



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers' Association. Sixteenth annual convention, Cranmoor, Wis., August 19, 1902. 1902

Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers Association
[s.l.]: [s.n.], 1902

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/B33ULKSJAR53Q9B>

Based on date of publication, this material is presumed to be in the public domain.

For information on re-use, see

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

WISCONSIN STATE
CRANBERRY GROWERS'
... ASSOCIATION ...



SIXTEENTH ANNUAL
CONVENTION,
CRANMOOR, WIS., AUGUST 19.
.. 1902 ..

FOR SALE

Aermotor, 12 foot wheel; 50 foot iron tower, 4 post; ten inch pump; brass cylinder; F. O. B. Cranmoor, Wis. For particulars enquire of

Chas. Briere, Pres.,
Grand Rapids, - - - Wisconsin.

Read the Fruit Trade Journal Weekly.

The representative paper of the Fruit and Produce Trade. Gives accurate market reports, prices and all other news of the trade from the principal cities of the United States, Canada and foreign countries. Subscription price **Three Dollars** per year. Sample copy on application

76 Park Place. New York.

FRANK A. CADY,

Attorney-At-Law.

Real Estate a Specialty.

GRAND RAPIDS. WIS.

The Popular Trading Emporium.

Heineman Merc. Co's

Dealers in Gen. Merchandise.

Lowest Prices consistent with first-class merchandise.

Grand Rapids, Wis. I. Baruch,
East Side Res. Mngr.

G. W. Paulus,

buys and sells

....Real Estate of All Kinds....

Insures all classes of Property.

MONEY
LOANED.

Grand Rapids,
Wis.

FOR SALE.

Three hundred and forty acres of land at Walton, Michigan. Forty acre suitable for cranberry growing, about ten acres now in full bearing. Good seven room house, barn and large cranberry warehouse. About forty acres good agricultural land, about one hundred acres covered with fine growth of young timber. Railroad through the land, station half mile from house. Price low, terms easy. Refer to Judge John A. Gaynor. Berries from this marsh were "considered best among collection" at meeting of Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers Association. Jan. 14, 1902.

Correspond with owner.

L. W. Hubbell, Springfield, Mo.



PROCEEDINGS

Of the Sixteenth Annual Convention at Gaynor-Blackstone Marsh, Tuesday, August 19, 1902.

The united efforts of the ladies, under the skillful management of Mrs. M. O. Potter and Mrs. Andrew Searles, in an atmosphere redolent with Gaynor hospitality, made the social element of the Sixteenth Annual Convention of the Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers' Association a fitting prelude to what, in the opinion of many present, was one of the most interesting, instructive and important gatherings yet held.

* * *

Plenio . Promptly, according to schedule time,
Dinner some three hundred members of the Association and their friends, assembled around the festive board, beautifully decorated with flowers, laden with tempting viands—fit exponents of high culinary art—and supplemented with goodly supplies of natures' most luscious fruits.

* * *

Rev. W. A. Peterson offered prayer after which the pioneer poet, Mr. R. E. McFarland recited an interesting production which has duly appeared in the local papers.

Meeting was called to order by President Briere and following order of exercises carried out:—

* * *

President's Address LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—This is the fifth time that I have the honor to preside at the Wisconsin Cranberry Growers Association. It is also with greatest pleasure that I can welcome you all here for the Association. There are a great many fruit associations in this country, but ours is the only one that gives such great elegant picnics to its members and their friends.

Only a few years ago we gathered here, a few members with their families and friends. I remember about the years 1894 and 1895, after the great drought and fires, quite a number of us did not feel as joyful as we are to-day. I think these gatherings here for the purpose of a social good time, also for the purpose of discussing matters pertaining to the cranberry industry, have a very great influence. We encourage each other to replant our bogs and we have devised some means by which we now all get as much and some more water than we had before the big drought.

We first met here, as I said before, a few families until now the attendance numbers into the hundreds.

The financial condition of the association is most satisfactory; better than it has been since the second year of its existence. The Association has an indebtedness now of only about \$25.00 in all.

The Experiment Station is also very satisfactory. We will have for distribution this year to cranberry growers of this State a dozen or more varieties of some of the best vines in the world, which we now have in the nursery for propagation. All those that we have were selected from over a hundred different vines. The parents of those vines that we have for distribution next spring or sooner, were started from one single vine, so that we are sure that they are not mixed. They are a true variety. We tested those vines by the fruit they produced. We picked the berries of those vines separately. Each vine is numbered, and the box that we put the berries in from that vine has the same number on. We put those berries in a cool cellar until March; then we had Judges to pass on them. All the best were marked for propagation, some for their shape, size, color and some for their good keeping qualities.

