

## Rare Silken Copy Of Portrait Found

LYLERVILLE, CONN.—A reproduction in black and white silk of Stuart's famous portrait of George Washington has been discovered near here.

This is believed to be one of three completed in 1785 by a French firm on the first perfected Jacquard loom.

Two years were required in the making of each of these portraits, according to the records of the American Heraldry society, which made the discovery. The portrait is copied in detail and the signature of the first president woven into the design.

Only three were completed, the loom being destroyed during riots in Paris. One is in the Mt. Vernon home, where it was placed by popular subscription at a cost of \$15,000. The second was presented to the city of New York in 1885 by H. C. S. Goodrich, then United States consul at Paris. Mr. Goodrich made the presentation in the name of the proprietors of the weaving firm which made the designs. This portrait is valued at \$10,000.

The outstanding feature of these portraits is that the weaving is so skillful and the texture so fine that at first glance they appear to be steel engravings. The signature is reproduced with such fidelity as to appear the actual writing of the president.

Several attempts have been made from time to time to have these portraits copied by weaving firms, but each sample submitted has shown a marked decline in workmanship.

The newly discovered portrait has been placed on exhibition at Heraldic hall in New York, home of the society.

### Should Repeal "Dead Laws"

From World's Work.

Dead laws clutter the statute books of every community of the United States. New York has a law forbidding automobiles to turn a corner at a speed above a horse's trot. Norfolk, Va., has 165 laws regulating people when they wish to cross a street. Los Angeles has, or had until recently, an ordinance forbidding street car conductors to shoot jack rabbits from the platform of a moving car. Why? Because shooting jack rabbits was once a problem in a primitive community.

Out of the deliberations of city councils, state legislatures, and the federal congress, an avalanche of 40,000 laws a year. Inevitably some of them grow old and out of date. Some of them are tacitly ignored.

To President Hoover's commission on law enforcement we suggest that one of the major causes of lawlessness in the United States is what Charles Evans Hughes has called "the prolixity, uncertainty, and confusion" of our legislative methods. We have piled up 2,400,000 laws without bothering to consider whether any of them are out of date. And this vast mass of undigested legislation in itself breeds lawlessness by encouraging people to set themselves above the law because they know that many laws are obsolete, and by deflecting the police from the business of preventing crime to the pursuit of technicalities.

There are two moves which the president's new commission can make to clear up this situation. Let it appeal to congress and the state legislatures to go systematically through their books and discard the legislative rubbish they will find. Let it propose to congress and the state legislatures that henceforth in adopting new legislation, they put a reasonable time limit on each law so that it automatically stands repealed at the end of 20 years, unless it has been re-acted before that time expires.

It would be easy enough to keep good laws in force if this system were adopted. The useless laws, the foolish laws, laws enacted in some momentary burst of feeling that soon spent itself, could be allowed to go their way.

### By Air to Buenos Aires.

From the New York World.

An airmail service from Miami to Buenos Aires by way of Panama and the west coast of South America will be put into operation before the end of the year by Pan-American Airways and its affiliated companies, it was announced the other day by J. T. Trippe, president, and Charles A. Lindbergh, technical advisor of the organization. The new service would put Buenos Aires with less than four days of New York, as compared with three weeks now required to reach it by steamer.

Both day and night flying are contemplated and it is probable that the 80-hour estimate will be reduced to even three days or less. Two portions of the route, one in Central and the other in South America, are to be lighted, but radio beacons and ground-plane communication will be relied on chiefly to keep pilots on their course through the darkness.

In order to reach Buenos Aires, Pan-American planes and those of Pan-American-Grace Airways, which recently inaugurated the first airmail service from North to South America by opening a line between Panama and Mollendo, Peru, will fly across the Andes from Valparaiso. To clear the mountain tops it will be necessary for them to reach an altitude of 16,000 to 20,000 feet and the use, not only of supercharged motors but "supercharged cabins" or oxygen tanks for the comfort of passengers and pilots is under consideration. The latter question, according to Mr. Trippe, is being worked out with a New York hospital.

