brought to New Orleans by a Steamship Captain. New Orleans, June 2.—The British steamship Cuban of the West India and Pacific line, from Liverpool to New Orleans, reached here last night. She reports having encountered in latitude 42 degs. north, longitude 37 degs. west, an immense school of whales. The steamer ran through this school for ten miles, being compelled to slacken her speed to three miles an hour in order to avoid collision with the whales.

BABY FONDLED SNAKES.

'God Save My Baby!'' Screamed t Mother, Who Finally Killed the Reptiles, Then Fainted. ed the

Shokan, N. Y., June 5.—Mrs. Amo

Shokan, N. Y., June 5.—Mrs. Amos Hammond, a farmer's wife, living near Vandale, found her two-year-old daughter fondling two large, live blacksnakes yesterday.

The child had slipped away from the house and, not answering her mother's call, she went in search of her. Mrs. Hammond approached a clump of alders about one hundred feet from the house where a service is located. the house, where a spring is located and as she looked through the alde

"God save my baby!" screamed Mrs. Hammond. Then the mother, with faltering limbs, ran to the house, and in a 'minute's time returned with a double barrelled shotgun, into which she had slipped two shells. When she returned the reptiles had left the child and were tumbling and rolling in the path, several feet from the little girl. The mother fired both barrels at the writhing serpents, blowing their heads to atoms. Then she seized her child to her breast, ran into the house

The baby wept because mamma had killed her pretty playmates. It is not known whether the snakes were chance acquaintances of that morning with the baby, but the mother believes that they were the attraction which had caused the child to visit the spring several days in succession. A snake hunt by Mr. Hammond resulted in the destruction of four more of the reptiles.

'ENGLISH AS SHE IS WROTE."

(Chicago Times-Herald.) The English language, as written by a great many people who ought to and generally do know better, is certainly very picturesque, to say the least; and its construction in many instances is sufficient to bring sorrow to the souls of those "to the manner born."

A Chicago department store lately advertised "\$2 women's shirt waists," "\$10 little boys" suits" and "\$6 men's bicycle suits." Do these prices of men, women and boys strike the average at which they are held in the dry goods district? Is a little boy worth five times as much as the woman who wears a shirt waist? And can a \$6 wears a shirt waist? And can a \$6 man really afford a bloycle suit? A humorist might declare that it makes one look like a \$6 man to wear a bloycle suit. But that, in the language of Kipling, is another story. This same house recently advertised "fast black or tan women's hose." Was this intended for the eye of the negro and mulatto women of loose morals?

The "classified ads" of a morning paper recently contained the following.

"Wanted A second-hand woman's olde and fungicide, add four ounces is every 40 gallons of the Bordeaux mix ture.

advertised "2,000 damaged ladies' cloth capes at 5c. each."

Was the second-hand woman of the

morning paper anything like the damaged ladies of the State street store? If not, why not? They would seem to belong to the "same family," as the nasquerading nephew in Olivette

A Michigan avenue advertiser sev eral weeks ago announced that he had "two imported ladles' handsome Easter jackets cheap." Are these "imported ladles" of the sort that rule our kitchens nowadays?

One of the dry goods houses a few days ago advertised "\$3 black figured brilliantine ladies' dress skirts," "\$3 checked woollen ladies' dress skirts' and "\$6 plaid ladies' dress skirts." Were those figured, checked and plaid ladies similar to the "tattooed ladies" so frequently found in the dime mu-

one of the department stores recently advertised "all-wool boys' sweaters," "japanned infants' bath tubs" and a "solid oak child's high chair." and a "solid oak child's high chair."

An all-wool boy would certainly need a sweater, and possibly a japanned infant would need a bath quite as much as a flesh and blood one. But, seriously, a "solid oak child" must be tough. If a boy, he is very apt to be a blookhead as well and if a girl she tough. If a boy, he is very apt to be a blockhear as well, and if a girl she would scarcely expect to have a wil-lowy form on growing up to woman's estate.

Another dry goods house advertises "9-cent ladies" extra quality ribbed balbriggan sleeveless vests." Well, "9-cent ladies" are just the ones who would wear "vests." The word "vest," when applied to a man's garment, is almost as lad as that other sulgar-Imost as bad as that other vulgar-sm, "pants," but applied to a wo-nan's garment it is still more vulgar.

THE CONDUCTOR'S KEEN SENSE. (Atlanta Constitution.)

"Railroad conductors train them-celves up to a fine point," said a tra-velling man. "The other night I was on conductor Stovali's train, on the on Conductor Stovali's train, on the Southern, going up to Washington. We were somewhere in the neighborhood of Charlotte, N. C., I know, but to be exact I asked Capt. Stovali, who was sitting just behind me, where we were. He waited about half a minute and replied: 'We are about nineteen miles from Charlotte!' 'How can you tell?' I asked him. 'Easy enough,' he replied. 'Just feel the motion of the train and I can tell. I can tell every curve on the road can tell every curve on the road nearly, and I never have to look out to find where we are. Just at that moment there was a blast from the locomotive. "That's Stanley's Crossing," said the conductor. And that was from a man who has a run of about 300 miles."

