Thirty-nine plants "spread" loads regularly, nine in emergencies; nineteen reported that they did not "spread."

In regard to restricting delivery from the fields, reports were as follows. Four plants did not restrict delivery at all; one restricted delivery after 4:30 p.m.; two after 4:00 p.m.; five after 5:00 p.m.; twenty-five after 6:00 p.m.; five after 7:00 p.m.; four after 8:00 p.m.; one after 9:00 p.m. Four grew their own peas and controlled delivery. Two reported that they regulated delivery during all hours of the day; one reported that they received a certain number of boxes of vined peas in the forenoon and a certain number in the afternoon. One plant reported that they restricted delivery so as "to prevent law violations;" three that they restricted "when necessary;" one that they "cut and haul as used." A few factories reported that they had a regular system of discontinuing the work of the viners at certain hours, varying from 5 to 8 P.M. It is plainly evident that the beginning and ending of the working-day is dependent to a very large extent upon the system that prevails in regulating the cutting, vining and delivery of peas.

Vining Stations.

Forty-two plants of sixty-eight reporting had vining stations away from the factory; twenty-six had vining stations at the factory only, and three had no vining stations at the factory. The plants having vining stations away from the factory only, considered it necessary to begin work at noon as they could not get peas to the factory earlier. The distance of the vining stations from the plant is a very important factor in the regulation of the time of beginning work in the morning. A number of plants reported that they had been compelled to get auto trucks in order to handle the situation this year.

Relation Between Planting Time and Harvesting.

The problem of regulating harvesting by planting is complicated most seriously by the fact that rain and drought, heat and cold, cannot be forecasted. Most canners keep a record showing the dates of planting of their fields and varieties, and the dates of harvesting same. These records invari-
ably show that some fields planted late mature at the same time as some planted early, and there is no definite way of gauging the number of weeks any one field will require for maturing. This problem can be controlled successfully in states having irrigation systems. The matter is becoming further complicated by the increasing tendency of the pea canners to contract all or most of their peas, owing to the difficulties involved in growing all of their own, such as the changing of soil, the impossibility of rotating crops, the large chances taken on investment, etc. Of the plants reporting on this subject, seventeen grew all of their own peas; sixteen contract all of their peas; eleven grew two-thirds or more of their own, and seven contracted two-thirds or more.

Sixty-five plants reported an aggregate of 37,162 acres. 15,555 acres were reported planted by canning companies; 17,782 acres grown by contract and 3,825 acres not designated.

Relation Between Acres Planted and Cases Packed.

It is generally conceded that the only method of determining the number of acres that can be handled properly by a certain equipment, is for the canner to keep records for at least five years of the number of acres planted and the cases packed. The mean of his experiences during four or five years should give him at least an indication of the safe method of procedure. The reports from sixty-three plants show a surprising lack of records, only thirty-eight indicating that daily planting records were kept. Seven reported the number of acres and the pack for the past six years; one for five years; six for four years; twelve for two years; two reported for four years on number of cases only. Four plants were recently bought by a new management. None of the other plants gave records for any years before 1913. One fact that has been brought out is that it is unsafe to dogmatize in regard to the number of cases per acre, since this depends so largely on conditions in different sections. Each plant, or at least each section, therefore, must figure out its own problem. The problem cannot be met unless complete records are kept covering the relation between the acreage and output, acreage planted, daily planting and harvesting and daily output, and equipment and labor used. It is also essential that a study be