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## **Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers' Association. Fourteenth annual meeting, Grand Rapids, Wis., January 8th, 1901. 1901**

Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers Association  
[s.l.]: [s.n.], 1901

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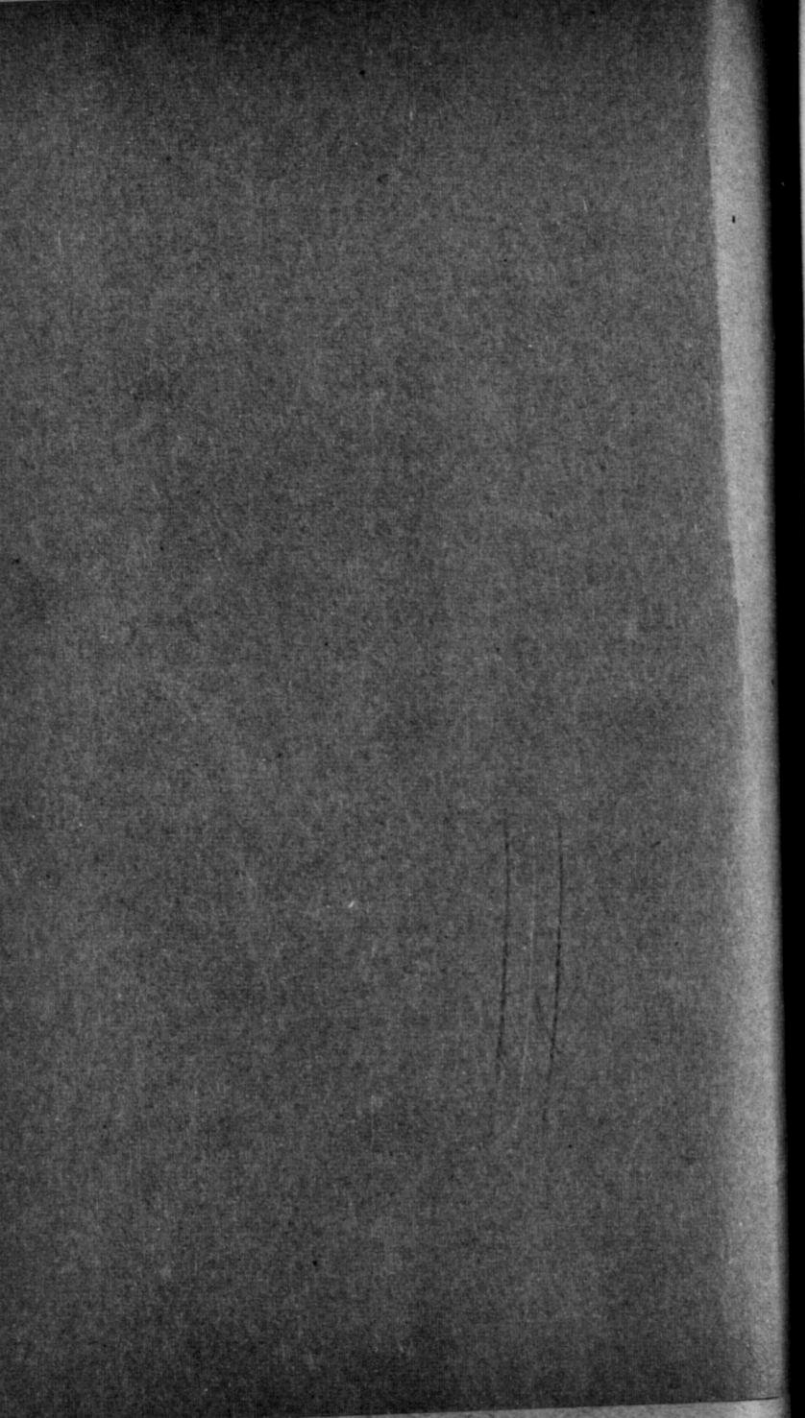
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**WISCONSIN STATE  
CRANBERRY GROWERS'  
ASSOCIATION.**



**FOURTEENTH ANNUAL  
MEETING,  
GRAND RAPIDS, WIS., JANUARY 8th, 1901.**



**WISCONSIN STATE  
CRANBERRY GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.**

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An organization having for its objects: Improved quality of fruit; better grading and packing; extension of market; increased consumption, by making known wholesome and medicinal virtue of the cranberry, and publication of information of interest and value to all concerned in the industry.

The annual and only fee, fifty cents, [which may be sent in postage stamps] entitles every member to all our reports, bulletins, crop estimates, etc.

January, 1901, report now ready for distribution and will be sent on receipt of due by addressing,

W. H. FITCH,

Secretary W. S. C. G. A.