CASTORIA.

TO SPRAY FOR FRUIT.

BULLETIN 105, ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

J. H. Panton, Professor of Biology, O.A.C.
Gives Instructions in Spraying—The
Mixtures to Use and When and How
Best to Use Them.

SOLUTIONS RECOMMENDED.

1. Bordeaux Mixture.

Copper sulphate 4 pounds
Lime (fresh) 4 4 ...

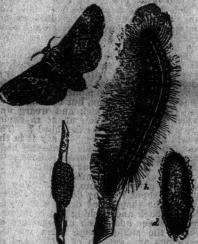
Water 40 gallons

Suspend the copper sulphate in five gallons of water. This may be done by putting it in a bag of coarse matterial, and hanging it so as to be covered by water. Slake the limit in about the same quantity of water. Then mix the two and add the remainder of the 40 gallons of water. Warm water will dissolve the copper sulphate more readily than cold water. If the lime is at all dirty strain the firme solution.

Methods the spraying amount in the firme solution.

Methods the spraying amount is copper carbonate if any danger of disfiguring the fruit with Bordeaux mixture.

5. Cherry—Aphis, slug, brown rot



TENT MOTH AND CATERPILLAR. Moth; b, caterpillar: c, egg cluster; d, co-

quired by using what is termed the ferrocyanide of potassium test. This substance can be got at any druggist's, and very little is required. Take a small bottle (2 oz.) and get it filled with a saturated solution of this compound. If there is not plenty of lime in your mixture, a drop of the test added to it, turns brown. Add more lime and stir. As soon as the test fails to color in coming in contact with your mixture, it indicates there is sufficient lime present to neutralize the effects of the copper subphate. Use wooden vessels in preparing the Bordeaux mixture.

2. Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate Solution ("Cupram").

This solution is not much used, and is recommended only in cases where the fruit is so far advanced that it would be disfigured by using the Bordeaux mixture.



burrow; b, entrance hole; d, pupa; e, larva; f, moth. ofl (2 gallons), no soap being required. This will not keep long. NOTES.

1. Apple.—Treatment for destroying codling moth, bud moth, tent caterpillar, canker worm, apple spot and THE WEEKLY SUN \$1 a Year.

disfiguring the fruit with Bordeaux mixture.

5. Cherry.—Aphis, siug, brown rot and leaf blight. First spraying: Bordeaux mixture as the buds are breaking; if the aphis appears use kerosene emulsion alone. Second spraying: Bordeaux mixture and Paris green, as soon as the blossoms fall. Third spraying: Bordeaux mixture and Paris green ten to fifteen days after.

6. Grapes.—Mildew, black rot and flea beetle. First spraying: Bordeaux mixture and Paris green when leaves one inch in diameter. Second spraying: Bordeaux mixture and Paris green when flowers have fallen. Third und fourth sprayings: Bordeaux mixture at intervals of ten to fifteen days, Paris green alone when the beetle is attacking the buds in the spring.

7. Raspberry.—Anthracnose and leaf blight. First spraying: Bordeaux mixture just before growth begins. Second spraying: Bordeaux mixture about when first blossoms open. Third spraying: Bordeaux mixture when the fruit is gathered.

8. Currant and Gooseberry.—Worms and mildew. First spraying: Bordeaux mixture when the fruit is gathered.

8. Currant and Gooseberry.—Bordeaux mixture and Paris green as soon as the leaves expand. Second spraying: The same ten to fifteen days later. For worms alone, hellebore or Paris gren will be effective.

9. Tomato.—Rot and blight. Spray with Bordeaux mixture, as soon as rot or blight appears, for three times, if necessary at intervals of ten to fifteen days.

10. Potato.—Bight and beetles. First



Cabbage.—Pyrethrum applied in ution (one ounce to four gallons of ter) or dusted on (one part pyre-

oslution (one counse to four sallons of water) or dusted on (one part pyrethrum to seven parts flour) for the cabbase worm.

12. Strawberry.—The rust or feat bight. Bordeaux mixiure when it can be applied without disfiguring the fruit will control this disease. Apply at intervals of two or three weeks on new beds after they begin to make runners.

INJURIOUS INSECTS.

The following are some of the most common insects that are troublesome in the garden and orchard. To destroy these, epraying as derected will be effective. To destroy insects only use an insecticide, but if treating for a fungoid pest at the same time use a combined fungicide and insecticide.

