THE SPECIAL-PURPOSE HEN.

STANDARD OIL

Subsidiary Companies.

220,000 NEW CERTIFICATES.

Dissolution Will Take Place About

Be Distributed Ratably-Intricate

The Standard Oil Company of New

Jersey has announced in a communi-

cation to its stockholders the way it

intends to reorganize to meet the pro-

visions of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The plan provides that stock in the

thirty-five subsidiary companies shall

be distributed ratably among the

stockholders in the parent company.

The detailed plan showing what pro rata shares in the subsidiary company the Standard Oil stockholder may ex-

pect under the reorganization will be

This is a matter of computation and

will require some time, but the communication shows in outline the man-

ner in which the company proposes to

The decimal of distribution, it is

said, will be five shares of Standard Oil stock. On a basis of five shares of stock of the parent company a hold-er will receive fractional shares of

thirty-two subsidiary companies and

one full share or more in each of three constituent companies. The reorganization, it is reported, involves the dis-tribution of approximately 220,000 cer-tificates, representing the thirty-five

companies, compared with a little over

6,000 certificates of the parent compa-

Work For the Accountants.

The accountants will have some intricate work to do in figuring out the fractional shares in the minor corpora-

tions which the stockholders in the present Standard Oil Company of New Jersey will have when the dissolution is completed. The basis of figuring must necessarily be on a single share

of Standard Oll of New Jersey stock. Of the 6,000 shareholders there are

many who own small lots ranging from a single share to ten or a dozen. A man owning a single share of

stock, which could be bought now on the curb for about \$650, will have aft-

er Dec. 1 next a share in Standard Oll

of New Jersey worth at par \$100. He

will have a tenth of a share in the Southern Pipe Line company, \$10; a

trifle more than a quarter of a share

in the National Transit company, \$25-

.45; three-twentieths of a share in the

Standard Oil Company of New York,

\$15; in the Chesebrough Manufactur-

ing company, which makes vaseline, 28 cents' worth at par; in the Colonial Ofl company, about 25 cents' worth at

par; in the South Pennsylvania Oil

company, a fortieth of a share, \$2.50.

Among the twenty-six other corporations in which he will have stock will be the Swan and Finch company, in

which he will have 10 cents' worth;

the Washington Oil company, in which,

Dissolution will be about Dec. 1.

made known later.

ny now outstanding.

reorganize.

Work For the Accountants.

The age through which we are now passing is one of specialization. Young men and women are educat-REORGANIZATION ed and animals are selected for a

Stockholders Get Shares In

ed and animals are selected for a special purpose. A glance through the advertise-ments of our leading colleges illus-trate the many special courses feat-ured in this year of study. Therefore, it is very evident that the "jack of all trades" has passed into the minority, as well as the all-purpose horse and dual purpose cow, are largely of the past, and have but little standing in the ex-pert judgment of modern agricultur-ists.

A man can serve two masters at A man can serve two masters at the same time just as satisfactorily as the hen can become a good wast-er and a prolific layer. The analysis of foods required by poultry prove that the elements of meat produc-tion are opposing factors to those of the elements of meat produc-tion are opposing factors to those of the elements of the second tion are opposing factors to the second the elements of the second second tion are opposing factors to the second tion are opposing tion are opposing factors to the second tion are opposing tion are opposing to the second tion are opposing to the second tion are opposing tion are opposing to the second tion are Dec. 1-Shares In Minor Concerns to

have any pride of ancestry or hope of posterity,—in fact they have not inherited and are not capable of transmitting the traits which they simply chance to possess.

Cases have appeared where a colt of ordinary ancestry has developed into a very fast harness horse but most buyers desire a colt with good blood lines on both sides. Why? Because the sire and dam have been bred for a special purpose, that of speed, and have the power to trans-mit it to generations to follow.

The special purpose nen most de-sired to-day is one that lays when eggs are eggs. The regular laying period, or when most eggs are pro-duced, is from March till June. Dur-ing these months nearly all flocks yield eggs, and the market, owing to large production, drops in price. With the advent of cold weather

With the advent of cold weather in November the average flock be-gins to decrease in egg production and continue until February. It is now that the owner who has studied his birds and trained them so as to get the yield during these months reaps his harvest.