Cranmoor, Wood Co., Wisconsin.



## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

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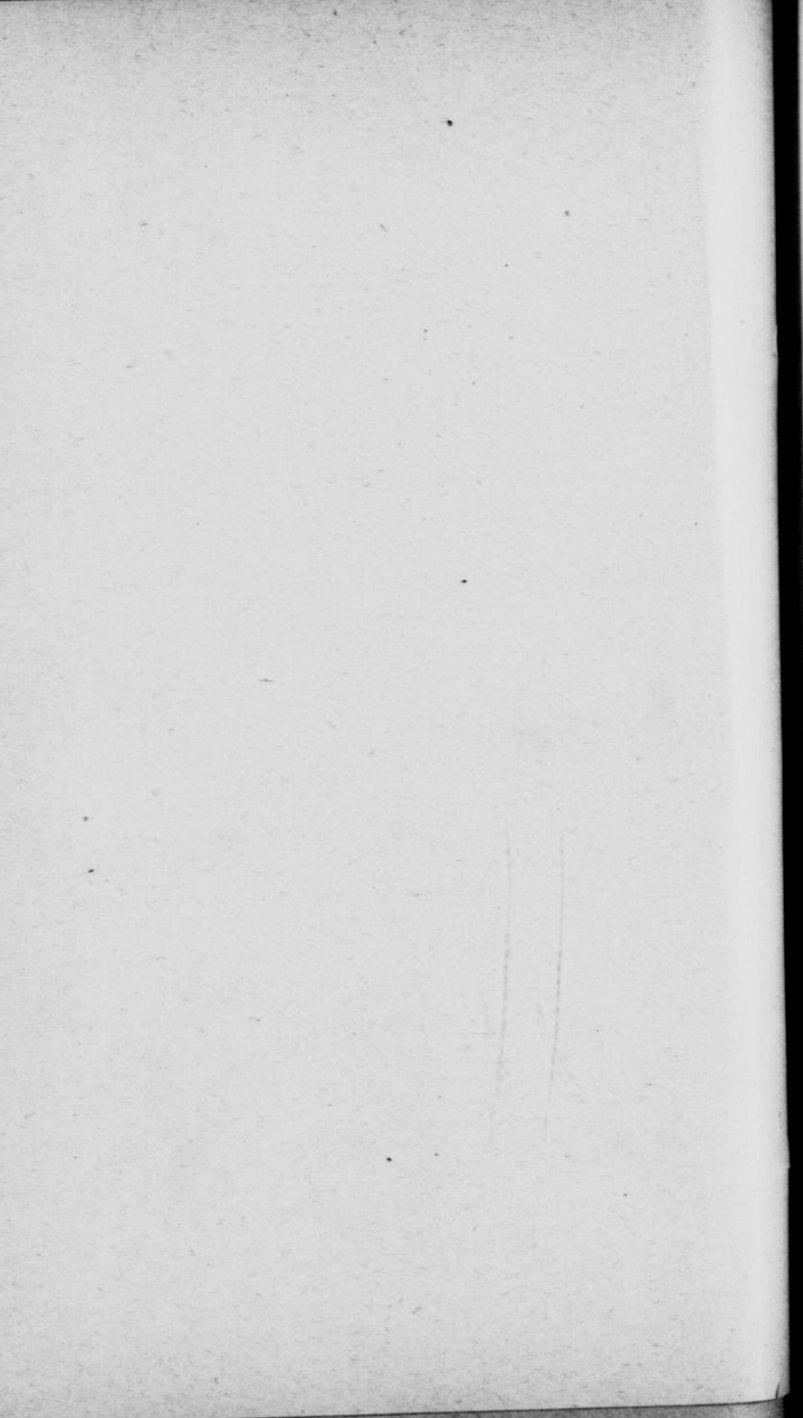
TO THE HONORABLE ROBERT M. LAFOLLETTE,  
*Governor of the State of Wisconsin:*

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith, pursuant to Sec. 1479a W. S., the Fourteenth 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 1900.

Respectfully yours,

W. H. FITCH,  
Secretary.

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, January 12, 1901.



## PROCEEDINGS

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Of the Annual Meeting held at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin,  
January 8th, 1901.

GRAND RAPIDS, WIS., Jan. 8, 1901.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers' Association was held at Grand Rapids, Wis., in council rooms (west side) on Tuesday January 8th, 1901.

