on behalf of the committee that with reference to contents of present Wisconsin barrel, Mr. Charles Briere and Mr. Andrew Searls had measured up several barrels and found a variation. That as a rule the bulk in dry quarts was about 102 or 103 quarts, and in liquid or the tin quart—the one mostly used—the range was from 115 to 119.

The law on the subject was in bad condition but he thought efforts at present should be confined to the cranberry package.

Massachusetts dominates in the industry, producing about four sevenths of the entire crop, and so he recommended that the so called Cape Cod barrel be followed identically, and there being no opposition the committee was instructed and empowered to secure the necessary enactment.

Water Supply and Use of Water.

Vice President S. N. Whittlesey said he had prepared no special paper, but would state that growers following the example of the beavers, built dams across the fall of the water and thus preserved the water in reservoirs, the supply coming from the clouds or small streams. The principal use of the water was for the protection in winter, but, if supply was near, and drainage good it was possible to protect from frost, but unless drained quickly the flood would do as much damage as frost.

The supply of water can be increased by using the land outside of that devoted to cranberry purposes, for holding water, and, in ordinary seasons supply is sufficient for quick flooding.

Early in season land is drained to allow marsh to get warm, later the water may be brought nearer surface. As supply comes from neighbors principally it is necessary to arrange for drainage above and below, to the best mutual advantage. Hard for growers to look at matters alike, for while abstractly easy, actual performance has some bitter difficulties but they will have to be overcome in order to make business a success. Anything that has wrong in its construction will ultimately fail. That which is right will perpetuate itself, otherwise the reverse will prevail. Those who know what is right and do not do it will suffer, but hope that evil will be outgrown.

To a question as to whether peat marshes should be drained lower than sanded ones, opinions were expressed that showed a difference in experience. S. A. Warner advocated taking the frost out of marsh by flushing in connection with drainage. That is, submerging the vines two or three times with intervals of five or six days

John N. King thought in some cases it might be a mistake to draw off water early as there were different kinds of marshes, and early drainage would not take the frost out of the ground. Moss and other foul stuff are non-conductors and the ice therefore stays late. L. M. Purviance reported same conditions.

Implements Used by Growers.

E. K. Tuttle dwelt especially on the advantages of using the pruner and raking, that as a more general use of the scoop will become necessary, the marshes must be prepared accordingly. The suggestion was