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PROCEEDINGS

**Wisconsin State
Cranberry Growers'
Association.**

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN.

Annual Convention, August 14, 1894.

Annual Meeting, January 8, 1895.





Eighth Annual Proceedings

OF THE

WISCONSIN STATE

Cranberry Growers'

ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL CONVENTION,

Held at Grand Rapids,

August 14, 1894.

ANNUAL MEETING,

Held at Grand Rapids,

January 8, 1895.

H. O. KRUSCHKE, President,

Aurora ville, Wisconsin.

J. H. TREAT, Secretary,

Meadow Valley, Wisconsin.

CENTRALIA, WISCONSIN.
LUEHR & BRUNDAGE, PRINTERS.
1895.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

TO THE HONORABLE WM. H. UPHAM,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin.

SIR: I have the honor of presenting to you, in requirement of law, the Eighth Annual Report of the Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers' Association, containing papers read and discussions thereon, together with an account of moneys received and disbursed for the year 1894.

• Respectfully yours,

J. H. TREAT,

Secretary.

Meadow Valley, Wisconsin, January 10, 1895.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE AUGUST CONVENTION, HELD AT GRAND RAPIDS,
AUGUST 14, 1894.

The meeting was called to order at 1:30 p. m., by Vice President Spafford.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting were dispensed with, they having been fully printed.

The Statistician then read reports from the several districts showing a total crop in sight of only 5600 barrels, about ten per cent. of an average crop.

Vice President Spafford—GENTLEMEN: While this is a pretty light showing, still the cranberry grower is probably as well off as the farmer, and we are sure of a crop of cranberries whenever there is sufficient rain to grow good crops for the farmer.

J. A. Gaynor: I fully agree with Mr. Spafford as to raising a fair crop in any season that is favorable for the growth of corn, oats and potatoes. I think that we should make greater effort to furnish the experimental stations with vines, and I again request each grower to send one vine—the longest possible—which bore fruit with any peculiarities to one of the experimental stations; at the same time sending a letter to the superintendent stating the peculiarities as noticed by the sender.

Mr. Gaynor then explained what work had been done by the committee on marketing, reading the constitution and by-laws as drafted by the committee, and explaining the aim and object of the Trade Company.

The Secretary then read the constitution and by-laws, and each section was discussed and several amendments

made to the by-laws, which was then returned to the committee for correction.

A fire alarm called the members from the hall, and after their return the balance of the session was devoted to discussing the Trade Company.

The meeting adjourned at 5:30 p. m.

J. H. TREAT,
Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE ANNUAL MEETING HELD AT GRAND RAPIDS,
JANUARY 8, 1895.

The meeting was called to order by Vice President Spafford.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The Staistician then compiled the shipments from the various points, showing the total for Wisconsin of 6,605 barrels, which overruns the August estimate 1,000 barrels, Berlin having shipped more than the estimate made in August.

H. O. Kruschke stated that his worm hatchery had proved a failure as far as the fire worm was concerned. This worm matures from an egg to a miller in a few weeks. The millers were thick in the spring, and we expected to be eaten up, but they all disappear. When the larvæ came on I gathered some to experiment with but they all died during the larvæ state. I think they were either diseased or were attacked by parasites. I think I will be able to report on the fruit worm another season. Having no microscope I could not determine exactly what killed the fire worm.

Mr. Gaynor stated that a severe electrical storm killed many of the lower forms of life like an epidemic, and thought perhaps that might have killed the fire worm larvæ.

A telegram from President Braddock stated that sickness prevented his attendance.

Mr. Kruschke—GENTLEMEN: I think there should be laws looking to putting out fires. I think when fire is run-

ning on land the community should put it out the same as they do in cities and villages. No man should be allowed to start a fire on his land, and when such fire was started some one should have authority to call on any or every man in his locality to stamp it out.

Mr. Gaynor: It would seem to many people that the theory Mr. Kruschke advances was wrong, but look at the cities. Now in many of them any man can be drafted to combat fire, which is considered a common enemy. New York law makes the chairman of every town the fire officer, and he can call on any or all citizens to put out fire. Every social combination that has been made has been an advance. Less than one hundred years ago the mails were taken from private parties and carried by the government. Who would change back again? Less than one hundred years ago we made it the duty of the community to educate the children. We changed from private toll roads to public highways, built and maintained by the communities. Does any one want to change to the old order of things? We are gradually advancing along that line. Now the fire department is conducted by communities in cities. Why not in the country? I think there should be an organized fire department in every township in Wisconsin. Allow no man to set a fire without first getting a permit from the proper official and securing help enough to properly watch and take care of it. I am not sure that a man should be compelled to labor without compensation, as this character of fire is liable to take a man away from his employment for days at a time. When it is necessary to keep a man longer than a certain time the town should compensate him.