As minutes of previous meeting had appeared in the published report their reading was dispensed with, and President Charles Briere delivered the following address which in substance contained the following recommendations and suggestions:

He said that growers should pack their berries in first-class shape and it was better to screen out all the small berries of  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch and less. All the larger growers of the east are gathering their berries with what are here called "rakes." They gather their crop at a cost not to exceed 75 cents per barrel. It costs us here at least \$1.20 to \$1.50 per barrel. As you will see it gives eastern growers a large margin on the cost of harvesting their crop. We have here on exhibition two machines called "cranberry pickers." They are duplicates of our old-style rakes without any improvement. Our experiment station is in fine shape. We have now over 20 varieties of cranberries planted on the "nursery" that we are propagating. They are some of the best selected vines from the experimental station. Some were selected for their large size, others for their shape, color, early ripening quality and some for their long keeping



quality. I am glad to hear, and state to you that nearly every grower and member of this association is planting more or less of the best varieties of berries grown in the country.

Treasurer M. O. Potter filed his account, which was referred to a committee, composed of Messrs. J. B. Arpin and J. J. Emmerick, who later reported they had examined same and found vouchers correct as below:

## RECEIPTS.

Jan. 22, 1900.	Deposit by secretary.....	\$ 5 50
Feb. 14, 1900.	State money.....	250 00
Feb. 14, 1900.	Deposit by secretary.....	17 00
June 6, 1900.	Deposit by secretary.....	50
		<u>\$273 00</u>

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Order No. 35.	C. D. Searls, Ex. No. 2.....	\$ 2 52
Order No. 48.	C. Briere, postage, etc.....	12 39
Order No. 50.	A. L. Fontaine, August report.....	35 82
Order No. 51.	M. Huser, weeding station No. 2.....	6 22
Order No. 52.	W. H. Fitch, postage and printing...	56 16
Order No. 53.	W. H. Fitch, postage and printing...	30 78
Order No. 54.	James Gaynor, services and rent....	62 50
Order No. 55.	James Gaynor, lumber, posts and labor	13 86
Order No. 56.	John Gaynor, livery and labor.....	13 00
Order No. 57.	A. L. Fontaine, January report.....	30 00
Order No. 58.	A. L. Fontaine, balance mailing list	7 00
Order No. 60.	Wood Co. Drug Co., record book.....	2 75
		<u>\$273 00</u>

MELVIN O. POTTER, Treasurer.

The secretary next presented the annual report. It was referred to committee on printing and ordered published, as follows:

The prominent features of the past year appear to have been:

The long picking season, and early disposition of yield for cash, at shipping point.

The former allowed the crop to be gathered in a mature and merchantable condition, and the latter relieved growers of anxiety regarding damage from untoward weather.

As growers were disposed to take and buyers inclined to give fairly remunerative prices, results on the whole were satisfactory.

From correspondence received I have extracted the following, bearing on different phases of the industry:

**Association.**

Wisconsin—(c 28)“ I think if our association is to bene-

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.

The vines do best when they are barely covered with water and I notice where the water stands over eighteen or twenty inches deep that the flooding is injuring them seriously. When the water is withdrawn in spring they present a dead like appearance, the leaves drop off the upright, and they produce no fruit where the water was deep, and it takes them the most of the summer to get on new leaves and have the same thing repeated next season. The water is in part spring water and in part from our heavy winter rain-fall and is pure—no minerals. I would consider it a favor if the members of the association when in session, would discuss this subject and then please let me know their finding."

According to best data obtainable the crop of 1900 was distributed about as follows:—

New England and New York.....	108,000 barrels
New Jersey .....	63,000 "
The West.....	18,000 "

Total.....189,000 barrels  
or the smallest crop since 1894.

The average price realized by the grower was in the neighborhood of five dollars and twenty-five cents. Fancy varieties commanding one dollar to one fifty per barrel higher.

On the whole the cranberry industry of Wisconsin commences the century under auspicious conditions.

## RECEIPTS.

Feb. 13, 1900. State money.....	\$250 00
Advertisements .....	36 20
Fees.....	72 50
Total .....	\$358 70

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Order No. 35. C. D. Searls, exp. Ex. station No. 2..	\$ 2 52
Order No. 48. C. Briere, postage, circulars, etc.....	12 39
Order No. 50. A. L. Fontaine, August report.....	35 82
Order No. 51. M. Huser. weeding, station No. 2....	6 22
Order No. 52. W. H. Fitch, postage, printing bill..	56 16
Order No. 53. W. H. Fitch, postage and printing...	30 78
Order No. 54. Jas. Gaynor, services, rent Ex. station	62 50
Order No. 55. Jas. Gaynor, lumber, posts, labor....	13 86
Order No. 56. John A. Gayner, livery, labor.....	13 00
Order No. 57. A. L. Fontaine, January report.....	30 00
Order No. 58. A. L. Fontaine, bal. acct. mailing list	7 00
Order No. 60. Wood Co. Drug Co., record book.....	2 75
Jan. 9, 1900. Balance due secretary.....	10 30
Jan. 23, 1900. Bill Centralia Hdw. Co. exp. sta. No.	111 30