### Must Be a Terror.

From The-Bits.

A little celebration was being held in the golf club. One of the members had announced that he would be going abroad shortly, and his family were bidding him good-bye. "But it's fairly hot in India at times," ventured one man. "Aren't you afraid the climate may disagree with your wife?"

The departing man looked at his questioner pityingly and said: "It wouldn't dare."

Q. What flags did Lindbergh's boat fly?  
A. The flag at the bow was the Union Jack and the one at the stern, the yacht ensign.

## OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

### REDUCING MILK COST.

The cow's board bill is the largest item connected with her keeping. The first cost of good dairy stock or purebred foundation animals is high. The item of labor is also a big expense in the dairy, but the feed bill year in and year out makes the biggest item in the production cost of milk and butter fat. Our experiment stations have conducted many tests to determine the value of silage in the ration. These have been published in bulletin form during the last 25 years, and though the figures vary to quite an extent, they all show the economic value of the silage. The Ohio station several years ago showed that corn silage saved the dairy farmer 10 cents a pound on the cost of producing a pound of butter, and 40 cents on the cost of producing 100 pounds of milk. Several other experiment stations have shown figures that range from 6 to 15 cents saving on the cost of butter and from 25 to 75 cents on the cost of 100 pounds of milk. Many of the early cow testing associations also demonstrated that the silo was one of the most important factors in lowering the cost of milk. All of these experiments and tests, however, are only a small part of the proof of the economy of the silo. The most important proof is the fact that 500,000 silos are now being used by our most progressive farmers. Silage is a succulent grass-like feed. It is cooling in effect, aids digestion, stimulates appetite and is an excellent balance for high protein concentrates. A dairy cow requires such a feed because she is doing hard work when producing a good flow of milk. The cow by nature is a user of roughage, and when fed in an artificial way on grains of high nutritive value there is need for cooling grass-like feed, and silage comes to fill this valuable place; silage has a high water content, but water is an important item of the ration. Milk is 87 per cent water and beef over 50 per cent. Many dairymen who complain over the high cost of producing milk could quickly correct this trouble by feeding more silage. This feed not only reduces the cost of producing the stock and stock products, but it also serves as an insurance for many crops. Most of the forage and grasses grown on the farm can be made into silage. A large tonnage of silage can be produced close to the farm buildings and thus eliminate expensive hauling. In times of drought during the dog days when the grass turns white and vegetation is hard and woody, a liberal ration of silage will stimulate large production and will keep the cows in a good condition for fall and winter production. Those who have had the most experience will tell you that the silo should be used for summer as well as winter, especially by the dairy farmer. A crop safely stored in a silo is a sure and dependable asset to the stock keeper. As for the dairymen, every test has proved that silage is a most important item in economic milk production.

### SUCCESSFUL SPRAYING

In the last decade, the general attitude toward spraying has completely changed front. Today, there are few growers of fruit, potatoes, truck, flowers and similar crops in need of spray protection from insects and disease who ask, "Why should I spray?" Rather, the question is, "How may I spray most effectively and economically?" There are four general principles upon which a successful spray schedule must be built. Timeliness of application, thoroughness of application, effectiveness of materials and efficiency of equipment comprise this important quartet. It is evident that the proper spray must be applied thoroughly and at the right time if spraying is to be successful. The fourth point, efficiency of equipment, is not as generally understood by as large a proportion of spray users. It can hardly be said, however, that one principle is more important than the others, for if one is neglected, the others fail. Modern sprayers, like other modern equipment, are power machines, except for limited small spraying tasks. High pressure is demanded by fruit growers for rapid and efficient spraying and high pressure demands power. On some sprayers, power is furnished by gasoline engines mounted on the sprayer truck. More recent, and as yet less widely used, is the power take-off from tractor motors. When this device is used as a source of power, the same tractor pulls the sprayer through the orchard or field. Power sprayers have a large capacity in gallons of spray applied, as it is possible to maintain high pressure constantly. Recently developed spray "guns" shoot a stream of swirling spray through the trees, the velocity of the spray rustling and blowing the leaves so that all portions of the tree—branches, twigs and leaves—are thoroughly covered. For field work, such as spraying potatoes, either tractor or power sprayers are used. Tractor sprayers, as the name indicates, obtain their power from the wheels. For large acreages, the power sprayers, either engine of power take-off driven, now are more widely used. Such sprayers often cover six, eight or even 12 rows at a time, two nozzles to the row. With the means for rapid and economical spraying available in the modern sprayers, potato growers are doubling and tripling the number of sprays applied each season. Eight or nine sprays is the minimum number recommended by potato growing experts and experiment stations, while many 300 and 400-bushel potato club members spray as many as 10 or 12 times. By increasing the number of sprays, the