We had vines sent here from all the countries where cranberries grow. We have tested the fruits from those vines now four years in succession, so we feel we have made no mistake. We keep the best vines. We keep a record of those vines in a book for that purpose; also keep a record where they came from and who from.

The Association purposes in the near future to move the vines from the Experiment Station No. 1. to the Nursery, which I think will be a good move. I think the vines will grow faster there. Then about every two years we will have some of the best vines for distribution among the growers.

I will say that this is the best work that was ever done for the benefit of the public, especially to the cranberry growers. This great work was planned by Hon. John A. Gaynor and carried out by the Association under his supervision.

In conclusion I will say that I hope the present condition and prosperity of the Association will continue in the future and thank you for your kind attention.

* * *

Secretary's Report We have the familiar and not altogether faulty or foolish proverbs, that "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and "A bow that is never unbent soon loses its elasticity" and so, while our January meetings are principally for business, at our August gatherings the social features are not inconsiderable factors and instead of treating the avocation from a sober and serious standpoint, we turn to its smiling and sunshiny side, and here may it be permitted to refer to a criticism made last year at lack or absence of special recognition of the good offices of the ladies in providing for and promoting the comfort and enjoyment of those in attendance. Several causes, reasons, explanations, excuses, apologies, or extenuating circumstances according to proper view point, can be given for the apparent but not actual unappreciation, viz.: 1. The appetising and alluring nature of the entertainment made the officials too full for utterance. 2. Words were wanting to do ample justice to the subject. 3. It goes without saying that whatever the Wisconsin Cranberry women put their heads, hearts and hands to must be an unqualified success. For of all women the Wisconsin cranberry women stand at the head; purified as it were by fire and having had so many bright anticipations frosted, they have learned the higher lesson that the growth, gain and getting of happiness consists in giving, granting or generating it for others, and so if particular praise had been proffered them, they would have exhibited surprise and exclaimed: "We didn't know we had done anything extraordinary, it came to us naturally." Still if this atonement or amends are not sufficient, pleasure will be taken in recording any resolutions offered oblectable to the occasion.

Of the Association it may be said it is in a prosperous condition. It is at that interesting age of "Sweet sixteen"

and may it be truly typical, buoyant but not bold, comely but not conceited, light of heart but not of conduct, and as the years roll on may it ever be characterized and conspicuous for the same high aims and aspirations which marked its initiative and inception and so duly repay and reward the love and loyalty which has been so cheerfully and cordially given it.

It may please the gentlemen who contributed articles and addresses at our January meeting to know that same have been appreciated to an exceptionally high degree.

The prescribed business of the August convention is:—
 (a) Report of statistician. (b) Suggestions respecting prices to be paid for gathering crop. Arent the first, while the constitution provides for a separate officer, as a matter of fact the duties have lately devolved on the secretary—our worthy president has given as a reason that it was to keep the present incumbent out of mischief.

It is said there are three kinds of lies—white lies, black lies and statistics and certainly the latter are sometimes woefully misleading. In the community we have certain classes of readers; those who believe everything they see in the papers—which class is rapidly decreasing—and second those who believe nothing which they see in the papers—which class to the uncredit of some of the purveyors of news, I am sorry to say, is increasing. The true attitude probably lies midway, for between absolute accuracy and total ignorance approximate knowledge is about as near as mortals can hope to reach, and so if statistics are not infallibly correct or conclusive they still serve a useful purpose in being suggestive or interesting.

I have received a mass of correspondence which in view of the high grade of the rest of program prepared for today has been referred to a committee who have instructed me to report later as to conditions of crop, prospective yield and other important matter contained therein.

Concerning rates for harvesting, Mrs. Hetty Green—accounted one of the richest and shrewdest of American women—is reported to have said respecting compensation to employes, "If you pay 99 cents, when 100 is due, you will be thought a knave; if 101 cents, a fool. Fair—and frankness being taken as her standards of measurement, and if this philosophy should faithfully, and without fear, rule on our marshes, it is opined not only an abundant but an amicable number of workers would be allured and attracted and the season of picking, instead of being looked forward to—as in many cases now—with anxiety and apprehension, would become occasions pleasant in the anticipation, progress and remembrance. Suggestions on the subject are now invited.

W. H. FITCH,
 Secretary.

Crop Estimate The following is the estimate of the yield for the season of 1902 as prepared by the committee on crop statistics.