Fire wipes out the forests faster than all other agencies and with the entire destruction of them we will be subject to extreme drouths, floods, cold and heat, and be in the condition of the treeless plains of Kansas, Dakotas and Arizona.

After some further discussion the following resolution was passed.

It is hereby resolved that we request our Member of Assembly to introduce some measure (if none is introduced

by other members) to create a fire department to extinguish forest and marsh fires, and to prevent the setting of fires during dangerous seasons of the year.

It was moved by J. A. Gaynor that H. O. Kruschke be appointed a committee of one to attend the legislature and appear before the committee in regard to any bill that may be introduced pertaining to said fire legislation, and that this association pay his expenses.

The motion was carried.

F. J. Hoffman not being present and not having any report of his experiment station presented to the meeting, J. H. Treat was instructed to go to said experiment station and to make a report of what had been done to the executive committee.

Meeting adjourned one hour for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting called to order at 1:30 by Vice President Spafford.

James Gaynor then made the following report as conductor of Experiment Station No. 1:

TO THE WISCONSIN STATE CRANBERRY GROWERS' ASSOCIATION—*Gentlemen*: At the date of my last report on Experimental Station No. 1, I had planted according to the contract fifty-three varieties of vines received mostly from the following persons:

Henry Sampson, Remington, Wis.; A. J. Rider, Trenton, N. J.; F. E. Hurd, New Lisbon, Wis.; Geo. S. Purdy, Valley Junction, Wis.; Chas. Briere, Grand Rapids, Wis.; W. S. Braddock, Mathers, Wis.; C. D. McFarlin, Empire City, Oregon; G. H. Bacon, Mathers, Wis.; Andrew Searls, Elm Lake, Wis.; J. T. McFarlin, South Carver, Mass.; C. M. Stevens, Mathers, Wis.; C. A. Cahoon, Harwick, Mass.; and a few others whose names became separated from the vines before planting.

Many of these vines came long distances, poorly packed, and had to be kept two months before the ground was prepared for them. The freshly made soil in which they were planted was loose, and under the freezing of the following winter heaved badly, and many of the vines were lifted entirely out of the ground, and had to be reset last spring.

The past summer was not favorable for the growth of any plant, and proved itself most unfavorable for those newly set vines. The result was that of the fifty-three

varieties set out a year ago last fall, just thirty were dead last September; most of which, however, were in fact dead before they were planted, for the reason above stated, and showed no signs of growth when the others started to bud. These dead vines I have, as far as practicable, replaced by the same varieties, and have succeeded, however, only as to the established varieties procured from Massachusetts. Besides resetting the sections upon which the vines had died, I have procured eighteen other varieties, so that now the whole number of varieties at the station is seventy-one, each vine occupying a square eight feet by eight feet.

Besides the vines above referred to I have sown the seeds of the three varieties of berries exhibited by Mr. Tuttle at our last annual meeting, and have secured about fifty young plants. The seeds, being from what might be called wild berries, ought to reproduce the parent stock, but I would not be surprised to see them show a high degree of variation; but it will probably be at least three years before we can test this point by samples of the fruit they may produce.

Although I have been diligent in my efforts to secure varieties and have taken good care of the vines I did get, the result has been far below what might be expected. But it was too late in the season to prepare the ground in time for planting when the contract was awarded to me.

The only time at which varieties can be selected is when the fruit is ripe or nearly so. At that time the cranberry growers are very busy and forget their promise to select and send in the varieties to be found on their marsh. Besides the severity of the past summer's fires made us all, at times, forget everything except how best to fight off the fire that threatened us.

But I hope during the coming year to add at least fifty more varieties. I would like to have at that station every variety of cranberry that grows. The work of selecting the best varieties will come later and then should follow artificial crossing.

