shoulder below the bottom of ditch which forms the curb, and leaves also an opening in the side of flume, for self filling; in case there should be any wash below, then put dirt on side as high as top flume, nail on slats to hold splash boards. The material used is two by four scantling, and one inch boards ten inches wide. This method avoids crawfish, musk rats, or turtles working under and admits of a boat passing through and will not heave with frost.

CHAPTER XII.

LEVELLING AND ROLLING.

Rule for levelling was given under the head of flooding. Rolling should be done, in my opinion, immediately after picking before the newly formed buds are large, and it gives the vines a chance of righting themselves, before putting on the water for winter flooding; the marsh is in better order for packing down, the roller should be sufficient large and heavy enough to do the work good.

CHAPTER XIII.

HOW TO CONSTRUCT A RESERVOIR-POND.

First, find out the fall of the marsh, which every grower ought to be conversant with to improve, then run your line angling so that the water will be the same height at both ends, dig about three to four foot ditch, throw out sods on the opposite side to what your pond will be, then dig a ditch on pond side, and fill first ditch with sand from second ditch, place your sods on the outsides keeping middle full with the sand, let your dam be built three or more feet back from the waters edge of
your pond, make the dam six feet high, ten feet wide and level the
top with sand, seed it down so as to prevent it washing with heavy
rains, make in dam drip holes by planking about a foot wide at every
fifteen rods; the sides of the dam should slant larger at the bottom
about three feet. In building a reservoir-pond, if you have some
tamarack in the swamp at the head, it will be well to erect it there as
you will not have so much evaporation. You can put your flood gates
in for your supply ditches as prescribed by Chas. Kruger's plan.

CHAPTER XIV.

KEEPING BERRIES AND CURING THEM.

When you receive your berries at the cranberry house from your
pickers, place them away in one or two bushel boxes; some prefer one,
some the other; one bushel box can be handled by one man when feed-
ing the mill. The boxes have lath sides, and bottom, with boarded
ends, and strips to stand on, or you can put your first lath on allowing
a space for the box to stand on the other, and allow for air; fill your
boxes well to allow for dirt and shrinkage and pile them up so that
the air can pass through and circulate around them, have your boxes
or the compartment to hold about one bushel large, allowing for dirt;
the chaff is good to keep in the berries for curing purposes. Then at
any time you can estimate in case you want to make a sale; lay them
away in the cool with not too much light, they will cure nicely in one
week to ten days, ready to run through the mill and barrel. Never
run your berries through the mill until your are going to barrel them,
keep your raked ones from your picked ones. When you run them
through the mill you can assort them to suit yourself, but from my ex-
perience, I think, two grades of berries pay best, give best satisfaction,