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-
made and records kept of the kind of soil in which peas are planted, and the time required for the maturing of peas in various kinds of soil and under different conditions. There is little question that a great deal can be done toward regulating the maturing of peas by careful calculation of seed strains in relation to soil conditions and climate. The Department of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin and the Experiment Stations have made some researches along this line.

Planting for Seed.

Fifteen companies reported that they planted for seed in the following amounts; four planted for seed 5% or less of total acreage; two, 5 to 10%; three, 10 to 15%; two, 15 to 20%; two, 20 to 25%; one, 39%; and one, 38%.

Thirty-seven plants left peas in the field because of congestion, in amounts as follows: five, 1% or less of total planting; five, 1 to 5%; nine, 5 to 10%; six, 10 to 15%; five, 15 to 25%; one, 28%; one, 31%; one, 39%. Two companies had about one hundred eighty acres of peas destroyed by hail.

Safety and Sanitation.

In fifty-two of the seventy-five plants, orders on safety were issued by the Industrial commission's deputies on a total of 3,182 danger points. Orders on sanitation were issued in twenty-five out of the seventy-five plants.

Child Labor.

Of the 75 canning factories in the state 44 employed a total of 438 children between the ages of 14 and 16 years. Of these only 11 employed over 10 children each. Thirty-one plants did not use child labor at all. Eighteen plants were reported by deputies as having child labor violations. No reports were requested from the factories in regard to employment of children, hours of labor, and etc., and information on this point is, therefore, lacking. The child labor law was not and could not be changed in its provisions for the benefit of the canners. A number of prosecutions were brought for violations of this law.

Violations of Women's Hours law.

The accompanying table (Table No. II), showing hours of labor and violations of the provisions of the law regulating