

THE GYPSY MOTH.

The thoughtless introduction into this country of a parasitic, pest-frolicious insect of infested areas—Preventives and Warfare Against It—Plan of Campaign—Portraits and Description.

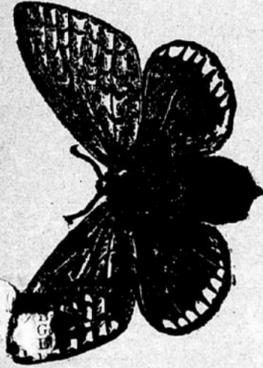
It is now about twenty years, says the Rural New Yorker, since an over-zealous entomologist imported from Germany the pest that is now known as the gypsy moth. His name was L. Trouvelot, and he is now living in Paris, but at the time of the importation he lived in Medford, about eight miles



1. GYPSY MOTH, MALE.

from Boston, where he experimented in raising silk from our native silk-worms and introduced this European species for the same purpose. Through carelessness or otherwise, he allowed the pest to escape, and to-day Massachusetts has been called upon to appoint an expensive commission to take charge of the measures against it, and thus far has appropriated \$50,000 for its extermination. Upon the first appropriation of \$25,000 last March, it was thought that its ravages were confined to an area in the form of an ellipse, about one and one-half miles long by half a mile wide; but upon discovering that it covered a territory ten miles long by six wide, another appropriation of \$25,000 was called for and granted.

After the organization of the commission the first operation was to attack the clusters of eggs. These were found on the branches of the trees and shrubs, on fences, walls, buildings,



2. GYPSY MOTH, FEMALE.

plies of lumber, etc. The principal means of destruction consisted of lighted kerosene torches, by which the eggs were burned in the position in which they were found. This work was begun at the end of March. About one hundred men were employed and one hundred barrels of oil were used.

In order that readers of the Rural New Yorker may detect this unwelcome visitor, should it chance to have strayed into their neighborhood, I will, by the aid of the accompanying cuts, describe it. Figure 1 is the male and a very active fellow he is. In color he is yellowish-brown with markings of a much darker brown hue. Figure 2 is the female, yellowish white in color with dark brown cross lines and spots like those of the males. The body is



3. GYPSY MOTH, CATERPILLAR.

Much stouter than the male's, and the antennae are not so heavily feathered. The expanse of the wings is from 1 1/2 to 2 1/4 inches. The eggs are globular, about one-eighth of an inch in diameter, nearly salmon-colored and with a smooth surface, oval masses covered with yellow hairs upon trunks and branches of trees and not infrequently on fences and buildings. They are deposited in the early part of July, but do not hatch until the following spring. After hatching, the caterpillars, shown at figure 3, remain together feeding upon



4. GYPSY MOTH, PUPA FORM.

the leaves, but when not feeding they habitually rest side by side on the branches and trunks of trees. The full-grown caterpillar is about 1 1/2 inch in length, very dark brown or black. A pale yellow line extends down the middle of the back and a similar one along each side. The whole surface of the body is somewhat hairy, but along each side the hairs are long and form quite dense clusters. The pupa—figure 4—is about three-fourths of an inch in length and a reddish-brown color. On each side at the base of the wing covers is a reddish-brown, oval, velvety spot. The moths emerge from the pupa, from the middle of July.

SEEDLING POTATO PLANT.

How New Varieties are Originated—Best Method of Handling.

The origination of new varieties in vegetables, as well as in fruits must always offer considerable attraction to the enthusiastic horticulturist. Whether we get an effective law for the protection of originators or not, the slight prospect that one or the other of the new varieties may prove to be especially valuable, will always be the most palatable seasoning to the undertaking. Of course, we have again raised our patch of new seedling potatoes. The seeds germinate so freely in the loose soil of frames under glass protection, that we tried them also in open air, sowing them like lettuce or radish seeds. But heavy rains packed the soil hard soon afterwards, and the young plants were not strong enough to break the crust. Undoubtedly the safer and better way is to sow the seed in frames, and transplant to open ground afterwards.

We here illustrate one of our seedling plants as it appeared when taken from the frame in the eighth week from seed.



SEEDLING POTATO EIGHT WEEKS FROM SOWING.

and transplanted once before. It will be seen that the young tubers are already started.