Wisconsin crop..	last year	40,000	bbls.;	this year	50,000	bbls.
Mass. crop	"	240,000	"	"	192,000	"
New Jersey crop..	"	105,000	"	"	55,000	"

Total	"	385,000	"	"	297,000	"
-------------	---	---------	---	---	---------	---

Shortage this year as compared with last, 88,000 bbls.

N. B.—Advices received since date of Convention indicate on account of working of worms, slow growth, premature ripening and early fall frosts, shortage will be 100,000 bbls.

* * *

Season Price For Harvesting It was recommended where berries were thick and surroundings favorable rate should be 45 cents per box with 5 cents bonus to those who remained through season; and raking \$1.50 per day with board.

* * *

Mr. Hill, of the Green Bay road guaranteed satisfactory dealing on the part of his company in the way of transportation and charges.

* * *

Planting of Vines An article contributed by A. C. Bennett.—On this subject while there are certain rules or principles which should be strictly observed I have at present only one advice to give and that is for every one to plant his vines just as he pleases or as he thinks best, then if he does not profit by his experience his observing neighbor may. If we all follow one man's plans as they have done on Cape Cod the door of progress is closed. We of the west are not like Chinamen, who think it wicked to do different from our ancestors. Frequent visits to the marshes of others is the best object lesson one can have. They will soon learn how they ought not to be planted

* * *

Canadian Fruit Law A discussion of the Canadian Fruit Law by Judge John A. Gaynor.—Every fruit growing state in the Union has found it of advantage to enact laws to facilitate sales, avoid misunderstandings, and prevent fraud and deception in the marketing of fruit.

After comparing the fruit laws of the several states and Canada, I find the Canadian legislation decidedly in advance of anything to be found in the States

We should have some legislation passed at the next session of the legislature relative to the marketing of cranberries, and the points that should be covered by such a bill, in my estimation, I herewith submit to you for your criticism before the same becomes a law.

1st. Every closed package of cranberries, before it is taken from the premises where it is packed, shall have branded upon it the name and address of the packer.

2nd. The variety and grade of the fruit.

3rd. That for the purposes of marketing and grading, cranberries shall be classed as "pie berries", "standards", "fancy", "crop-run" and "mill-run."

a. "Pie berries" shall mean such as would pass through a three-eighths inch fruit screen.

b. "Standards" shall mean such as are larger than 'pie berries' but would pass through a five-eighths inch fruit screen.

c. "Fancy" berries shall include all berries of good color and gloss, that would pass over a five-eighth inch fruit screen.

d. The term "sound berries" shall be applicable to cranberries in package when less than five berries in the hundred are defective. Of the two grades, standard and fancy, at least 95 per cent. must be of the required size.

e. The term "crop-run" shall mean all of the berries in a grower's crop.

"Mill-run" same as crop-run with pie berries screened out. The expression "properly packed" when applied to berries in barrels shall mean that the barrels shall with fair treatment reach their destination with 97 per cent. free from "shake."

These propositions I submit to you for your criticism, and will ask that you appoint a committee of three whose duty it will be to incorporate them into a bill to be submitted to the next session of our legislature, with such other cranberry legislation as may be recommended.

* * *

The following telegram was received from Prof. Wm. Wilson, director of the weather bureau at Milwaukee:—

LAGRANGE, IA., 8-18-1902.

CHAS. BRIERE,

President W. C. G. A.

Grand Rapids, Wis.

Owing to my mother's serious illness cannot address meeting Tuesday.

WM. WILSON,

Prof. A. R. Witson's Address Prof. A. R. Witson,
Agricultural Physicist,

University of Wisconsin, said he had visited the cranberry marshes not for the purpose of imparting but imbibing knowledge, that the United States was carrying on two lines of works anent irrigation: One the paternalistic scheme—the merits or demerits of which was under the supervision of Geologic Survey Department of Interior which purposed using the proceeds of lands sold for building vast reservoirs for the storing up of the water. The other plan, and the one with which he was concerned, was under charge of Department of Agriculture in connection with the State University and its present purview, was by inquiry and investigation to collect such data that later scientific suggestions could be made by which growers could help themselves. He courteously referred to the hospitality that had been extended to him and wondered if the cranberry had anything to do with it This reason would certainly be an interesting one. He expected to be several days among the marshes and from what he had seen had no doubt, with proper co-operation and individual effort, that the cranberry growing sections could be made the richest in the state. The professor certainly firmly established himself in the respect and regard of all those who met him.