The prevailing prices are high, fifty and sixty cents a dozen were not uncommon here last year. One of these hens is worth a flock that lay in May, as these birds are usual-ly descended from a long line of an-cestors who had the same quality.

ature there are two elements, the dominant and the recessive. The hen who lays 100 to 150 eggs a year has a fixed dominant feature and will produce like. Birds that are said to possess both traits will pro-duce young which will recent book duce young which will revert back to either the meat type or the layer.

Hens to be large producers of eggs must not necessarily be of the Leghorn family, although this breed, as a class have the reputation of being the largest egg producers living. Without a doubt this breed pro-

duces a greater proportion of all the eggs laid than any two breeds, yet these are individual birds and flocks these are individual birds and hocks of other classes that have surpassed the Leghorns. In these cases it will be found they have been bred for the special purpose of egg production.

Persons have often been disap-pointed in their stock after purchasing it from the heaviest laying strains. Do not imagine you have strains. a 200 egg per year hen simply be-cause the strain has that reputation.

have compiled a little booklet en-titled "Farming With Dynamite," which is very interesting and instructive. It is free upon request.

CELERY CULTURE.

[D. W. Hull, Waymart, Pa.] Last year's experience proved very forcibly that celery needs considerable moisture as well as being well fertilized. Nearly all of our well fertilized. Nearly all of our ceery pants are started in small greenhouses, sowing the seed from the last of February to the last of March. Our soil is red-shale loam, sand, fine siftings from coal ashes, muck and quite well-rotted manure. celery plants are started in small is sown in benches, sometimes in rows three inches apart and some-times broadcast. In sowing by this method we use a baking powder can with small holes in the cover. A small hand seeder is used for sowing in rows, but with the plow and cov-erer off, because we want to sift fine dirt very lightly to cover the seed, dirt very lightly to cover the seed, only about one-sixteenth of an inch. Before sowing we make the soil very fine and level. Bone meal and wood ashes are used to fertilize. We use ashes are used to fermize. We use 600 pounds of the former and about 300 of the latter for 1,800 square feet of glass. Calico curtains are used to shade these benches until the plants one are plants are up.

We plow in the fall. In the spring the land is then well disked; eight tons of 14 per cent. dissolved South Carolina rock is applied to the three acres we have under cultivation and well worked in. Then we sow muri-ate of potash at the rate of about 1,-300 pounds per acre, after which we plank the ground for setting, weighing the planker enough to give us a sufficiently firm bed. We set by hand, using two fingers of one hand as dibber, being very careful not to as dibber, being very careful not to get the plants set too deep, or soil over the heart. This would keep them from growing. Rows are three feet apart where we expect to blanch with boards, and 2 ½ when it is to go into the celery house. Plants are set four or five inches apart in the rows. After the plants are set we formerly nut or about 1 300 pounds formerly put on about 1,300 pounds get the yield during these months of dry blood running right along the

rows close to the plants, but this year we stopped using it and have year we stopped using it and nave substituted nitrate of soda, using an extra amount of it.. We dropped dried blood partly because the price had advanced, then again we do not had advanced, then again we do not ly descended from a long line of an-cestors who had the same quality. There is no large element of chance in raising stock from their offspring the characters for which they are celebrated. On the other hand the progeny will be an un-known quanity. In life we see and feel two fac-tors, the weak and the strong. In nature there are two elements, the but not allowing it to get upon the leaves. We apply oftener than dry blood—every five days or a week, in-stead of ten days.

We are spraying with Bordeaux this year so as to control blight and heart rot. We probably will get a one-horse traction sprayer for this work next season. The seed, also the beds in the greenhouse should be treated using formalin produces treated using formalin, perhaps.

We keep the soil stirred around the plants all the time, using a horse cultivator when the soil will allow it. Other times we have to mudshoe the horse. After the celery has been planted about two months it should be ready to blanch, some-times before. The boards are held in position by means of wire hooks and are allowed to remain on from ten to twenty days, according to the weather, etc.

er, etc. irim well so the bunches will be well blanched. In our largest ylelds, two plants are large enough for a bunch, while sometimes three plants are necessary. Last year we had about 200 plants that went alone as a bunch. These very large plants teach one what can be done, so that is of main value.

IT MEANS.