The experimental stations are in the hands of the executive committee and are absolutely under their control. But so far, they have done nothing, either in directing the work, or criticising what has been done. It has not been my purpose to get together a large quantity of vines that might be roughly said to be one variety, with the hope to utilize them for general planting in the near future. What I have aimed at is to seek to establish *distinct* varieties from a single parent stem. In this way we will secure a high degree of uniformity in each variety, and uniformity is of itself very valuable in any fruit. But many years must elapse before a sufficient quantity of vines of any one variety for general planting can be procured in this way. In short it is our aim to do for the coming generation with the cranberry, what past generations have done for us with the apple, the peach, and the plum. These fruits did not

come to us from nature in their present degree of perfection and variety. And what has been done to improve them is but a small part of what might have been done by a more systematic effort.

JAMES GAYNOR.

C. J. Kruger, of Experiment Station No. 2, then read the following report:

TO THE WISCONSIN STATE CRANBERRY GROWERS' ASSOCIATION—*Gentlemen*: In submitting to you my report, I will say: That I thoroughly prepared one-quarter acre by twice plowing and three or four times passing over it with a pulverizer in the early part of 1892 and 1893, and thereby destroying all grasses, brush or noxious weeds; laid the same out in eight feet squares or thirteen rods long by three wide, making in all 156 squares of eight feet each, numbered from 1 to 156 consecutive. During the year 1894 I have planted fifty-one of said sections with various choice varieties of cranberry vines generally contributed by members of this association and some selected and furnished by myself.

For reference I have entered same in a book of record showing number of section, what varieties, when planted and by whom contributed. I had great hopes that I would be able to produce some of the berries here, but unfortunately, owing to the unprecedented dry season and repeated frosts during every month of last season, I failed to raise even enough to make a showing at this time, and some of my early spring planting became so weak and wilted that in many of the sections I had to replant the vines in order to keep them filled with live plants.

I gave the whole ground a thorough hoeing, keeping down all weeds or refuse vegetation during last season, and with a fair season next year will be able to show some fruit as a result. I have discovered that the vines thrive well under a state of cultivation, as every hoeing seems to have a good effect on them as well as on other garden crops.

What kind of soil is best adapted to the cranberry is still an open question. And to ascertain that fact I have prepared three kinds of soil; first, all sand; second, a mixture of one-half sand and one-half decomposed peat; and third, all decomposed sod or peat.

I intend to try different kinds of fertilizers on a few sections at least, in order to ascertain if the grower can benefit by it as is the case with other crops.

I hope to be able to secure enough more of any new or choice varieties of vines to fill out, or nearly so, the remaining section of this station during the coming season.

Respectfully submitted,

C. J. KRUGER.

Dated at Grand Rapids, Wis., Jan. 8, 1895.

The reports were accepted and ordered printed, and the

treasurer instructed to pay each conductor having made a report the sum of \$50.00.

H. O. Kruschke then spoke of a mower that he used to cut the grass and brush above the vines, which could be readily handled, and which leaves the mowing level. It is named the "Eureka."

S. A. Spafford: Does mowing the brush kill it?

C. J. Kruger: Mowing three years in succession will nearly always kill it, if mowed at the proper time.

The question as to the proper time was discussed, but no one knew the exact date, although the month of August seemed to be agreed upon as the proper month. J. A. Gaynor explained that if most brush was cut when it had finished growing, and before it had time to store away food for the next season's growth, that it would kill it.

The time to cut vines for planting to insure the best results, and the methods of cutting were discussed. Mr. Kruger thought now an ideal time to cut vines, and a sharp shovel the best tool to use. Pile the vines up and cover with hay, and have them ready for planting in the spring.

The treasurer's report was then read as follows:

| | | |
|---|----------|------------------|
| To balance on hand, General Fund..... | \$ 1.09 | |
| To balance on hand, State Appropriation..... | 60.50 | |
| Received from Membership Dues..... | 44.00 | |
| Received from State Treasurer | 250.00 | |
| Total Receipts..... | | \$ 355.59 |
| By paid Order No. 1, for printing report..... | \$ 44.50 | |
| By paid Order No. 2, for printing..... | 4.50 | |
| By paid Order No. 3, for printing..... | 2.50 | |
| By paid Order No. 4, for printing..... | 3.50 | |
| By paid Order No. 5, for printing..... | 1.75 | |
| By paid Order No. 6, Experiment Station..... | 50.00 | |
| By paid Order No. 7, Experiment Station..... | 50.00 | |
| By paid Order No. 8, Salary of Secretary..... | 40.00 | |
| Total Expenditures..... | | \$ 196.75 |
| Balance on hand..... | | \$ 158.84 |

Andrew Searls and J. H. Treat were appointed a committee to examine the treasurer's books and vouchers, and did so, reporting that the vouchers agreed with the stubs of the secretary's order book, and that the footings were correct.