QUESTION BOX

This feature of the program proved a very profitable one and the questions asked with the answers of those to whom they were assigned are given herewith:—

* * *

Question One “What is the best and most economical way of cleaning berries for market?”—
Answer by F. J. Hoffman.

The speaker pleaded want of preparation and unfamiliarity with modern methods, but as the Hoffman packing is so favorably known the convention excused him upon condition that he would report on some future occasion. A correspondent from Boston suggested use of the Hayden separator.

* * *

Question Two “What dressing can be used to revive old vines?”—Answer by W. C. Trahern.
Roll well so as to give them new roots. Can be done either in spring or fall. An eastern grower advised the Fosdick pruner and a light coat of sand after pruning.

* * *

Question Three “Why not ship all cranberries in 32 quart boxes?”—Answer by L. J. Fosdick.
All cranberries should be marketed in 32 quart boxes dry measure, and a law should be passed prohibiting any

other package. Then the retailer would know the quantity he was getting and the commission man or jobber would be prevented from repacking in skin crates holding from 25 to 28 quarts. Many of the cranberries sent to the commission houses in barrels are repacked in these skin crates before being sold to the retail dealer and I contend that this sort of robbery should be stopped.

* * *

Question "How can winter-kill be prevented?"—

Four Answer by Andrew Searles.

Covered 10 acres with hay but did not prevent winter killing, possibly injured before covering, as covered in January and February and real injury may have come earlier. Covered at one time with sand and found vines saved, always covered with water when could.

* * *

Question "How to kill fire worm?"—Answer by

Five G. H. Bacon.

Had not had much experience but thought flooding 12 to 24 hours would be effective. As water might inflict injury in other ways would advise flooding at night. Spraying would be too expensive.

* * *

Question "What better selling facilities for the

Six grower can be evolved?"—Answer by Ex-President A. C. Bennett.

In reply I would say go back to the old commission business I know of no better way to sell the grower.

If he means a better way to sell cranberries then I would say.

1st. Establish by custom, or better, by law, certain grades by which the goods can be known the world over.

2nd. Provide by agreement—or better by law—an inspector not interested in the business to see that the goods are honestly packed and branded.

Until something of this kind is done there is no foundation on which to build any permanent or successful plan. When this is done the advanced price and ready sale of Wisconsin berries will be assured and every grower can

sell for cash and have the whole world for a market. It will not be necessary for agents to come here and watch the putting up of the berries to keep the dishonest grower from cheating. As it is now, they have to take one step at a time. The cranberry growers are as blind as a bat and at least blind to their own interests.

An eastern suggestion is any grower not receiving fair treatment should report the selling house and association keep a black-list for benefit of members.

* * *

Question "What is the best variety both for
Seven production and profit? Is it best to plant native vines?"—Answer by President Chas. Briere.

I will answer that question in two ways so I will be sure that I am right on one of the answers. If they are Fox River Valley native vines I will say that it pays, and if they are Wisconsin River Valley native vines it may not pay quite as well. Our native Wood county cranberries are very fine fruit and are among the good average keepers, but if I were to plant a bog I would plant what I choose to call higher grade varieties, some vines which are above the standard with the knowledge that they are good berries. There is no question about some vines will bear 25 per cent. more than others under the same care and same condition. It is a very important thing to choose regardless of varieties an account of their good bearing quality.

It is quite embarrassing to answer as I have had experience with only four varieties, namely: native of Wood county, commonly called Bell and Cherry, Bell and Bugles, vines from Carey Bros. marsh, Berlin; McFarlin's and Howe's from West Barnstable, Mass. Out of those four varieties, three will produce about same number of barrels per acre, namely: Bell and Cherry, Bell and Bugles and the McFarlins. The Howe vines are a very fancy variety and long keepers, here produced only about one half of the other three varieties. The McFarlin, formerly a late variety got acclimated and are now ready to pick as soon as our natives. Now you will see at a glance as to the profit in the same market we get on the average 75 cents per barrel more for Bell and Bugle, and McFarlins than for the native Bell and Cherry.

Another answer—Early Blacks for early berries and McFarlin for late berries. Never native vines if not well

tested in which case would probably be called cultivated, but vines are never too good to set new meadows.

* * *

Question "When is the best time to sell the
Eight fruit?"—Answer by L. J. Fosdick.

Green cranberries in no case should be sent to market. If growers would send attractive berries, well and fresh packed through season and not rush large lots, market would be kept in active demand and growers obtain better results, and extend shipments over period from September 15 to after New Years and make shipments as soon as packed there would be fewer poor berries to break down the prices.