1. Tent Caterpillars.—Clistopampa Americana, and C. Sylvatica: These insects, weave large webs in the branches of the apple tree and do much damage feeding upon the follage of the trees. It also attacks the plum and cherry. The eggs—200 to 300—are laid in rings upon the follage of the trees. It also attacks the plum and cherry. The eggs—200 to 300—are laid in rings upon the follage of the trees. It also attacks the plum and cherry. The eggs—200 to 300—are laid in rings upon the follage of the trees. It also attacks the plum and cherry. The eggs—200 to 300—are laid in rings upon the follage of the trees. It also attacks the plum and cherry. The eggs—200 to 300—are laid in rings upon the follage of the trees. It also attacks the plum and cherry. The eggs—500 to 300—are laid in rings upon the follage of the trees of the trees and can be readily seen, so that many of them might easily be destroyed during the winter. The caterpillars grow rapidly. Americana has a white strip down the back, and Sylvatica a series of white synots and the trees are deposited about 500 the missing the best of the trees and can be readily seen, so that many of them might easily be destroyted the control of the control of the control of the supple of the trees and can be readily seen, so that many of them might easily be destroyted. The control of the control of the control of the contr

in them. The cocoons are frequently under the hark and in other sheltered spots. The moth appears about the time the trees are in bloom, and is one of the worst pests that attacks the apple. Remedy: I. Feed to hogs the fallen appies which may contain larva. 2. Spray with Paris green, as directed for the treatment of the apple.

3. Canker Worms.—Anisopteryx vermata and A. pometaris: The spring canker worm was very common in 1896. Both worms are much alike, about an inch long, of a darkish brown color, slender, and move with a looplike motion; hence, sometimes called measuring worms. They can drop from a tree by a silken thread A. vermata, the imago, appears in spring, the female is wingless, the male is ashociored and has wings. A pometaria is much the same, but the imago appears in the fall. The wingless females in both species crawl up the trunks to lay their eggs upon the twiss. These insocial stacks the plum, cherry and apple. Remedy: The females may be trapped by putting a band of some adhesive material around the tree, 2. Paris green is an effective remedy, as directed in the treatment of the apple.

4. Oyster-shell Bark-louse.—Myttlash pis pomorum: This insect appears in the farm of minute brown scale upon the bark of the applis tree, and being much the same color is difficult to distinguish. The ages are beneath the scales. They hatch about the end of May or the beginning of June, "The young turks," where they become fixed, and continue to suck the juice from the Ulfa. Soon

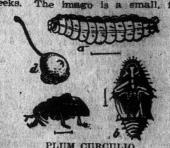
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a scale forms over them. All under the scales, the shape of an oyster-shell, are females, that lay their eggs under the scale. The scale of the male is more oblong and is rarely seen. Remedy:

1. In winter, or early spring, scrape off the rough bank from the trunk and large limbs, and rub in with a scrubbing brush the following solution: One quart soft soap, or one-quarter pound hard carbolic acid; then, when the young lice are moving (May or June), spray with kerosene emulsion, diluted with ten parts water.

5. Pear Tree Sing.—Eriocampa cerasi: This insect may be found attacking the pear, plum and cherry. The eggs are laid about June The larva is about one-half inch in length and is thicker towards the head, of a somewhat greenish-black color and slimy. It has many legs. The pupa stage is spent in the ground and lasts two weeks. The imago is a small, four-



winged black fly. The slug feeds on the upper surface of the leaf. It was quite common during 1896. Remedy: Spraying with Paris green, hellebore or pyrethrum, in the common propor-tions.

6. Plum Curculio.—Conotrachelus nemuphar: There is no insect better known than this little beetle. The egg is deposited in the plum, where it batches. The affected fruit soon falls to the ground, and the larvae leave the plums, pass into the ground, where they remain for about six weeks. The image is a small grayish beetle one-fifth of an inch long, with a black lump on the middle of each wing case. It has a curved snout and a stout body. The beetles hide themselves during the winter in sheltered spots, and appear in spring about the time the trees are in bloom. This insect is also found upon the cherry, peach and even apple. Remedy: 1. Jarring the trees morning and evening. At this time many beetles will drop and may be collected upon a sheet placed below. 2. Gather and destroy the affected plums, as they fall. 3. Spray Paris green as directed for the treatment of the plum, or Paris green may be applied alone (1 pound to 25 gallons of water, if the foliage is tender add 2 pounds of lime). Spray once before the trees bloom, as soon as the foliage is well started, again as soon as the petals fall, and repeat about a week after.

7. Currant Worm.—Nematus ribesii: 6. Plum Curculio.—Conotrachelus

after.
7. Currant Worm.—Nematus ribesli:
This insect is very troublesome upon currant and gooseherry bushes. It lays its eggs early in the spring, on the under side of the leaves, in rows along the vines. These hatch in about ten days, and the young worms appear. The larva, when full-grown, is about three-quarters of an inch in length, of a greenish color, with dark spots, and has many legs. It spins a brown co-coon, of paper-like texture, which is found sometimes on the ground among the dried leaves or on the bush at-



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