THE GARDEN

By John S. Gardener, Kentucky College of Agriculture

BORDEAUX MIXTURE

Although we might be wary about accepting the claims made for "curealls" for human ills, we are inclined to accept such claims made for Bordeaux mixture regarding vegetable diseases, at least for the most part.

Bordeaux mixture serves as a check for the leaf spot diseases of tomatoes, potatoes, salsify, the melon crops, beans and celery, and delays the disfiguring of their leaves. This is important, for the longer the leaves can be preserved the longer the vegetables will continue growing, and the larger the crop will be.

Bordeaux mixture is an indirect control for the sun burning of tomatoes, and the sunscald of tomato and melon vines. It is a direct preventive for the pod spot of beans, which was so prevalent during the early summer of 1929. It is an indirect preventive for insect rot, and "pink rot" of celery, which attends or follows celery leaf spot or anthracnose.

Bordeaux mixture functions as a tonic, in that it serves to keep vegetable leaves green. By this is not meant that cabbage "yellows" can be controlled by Bordeaux, for "yellows" is a specific disease whose control is the use of varieties that withstand it. Neither can Bordeaux help in instances of foliage that is yellow because of a deficiency of plant food, but Bordeaux will help to keep vegetables healthy and thriving.

Lastly, Bordeaux mixture is an insecticide. It destroys the Black Flea beetle on early tomatoes and potatoes and the leaf-hopper on late potatoes if calcium arsenate is added at the rate of a tablespoonful to each gallon of Bordeaux, the combination will control most of the insects and most of the diseases on almost all of the garden vegetables.

Now, as to making Bordeaux. For home gardeners whose acreage is small, it is most convenient to use the prepared Bordeaux, which most seedmen and druggists handle. It comes in two forms, powder and paste, for mixing in water or gallons. The directions for home-mixing Bordeaux are given in several bulletins published by the Experiment Station at Lexington which may be obtained for the asking.

RECOMMENDS DRY MASH FOR POULTS

Feeding dry mash during the first few weeks practically eliminates the danger of overfeeding, poults, says Dr. J. Holmes Martin of the Experiment Station of the University of Kentucky, in a talk on poultry raising. Any of the dry mash mixtures successfully used for chicks are satisfactory for poults, provided they contain dried milk and bonemeal.

When skimmilk or buttermilk is available it should be fed to the poults from the very start, and a sparing mash low in protein and high in carbohydrates and bonemeal can be fed either sweet or sour, and should be given as soon as the poults are removed from the incubator or as soon as they are getting from brooder to pen. The mash formula is considered better than cracked corn, cheese or clabber because it contains the milk sugars. Feed skimmilk sweet during cool weather, but when warm weather comes sour milk should be fed exclusively.

The following ration is recommended for poults, along with either skimmilk or buttermilk: ground yellow corn, 20 pounds; bonemeal or shorts, 20 pounds; bonemeal, 5 pounds; ground limestone or finely ground oystershell, 4 pounds; common salt, 1 pound. Add ½ of a pound of charcoal if it is available. Feed this ration as fast as poults will clean it up.

Cracked corn and wheat may be fed in addition to mash when the poults are 6 to 8 weeks old.

GOOD TIME TO SELL LOW PRODUCING COWS

Reports received at the College of Agriculture of the University of Kentucky indicate that numbers of low producing dairy cows are being sold for beef at this time. One hundred and thirty-five cows were culled from herds in 11 dairy herd improvement associations in Kentucky last month.

Now is considered a good time to sell low producing, unprofitable cows for beef, says a statement from the department of markets and rural industries of the College. Beef cattle prices now are to be as high in the next few years, and farmers who do not dispose of their cull cows may experience difficulty in selling them at a later time. It pays to dispose of those expected to prevail this year.

Another reason for selling poor yielding cows at the low beef cattle prices now prevailing is that no secure a profit where inefficient methods of low producing cows are used. As dairy product prices drop, more attention must be given to high production and efficient methods generally.

The statement from the College is optimistic concerning the dairy situation. The heifer market has probably left the worst of the depression, it is thought. Lower cream prices are discouraging those beginners in dairying who are not dairy minded and who naturally turn back at the first signs of distress. Milk prices for beef may cause many farmers to sell their cows or to use milk to produce veal or baby beef.

THE QUALITIES OF LEADERSHIP

By JOHN G. LONSDALE
President American Bankers Association

John G. Lonsdale

Leadership and success, in a general way, are synonymous. They are both founded upon simple codes of thought and ac-

tion. It is upon the conviction that he who wins the laurels must be a doer, not a waiter, that application of energy, not time or luck, is what counts most. A rabbit's foot is a poor substitute for horse sense.