* * *

Question "How can Wisconsin and New Jersey
Nine compete with Cape Cod. They always take the early market and hold it late?"—Answer by Judge John A. Gaynor.

Experiments are now being made along the lines of cold storage results which would have a bearing on the question of distribution.

L. J. Fosdick's view—There should be no competition. The three cranberry growing sections could not begin to supply demand if had a larger and better distribution. Great quantities now sent to large cities and disposed of in various ways not to advantage of growers.

* * *

Question "How many hours does it take to kill
Ten the bloom on cranberries with water?"
—Answer by Treasurer M. O. Potter.

Mr. Potter had spent so many hours in the construction of a warehouse for the storage of the surviving berries that he had not had time to note the duration of the untoward or crucial period but promised to look it up and report later.

A Cape Cod grower observed if weather is hot and the sun is out, a few hours will destroy fruitfulness of bloom when meadow is flooded.

* * *

Question "Fern—Is there any way to exterminate **Eleven** it?"—Answer by L. J. Fosdick.

Yes, dig it up by the roots, two or three seasons will exterminate it.

* * *

Question "Is an assessment of \$150 per acre **Twelve** unreasonable? If so what ought an acre of solid vines be assessed at? What do they assess for in Wood County?"—Answer by J. J. Searles.

On account of peculiar and precarious nature of a cranberry marsh no uniform valuation can be given, as when exposed to forest fires and cutting off of water supply a fairly valuable piece of property becomes almost worthless, as worth consists largely of improvements.

* * *

Question "Do you have cranberry rot or scald in **Thirteen** the West? If so what is the cause? What is the remedy if any? Is sanding necessary, if so why?"—Answer by H. R. Laing.

No—No experience in sanding.

A Massachusetts answer—Rot or scald caused by thick and deep vines which hold dew and rain and hot sun will scald while berries on their vines keep sound.

Remedy—Prune in fall and resand. Sanding necessary to start new growth where old growth will not fruit.

* * *

Question "When should berries be called sound?" **Fourteen** Answer by Vice President S. N. Whittlesey.

The simple answer would seem to be—when they are sound practically.

It is scarcely to be expected that every berry in any ordinary package will be perfectly sound but they may be called sound when the defective berries are so few that they do not materially detract from the appearance or value of the goods—say 3 per cent. Ninety seven berries of every one hundred should be sound.

Berries handled in bags from the bog to the barn cannot afterwards be called sound nor can berries that have to be hand picked over more than the first time—nor “tailings” that have to be milled more than once.

Good berries carefully picked or raked into boxes and stored in a good house and run over once through a good mill and once carefully over the picking over tables into the barrel can safely be called sound.

There probably is very little difference of opinion among cranberry men as to when berries can be called sound. There is very little room for difference of opinion. Not like some other questions—for instance. What is sound money? There is little limit to latitude of opinion on this question, from the primitive idea of Divinely ordained sacred (“now called precious”) metal money to the newer idea of scientific money made by law, and sound exactly in proportion as the law making power behind it is sound. The cranberry usually will be as sound as the man who puts it up.

Eastern advice—When ripe but not overripe should be well colored and hard when shipped. Overripe cranberries will open up soft if package is held two or three weeks.

* * *

Question “How should a barrel be filled to prevent
Fifteen shaking?”—Answer by L. J. Fosdick.

Package should be shaken down when being filled and covers or heads not put on until day of shipment so berries can settle. Should be heaped up all will bear without crushing. Dealers take advantage knowing exceedingly difficult to get just the right quantity into the package. If too many of, unscrupulous will report “soft,” if not enough, “slack filled”, impossible to get just right every time. Some varieties at different times will stand more pressing. Again different shipments receive different handling. A package that is hauled long distance over rough road, transferred two or three times, then handled

over pavements two or three miles to commission house, then dumped or tumbled into cellar, and then dumped two or three times on floor before being opened, very likely to appear "slack filled."

* * *

Among the many admirable features of the convention none were more striking or attracted more attention than a description, in verse, of Life on a Cranberry Marsh, by Frank L. Patterson, known as Pat the Ditcher and which will appear in due form in January report.

* * *

The following resolutions on the death of Prof. E. S. Goff were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, it has pleased God in his inscrutable wisdom to take from us, Prof. E. S. Goff.

BE IT RESOLVED, that we express our appreciation of the great work he has done for humanity in general, and for fruit growers in particular, and the great loss that we all have sustained in his death; that we will miss for years to come, his genial character and gentle leadership.