Mch. 13, 1900.	A. L. Fontaine, acct. mailing list....	10 00
	Stamped envelopes, wrappers, postal cards, stamps.....	35 62
	Cash expenditure Jan. and Aug. reports	7 00
	Secretary's salary.....	40 00
Order No. 59.	Chas. Briere, acct. experiment station	30 00
Order No. 61.	Reporter bill for printing.....	9 50
Order No. 62.	Chas. Briere, supplies for convention	58 16
Order No. 63.	Tribune bill for printing.....	9 90
Total	.....	<u>\$494 78</u>

W. H. FITCH, Secretary.

On motion duly seconded the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for re-election of old officers viz: Chas. Briere, president; S. N. Whittlesey, vice president; W. H. Fitch, secretary; M. O. Potter, treasurer; A. E. Bennett member executive committee.

Reports from different sections were called for and the yield was represented almost uniformly less than the previous year, but quality was much better, and prices ranged from \$5.00 to \$6.25 cash at shipping point. One grower reported his harvesting expense at \$2.45, which did not include interest on investment, taxes, insurance, or cost of supervision.

Those who had made observations concerning the early drawing off of water from vines, recommended the custom, and also late harvesting; the difference between fruit picked in the first and at the end of September being clearly in favor of the latter. Of course, an ample reserve of water is assumed.

A discussion regarding sanding developed a difference of opinion respecting the practice. The experience of S. N. Whittlesey of Cranmoor was decidedly in its favor, that of Charles Baker of Shennington against it, while with A. E. Bennett of Grand Rapids results had varied. It seemed to be agreed that the coarser the sand the better.

The bonus system of giving five cents a box extra to those staying to end of picking season was voted a success.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting reassembled at 2 p. m., Vice President S. N. Whittlesey in chair.

The report of Experimental station was presented by Judge John A. Gaynor of Grand Rapids, who accompanied same with suggestions and statistics, which were ordered printed as also other communications received by secretary.

### Experiment Station Report.

To the Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers' Association—Gentlemen: As most of you know, the station, which contains a little more than a quarter of an acre of ground, is divided into sections, each about a half a rod square, and at the center of each square a single vine of the variety to be cultivated is planted. There are, in all, 207 sections, 24 of which are still vacant and 183 have been planted. Of the 183, 44 have been planted to seedlings from some of the finest varieties of berries that have been exhibited at the annual meetings, and 139 have been planted to a single vine of such varieties as have been recommended to us. Of these 183 varieties, twenty-five were planted in 1894, thirty-nine in 1895, four in 1896, twenty-five in 1897, nine in 1898, thirty-two in 1899 and forty-eight in 1900. Three sections of seedlings were planted in 1894 from berries furnished by Mr. Tuttle, and these sections are now in full bearing. Twelve sections of seedlings were planted in 1897 which will probably come into bearing next year. About twenty sections of seedlings were planted during the past summer. The imported seed furnished by the government usually failed to grow. This failure, I think, is due to the fact that the seed was dried before it was shipped, and cranberry seeds, in common with the seeds of most woody plants, will not bear drying; drying destroys the vitality. We have instructed the Agricultural department at Washington on this point, and they are now shipping us the seed in the pulp, and we hope for better results in this line hereafter.

Your committee last year, after examining the samples of fruit from the Experimental station, recommended the following varieties for further propagation: Nos. 3, 31, 27, 35, 38, 39, 88, 43, 51, 57, 50, 60, 59, 53, 89, 64, 61, 86, 78 and 87. Vines were taken from each of these sections and planted by themselves at the north end of the nursery, early in June last. These plantings have done exceedingly well, and cuttings may be taken from them as soon as they come into bearing. We hope to have samples of the fruit from these vines at the next annual meeting, and the vines of such as show a decided superiority may be distributed to Wisconsin

growers, who will be willing to undertake their further propagation on such terms as the association may prescribe.

The seed of the above varieties produced at the Experimental station was planted on sections of the Experimental station for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent their fruit would resemble the berries from which they were derived. In short, this was done to determine the degree of variation that cranberry seedlings would show. As a rule, most wild seeds are true to their parental type, but the seed of the cranberry seems to be an exception to this rule. Besides the seeds planted at the Experimental station, a large amount of seed taken from fruit sent us for exhibition at the last annual meeting was planted near the northeast corner of the nursery.