### TO SECURE BALANCE

There are many feeds in the form of forage and grains that can generally be produced in sufficient quantities and at low enough prices to warrant profitable production of stock and stock products, but to obtain best results it is necessary to give the animal a balance as to protein and carbohydrates. As a rule, with farm grown forage, the vitamins and mineral elements will be taken care of in the grains and forage. The feeding subject is somewhat complicated and yet quite simple. If the stockman will provide in roughage corn or cane silage to supply the carbohydrates, and alfalfa,

yield per acre has invariably been increased by 50 to 100 per cent. Power sprayers also are being used for whitewashing dairy barns and other buildings. Hand sprayers find many uses around the vegetable and flower gardens and in disinfecting poultry and hogs houses and other small buildings. There are but few farms which cannot profitably employ some form of spraying apparatus, ranging from the small hand outfits to the large power rigs for large orchards. Careful attention to keeping the spraying equipment in order and applying the proper spray thoroughly at the right time will repay large dividends in the coin of the realm.

### ONION CULTURE

Most of the common garden vegetables sooner or later wither and become stale. Not so with onions. The crop when grown commercially may be highly profitable or in season of plenty, hardly worth harvesting. A few years ago, many thousands of bushels that were grown here in the midwest had to be dumped because there was no demand for them. There are relatively few people in the midwest engaged in commercial onion growing. However, no vegetable garden is complete without a small part of it being devoted to onion culture. The onion or tree onion is hardy. If planted in a place where they will not be disturbed. They will produce some green or spring onions quite early in the season, and will be ready for use well in advance of any other outdoor crop. A few of the top "sets" should be planted in early fall to keep up the supply. Onions of this kind are usually pretty strong, but they mature at a time when most folks have a craving for something green. They will not be much in demand after the winter "spring" onions are ready. Onion sets can be started just as soon as the ground can be worked. Any color, red, white or yellow, will answer, but the commercial trade demands white spring onions, the whiter the better. Farm folks who have a few large bulbs left over from the winter supply should set these in the garden. They will send up fine shoots very much sooner than will the small sets. Because they form so quickly, they are not so peppery as those produced by smaller sets. It is a good plan to put away in the fall a few extra bulbs to be used in this way. Some gardeners depend on this method entirely for their supply of early green onions. Just as soon as the soil can be worked and a supply of onion plants can be had, they also should be planted. Most of these plants come up from the south and are of the Bermuda type. Most of the plants are yellow in color, but now and then one will find a few crates of white onion plants. They are even better in quality than those that are yellow. Either kind should be grown on soil that has been well fertilized. It would be well to scatter a small amount of nitrate of soda along the row, one fourth pound for each row of plants. Do this just as soon as the plants begin to make growth. When given good cultural methods, the Bermuda onions will grow quite large, three to five inches in diameter. They work in nicely by supplying a succession of onions after the spring onions are gone and before the seed onions are ready. They are not good keepers and one must depend on other varieties for the fall and winter supply. For late fall and winter use, the gardener should depend on one or more of the old well known varieties. The Red Globe is the most popular sort. Onions do best in a fertile soil. The seed should be sown quite early in the spring. The seed is usually slow to germinate and since most farm gardens contain much weed seed, it will be well to plant some radish seed in the row. One can then run a wheel hoe along the row as soon as the radish plants are above ground. Bulbs grown from seed should be harvested when mature. Those wanted for winter use should be carefully sorted and stored in slatted crates in a cool, dry place.