We hereby extend our condolence to his son Molten B. Goff, and hereby express the wish that he may recognize in his father a worthy example and ennobling type of manhood.

Judge Gaynor, in offering those resolutions, pronounced an eulogy on the work and personal character of Prof. Goff, referring to what he had done for the cranberry, the American Plum, and the work he had laid out to do upon the domestication of the blueberry.

As an evidence of the interest which was being taken in the work under his direction the following and last correspondence, is appended.

CRANMOOR, WIS., May 2, 1902.

PROF. E. S. GOFF,
University of Wisconsin,
Madison, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—It may please you to learn I am in receipt of letter from Mr. A. J. Rider, secretary of Am. Cranberry Growers' Association, Philadelphia, Pa., thanking me for your bulletin on the cranberry bud and blossom and saying he had enclosed it to the Pathologist of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, who is making a special study of the fungus diseases of the cranberry.

He also requested another copy for his own use, and I sent him one of the only two I have left.

Cordially yours,
W. H. FITCH,
Secy. W. S. C. G. A.

[REPLY] UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTAL STATION,
MADISON, WIS., May 7, 1902.

MR. W. H. FITCH,
Cranmoor, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to yours of the 2d I was much pleased to receive your letter, and to learn that the work we were able to do on the cranberry is of interest to cranberry growers.

Should you need any more copies for sending to special persons kindly let me know, I can supply you with a few.

I shall probably ask you to send me some more cranberry material toward the latter part of August as I wish to carry on the observations again this season.

Your very truly,
E. S. GOFF,
Horticulturist.

* * *

Work For Committee A committee was
on Legislation appointed by the

president, composed of the following members, Judge John A. Gaynor, S. N. Whittlesey and Arthur E. Bennett, to whom was referred matters of appropriation for St. Louis Fair; necessary or needed enactments for protection against fraudulent packing or grading; and other subjects as might have a bearing on the industry at large.

* * *

A. C. Bennett's Plan For preventing bruising of berries when sorting into barrel.

I. Take a cranberry barrel head make it one and one half inch smaller in diameter.

II. On the top of this lay another round wheel 6 inches in diameter, one inch thick, beveled on outer edge and nail together.

III. Bore a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch hole in the center.

IV. Insert the end of an iron rod in this hole $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, 2 feet long or less with a loop on the upper end and with nuts and washers on the lower end in such a shape that these two pieces can be closely drawn together between the washers.

V. Cover the two circular pieces with a cotton batting cushion.

VI. Attach to the upper end of this rod a small rope and pass it over a pulley above the barrel sufficiently high so that the cushion can be raised above the sorter's head.

VII. Attach to the end of the rope a weight sufficient to hold the cushion in any position.

* * *

Establishment Of a Cranberry Journal It was moved, seconded and carried that the moral support of the association be given to a Journal, published in the interest of those engaged in cranberry growing, and that same be made its special organ for the promulgation and distribution of its reports and publications.

* * *

Sanding There was the usual clash between the so-called sand and anti-sand schools. Messrs. Grimshaw and Baker reporting unfavorable results and Mr. Ralph Smith stoutly defending the practice.

Mowing vs. Burning Mr. E. A. Grimshaw recommended burning to get rid of overgrowth but there should be water so as not to injure roots.

* * *

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 18, 1902.

W. H. FITCH,
Secy. W. C. G. A.,

I very much regret that I cannot be with you today and indulge in a repetition of the enjoyable time I had a year ago. Accept my best wishes for the future success of your association and the prosperity of each individual member.

EARNEST PEYCKE.

* * *

Buyers Point Of View Mr. Chaney, of above firm was called upon to give the buyers' position and requested to fully and frankly canvass and criticise the situation as it appeared to him from experience and judgment. He said he had not expected to address the convention but was glad of the opportunity to come in close touch with the producer especially under the prevailing auspicious circumstances. He lauded the dinner, the pains taken for the convenience and comfort of those present and expressed his wonderment at what was being done in the way of the cultivation and culture of the cranberry. His firm last season had handled a large amount of Wisconsin berries and he might say with almost universal satisfaction to all concerned. The Wisconsin berry kept better, were well packed, as they must be if they go to the south, south-west and the coast markets.