The only other planting done at the nursery was the completion of the upper section, which is planted to Metallic Bell vines received from the Shennington marsh.

This method of seeking to improve the cranberry by selecting and propagating such varieties as may be found in nature should be continued as long as men continue to grow cranberries. While much might be done by cross-fertilization, this method requires skill, time and scientific training that we are not likely to be able to secure, and even if we could secure it, it is doubtful if we could secure larger results than may be secured by diligently selecting such varieties as nature produces.

We have now nearly all the varieties to be found in the United States, and while we expect to add in the future mostly foreign varieties, we do not expect from them any specially fine results. It is seldom that any imported plant does even as well as it did in its native country. The best results will be secured from improving our native varieties, and the chances are that it would be best for each grower to improve the natural varieties found in his vicinity. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES GAYNOR.

### **The Blossom Bud.**

Every observant fruit grower, whether interested in apples or cranberries, has noticed that one year he will have a great profusion of blossoms, and another, a decided scarcity. Without blossoms there can be no fruit, hence, it is of the highest importance to determine what the conditions are that give a fair supply of the blossom buds, upon which success depends.

The cranberry vine, like most other plants, is divided into joints. While these joints are not as apparent as in the corn stalk, the elder bush, or grape vine, yet they are joints all the same, and at the end of each joint there is a leaf, and in the crotch or axil of every leaf, a bud. A bud in the axil of a leaf is called a lateral bud to distinguish



it from the bud at the end of the stem, which is called the terminal bud. It is this terminal bud, in the cranberry, that will bring forth the future blossom.

The terminal bud on the runner rarely produces a blossom, while the terminal bud on what is known as the upright usually produces blossoms. But in some seasons and on some marshes the terminal buds on the uprights produce few or no blossoms, while in other seasons, the same vines will not only show blossoms on every upright, but on many of them as high as six or seven well-formed "hooks;" and in a very favorable season a lateral bud lying close to the terminal bud may produce blossoms. But this very rarely happens, and it is the terminal bud on the upright to which the grower must look for his fruit, and the successful grower should watch and understand this bud thoroughly.

This bud must be regarded as a shortened stem. If one conceive eight or ten joints of the upright so shortened, or pushed into one another as to bring the leaves together into one whorl, and then conceive each leaf so reduced in size as to become a scale, then the scales folded together over the top of the terminal germ and sealed with a light vegetable wax, he will have the correct notion of this bud. When it unfolds, the stem will expand, and the scales will appear distributed on this elongated stem just as the leaves would have been distributed if the upright had kept on expanding the previous year instead of stopping to form the terminal bud.

Upon the new expanded stem that bears these scales and in the axil of each scale will be found a very small lateral bud that will grow out into a "hook" which bears some resemblance to the head and neck of a crane, and suggests the name of the fruit. At the end of this "hook" will be found the blossom. These buds are in reality the true blossom buds. Now, when were these tiny blossom buds formed in the axil of the scales that formed the terminal bud of the upright? and what are the conditions favorable to the development of these buds? If we knew when they were formed, and the conditions favorable to their formation, we might assist nature in their development. The discussion of this subject was made a special order for our annual meetings about eight years ago. But nothing, so far, has been done by cranberry growers to answer this inquiry. The practical grower may have some strong, generalized suspicions or theories founded on a few assumed facts that satisfy his mind on the subject, but the answer will only be reached with certainty by a long-continued series of observations conducted by the scientific observer.

Prof. Goff of the state university about two years ago undertook to investigate the blossom buds in the cherry, plum, apple and pear, and the facts he established will do



much to guide our investigations on the blossom buds of the cranberry. He found in some of these that the blossom buds formed as early as the first days of July, and in others as late as the last of October; that in the early stages of any bud it is not possible to determine under the microscope, as to whether it will grow out into a leafy branch or produce a blossom. In its later development, if it is a true blossom bud, the future blossom will be plainly visible, and after the blossom is once set, its future growth is almost sure to bring forth a blossom. In other words: The development of that bud, if it develops at all, can scarcely be modified so as to obliterate the blossom.

Prof. Goff has further determined that at the time of the formation of the embryo blossoms in the buds, their development is promoted by *sunshine, cool weather* and a *scarcity of the water supply*; that if, instead of these influences, the plant has an abundance of heat, water and shade—shade either from foliage or clouds—it will mature comparatively few blossom buds.

If we knew when the embryo blossoms were formed in the cranberry, we might aid their development by removing the tall grass, and foul stuff that shuts out the sunshine from the buds. We might even do something toward diminishing the temperature, and we could do a great deal toward lessening the water supply, and this latter is, no doubt, one of the most potent factors in the development of blossom buds.

