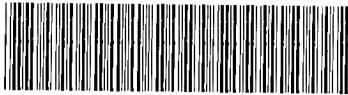


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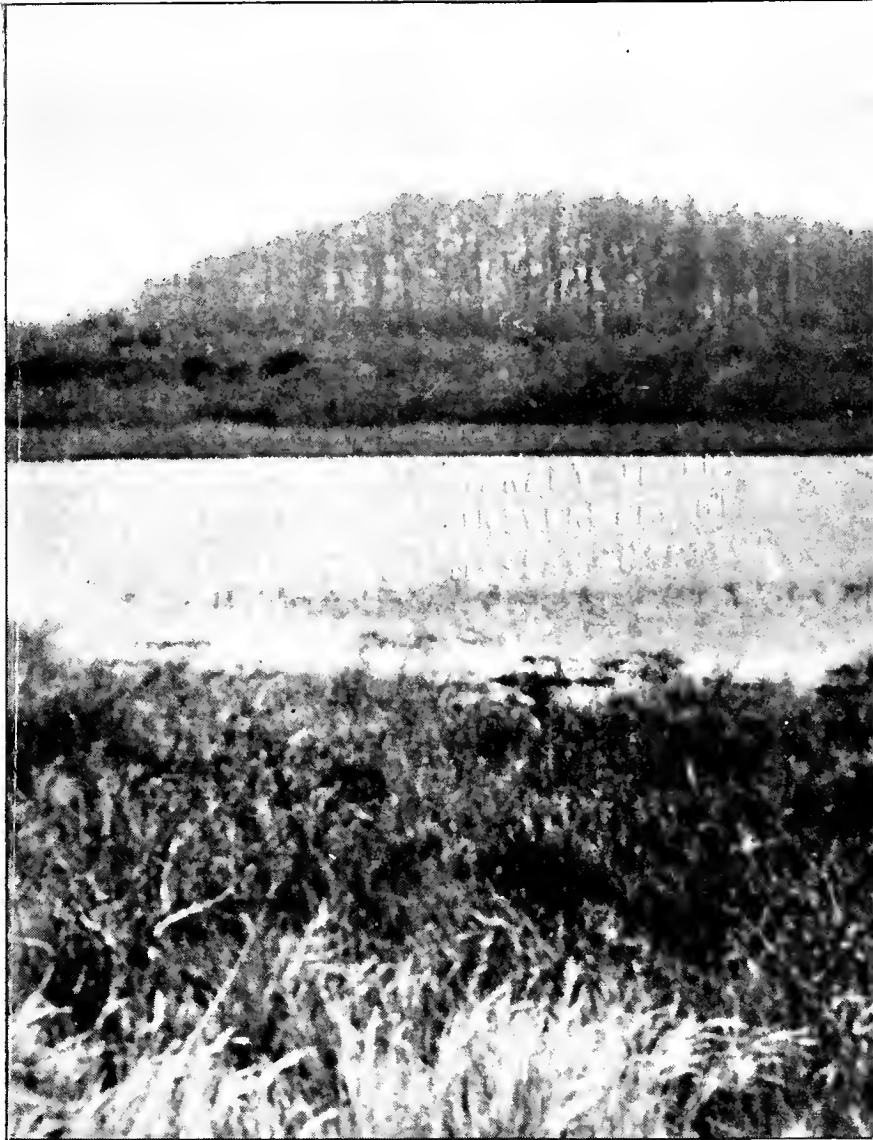


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FIRST CRANBERRY BOG, Abandoned, Few Original Vines Remain

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We are in a position to supply you with