Plants of this age, if well hardened off before removal to open ground, are also hardy enough to stand poisonous applications. We dusted slugs shot over them pretty freely, but while this did not seem to do injury to the plants, some of these were eaten off by bugs. The majority, however, and among them the thricest in the lot, escaped, and are now growing rapidly, and pretty much out of danger. We find our bottomless flower pots (five-inch size), or short pieces of tile of that size, when placed one over each plant, a reasonably sure protection against bugs and cold during the most critical period of the plant's life, and much cheaper than gauze tents built over the rows.

Among our last year's seedlings we have some with remarkably thrifty foliage, and if ever we find a real good variety among them, we shall attempt to preserve its original vigor and productivity by continued planting of whole tubers under high cultivation. It appears to us very likely that originators, in their desire to multiply their stock at the most rapid rate, resort to a method of close cutting which must greatly injure the original vitality of the new seedling. We would steer clear of such a serious mistake.—Popular Gardening.

Management of Sheep.

Compared with the English farmer we have much to learn in the management of sheep. Prof. Wrightson, a well-known English authority, in a recent article on summer feeding of sheep, says: "A lamb on the Hampshire, Wilkshire or Berkshire Downs rises to partake of vetches and sliced mangels, and afterward enjoys a varied diet of dried food—rape leaves and white cabbage. He is next allowed to roam over clover heads and returns to his lair on the vetches." Under the impression that anything is good enough for sheep, the usual course with us is a short pasturage until after harvest when the flock is turned into stubble-fields to get what they may, but especially to clean out fence corners and restrain weeds. We are now entering an era that promises enormous development of the mutton breeds of sheep; if we are to succeed it must be through practices similar or equal in merit to the English system, which has made these sheep what they are. Many will doubtless start out with the idea that if good blood is purchased all is well, and that good returns will follow in due time under almost any system of management. Such reasoning is fallacious and failure the certain end. Lambs to grow rapidly must be furnished with a variety of feed and kept constantly grazing. Our American system of farming provides but a limited variety of crops, and we do not easily expand our ideas when new demands are made. He who proposes to build up a trade with early lambs and choice mutton must build on the foundation of feed as well as breed.—Breeder's Gazette.

Unhealthy for Hawks.

One of the great drawbacks in poultry raising is the loss of young chickens by hawks and owls. This is the way I prevent it: A pole about three inches in diameter and six feet high may be set in a hole in the earth. Have it sawed square at the top, where a small steel trap is spread, so that whatever alights on it will be held fast. The trap should not be fastened solidly, but the chain should be tied around the pole so it will not slide down, but so it will suspend the bird in the air. In this way he is held from the ground and has but a slight chance of breaking away, even though but a single toe be caught. There is little risk of catching small birds or crows, as they seem to realize there is danger, but the hawk and the owl are accustomed to light on dead stubs to watch for prey, and are easily caught here. Many writers advocate the use of the shotgun and rifle, but after several years' experience I have found that a trap which is always watchful and ready is much more effective than the gun.

A MODERN EL DorADO.

Continued From First Page.

exhibition of the kind that has been given in this place, but it is far the best. The entire program was wonderful and interesting from the introductory act to the closing hurdle race taken part in by the entire troupe of trained dogs.

DESTROYED BY LIGHTNING.

A Heavy Rain, Hail and Thunder Storm at Alcester Sunday.

ALCESTER, Sept. 2.—Special Correspondence: A heavy rain storm, accompanied by tremendous wind, thunder and severe lightning, passed over this section from a northerly direction, last Sunday night. It was the heaviest storm of the season, and was accompanied by some hail. Considerable damage was done by the wind, in many cases upturning out-houses and small buildings and blowing fruit from the trees at wholesale. A great deal of corn has also been damaged by the high wind. A few miles north of this place the lightning struck a hay stack which was consumed by fire, and killed a cow and calf near by.

SPRINGDALE WORSHIPERS.

Rev. Comestock, of Osage, Iowa, Will Talk to Them, Sunday.

SPRINGDALE, Sept. 2.—Special Correspondence: Rev. T. O. Comestock, of Osage, Iowa, will hold divine services in the Free Baptist church at the village of Springdale, on Sunday Sept. 7, at three o'clock in the afternoon. Rev. Comestock is an excellent speaker and it is hoped that our people will give him a good house.