Leadership, like success, is not luck, but a matter of intelligent and understanding effort. It is the duty of the highest quality, are the result of service to humanity. Service has been aptly described as "the supreme commitment of life." Analyze the lives and things of all great leaders of history and you will find that those whose names are enshrined in the hearts of their countrymen are those who sought to render a needed service to the populace.

Leadership, like success, need not, however, be international or national to achieve great results. There is room for each of us to be a leader in his community, in his work, in his church, and in various organizations.

One of the indispensable qualities of leadership is the ability to persist steadfastly in the face of discouragements. If George Washington had not possessed the quality of persistence, he and his soldiers would never have survived the hunger and privations at Valley Forge.

We have too many young men and women who are always saying a job cannot be done. Too many quote their time explaining why a thing can't be done, instead of saying, with firm resolve, that it can be done, and then going out and doing it. Anything that ought to be done is capable of being done. And anything worth doing at all is worth doing well. The leader who handles a little job in a big way is always on the road to greater fields.

BANKERS STUDY CHAIN BANKING

The Louisiana Tax Commission of the American Bankers Association has been specifically instructed by the executive committee of the association to study and report on chain and group banking developments, and also on the disposal of the component of the Currency for an extension of branch banking in the national banking system, to permit those banks to conduct branches in the trade areas surrounding their locations.

The action by President Hitchcock Bank and Trust Company, New Orleans, Louisiana, as chairman of the commission. The members are: Roland Boyden, Boyden & Roberts, Vice President National City Bank, New York, N. Y., as chairman; Nathan Adams, President American Exchange National Bank, Dallas, Texas; Leonard P. Ayres, Vice President Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Frank W. Blair, Chairman of Board Union Trust Company, Detroit, Michigan; Walter W. Head, President Farmers-State Savings Bank, Chicago; W. D. Longyear, Vice President Security First National Bank, Los Angeles, California; Walter M. McGraw, Chairman of Board Commerce Trust Company, Kansas City, Missouri; Max B. Nahm, Vice President Citizens National Bank, Bowling Green, Kentucky; Morris A. Tregoe, President First National Bank, Chicago; Paul M. Warburg, Chairman of Board International Acceptance Bank, New York, N. Y.; O. Howard Wolfe, Cashier Pittsfield (Ill.) National Bank, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Gordon Edwards, American Bankers Association, New York City, secretary.

A survey showing the extent to which chain and group banking has developed in the United States has been made and issued in booklet form by the American Bankers Association of New York City.

SECTIONS WHERE SAVINGS DECREASED

A regional analysis of the drop in the nation's savings deposits in banks, as recently reported by the American Bankers Association's Savings Bank Division in its annual compilation for 1929 showing the first recession in national savings in the twenty years during which it has published this data, reveals that all sections except the New England and the Pacific States groups recorded losses.

The published figures showed that on June 29, 1929, the total savings deposits in banks and trust companies of continental United States stood at $25,- 172,516,000, which was $193,755,000 below the similar total for 1928, when the figure was in excess of $25,366,000,000.

The regional analysis by state groups compiled by the Savings Bank Division of the American Bankers Association shows a group gained more than $15,000,000 in savings and 312,914 in savings depositors, while the seven Pacific states as a group gained over $73,000,000 in deposits and nearly 216,000 in number of depositors. The gains in these two groups, however, were smaller than the losses recorded there for 1928, the section which showed losses are the Middle Atlantic States, East Central States and the West Central States.

WHAT'S NEXT?

Diesel engines will be chiefly used in airplanes of the future, according to predictions by engineers.

Experiments begun by scientists in an effort to produce superior beef cattle are expected to take 20 years for completion.

A new "noiseless" brick for street paving has been produced by a Pittsburgh manufacturer.

The colors of a rainbow depend on the size of the drops that make the bow.

Out of the Air

By CLARISSA MACKIE

CAROLINE ANDREWS stood at the front open window. They are both rounded upon simple codes of thought and ac-

tion. It is upon the conviction that he who wins the laurels must be a doer, not a waiter, that application of energy, not time or luck, is what counts most. A rabbit's foot is a poor substitute for horse sense.

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"Who is Captain Flower?" asked Caroline, who sympathized with the downtrodden, and who had begun to be Captain Browne. he will not vote for him." Then she added, "I don't believe he's qualified for valor and enjoyed answering