The farmer who breeds a helfer at less than two years of age evidently does so in order to begin realizing a profit from her as early as possible, never taking into consideration the fact that the nutrition furnished by the feed she consumes will be spent largely in sustaining the unborn calf, thus stunting the helfer till the calf is dropped.

Even after the calf is born the general system of the abused helfer will be so seriously impaired that she never again will resume her natural development, but always will be dwarfed in size. The calves of such helfers never are so strong and virile as are the calves dropped by helfers which are not bred till they are nearer a mature growth. Again, the helfer that is bred at again, the hener that is tred at less than two years of age, not be-ing mature in size, cannot possible possess a fully developed set of or-gans for producing milk. Her udder is small, her teats are short and her internal organs are proportionately small. She thus will be hard to milk, yield less dairy products and, what is worse than all the rest, wield a detrimental influence on the standard of the whole herd by pro-ducing puny, undersized offspring from year to war. from year to year.

" PIGS 1S PIGS.

There is considerable profit in raising pigs. The market is good and the farmer is sure of selling all he can raise at a good margin. There is not much risk taken and the porker is easily raised. Above all things pigs should be kept clean. Growing pigs should be kept clean. Growing pigs should have all they can eat, twice a day, of ground oats and bran. A thick slop of corn meal, bran and middlings with a little corn meal and oil meal in skim milk or water makes a good mixture. Pigs should have range to do the best. Give them salt, charcoal and woodnshes, mixed, and place the mixture in a box where they can get at it anytime. Keep their beds dry and well supplied with straw. Young plgs should be with their mother from four to six weeks.



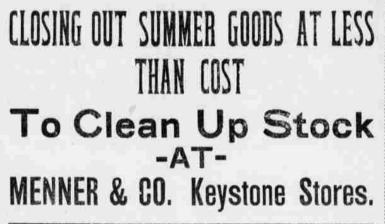


A. W. LARRABEE.

I hereby respectfully announce myelf as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer on the Republican ticket, subject to the decision of the uniform primaries to be held Senter



Agency at Honesdale, Wayne Co., Pa. FROM THE 53d ANNUAL REPORT. From ThE 53d ANNUAL REPORT. fotal number of force Fotal number policy-holders. fotal number policy-holders. for al number of the policy o



Consisting of Made Up Goods for Ladies, Juniors and Misses. Wash Tailor Suits, Newest Styles. House Dresses, Wrappers & Kimonas, White Lawn and Marquisette One Piece Dresses.

Kimona Shirt Waists and High and Low Neck Waists. Long Coats in Light Weight

PAGE 5

ne will have 7 37-250 cents' worth.

The Heaviest Stockholders.

Of the total capitalization of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey there is outstanding \$98,338,300. According to recently published figures. more than half of this is held by twelve persons or estates. John D. Rockfeller's holdings amount to 247,-692 shares. The estate of Charles Pratt comes next, with 52,802 shares. C. W. Harkness has 42,400 shares; Colonel Oliver H. Payne, 40,000; Henry M. Flagler, 30,500; Henry H. Rog-ers, 16,200; W. L. Harkness, 13,100; the estate of H. H. Houston, 11,775; William Rockefeller 11,700; L. H. Severance, 7,244; V. E. Macy, 7,300, and the estate of John Huntington, 6,500. This is a total of 501.213 out of a total authorized issue of 1,000,000 shares.

Wall street is not ready to prophesy what the effect of this scheme of dissolution will be. Some speakers insist that the liberation of the subsidiary companies from close supervision by the Standard of New Jersey will open the doors wide to competition. This in turn, it is declared, will lead to unsettlement of prices and unstability in the trade. But there are many who are unwilling to believe that there will be many changes.

Ireland's Population. Ireland's population is now 4,381,851, a decrease since 1901 of 76,824 persons.

Morocco. Morocco is a frazzled place. An old, back number land, All full of tribes with bushy hair That scrap out on the sand. A job lot of wild sultans, too, It always keeps on hand.

Morocco's occupation seems To be the holy war, In which the tribesmen stick and stab, Throw fits and howl and roar. When one is sottled they start in To agitate for more

Morocco has no time for trade Or any kind of his, But all of Europe seeks to grab The little that there is, And ev'ry foreign ruler thinks That it should all be his.