Business Locals.

Farmers depositing wheat at Beloit Mills, taking due bill, can take flour at our EXCHANGE STORE in Canton.

DONOH & HENDERSON.

We do not promise to sell you ground feed, shorts, bran and other millfeed as cheap at our store in Canton, as we sell "at the mill." Do not be deceived.

DONOH & HENDERSON.

United States Stock Food will cure all diseases arising from impurities of the blood. It is a sure preventive of hog and chicken cholera and cleanses the system from worms. For sale by D. S. WALDO, Canton, S. D.

MONEY! MONEY!

We are prepared to make loans on real estate security at the very lowest rates obtainable also give borrower privilege to make payments on principal during the continuance of loans. No extra charge made for exchange on interest or principal payments. Those desiring to make new or renew old loans will do well to call at our office and get our rates etc.

ZELLER & HUETSON.

A. G. VROMAN,

—DEALER IN—

FRESH AND SALT MEATS.

I want all the Chickens I can get. Poultry and game in their season.

FRESH FISH EVERY THURSDAY.

Cash paid for Hides and Tallow.

E. A. TAYLOR, M. D.

Office in Sinclair Block

Beresford, - - - South Dakota.

ALLIANCE MEETING.

The next regular meeting of the Pleasant township Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, No. 442, will be held at the North Star school house, Saturday, Sept. 6, 1890, at 7 o'clock, in the evening. All members are respectfully requested to be present.

F. L. LARSON,

President.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a general execution, to me directed, issued out of the clerk's office of the circuit court of the state of South Dakota, in and for Lincoln county, upon a judgment rendered in said county in favor of R. B. Tomlinson and R. B. Tomlinson, Jr., and against Henry Wheelhouse and W. H. White, I have levied upon the following described real estate as the property of the said W. H. White, to-wit:

The south-west quarter of section eighteen (18), township ninety-eight (98), north, of range thirty-one (31), west, in Lincoln county, state of South Dakota, and that on the 15th, day of September A. D. 1890, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the front door of the court house in the city of Canton, Lincoln county, South Dakota, I will proceed to sell said property, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to satisfy said execution, amounting to forty-eight and 75-100 dollars, together with accruing costs, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash.

B. B. WRIGHT,

Sheriff of Lincoln county, S. D.

M. E. RUDOLPH, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a general execution to me directed, issued out of the clerk's office of the circuit court of the state of South Dakota, in and for Lincoln county, upon a judgment rendered in said county in favor of the American Eagle Tobacco Company and against Henry Wheelhouse and W. H. White, I have levied upon the following described real estate as the property of the said W. H. White, to-wit:

The south-west quarter of section eighteen (18), township ninety-eight (98), north, of range thirty-one (31), west, in Lincoln county, state of South Dakota, and that on the 15th, day of September A. D. 1890, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the front door of the court house, in the city of Canton, Lincoln county, South Dakota, I will proceed to sell said property, or as much thereof as may be necessary, to satisfy said execution, amounting to fifty-one and 75-100 dollars, together with accruing costs, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash.

B. B. WRIGHT,

Sheriff of Lincoln county, S. D.

DAVENPORT'S BARGAIN STORE.

We desire to say that it has taken less than one year to convince a good many people of Canton and vicinity, that we handle our goods on a lower margin than any other firm in Lincoln county. Our motto is always to sell the best for the least money, and as our trade increases prices will continue to go down as fast as possible. We sell as we advertise and any goods you may buy of us that are not perfectly satisfactory in every respect you can return and get your money.

We are now receiving our fall stock and if you have not yet made the acquaintance of this store, you are invited to do so, and you will find it full of household goods, notions, etc., at the very lowest prices.