The report was accepted and the vouchers ordered burned.

The election of officers for the following year resulted as follows:

President—H. O. Kruschke, Auroraville.

Vice President—S. A. Spafford, Grand Rapids.

Secretary—J. H. Treat, Meadow Valley.

Treasurer—A. E. Bennett, Grand Rapids.

Member of Executive Committee—Andrew Searls, Grand Rapids.

The secretary was instructed to arrange a program for the next session on the lines laid down in the by-laws.

The following paper on "Rolling Vines" was read by Andrew Searls:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW CRANBERRY GROWERS:
I have been assigned the subject, "The Use of the Roller on the Cranberry Marsh." Now, I will not take up much of your valuable time listening to such a very uninteresting subject, for who among you have thought highly enough of it to give it a thorough trial, or have used the roller on your marshes at all? Very few, I believe. During the past year I have talked with a good many growers, and they manifested so little interest, I am very loth to present the subject here to-day, although believing that our success in the business largely depends on its use. I shall be as brief as possible, trusting to example to do what neither argument nor repeated loss of thousands of dollars have been able to do. I think I hear some one say, "Oh, we used to grow berries without rolling or fussing in any such way, and I guess we will again." Now, gentlemen, don't you make any such mistake. I admit you will when the seasons are just right, but you will remember that we have been waiting some years for a favorable season to smile on us, and I think you will admit this waiting has been a little bit tiresome for most of us.

Years ago we seldom failed to get what we called our fall rains, which filled the swamps and flowed down onto the marshes, covering them with a heavy body of ice, whether we had dams or not. This was followed by deep snow, crushing and forcing down all vegetation, putting it where it soon decayed; also putting the vines down where they would take root, and everything flourished, and the cranberry man was happy. It has now been several years since we have had sufficient rainfall during the fall months to flood the average cranberry marsh. True, we have had snow during winter and plenty of water in the spring, but that don't fill the bill. The natural consequence is, the vines are struggling for existence with dead grass and

moss and frost, for where you find the former you are most sure to find the latter.

Now, how are we going to put things right? I will tell you. Gentlemen, put on the roller, and let it be a good, heavy one. Do your work thoroughly, and in order to do that it will be necessary to go over the ground at least twice, unless you are able to flood and drain just before doing the work, in which case going over the ground once each season will keep your vines free from dead grass and moss, or nearly so.

I would recommend October as the best month to do your rolling, it being desirable to get your vines down where they will be easiest to flood, or, if not able to flood, a few inches of snow will protect them during the winter. I have done some very satisfactory work during the months of April and May. Everything is usually in condition to show the best results at that time, but we are very apt to neglect it at that season. Other work is usually pressing, and the marshes being soft, there is more danger of miring your team.

I suppose you gentlemen who have been scalping and planting will think this talk is all for those other fellows, so I will say this much for you. I have seen a scalped marsh in a deplorable condition—the crop nearly a failure—the past season, and all for the want of rolling. The owner had a good roller and a good team to draw it, but had failed to use it.

How would the farmer succeed if he allowed his crops to be choked and crowded out by grass and weeds? I guess he would speedily come to grief. It is in fact just what the cranberry grower has been doing. The roller would have done for the cranberry marsh just what the cultivator has done for the farmer—kept all grass and rubbish down and left the ground free for light and sunshine to get to mother earth, so she might furnish warmth and food for growing crops.

Some discussion followed.

E. P. Arpin, not having a paper to present on "Improvement of Tools for Cranberry Growers," stated that he thought the most effective scheme was to hold the annual convention on some marsh, and gather together the best tools to be found, that all could see them work. He thought great good would result.

The possibility of picking berries by machine pickers was discussed.

Mr. A. C. Bennett then read the following paper:

The Dark and the Bright Sides of Cranberry Growing in Wisconsin.