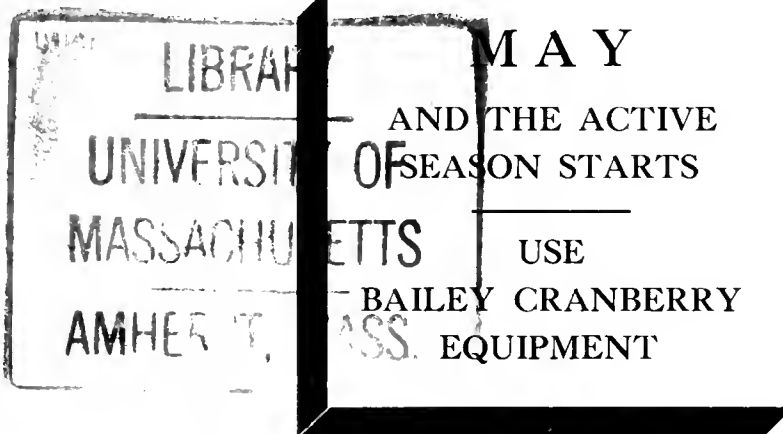
HIGH GRADE SPRAY AND DUSTING MATERIALS
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FERTILIZERS, SULPHATE OF IRON, ETC.
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WAREHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

BAILEY SINCE 1895

BAILEY SINCE 1895



H. R. BAILEY CO.

ESTABLISHED 1895

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"Again, Let's Look at the Records"

EACH YEAR CANNED CRANBERRY SAUCE becomes more competitive with FRESH BERRIES.

Do you know—35% (or more) of the Cranberry crop (600,000 barrels) is going into Cannerys.

It has been claimed that commercial canning—which is our business—must depend on low prices for fresh cranberries.

This is not the Truth !

The Cranberry Growers in Massachusetts and New Jersey who supplied us with berries during 1940 season, received the following prices per barrel:

12% — \$10.10 per barrel at the bog
47% — \$11.00 per barrel at the bog
41% — \$12.00 per barrel at the bog

To the above must be added 20c to 50c per barrel for carting charges from the bogs to the Cannery, which we paid to the Trucking Company. To the other Growers who did not see fit to sell any of their berries to us, may we ask WHAT DID YOU RECEIVE OR WILL YOU RECEIVE?

MINOT FOOD PACKERS, INC.

HAMMONTON, N. J.



Pest Control Bulletin

CONTROL CRANBERRY PESTS

AT NEW LOW COST WITH PYROCIDE DUST

TESTS SHOW
SAVINGS OF UP TO
\$4 PER ACRE

1. **ECONOMICAL.** Field comparisons in cranberry bogs with other dust insecticides have shown that Pyroicide Dust saves up to \$4 per acre per application. Growers and Experiment Stations everywhere are reporting similar experiences with Pyroicide Dust.
2. **HIGH KILLING POWER.** One pound of Pyroicide Dust gives results equal to one pound of pure, high test pyrethrum powder at a fraction of the cost. Hitherto troublesome insects can now be controlled with Pyroicide Dust.
3. **UNIFORM.** Uniform in Pyrethrin content, hence Pyroicide Dust is uniform in killing power.
4. **NON-POISONOUS.** Pyroicide Dust is harmless to man and warm blooded animals. No poisonous residue left on fruits or vegetables. This is not the case with arsenic, fluorine and derris or cube dusts containing rotenone.
5. **QUICK RESULTS.** Effective almost immediately upon contact. Insects stop feeding and are knocked off the plants within a few minutes after dusting.
6. **FLEXIBLE.** Pyroicide Dust is sold in several standard strengths to control different types of insects at the lowest possible cost.

*Kills Fireworms, Gypsy Moth, Leaf Hoppers
at Less Than cost of Pyrethrum Powder*

Steadily growing use of Pyroicide Dust year after year on cranberry bogs is the best indication of widespread satisfaction with this dust insecticide. In 1940 it is believed that more than 50% of the dust used for cranberry pest control on Cape Cod was Pyroicide Dust.

Weight for weight, as compared with pyrethrum powder, Pyroicide Dust has equal or better killing power. Yet Pyroicide Dust actually costs much less. It gives cranberry growers striking economies in the control of fireworms, gypsy moths, and blunt-nose leafhoppers, as well as many other kinds of chewing and sucking insects.

The strength of Pyroicide Dust is the same in every batch. It is non-poisonous when used as directed and leaves no poisonous residue on berries.