Those who are under the erroneous impression that every terminal bud on an upright will produce a blossom the following season, are ready to inform me now that they know that the blossom buds are formed as early as the last half of July, and that they are nearly all formed before the middle of August. I would accept this hasty conclusion if the terminal germ of that bud was a part of the future blossom; but the fact is, that when the terminal bud unfolds in the spring, its terminal germ will continue to grow upward and form a second upright, and the blossoms, if any there are, will spring out from the crotch or axil of the scales that formed the winter bud. These buds that spring from the axil of the scales are essentially in their nature like the buds that may be found at the axil of every leaf along the stem; they differ from other lateral buds only in this: That, instead of developing into a leaf bearing branch, they develop into a kind of small branch called a "hook," which bears at its terminus the future blossom, the blossom being the end of that lateral branch, or its terminal bud.

I suspect that well-formed terminal buds exist for a long time on the uprights before these little internal axillary buds develop into embryo blossom buds, but if we only knew when they do develop we could aid that devel-

opment very much by lessening the water supply. It is my opinion that they are not developed until about the first half of October, and if this be true, it would be a mistake to flood or roll the vines down flat before that time. I would not be surprised to learn that these buds are produced in the early spring, and that a scarcity of the water at that time is favorable to their production. In short, that we might let the water off when the ice melts, and it should not be put on again except on account of a threatening frost after the buds show signs of growth.

But this is dangerous advice to the unskilled cranberry grower, for just as soon as the buds begin to swell, a frost will injure them, and this danger point arrives when the bud lays aside its reddish hue and assumes a yellow, pale, greenish color. The increase in size may not be apparent, but this change in color shows that the terminal germ within the bud has started and may be killed by a light frost that will not destroy the outer covering of the bud, and to all outward appearances the bud will remain uninjured by it. Remember that there are as many stem joints within the bud as there are bud scales in its formation. If only one or two of the joints within the bud are destroyed by the frost the bud may unfold a little and produce its lateral buds or hooks from the axil of the scales, and these will develop into blossoms; but if the frost is a little severe, the outer part may remain uninjured, but so many of the inner joints be destroyed that the bud will never unfold, although the outer covering will continue to show a healthy color for a long time after the freeze.

I have noticed when the water had been drawn off in the early spring, leaving the vines very dry, the hooks showed themselves among the opening bud scales before the bud had made any considerable elongation, and that vines that had an excessive supply of water showed a considerable elongation of the terminal bud before the hooks were visible.

The terminal bud on every plant is stimulated by an excessive supply of water, heat and shade. This bud is a greedy one among its fellows and while he lives he holds the lateral buds in check by absorbing nearly all the nourishment the plant can furnish, leaving to the laterals merely enough to keep them alive, but nothing to enlarge or expand them; hence, it seems to me that when the terminal bud is stimulated into rapid growth by water, heat or shade it is liable to absorb the nourishment that would otherwise go to feed the tiny buds that lie in the axil of the scales, and which are the true blossom buds.

I think I have seen cases in which this actually happened. I have seen two or three little hooks on one upright that failed to develop into blossoms, while the terminal bud on the same stem had gone on growing vigorously. These

hooks at last appeared blighted and disappeared altogether. On all marshes from which the water was drawn off early and which seemed very dry, the hooks came out vigorously and in great numbers before the terminal bud had shown any considerable development. I submit these points not to establish a positive doctrine, but to induce others to make their own observations and conclusion.

Prof. Goff has kindly volunteered to make microscopic observations on cranberry vines to determine when the blossom buds are formed, if we will only furnish him the vines at such times as he may direct. I would advise that you make provisions at this session to furnish him the vines.

JAMES GAYNOR.

The following extracts from a letter written by Prof. Goff on receipt of a copy of the above article is here appended for the purpose of emphasizing the main points sought to be made in that article, and to induce the growers during the coming season to make close observations and report the facts at our next meeting:

MADISON, WIS., Jan. 18, 1901.

Mr. James Gaynor, Grand Rapids, Wis.—Dear Sir: I have been greatly pleased with your article, and desire, with your permission, to send it to the Wisconsin Horticulturist for publication. It seems to me that your points are very well taken, and that it is *quite possible* that treatment that stimulates the growth of the cranberry in early spring may cause the *terminal shoot* to absorb the nutriment that should go to the formation of the flowers.

It gives me great pleasure to know that you are following the investigations that I have been endeavoring to make, and are able to make so practical an application of their teachings.

E. S. GOFF,

Horticulturist.