All pursuits of man have their dark as well as bright side. It is only by an unbiased examination of both sides that we can estimate the desirableness of one pursuit above another. During the past two years, the extensive fires in Northern Wisconsin have added to the dark side of cranberry growing a cloud that will remain forever. Some of us seek to compel the railroads to pay us for a few acres of burned vines, but this is as nothing compared to the burning of the thousands of acres of wild marsh with its thick covering of moss, and the hundreds of acres of thick tamarack and tangled alders which had been until now a protection for water over which the winds could not sweep and the piercing rays of the sun could never penetrate to the soil.

The moss and grass prevented the ground from freezing deeply, at the same time they checked the flow of the surface water in early spring and caused it to seek a hiding place in the soil below, in the alder brush and tamarack, and gave it time to soak far into the sand on the borders of the marshes, from which it again returned to the marshes later in the season.

Now all this is changed. The thousands of acres over which the fires swept are frozen like a rock. The waters of early spring will glide over this hard surface with scarce anything to check them and will be in the Gulf of Mexico or the swamps of Louisiana raising alligators when they should be in Wisconsin raising cranberries. The winds will sweep over the burned district and howl through the dead tamaracks and alders, licking up the last drop of moisture and whirling it into thin air, as it did the ashes last fall.

The sandy banks of the marshes will receive but very little water and will have but little to give out, and will soon become a leech, sucking moisture from the marshes. It will now take more than double the amount of rainfall to supply the increased evaporation caused by sun and wind, and it must be continued over a much longer period.

The few acres of planted vines that are burned can be replaced in a short time, but the tamarack swamps, the pine woods and the thick growing brush are gone for many years. This is indeed a big cloud on the dark side of cranberry growing in Wisconsin.

The effect of this dryness on the cranberry vines will be to make them grow more woody; and after bearing one or two fair crops, they will refuse to bear any longer. This fact was fully proven in the East by the numerous failures where they attempted to raise cranberries on the foot-hills and other places too dry for them. In fact, we can see in our own section many places where cranberries used to grow and the vines are still there, but they do not bear.

The vines have become too woody to be productive. The next few years will see the area of profitable cranberry growing very much lessened.

This is a dark picture to some now in the business who have no water supply. The sooner such quit the business the better for them. If we could obtain fountain water it would not save them without reservoirs to warm it in. For the last six months I have been living where everybody has from one to three fountains. Twelve miles from me there is a planted marsh of about ten acres, planted about fifteen years ago with the same kind of vines as I have. A few years ago, they put down a three inch tube and let the water run full force upon the marsh. I heard that the marsh had improved under the use of the fountain water, and as I was situated where I could easily get an inexhaustible fountain as large as the pipe I should choose to use, I went over to see that marsh. I found the marsh a failure. All the vines near the fountain were dead and lay on top of the ground like old pea vines. I did not think of their being cranberry vines until the owner called my attention to them. The remaining vines farther from the fountain were stunted and sickly, and he said were fast running out. He had cut some of them for hay. He said the grass grew better, but that the vines were dying out. This fountain water is what is called hard water, containing lime. It also contains iron, and I think a small percentage of sulphur.

This three inch stream had never been sufficient to flood the marsh; it only filled the ditches and kept the marsh soaked, and I think this was sufficient to kill the vines. The water being so cold it prevented the chemical changes taking place in the soil which was necessary to supply the plant food such as the cranberry could use.

There are many other dark clouds following this fire fiend and lack of water supply, such as the increase of insects where no flooding can be secured, the increased liability to frosts and also fires in the future, all of which make the business more and more hazardous.

Turning from this dark side, let us see if there be any bright side to examine. For some I can see no bright side, but to such as have a permanent water supply, I see much to encourage them.

The burning of so much wild marsh has destroyed millions of worms, millers, crickets, katydids and other injurious insects which nothing else could have done and without which the cultivated marshes could never have been freed from them.

The past two winters have greatly increased these insects on account of the snows which came early and gave them a secure shelter during the cold of all these winters. If we had had no fires and another such a winter had been added to the ones that have passed, our vines and berries might have been eaten up by these insects and we be powerless to prevent it on account of so much wild marsh sur-

rounding us and forming such a good hatching ground for them.

