

fit the grower one of the most important moves would be, to place before him the probable crop to be harvested in the east as well as the west, in time so that when the berries are ready for market he will have a basis upon which to fix a reasonable price for his stock."

New York—(c 110) "You have our sympathy with the objects in view a full dissemination of knowledge relating to the culture and marketing of cranberries and careful collection of statistic, of the crop and movement of same is in our opinion to the best interest of all concerned."

We approve of circulars showing the best cooking method being placed in each package for distribution by the retailer. This costs but little and does, perhaps, some good though probably comparatively few of the retailers will bother to distribute."

Wisconsin—(c 6) "My views are that to make the association that all members be treated alike, should be consolidated in such a way that all members should dispose of their stock at one price, if their stock is uniform in quality, and should be disposed of by one agency."

Rhode Island—(c 119) "It seems to me that until the principal growers of the country get together and devise some means to regulate the shipping of cranberries to the market we shall meet the same fate."

Massachusetts—(c 107) "We cannot be too well posted."

### Meetings.

New Jersey—(c 8) "Your August convention was a regular picnic and reminded me of the old Jersey times in 1870-1880 when the Jersey growers used to turn out in flocks to convention, all bound together by the unity of ignorance of cranberry culture. The old conventions used to be crowded. Men with facts, to exchange them for other growers' facts. The American Cranberry Growers' Association has done a power of work. Its printed publications contain the bulk of what is known about cranberry culture. It has done a big work. One thing I know, there is sufficient community of ignorance among a lot of the growers which should hold them together even on a basis of self interest."

### Methods.

New Jersey—(c 8) "The old way was to put a bog out anywhere, put a dollar a day man on it, yourself live fifteen or twenty miles away, the bogs did the rest, all you had to do was pick the crop and pocket your fifty to seventy-five per cent. profit, but the scald showed up. The new insect appeared, berry worms became profuse, grasshoppers rampant, crickets numerous and so the old style of man on the place to attend the bog don't go now. Cranberry

culture is a business and requires brains and the presence of the owners. Some few have recognized this and made a business of it, and we are now ten to twenty thousand bushel men.

It has always been my firm belief that twenty acres of bog taken care of like a garden is much better than fifty or seventy-five acres only half or less taken care of. That a small five or ten acre bog and high culture beats a fifty acre bog and no culture."

#### Prices for Picking.

Mass.—"Seven cents per six quart measure was what I paid for picking, three cents less than three years ago which gives quite a little profit. Next year I contemplate gathering my berries with a large scoop paying twenty-five cents per hour which will reduce the cost of picking materially. Where they have cost me one dollar and seventeen cents, they then will cost about fifty cents per barrel."

#### Varieties.

Massachusetts—(b 162) "If I was to set out any more bog it would be the Smith variety and no other, but the Cape Cod Belle is a good berry but not so good a yielder as the Smith. The Smith berry I keep until February and March, when they bring me a very good price."

Massachusetts—(c 93) "We have now (March 2nd), about three hundred barrels, Howes, on hand which we are working off leisurely at top prices. They keep like bullets, and you can readily see the logic of sound late stock for profit, by observing present facts."

#### Wild and Cultivated Bogs.

Wisconsin—(c 6) "I have got 6 to 8 different sorts. I have about six acres of wild marsh that is full of old logs that you can sit on and pick berries as large as plums, and they hold their size year after year, which is not so with the cultivated as they get smaller after a few years."

#### Flooding.

Washington—(d 4) "For a number of years I tried to grow cranberries without winter flooding, the result was not satisfactory, while in some spots they did well enough they did poorly as a whole. The vine worm put in an appearance in 1897 and compelled me to flood. I raised the water about the last of November, keeping it on till about the end of April. When the water was run off, the bog was covered with a thick slime that when dried covered the whole bog with a substance resembling wrapping paper and about as thick. The following year I raised the water about the same time and let it off about the same time as the preceding year. In order to flood the highest part of this bog the lowest vines are covered about five feet deep.