### CHEAPENING RATION.

The cost of a well balanced ration for dairy cows is usually lowered materially by the use of good quality legume hays. Both alfalfa and clover are more nutritious than grass hays such as timothy, because they contain larger amounts of digestible protein and lime. Alfalfa has approximately 230 pounds of protein and 39 pounds of lime per ton; clover, 178 pounds of protein and 32 pounds of lime, while timothy has only 66 pounds of protein and five pounds of lime.

### INCREASING SIZE OF EGG.

Market premium for high quality eggs has aroused an interest in larger egg size. There are inherited tendencies toward large and small eggs. Careful selection at time of placing eggs in the incubator should contribute to the improvement of the size of the eggs of a flock. If trap-nesting is being done a further step should be to eliminate even the larger eggs of female showing a tendency to lay eggs below the average size.

### LONGER LIFE FOR POSTS.

It doesn't pay to char wooden fence posts, nor to set them in gravel. Now does it make the post last any longer to paint with creosote the part that is to be set in the ground. The most effective treatment for wooden posts is to soak them for five hours in hot creosote, then for five hours in cold creosote. This treatment will double or even treble the life of wooden posts.

### ARE YOU ONE OF 'EM?

Many chicks are fed properly for the first few weeks and then neglected. The wise poultryman will continue to feed a good mash containing protein through the summer and fall.

### MATURE 'EM YOUNG

If you can make as much money selling beef cattle when they are 1 year old, why wait until they are three and pay feed and board bills? Statistics show that the high market price per pound for 1-year-olds offsets the greater weight of 3-year-olds.

## Boer Treasure Divided When Struggle Ended

Kruger's millions are still the subject of much discussion. The latest story is that told by Mr. Horak, who was a commandant in the Boer forces. His story is that: "When the war was nearing its end, General Botha issued a notice ordering all British subjects who had fought for the Boers to proceed to Komalpoort and informed them that they would be given a passage to any country they wished. This was done in order that they would not be tried as traitors. Men to the number of about 2,500 gathered at Komalpoort and then Botha ordered that all bullion and gold in the possession of the state should be taken to Komalpoort and divided among the men as a reward for their services. The bars of gold were cut up and the men were given equal shares. Later the men sailed from Lourenzo Marques."

### They've All Got It

Mayor Walker of New York, was defending a statesman with a swelled head.

"It's no wonder his head is swelled," said the mayor, "Look how wise and successful he is. All great men have swelled heads. Look at Alexander."

"Parmenio, one of his generals, attempted to give Alexander advice after the victory of Issus."

"These peace offers, sire, are superfluous," Parmenio said, "I would accept them if I were Alexander."

"But Alexander gave a scoffing laugh and answered:

"Yes, so would I, if I were Parmenio."

### Sympathy

Hugh, visiting his aunt in the country, had been observing a robin's nest in a tree near the house.

He came in to his aunt much troubled. "I feel sorry for that mother robin on the nest. Her husband never stays home."

### Danger of Smartness

"You have said a great many smart things. So clever a girl should easily find a husband."

"On the contrary," said Miss Cayenne, "no girl is likely to be in request for marriage who displays her sarcasm in advance."

### Artistry

The Man With an Artistic Soul—Were all the people you met there artistic?

Sweet Young Thing—Some of them were, but some were quite nice.—Montreal Family Herald.

Every time you tell a little boy he is beautiful, you put a nick in his character.

# POST'S BRAN FLAKES

WITH OTHER PARTS OF WHEAT



## America's favorite— the bran cereal that keeps you regular and tastes delicious, too

**Criticism of a Car**  
Secretary Charles C. Jones, of the American Automobile association, said at a dinner in Washington:  
"One automobilist asked another one day:  
"How much did you pay for that car, George?"  
"It was a very old and dilapidated car, and George answered gruffly:  
"I didn't pay nothin' for it. It was a present to me."  
"George," said the first automobilist, "by golly, you've been robbed."