Again, the burning of so much wild marsh will materially lessen the amount of berries produced and tend to give us a higher price. The vast amount of slush that went to market from these wild marshes, some years in the worst possible condition, has never been realized by the general grower. I never realized it myself until I visited St. Paul and Minneapolis in the early part of the season and pushed myself back through the commission houses there. I did not wonder that they were not exposed on the street for sale. I saw hundreds of bushels of cranberries that were no better than the tailings of our mills in a frosty season. I would not have taken them as a gift. The attempt to work off such berries as "Wisconsin berries" injures our reputation, and I am not very sorry to hear that they have been burned. They were mostly in the extreme northern part of the state. It will be easier now to raise the standard of the Wisconsin cranberry and also to establish a more uniform price.

I see also a hopeful future in the disposition now quite general to produce a larger berry and to put them up in better shape.

Our experiment stations in the near future ought to be a valuable source of information and lead us to a judicious selection from our own native vines. These stations are free to every citizen of the state, and with the book of record and the samples numbered in the grounds before us, there is the best evidence in the world to convince us by comparison as to which is the best. Future generations will have cause to bless the originators of this plan of education.

The short supply of water may be made to last longer by rolling the vines down closer to the soil, making the covering thicker and preventing evaporation.

As vegetation starts again on the burned district, it may grow more rank than before and in time begin to check evaporation and prevent the rapid flow of the spring water, but not in this generation to the same extent as before.

It will only be by concerted action, joining island to island with large dams enclosing large reservoirs into which the spring waters can flow and the surplus waters from streams can be turned, that will ever give us back the kind of water the cranberry requires. The increased necessity for water may hasten the day when this will be done.

The bright side of cranberry growing receives its brightest light from "the star in the east" where a few wise men gathered last fall, and after looking over the situation, decided that cranberries ought not to be sold for less than eight dollars per barrel on board cars. They were few in number but powerful in influence. The commission men in New York had already contracted of smaller growers at

a much less price and were freely putting out circulars quoting them at six to seven dollars in New York. A determined effort seems to have been made by these commission men to hold the price down, and they reported time and again that they could not sell at \$8.00 per barrel in New York, and if it had not been for the firm stand taken by a few large growers, none of us would have received over \$6.00 per barrel for our berries.

They met again and talked strongly that the situation justified even a higher price than \$8.00. Still the commission men continued to quote them laid down in New York at \$7.00. Their game of bluff did not bring them in enough berries to supply the demand, and they were soon obliged to pay \$8.00 per barrel at the marsh, and to pay cash for them instead of getting them to sell on commission with unlimited time to pay for them, and the usual rebates and losses to charge back to the grower.

I do not believe in combinations to force prices up on any product above their legitimate value according to the law of supply and demand, and it cannot be done without detriment to the business, but when commission men band themselves together as they did a year ago and say they will only receive cranberries to sell on commission and then slaughter the price below the cost of production, then rebellion on the part of the growers becomes, like self preservation, the first law of nature, and combinations against combinations is the only road to independence. Now, while we share in the independence gained for us by the few men of the east, whose memory we should honor and whose example we should imitate, let us ever remember that the great law of supply and demand must govern our action. If the demand is for a better grade of berries, we must raise them or accept the price of such as we do raise, or educate the public so as to change their demand, which is a hard thing to do.

The burning of so much wild marsh in the extreme northern part of Wisconsin will give us a much better chance to improve on the general claim for the Wisconsin cranberry and make the entire crop of the state much easier to handle, provided we follow the example of the growers of the East and run our own machine. On the 3rd of January, this year, 1895, there came over the wires to the associated press from San Bernadino, Cal., this item:

"The rise in the price of oranges of 50 cts. per box, which was registered by the Redlands Growers' Association, Monday, has been followed by all the other associations in the valley, and now oranges cannot be bought in quantities for less than \$2.50 a box, and from later reports growers and shippers are inclined to think the quotation is too low. There is every indication that the crop will bring \$3.00 in the orchard. Private telegrams received from dealers in Florida say 85 per cent. of their crop is a total loss. This has served to strengthen prices here."

This item alone shows the powerful effect of organization. Suppose there had been no growers' associations. Before the isolated growers could have become posted, their crops would have been contracted by sharpers, and the advance would have come later when it could have gone to line the pockets of the sharpers instead of stopping as it does now in the pockets of the growers, where it belongs.