The following letter from Prof. Goff throws further light on the above subject:

MADISON, WIS., Jan. 26, 1901.

Hon. J. A. Gaynor, Grand Rapids, Wis.—Dear Sir: I have today examined the cranberry buds you sent me and find that they contain flowers well developed; the floral organs are distinctly visible and there is no question whatever on this point.

I shall endeavor to send you drawings of them in a few days. This makes me very desirous of pursuing the investigation during the coming summer as I proposed to you in a former letter. Yours very truly,

E. S. GOFF, Horticulturist.

It would seem from the above that Mr. Gaynor made a bad guess when he guessed that flower buds were formed in the early spring.

Well, we will soon be able to stop guessing on this subject, if Prof. Goff is furnished with vines during the coming summer.

G. H. Kruschke, inventor of cranberry picking device, was unable to be present at the meeting, but a model of the machine was on exhibition and an object of much interest. The principle or power proposed to be used is air suction, and its practical application and adoption was claimed.

The display of fruit from the Experimental station and from Massachusetts, Michigan and other sections was large and of unusual excellence.

In response to a request from the United States Department of Agriculture for specimens of the leading and distinct varieties of cranberry grown in the important cranberry sections of the United States for exhibition at the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, a committee of three, composed of Messrs. H. H. Gebhardt, J. J. Emmerick and A. E. Bennett, was appointed to select such specimens. The same committee was also empowered to select best varieties for further propagation on Experimental station.

A communication was read from ex-President A. C. Bennett, regretting his inability to be present at meeting and enclosing a letter from a large eastern grower which he thought would be of interest to all cranberry growers, and in which reference was made to a picking machine with which 1,000 barrels had been picked last season, reducing the cost to 75c per barrel. Mr. Bennett writes that this machine, and perhaps many others yet to follow, all point to the onward march of progress which this twentieth century is bound to witness and warns us, who are not inventors, that we must keep pace with the times in which we are living and prepare our marshes to use these machines to advantage. Let our motto be "Cleaner marshes, better varieties of berries and a better system of sorting and

caring for them," which means a ready market and larger profits.

Meeting then adjourned.

W. H. FITCH, Secretary.



# CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

**Of the Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers' Association,  
as Amended at the Seventh Annual  
Meeting, January 9 and 10, 1894.**

ARTICLE 1. This association shall be known as the Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers' association.

ARTICLE 2. The objects of the association shall be to advance the interests of all engaged in the cultivation of cranberries in this state by obtaining statistics and information of the condition of the crop in this and other states, from time to time; by establishing and taking measures to insure the use of uniform packages for marketing the fruit, so as to secure the confidence of dealers and purchasers by this evidence of fair and honorable dealing; to enlarge the area of the market for this fruit through definite and direct action; and generally, by all legitimate and honorable means to advance the interests of the cranberry cultivator.

ARTICLE 3. The officers of the association shall be a president and vice president; a secretary; a treasurer, who shall give a bond to the amount of \$500.00, with sureties to be approved by the president; a statistician and a corresponding secretary for each of the several cranberry growing sections represented in this convention, and an executive committee, composed of the president, vice president, secretary, treasurer and one other, chosen annually by the members. The duties of the president, vice president and secretary shall be such as are usually implied in like offices in similar associations. The duties of the corresponding secretary shall be to gather the statistics of cranberry culture in his particular section, including the name and postoffice address of owner, amount of ground improved and in bearing condition, and the age of such improvements, and to report the probable crop in sight, on or before each annual convention in August, and to report

at the annual meeting in January the actual amount of shipments, prices obtained, as far as possible, and to make a weekly report to the secretary, after the August meeting, until September 30.

ARTICLE 4. The duties of the statistician shall be to correspond with, and to receive and collect the information derived from the corresponding secretaries and other sources in and out of the state, for the use of the association, and to report the same at the August and January meetings of each year.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be an annual meeting on the second Tuesday of January of each year, for the election of officers and the transaction of general business.

ARTICLE 6. There shall be held on the first Tuesday after the 12th of August, annually, a convention to receive reports from the statistician, and to adopt a scale of prices for gathering the crop, so far as may seem practicable.

ARTICLE 7. The annual meetings, conventions and special meetings shall be held at such place as may be decided upon by the executive committee.

ARTICLE 8. Any person signing the constitution and paying 50 cents, may be admitted as a member, and the annual dues shall be 50 cents.

ARTICLE 9. This constitution may be amended at any annual meeting or convention, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

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### BY-LAWS.