So these are anxious days in France; In Germany they're tense. And England's shipe are watching close For sarious events— A mighty fuss, all for a land That looks like thirty cents. —Tom W Testeam

Dan Patch is the king of the har-ness world, but not all of his de-

cendants have paced in 2.10, al-though in years to come many fast horses will trace back to him. This applies to the production of eggs.

There are Leghorns which have proven excellent egg machines while others have been discarded as poor layers. Again there are Leghorns which lay small eggs as well as lavers.

have the same trait. It matters not with the breed but with the strains either to size or number aid. If the idea of special purpose or pedigree breeding is well corride out for a far generations carried out for a few generations your birds will eventually be layers far ahead of the ordinary barn yard

Towls. The value of special training is very evident and Mark Twain has very fittingly expressed it, "Training is everything, the peach was once a bitter almond; the cauliflower a cabbage with a college education." E. A. LINDSAY, Secretary Wayne County Poultry Association.

We do not irrighte, but feel the need of it and will probably install the Skinner system. Muck soil is the finest for growing vegetables.

NUT CULTURE.

The demand for domestic nuts is rger every year. Trees producing which lay small eggs as well as those that are layers of large, while many a Rhode Island Red or Ply-nouth Rock have abundantly filled the egg-basket. 57tf It is a fact that fowls which lay It is a fact that fowls which lay the ground is partially improved and where grain, etc., cannot be raised to advantage. The black walnut is small eggs have produced birds that haaring tree. It can be applied as a nut the many things on exhibition. bearing tree. It can be cultivated for both. If grown for timber, cut the lower limbs, while if for nuts, allow branches to remain low. Se-lect the best nuts and plant them. A farmer in Virginia, after the war, number 156 block methods planted 150 bushels of black walnuts and 25 years afterwards commenced cutting a tree here and there, occasionally planting a tree. The first The first year's proceeds paid for the invest-ment and he became a wealthy man. These nuts can be successfully grown in Wayne county, there being a good domand for there being

a good demand for them at all times, owing to their richness. The hickorynut is always in de-mand, but the trees are getting getting

Association. BERRY CULTURE. BERRY CULTURE. On the farm there are a number of waste places so termed that can be utilized and made to produce much farm truck. That old rocky or stony lot that you have practical-ly discarded and thought perhaps that its use was worthless, can be made to pay its taxes and isn't that something in Wayne county? It's true that the sheep might be able to sharpen their noses upon the rocks, but would it not be wiser for you to sharpen your scythe or sickle. you to sharpen your scythe or sickle, is in demand at all times. cut down the weeds and plant some-

you to sharpen your scythe or sickle, cut down the weeds and plant some thing in their place that will bring some revenue? You say nothing will grow there. How about the weeds? If they find enough mois-ture to thrive how much more would berry bushes? The market is good at all times for red raspberries. With little care and occasional pruning the patch would soon yield a good crop. Where the rocks are too thick they could be blasted out with little difficulty and expense. The E. I. Du Pont De Nemours & Com-pany of Pennsylvania, offices at Scranton, manufacturers of dynamite

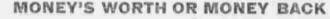
ber 30, 1911. As it will be impos-sible for me to see all the voters of the county, I take this method of so-liciting your support. If I am the choice of the people, I have but one promise to make, viz: that I will dis-charge the duties of the office impartially and honorably. A. W. LARRABEE.

Starrucca, Pa. -You all know the Fair opened Monday. Of coure you will will at-tend one of the four days and see

Wool, Pongee and Linen. Separate Skirts and Jackets will be sold low to close out all remaining stock.

Department ENNER & Stores H.....

The Original \$10, \$12 \$15 Suit House



We specialize at these prices and give you the best values in the city, which we guarantee cannot be duplicated in any other clothing store for at least five dollars more on each suit.

Why do we save you \$5?

Bregstein Bros. have associated themselves with a large wholesale clothing firm at No. 4 and 6 Washington Place, New York City, well-known manufacturers of Men's and Young Men's Clothing, and are now in a position to sell you

Clothing Direct from Manufacturer to Wearer

Saving YOU the middleman's profit.

Come to us and Save \$5 on your Summer Suit



WE LEAD; OTHERS FOLLOW.

THE ORIGINAL \$10, \$12 & \$15 SHOP. FULL LINE OF GENT'S FURNISHINGS

STROUSE & BROS