**The Type**  
We are told of the good mother who was disturbed over her son, who had been in Italy studying for three years.  
"I am so afraid he'll get so Italianized he won't come home."—Boston Transcript.

**No Sale Here**  
Office Boy—There's a salesman outside with a mustache.  
Boss—Tell him I've got a mustache.—Judge.

**No Place Like Home**  
She—I wonder why they put cornmeal on the dance floor.  
He—Oh, that's to make the chickens feel at home.

### New Issue

\$4,250,000

## Western Newspaper Union

(A Delaware Corporation)

Fifteen-Year 6% Convertible Gold Debentures

Dated August 1, 1929

Due August 1, 1944

Interest payable February 1 and August 1 without deduction for normal Federal income tax not exceeding 2%. The Company will agree to refund to holders, upon proper application, any State income tax not exceeding 5% per annum, and in Massachusetts not exceeding 6% per annum, and personal property and security taxes in certain States as provided in the Trust Indenture. Redeemable at any time as a whole or in part on 60 days' published notice at 105 and accrued interest. Coupon Debentures in interchangeable denominations of \$1,000 and \$500 registerable as to principal only. Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company, Trustee.

Debentures will be convertible, at the option of the holder, at any time prior to maturity, or up to five days prior to earlier redemption, into Common Stock at the rate of 40 shares for each \$1,000 principal amount.

H. H. Fish, Esq., President of the Company, summarizes from his letter to us as follows:

### BUSINESS

Western Newspaper Union, successor to a company of the same name and a business founded in 1865, serves more than 10,000 daily and weekly country newspapers, maintaining fully equipped plants in 36 key cities of the United States from California to Massachusetts.

The Company supplies these newspapers with ready printed inside pages or with columns of prepared plate, containing various feature stories, serials and special articles selected by the newspaper publishers; places national advertising in their papers and prepares cuts and copy for local advertising campaigns.

The Company also does a large volume of commercial printing, prints in their entirety various magazines and trade journals and is responsible for the mechanical production of many of the feature services of The Associated Press.

### FINANCIAL

During the past 20 years net profits of Western Newspaper Union, after all charges including depreciation, but before Federal taxes, averaged more than \$680,000 annually, and in no single year were such net profits less than \$450,000.

Net profits after depreciation, but before Federal taxes, for the past 4 years, as certified by Messrs. Arthur Andersen & Co., after eliminating operations of the paper mill, which is being sold coincident with this financing and after other adjustments arising from the reorganization as stated in their certificate, were as follows:

|      |           |
|------|-----------|
| 1925 | \$741,336 |
| 1926 | 955,383   |
| 1927 | 571,249   |
| 1928 | 765,825   |

Such net profits as above have averaged about \$758,448 annually, and for the year ended December 31, 1928, amounted to \$765,825, equivalent to more than 3 times the annual Debenture interest requirement.

After deducting from such net profits in 1928 Debenture interest requirements, Federal Taxes (parent company) at 12% and Preferred Stock dividends, the balance amounted to over \$352,000, or about \$2.35 per share on the 150,000 shares of Common Stock to be presently outstanding.

The net assets of the Company, available for these Debentures, based on the balance sheet, as at April 30, 1929, adjusted to give effect to the present financing, including the sale of the paper mill, were in excess of \$8,500,000.

### MANAGEMENT

Since the death in 1916 of the former owner, George A. Joslyn, his widow and other heirs have owned the majority of the Common Stock of Western Newspaper Union, control of which is now being acquired by the executives who have been responsible for its successful operation during the past 13 years.

All legal details will be passed upon by Messrs. Tenney, Harding, Sherman & Rogers of Chicago and by Messrs. White & Case of New York.

## F. A. Willard & Co. Ames, Emerich & Co., Inc.

New York Philadelphia Chicago New York

We have accepted as accurate the information and statements contained in the above mentioned letter and summary, but no errors, omissions or misstatements in said letter or summary shall give rise to any right or claim against us.

July, 1929.