Their firm had instructed their buyers to buy only solid and well packed stock and not even to take on commission any other kind. When berries are put up under a reliable brand they can be handled at a closer margin, and the trade held from season to season. His firm could use the whole Wisconsin output at highest market price if this was the case. He would therefore urge the growers to take out the small berries, but didn't advise more than two recognized brands, "Pie" and "Standard." Such a policy meant "Spot Cash" and "Quick Sales." As to his opinion of crop, depended on their Mr. Porter, whose late reports indicates

a shortage in New Jersey of 25 per cent. less than last year; Cape Cod about the same, and Wisconsin $\frac{1}{2}$ larger or about 55,000 or against 40,000 last season. Was willing to give all the market will stand, buy the good stock and pass the rest.

* * *

After deserved encomium had been bestowed on all who had contributed to make the meeting a success the convention adjourned.

W. H. FITCH,
Secretary.

APPENDIX

EXCERPTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE

Apples Apple and other acid competing fruits.
etc. —J. Tumer Brakeley.

Country has grown so large, so great changes in amount of production, character of fruit, cheap railroad freight; bring into competition different kinds of fruit and vegetables. Question if size of apple crop does much with price of cranberries. 20 to 30 years ago apple and cranberry seemed competitors, being only two fruits of acid tendency for spring consumption. Seem changed now. Southern vegetable fast freights cut spring selling of cranberries one to three months and as near as can learn strawberry acid, now real competition of cranberry. Do not say apples and cranberries are divorced but doubt if hold same relation did 20 to 30 years ago. Don't say heavy crop of apples do not depress price of cranberries, but doubt if high apples raise the price of cranberries. Apples were high last spring. Did not seem to elevate price of cranberries. System of marketing by which California fruits and southern vegetables are to be found in eastern markets makes country a unit and produces competition. Did not formerly exist. 20 years ago eaters had only choice of two acids, apples and cranberries. Now can choose from things raised in California and Florida.

* * *

Average Berries on 10 uprights, Judge Geo. S. Purdy, Valley Junction, Wis., 3.7.

Special Feature of Season D. C. Leach, Walton, Mich., vines backward not in full

blow before July 15. G. H. Bacon, Mather, Wis., backward and uneven. Alonzo Warren, Plymouth, Mass., weather cold and crop late. S. M. Champion, Millville, N. J., May 28, killing frost. Henry H. Gebhardt, Black River Falls, heavy frost in June. C. C. Wood, Plymouth, Mass., wet and cold during blossom. Many blasted. A. L. Weeks, Harwich, Mass., spring frosts. Cold season affected crop especially late berries. David S. Small, Harwich, Mass., bogs quite well blossomed but late fruit did not set. Wm. Major, Farmingdale, N. J., caught by frost May 13 and 28. Best remedy keep water on late but that delays crop and may be injured by early fall frost. Alpena Cranberry Co., Alpena, Mich., cold and late. Spring bloom 3 weeks later. C. L. and J. D. Holman, South Lakewood, N. J., frost destroyed crop. Setting very poor on what was left. E. Boaler, Green Bay, Wis., very uneven on account of not being able to get water off early enough. Need late fall. Judge Geo. S. Purdy, Valley Junction, high water injured somewhat lower side. Uneven growth. L. A. Kelsey, Higganum, Conn., some damage from worms. Not setting very well. W. A. Tillsen, South Carver, Mass., bogs which bore last year have light crop but dry bogs winter killed last year are better. Ernest L. Sampson, Plymouth, Mass., berries seem to ripen earlier than common.

* * *

Average Hooks To upright. Reports from various districts show an average of 3.21.

* * *

Season of Greatest Blight Finney Bros., East Carver, Mass., middle. A. C. Greenleaf, Farmington, Me., early. S. M. Champion, Millville, N. J., late. A. P. Hamlin, South Carver, Mass., about same. C. K. Hinchman, Haddonfield, N. J., late. G. H. Bacon, Mather, Wis., late. Judge Geo. S. Purdy, Valley Junction, Wis., early. E. L. Brown, New York, not much difference.

* * *

Cause of Blight M. M. Chew, Williamstown, N. J., rains heavy dew washes out pollen. Bees cannot work. Ones not fertilized die turn black. About four weeks blooming. If $\frac{1}{2}$ hangs on enough for crop. Blooming time June 10 to July 10. Don't think now, it is hot sun. G. H. Bacon, Mather, Wis.—Too many to mature. See none except where 6 or more. One stem with 15 hooks two blighted. Finney Bros., East Carver, Mass.—Too much