Pyroicide Dust is the only product of its kind.

Address inquiries to the manufacturers,

McLaughlin Gormley King, Co.,
Minneapolis, or to

J. J. Beaton Company,
Wareham, Mass.

Co-operative G. L. F. Soil Building
Service, 21 West Street,
New York City, N. Y.

Crop-Saver Chemical Co., Inc.,
2608 Arthington Street,
Chicago, Ill.

BLUEBERRY GROWERS— ATTENTION!

You know how you and other blueberry growers have worried about fruit worm crawling over the fancy packages of fruit you send to the market early in the season. Don't you wonder sometimes how shipments containing packages made unsightly get by the Health Inspectors in the city? Do you wonder if your shipments are going to get by all right again this year?

The New Jersey Cranberry and Blueberry Research Laboratory controlled the fruit worm very satisfactorily last year. Two applications of 30 pounds of Pyroicide Dust, one applied the last week in May and the other a week later, resulted in a crop with only 6 worms and there were 100 in the untreated field.

If you are interested in a sample and the method used, write to McLaughlin Gormley King Co., Minneapolis.

TESTED AND PROVED ON MANY CROPS

Pyroicide Dust, tested for three years before it was sold commercially, has been effectively used to control the following insects:

Insect	Crop
Aphids	Melons, turnips, greenhouse plants
Cabbage worms	Cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, lettuce
Cucumber beetle	Cucumber, melons, squash
Fireworm	Cranberries
Fern caterpillar	Ferns
Flea beetle	Potatoes
Fruit worm	Blueberries
Gypsy moth	Cranberries
Leaf hopper	Cranberries, beans, potatoes, grapes
Leaf tier	Celery, greenhouse plants
Mexican bean beetle	Beans, squash
Potato beetle	Potatoes, squash
Squash bug	Squash, melons
Stink bugs	Tomatoes
Thrips	Beans, citrus, cotton, greenhouse plants
Webworm	Sugar beets, spinach

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

West Coast Cranberries Bloom Early

The cranberry season is well advanced in this section. In the very young bogs blossoms almost in the hook stage are common. This is largely due to the fact that there was no winter—not even one snowflake. The buds broke open in March and at the present time they are at least three weeks ahead of the average season.

Many Growers Resanded, Using Sand Pumps

Several growers resanded their bogs this winter and almost all of this work was done with sand pumps. One grower resanded about an acre a day to a depth of about an inch using a sand pump and a crew of three men. Much spraying has been done on some old bogs that have been more or less abandoned and were infested with scale. These have had a good lime sulphur spray and have been resanded. That is about the first step in bringing them into production again.

Growers Install Overhead Irrigation

At least thirty growers in Washington have installed new sprinkling systems this season. About twenty-five of these are in the Grayland section. Incidentally there was somewhat of a record as far as cranberry production is concerned in the Grayland area last fall. A. V. Anderson of Grayland, Washington, shipped over twenty-four hundred quarter barrel boxes from two acres of bog. He picked several boxes more than this number, but did not ship all he harvested because of storage losses, green berries, etc. Several

Wareham, Mass., growers may remember Mr. Anderson as he visited that town a few years ago. There is no question about this year's yield and as far as is known it is a record for the state of Washington at least.

The blueberries are all either in full bloom or past the blossom stage at the present time and the outlook for a crop is good. Experiments on blueberry breeding have been conducted for two weeks at the Agricultural college and it is planned to conduct similar work on cranberries later in the season.

Washington Prospects Good

At the present time the growers are all inclined to watch the sky evenings and to be generally on the alert for frost conditions. If the danger from frosts is successfully passed, the cranberry crop in Washington should be considerably larger than any previous one.