1. The president shall preside at all meetings, and in his absence, the vice president.

2. It shall be the duty of each member to furnish to the statistician or corresponding secretaries, annually, information as to his own and neighboring plantations; the prospective crops, the actual amount when crop is secured, and such other information as may be of interest.

8. Any company of growers may be represented by one or more of its officers.

### Order of Business.

1. Reading of minutes.
2. President's address.



3. Report of statistician.
4. Report of standing committees.
5. Report of special committees.
6. Report of treasurer.
7. Election of officers.
8. The best methods of planting and the care of vines after planting.
9. Water supply and the use of water.
10. Construction of ditches, dams and bulkheads.
11. Implements used by growers.
12. Gathering, cleaning and marketing.
13. Insects injurious to cranberry growing.
14. Plants that interfere with the spread of vines.
15. Frosts.
16. Fires.
17. Report of the keepers of experimental stations.
18. Production of varieties and the merits of each.
19. Conditions favorable to the formation of fruit buds.
20. Miscellaneous business.



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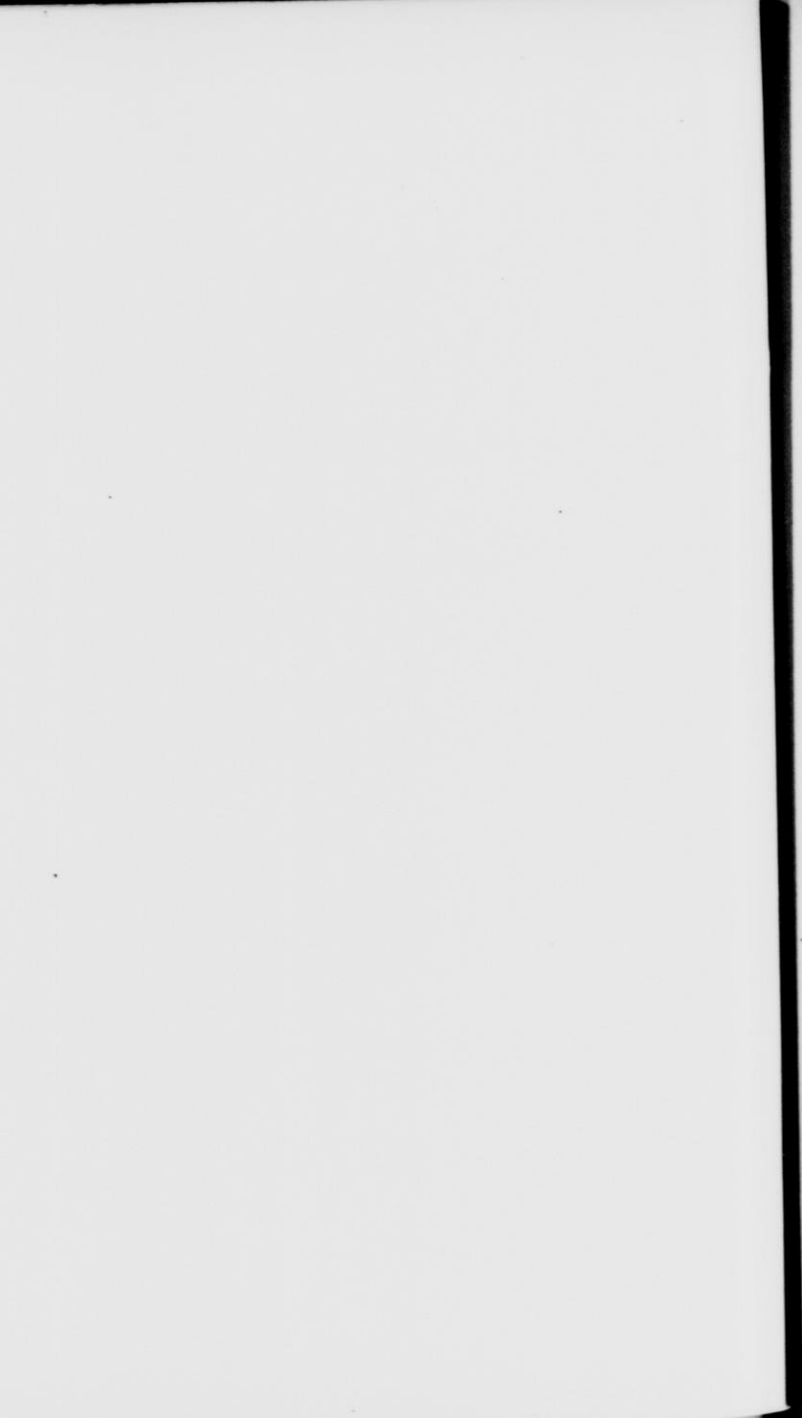
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