rain washes the pollen. S. W. Champion, Millville, N. J.—Intense heat more common when bog wet. Bottom has much to do. Vines in cold spongy bottom will not blight. Henry H. Gebhardt, Black River, Falls, Wis.—Excessive moisture mixed with heat. Keep marsh as dry as possible when blossoming. Alex Birss, Prairie, Wash.—Extreme heat when berries have too little substance to resist. Made worse when vines not fresh and healthy. A. P. Hamlin, South Carver, Mass.—Cool nights when setting find when vine goes out bloom on cool night do not set good. Elmer G. Dano, Mather, Wis.—Hot sun. C. K. Hinchman, Haddonfield, N. J.—Extreme heat. Mercury above 100 degrees judge so from experience. Judge Geo. S. Purdy, Valley Junction, Wis.—Hot sun particular after showers according to observation. E. L. Brown, N. Y.—Maybe damp, rainy weather. Clear weather plenty of bees help setting. D. C. Leach —Much in dark as ever, weather has seemed ideal since drawing off of water. Your (Judge Gaynor) "guess" cause being covered with water at temperature of 60 degrees not explain. After June 1 no vines under water; only on one acre or two any water on ground under vines. Many blighted before opening, and many after. More after than before. I think many blossoms yet on portion (Aug.) 7. A. C. Bennett, Cameron, Wis.—Lack of proper distribution of pollen and unfavorable environment. Too much heat in day time, too cold at night. Too much drouth. Too much water. Want of proper food in soil. A law of nature where fruit grows large lessens number. W. H. Elmer, Berlin, Wis.—Has taken at least $\frac{1}{2}$ blossoms. Frost in June while showing no damage to vines might have caused it. Although first blossom set well few days. Very hot sunshine last of July met heavy rain, and cold afterward. As it is late blossoms failed to live. Looks as though cold spell in June might have caused more of it. Chas. H. Pettman, Brown Mills, N. J.—Hot sun and dews. I always find the blight about the time the hot sun and dews come.

...For Sale...



Choice Cranberry Lands with abundant water supply, near the most famous marshes in the country.

Within two miles of the government experiment station.

In the same district as the Rezin, Fitch, Arpin, Whittlesey, Gaynor-Blackstone, Lester, Potter, Searles and Bennett marshes.



F. E. MOREY,

Grand Rapids, - - Wisconsin.



E. P. & J. B. Arpin,

GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

Growers and Dealers in Choice
Varieties of CRANBERRIES.

GROWN ON
SANDED MARSHES
EXCLUSIVELY.

E. C. Ketchum,

DEALER IN

Ice and all Kinds of Coal.

Grand Rapids, - Wis.

Dr. F. Pomainville, M. D.

Office over Steib's drug store
Telephone 248.

Grand Rapids, - Wis.

Dr. Chas. Pomainville, Dentist.

Office over Cohen Bros. Tel. 216

Grand Rapids, - Wis.

Oscar Morterud,

Photographer

Grand Rapids, Wis.

Photos of August Con-
vention for sale at the
gallery.

T. A. Taylor

Broker and Buyer.

of

CRANBERRIES

Grand Rapids, Wis.

First Nat'l Bank,

GRAND RAPIDS, Wis.

Capital \$50,000, Surplus \$25,000
K. T. Harmon, Pres.

Isaac P. Witter, Vice Pres.

Geo. W. Mead, Cashier.

A. G. Miller, Ass't Cashier.

Office in MacKinnon Block.

W. J. Conway,

Attorney at Law.

Grand Rapids, - Wis.

County Judge of


Wood County.

Just like home. Newly Furnish-
ed. Centrally Located
Half Block from F. O. Stones
throw to all business places.

HOTEL LYON

JASPER CROTTEAU, Prop.
CENTRALIA, WIS.

Bus to and from all trains.
Large sample room.
Livery in connection.

THAT'S OUR BUSINESS 



To Furnish You

L U M B E R

For Boxes, Crates or Houses.

~
Kellogg Bros. Lbr. Co.

Call Up 325

FOR ANYTHING IN

**Hardware, Stoves, Paint,
Ditching Tools, Oils,
Bicycles, Etc.**

CENTRALIA HARDWARE CO., . . . Grand Rapids, Wis.

Johnson, Hill & Co.

**Department Store,
Cranberry Jobbers.**

Grand Rapids, - - - Wisconsin.

*Cranberry Barrels a Specialty in
Season.*

John Graither

Manufacturer of all Kinds of

...Cooperage...

Centralia, Wis.

*Full Line of Imported and Domestic
Cigars.*

Arthur Sickles,

TONSORIAL ARTIST.

Shop Opposite Bank of Centralia.

CENTRALIA, WIS.