If oranges can be thus regulated in price when they are grown over so large a territory and are so perishable an article, then it is certainly in our power to protect ourselves as cranberry growers to the same extent. At least, we can exact cash down for our berries, let the price be ever so small. Then let the dealers cut and rebate each other if they choose, instead of cutting us, and they will soon learn that they then have some interest in the goods beyond a quick sale and a liberal commission.

J. A. Gaynor, chairman of the committee on constitution and by-laws for the Trade Company, then read the constitution and by-laws as prepared by the committee and amended by the August Convention. The constitution and by-laws are printed below so that all growers may read them.

The Trade Company was discussed during the remainder of the session.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the city of Grand Rapids for courtesies extended.

The meeting then adjourned.

J. H. TREAT,
Secretary.

The following report of Experiment Station No. 3 was received after the adjournment of the January meeting:

Report of Experiment Station No. 3.

MATHER, WIS., Jan. 7, 1895.

I planted what vines I could get last spring, but had hard work to get enough to make a showing, but what was planted did very well until August 6th, when the whole marsh, except what was scalped, was burned over, and on that the fire killed vines in some places from two to four rods from the dams, and as it destroyed almost all the vines on the Station, I had to begin over again.

I have now thirty varieties planted and promises of more vines next spring, but as the whole country is burned over, it will take some time to collect enough varieties to fill out the station.

F. J. HOFFMAN.

Wisconsin Cranberry Trade Company.

Following are the proposed Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws of the Wisconsin Cranberry Trade Company, which are earnestly recommended to the consideration of all Wisconsin cranberry growers, that future action in this line may be intelligently taken:

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

SECTION 1. We, the undersigned, Seth A. Spafford, John A. Gaynor, E. P. Arpin,

.....
.....
all adult persons and residents of the State of Wisconsin, do hereby declare that we associate together for the purpose of forming a corporation under Chapter 80 of the Revised Statutes of Wisconsin for 1878 and Acts amendatory thereof, the objects of which corporation shall be the promotion of the interests of cranberry growers in Wisconsin and to deal in cranberries and to take on commission from its members and others their crop of cranberries, and grade, classify and market the same in such manner as it may deem best.

SECTION 2. The name of the corporation shall be Wisconsin Cranberry Trade Company, and the location of the principal office the City of Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin.

SECTION 3. The capital stock of this association shall be Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000) divided into one thousand shares of Ten Dollars each.

SECTION 4. The general officers of said corporation shall be President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary and nine Directors.

SECTION 5. The President shall preside at all meetings of the stockholders and of the Board of Directors, and shall perform such other duties as the Board of Directors may require. The Vice President shall act as President in the latter's absence.

SECTION 6. The Secretary shall keep a record of all meetings of the stockholders or of the Directors and shall keep a book containing a list of all stockholders and such other books as may be required.

SECTION 7. The Treasurer shall receive, keep and disburse the funds of the corporation in accordance with the directions of the Board of Directors. He shall keep books of account showing the receipts and disbursements of said funds and the items thereof and shall give a bond in such sum as the Directors shall require for the faithful performance of his duties.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, We have hereunto set our hands and seals this.....day of..... A. D. 189...

.....[SEAL.]
.....[SEAL.]
.....[SEAL.]
.....[SEAL.]
.....[SEAL.]
.....[SEAL.]

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The Board of Directors shall elect from their number a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall hold their office one year and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SECTION 2. The Board of Directors shall at each annual meeting of said stockholders to be held on the first Tuesday after the 12th day of August in each year, present a clear and substantial report setting forth the operations of the company during the year, the results thereof so far as ascertained or estimated; the salary or compensation paid to each officer, manager and agent; the financial condition of the company; the amount of dividend, if any, earned and paid to stockholders, with such recommenda-

tions as may be deemed advisable. No salary shall be paid for service as director, but the actual needful expenses incurred to attend the meetings of the Board or committees thereof may be awarded and paid.

ARTICLE II.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the stockholders and directors of the company, and with the Treasurer to sign all certificates of stock and other documents requiring the seal of the company; he shall exercise as far as practicable a general oversight of the affairs of the company, and may at his discretion call special meetings of the Board of Directors, and it shall be his duty to call such special meeting on the written request of three directors; and he shall communicate in writing to the meetings of the Board of Directors and to the meetings of the stockholders such information and such recommendations as he may deem important, and these bodies shall respectively consider and duly act upon such communications.