- Acme fry pans, large, 25c, small size, 10c.
- Safty lift Tubular lanterns, 40c.
- Three bottle breakfast casters, 25c.
- China cream pitcher, 10c.
- Colanders, 15, 20 and 25c.
- Coffee pots copper bottom 35c.
- Lamp chimneys, crimped top all sizes, 5c.
- Wicks per dozen, 3c.
- Brass burners 5c.
- Wash boilers copper bottom, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50.
- No. 9 tea kettles copper bottom, 75c; No. 8 60c.
- Tea kettles all copper, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.40.
- One hundred clothes pins 10c.
- 75 foot—wire lines 25c; cotton rope lines, 10c.
- Milk strainers, 10c.
- Flairing pails, 15c to 25c.
- Galvanized iron wash basin, 10c.
- Egg beaters, 10c.
- Nickle plated shears, 15c, 20c and 25c.
- Cast scissors, 5c.
- Steel button hole scissors, 35c.
- Knives and forks, polished ebony handles, steel blades, 60c, per set or 5c each.
- Bread and butcher knives, 10c.
- Pocket knives, 2, 3 and 4 steel blades, 25c to 50c.
- Mincing knives, single blade, 5c; double blade, 10c.
- Best eye goggles, fifteen cents.
- 8 inch heavy rubber combs, 10c; 6 and 7 inch, five cents.
- Fine combs, five, seven and ten cents.
- Hair brushes, ten and fifteen cents; metallic, ten and twenty-five; all bristle, thirty-five to fifty cents.
- Willow cloths baskets, 60 75 90c.
- Large willow market basket, 40c.
- Lunch baskets, 10 15 and 20c.
- Willow Hampers with covers, \$1.00 1.25 and 1.50.
- Doll cabs, 40c.
- Milk pans 6 qt, 8c; 8 qt 9c, and 10 qt, 10c.
- Deep pudding pans, 2qt, 5c; 4qt, 8c; 6qt sauce pan, 25c; 1 gal oil can, 20c.
- Ladies fast black hose, 20 and 25c; childrens, 10 to 12c.
- Mons Rockford socks, seamless, 8c; heavy suspenders, 25c.
- Silveren dust pans, 5 and 10c.
- Doll babies all shapes and sizes, they are as cheap as cloths pins at 10c per peck.
- Full line of notions that we have not space to list.
- Remember the place.

Davenport's BARGAIN STORE.

I. N. MENOR. N. M. JACOBSON. Menor & Jacobson, —DEALER IN—

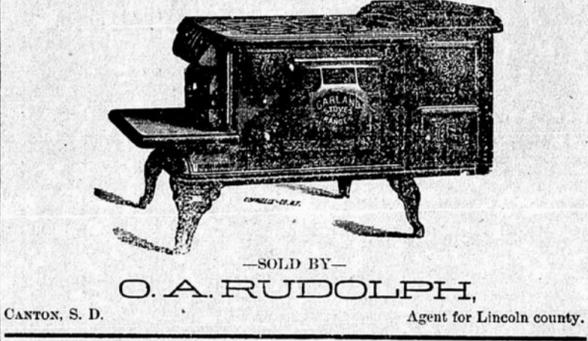
Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Fruits and Provisions.

We carry everything usually kept in a first class store and our facilities are such as will enable us to sell goods at

ROCK BOTTOM FIGURES. We handle no shelf-worn or shoddy stuff, but the very best goods that money will buy, and guarantee perfect satisfaction in every department of our business. Call and be convinced.

MENOR & JACOBSON. WEST SIDE MAIN ST. CANTON, S. D.

The World's Best.



—SOLD BY— O. A. RUDOLPH, CANTON, S. D. Agent for Lincoln county.

N. NOBLE,

LUMBER & COAL

We carry a complete stock of all kinds of Lumber, which we purchase in the best market. We are prepared at all times to furnish as good grades for as little money as any other dealers. Our stock of coal is also complete and prices as low as they can be made. We also carry Cord Wood, Stove Wood, Posts Lime, Cement, etc.

Office and yard east of the city scales.

NEW CLOTHING.

Christopher & Olsen.

—WE HAVE—

Opened a New Clothing store in the store room formerly occupied by W. C. Putnam.

EVERYTHING FIRST CLASS.

New Firm, New Goods, New Prices.

Having purchased our entire stock direct from the manufacturers, we will sell at the very lowest figures, for spot cash. We invite the public to call and examine our stock and get our prices. We have no snide, shoddy or shelf-worn stuff, at a fancy price. We guarantee good goods at reasonable prices, realizing that, in these days of hard times, the clothing merchant as well as other dealers, must content himself with a close margin of profit.

Remember Us Before Buying. Christopher & Olsen.