

A Hot Time at St. Louis.

The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the American Poultry Association was called to order on Tuesday, August 16th, at 9.30 a. m., with President C. M. Bryant, Boston, Mass., in the chair. Judge W. W. Henderson, of St. Louis, extended a very hearty and sincere welcome to all the members of the convention to the City of St. Louis. He knew how important the poultry industry was for the welfare of man, and appreciated the interest shown by so many coming to St. Louis to discuss the hen and the egg, or the egg and the hen—whichever comes first.

Upon calling the roll by States and Canada, it was found that the State of Arkansas had two representatives present, Colorado 3, Connecticut 1, Georgia 1, Illinois 19, Indiana 21, Iowa 2, Kansas 4, Louisiana 2, Massachusetts 4, Michigan 3, Minnesota 3, Missouri 28, Nebraska 1, New Jersey 1, New York 9, Ohio 9, Oklahoma 1, Pennsylvania 6, Texas 3, Virginia 1, Wisconsin 1, Ontario 2. Total, 127.

The minutes of the last annual meeting having been printed in the proceedings of last year, were taken as read.

W. C. Pierce, W. J. Russell, W. T. Smalley, N. T. Nye and M. P. Delano were appointed on the Board of Review.

On the report of the Committee on Credentials, it was found that Ontario was entitled to twelve votes. L. H. Baldwin, 1st Vice-President of the Association, was present as the accredited representative of the Ontario Branch. Prof. W. R. Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, was also present.

On the report of the contest for a separate breed standard, it appeared that the Leghorns came first, with 36,270; then Rhode Island Reds, 11,800; Orpingtons, 10,740; Minorcas, 2,820; Cochins Bantams, 1,614; Langshans, 1,571. This report was supplemental to the report of last year, when Plymouth Rocks came first, and Wyandottes second, and then the Leghorns came third on the list. The numbers represent the total entries of each breed at representative shows.

The treasurer's report to July 30th, 1910, shows the total receipts to be \$7,368.45, including the fees from 381 new members. Additional names were added, making a total of over 500 new members since the last annual meeting.

The total expenditure to July 30th was \$6,387.83, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$980.62. The Standard of Perfection account showed the last edition to be completely disposed of. On the report of the artists on illustration for the new Standard, a lively discussion took place. Some members suggested that there were some appearances of graft. Grant M. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y., vigorously protested that there was no grounds for such charge. John H. Robinson, Boston, asked if the artists had agreed together on a price to charge before entering into negotiations with the Revision Committee. Frank E. Sewell admitted that the artists had a conference upon the question of their charges. Mr. Curtis moved for a committee of investigation, naming a committee, but, after a heated debate, the motion was laid on the table, and there it rests.

The three artists, Frank E. Sewell, A. O. Schilling, Louis Graham and Burgess, presented a number of illustrations, and, after some criticism, these were referred to various committees, and, on their reports, were accepted, with some suggestions to be carried out by the artists in question. It was reported that the new Standard might be ready by December.

The case of S. A. Nofztger, whom it was claimed had infringed the copyright of the Association in the publication of his proposed Standard for Partridge Plymouth Rocks, was referred to the Executive, with instruction to obtain a legal opinion on the matter.

E. T. P. Graff, Amsterdam, N. Y., who had been expelled from membership last year, asked to be reinstated, but this was not granted.

Chas. E. Cram was suspended from membership for one year.

The practice and conduct of M. Evoy, of Cambridge, N. Y., was very severely criticised, but as he was not a member of the Association, he could not be dealt with in the ordinary way, but it was moved and carried that secretaries of shows be requested not to accept his entries.

Columbian and Partridge Plymouth Rocks were admitted to the Standard. A strong plea was made for the admission of Thoroughbred or Pitt Games, but, after a heated discussion, it was decided not to admit them.

It was decided, on the motion of Miller Purvis, to divide the States and Canada into districts and to appoint an organizer for each, allowing such organizer \$3.00 on each new member secured.

Invitations were extended to the Association for the annual meeting of 1911 from Toledo, Ohio; Denver, Colorado, and Boston, Mass.

Dr. George Byron Morse, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., delivered an interesting address on "The Gospel of Cleanliness, as Applied to Poultry." Cleanliness, he said, was the panacea for all disease, is fundamental in all sanitation, and necessary for the establishing of health. Dirt must be considered matter out of

place. Clean out! Clean up! Purify the water supply. Disinfect the eggs. Disinfect the incubators and brooders.

The humid, hot days of the week were trying to all. The convention hall, in the Planters' Hotel, situated in the heart of the city, amidst the noise of street cars, made it a difficult place to hear. The meetings were delayed on this account, and the business very seriously interfered with. It is hard to understand why a suitable hall cannot be found, with proper accommodation, more adapted for such a gathering, during the hot days of August.

St. Louis was most interesting, of course, and the hospitality hearty—but it was hot!



A Swarm of Bees at Hespeler, Ont.

Eggs by Weight in New York.

According to the amended ordinance of the City of New York, providing for a Commissioner of Weights and Measures, eggs and bread are to be sold by weight from now on. There can be few good reasons why these necessities should not be sold by weight, as are butter, sugar, meat and most other food staples. The consumer surely should know definitely the quantity he buys, while the adoption of the weight standard can work no unfair evil to the baker, and undoubtedly will benefit the producer of poultry products.



In the Farmyard.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Care of Orchard Pays.

There are a great many apple orchards in Canada that are not income producers, due to the absence of only one factor. These orchards are from one to six acres in extent, and contain well-developed trees of valuable market varieties. They, however, receive little or no care; they remain in sod, are seldom if ever carefully pruned, and hardly ever sprayed, and, as a consequence, the returns from them are only nominal. The possibilities of such an orchard have been well demonstrated by A. D. Campbell, the County Representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture in Dundas County. To one of these typical orchards, one and one-third acres in extent, was given proper care in cultivation, pruning and spraying. The fruit for this season has already been sold from it for four hundred dollars, whereas never before was more than one hundred and seventy-five dollars received. Thus, two hundred and twenty-five dollars increased returns have been made by a little extra expense, labor and care; and this is only an average season for a crop. There are hundreds of just such orchards all over Ontario which could thus easily be made to return handsome profits per acre.

Homemade Garden Roller.

An excellent garden roller may be made of a length of glazed tile, say two feet in diameter, filled with concrete, says the University Farm Press News, published by the Extension Division of Minnesota University. The construction is thus described: Before filling, fix in the center of the tile a piece of inch-and-a-quarter gas pipe, allowing the ends to project two or three inches from each end of the tile, to which an iron handle may be attached. Any blacksmith can make the handle, at small cost. Fill the cylinder with small stones, and pour in a mortar composed of one part cement to six parts sand, thoroughly mixed, and then made so thin with water that it will fill all the spaces between the stones. When the cement has become hard and dry, one will have a cheap and handy implement with which to roll his beds after planting.

Canadian National Apple Show.

The first Canadian National Apple Show is to be held in Vancouver, B. C., October 31st to November 5th, 1910. While British Columbia has undertaken the burden of financing and promoting this first enterprise of the kind, it is not our intention or desire that it shall be an annual event in this Province, but that the second, third, and possibly the fourth, Canadian National Apple Show should be held at different points in the apple-growing districts of Eastern Canada.

In sending exhibits to the great show in Vancouver, the first week in November next, Easterners should bear in mind that they will have an opportunity of bidding for the markets of the world, because we expect to have present buyers from Eastern Canada, United States, Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain, France and Germany. And if the East show sympathy and interest in this national enterprise by sending representative

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