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to attend to all meetings of the stockholders and of the Board of Directors, and keep a true and faithful record of their proceedings, and preserve all documents of the company intrusted to his care. He shall notify all officers of their election, all members appointed on committees and shall see that the notices are duly given of all stated or special meetings.

SECTION 3. The Treasurer shall be the custodian of the funds of the company and of its common seal, also of all valuable papers of a financial character, except his own reports and his own bond, which shall be filed with the Secretary.

SECTION 4. He shall keep the stock account of the company with its stockholders, which account shall show the individual stock subscriptions and the amount paid thereon.

SECTION 5. He shall issue stock certificates to each stockholder to correspond with the stock account, and in convenient form for endorsing thereon installments as called in and paid, said certificates to bear on their face his official signature, and that of the President, and the com-

mon seal of the company, and the installments to have his single official signature.

SECTION 6. He shall, under the rules and regulations prescribed by the Board of Directors, receive all funds belonging to the company, giving his receipt therefor, and pay all claims against the company, preserving vouchers for the same, and shall report the financial condition of the company to the Board of Directors as often as they shall require.

SECTION 7. He shall, under the direction of the Board of Directors, issue calls upon the stockholders for installments, endorse the same on the certificates when paid, or, in the absence of the certificate otherwise receipt for the installment.

SECTION 8. His books and papers shall be subject to the inspection of the President, the Executive Committee or to persons delegated by the Board of Directors for that purpose.

SECTION 9. The Treasurer shall give such bonds for the faithful discharge of his duties as the Board of Directors may require, and shall deliver to his successor in office all books, moneys, vouchers and other property in his possession appertaining to his office, on the order of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The Executive Committee shall consist of three stockholders of this corporation and shall be elected by the Board of Directors.

SECTION 2. At the meetings of the stockholders, each stockholder shall be entitled to as many votes as he holds shares of stock on which all required installments have been paid, as shown by the Treasurer's book or an authenticated transcript therefrom.

SECTION 3. Absent stockholders may vote by proxy authorized in writing over their signatures.

SECTION 4. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, each Director shall be entitled to one vote.

SECTION 5. The annual meeting of the stockholders shall be held on the first Tuesday after the 12th day of August in each year, in Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

SECTION 6. The stock of this corporation shall be sold only to such persons, companies or corporations as are

directly interested in cranberry growing as owners of bearing vines, and each such person, company or corporation shall subscribe for and be entitled to purchase only one share of stock for each acre of solid bearing vines that he may own, or when the acreage of his vines is uncertain, one share for every twenty-five barrels which he can show has been produced on such vines in any one year.

SECTION 7. No stock of this corporation shall be sold or offered for sale except by or under compulsory process of law until such stock shall have been offered for sale to the Board of Directors of this corporation at the same price at which the owner thereof is willing to sell the same. An option shall be given to the Board of Directors by any and all stockholders wishing to sell or transfer their stock. Said stockholders shall give notice to the Board of Directors of the highest offer that he has been made, and the Board of Directors shall have the option to purchase stock at the same price, and they are hereby authorized to purchase the same at their discretion.

SECTION 8. Any cranberry grower may become a member of this corporation by making an application in writing stating the number of acres of solid bearing cranberry vines owned by him, or the largest yield that he has secured from the same in any one year, and the amount of stock he claims himself entitled to, and that he will accept said stock subject to all the conditions, rules and regulations established by this corporation.

SECTION 9. Any person may be fined by a majority vote of the stockholders on the charge of fraud or deception proved against him in his dealings with this corporation, its officers or agents, or for the violation of its rules and regulations, or for persisting in a course of conduct detrimental to the welfare and purposes of this corporation, and when so fined he shall be deprived of the right to vote or to claim dividends on his stock until such fine is paid.

SECTION 10. Such charges shall be made in writing, and may be presented at any regular meeting of the stockholders of the corporation, and a copy of the same shall be delivered to the accused at least three weeks before such meeting.

SECTION 11. Each stockholder of this corporation shall transfer his entire cranberry crop to this corporation under

VINES FOR SALE

I have vines which have produced the largest native berry, except the Berlin, in the state, of which I offer some for sale at a price which can easily be met by my associate growers, who have been burnt out and wish to replant.

G. H. KRUSCHKE

Cranberry Center _____