Final Meeting Of Cranberry Clubs

The final meeting of the Upper Cape Cod Cranberry club was held at Cotuit with about 45 present. There was a display of cranberry equipment by Emile St. Jacques of the Hayden Cranberry Separator company of Wareham. Marcus L. Urann of Cranberry Cannery was a speaker. Dr. Henry J. Franklin discussed the 1941 insect and weed pest control, which has been improved more than ever, and these charts have been distributed to the growers. Bertram Tomlinson presented an interesting government bulletin which was concerned in part with soil erosion due to deforestation and how this waste of the soil must be prevented. A sup-

per preceded the meeting and election of officers was held as follows: President, Nathan Nye, Jr., of Sagamore; vice president, James Freeman, Sandwich; secretary, Seth Collins, Waquoit; treasurer, Jesse Murray, Oyster-ville; directors, Robert Handy, Cataumet; Bertram F. Ryder, Cotuit; David Crowell, Sandwich, and Arthur S. Curtis, Marston's Mills.

Huge Woods Fire in Jersey

Tremendous forest fires have been raging in New Jersey recently when the woods were like tinder. One of these, that in Ocean County, which is the leading cranberry growing county in Jersey, was believed to have been the worst in fifteen years. An area of 22 square miles was destroyed in this blaze. All available apparatus and men were called out to combat it. Needless to say Jersey cranberry growers have put in many worried hours.

Mass. To Have Radio Frost Warnings Again

Radio frost warnings will be continued this year for cranberry growers of Massachusetts much the same as last year, as many growers found them of value. This of course will supplement the warnings of Dr. Henry J. Franklin at the State Experiment station for those who subscribe to receiving them by phone. These warnings have already been sent out during the latter part of April, but there were no frosts which damaged as there have been some years in the latter part of April. The Cape station was well received throughout Barnstable County last year and on the islands

(Continued on Page 4)

Cape Cod Winds Gave Idea of Cultivation of the Cranberry

Captain Henry Hall About 1820 Noticed the Luxuriansness of Vines Where the Sand Had Blown, Went To Work on the Idea, Originating One of the Most Important Features of Cranberry Growing.

By CLARENCE J. HALL

(Editor's Note: We are indebted to I. Grafton Howes of East Dennis for showing us the location of the first cultivated cranberry bog and for much of the information. Mr. Howes is a descendent of the original cranberry cultivator.)

This is the story of the first cultivation of the cranberry. About the year 1820 Captain Henry Hall of the town of Dennis in Barnstable County on Cape Cod noted that where white beach sand had blown among the vines, the vine growth was more luxurious as was the growth of the berries. That gave him a thought.

He wondered if he could not put sand on a patch of wild cranberries and produce some remunerative crops. He lived very close to the shore on Cape Cod Bay. There was a patch of wild cranberries a bit closer to the water front.

He put on sand and watched results.

Berries, much superior in size and flavor to the natural small wild berry were eventually produced. He called the bog his "cranberry yard". It was about an acre and a quarter in extent. He later set out a bigger bog just a short distance away.

I visited the original bog recently. It is now but a quagmire. Still, a few of the original vines grow along one of the shores (as shown in our cover photograph.) And even today a box or two of cranberries may be picked there, as they have been in recent years.

The bog is located in a very pretty setting in the lovely town

of Dennis which extends clear across the Cape from the "Bay Side" to the "Back Side" of the Cape, so called. On the day I visited it there was a brisk wind and the bright blue waters of the Bay were rolling in against the shore and a little sand was blowing, much as it must have been in Captain Hall's time, even though the shore line in this more than a century of elapsed time has changed somewhat.

Captain Hall did not know at first what to call his cultivated cranberries. Some of them had a "bloom", such as appears on many varieties of grapes. He decided to call these "Grampaw's Blues", although in conversation he probably called them "grampaw's Blues. Some of the others he called "Jumbos", because of their large size.

Many other Cape bogs were started but many proved failures, even though Captain Hall's venture was successful. Today, though the original bog has been allowed to "run out" there are many successful bogs in the same area, including those of Mr. Howes.

From this idea of the Captain has grown the cranberry industry.

He lived in a house on the rise where the trees are as shown in the cover. The house has since been moved to a little beyond the rise, but is still standing.

And this seems to be the story of the start of cranberry cultivation.

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 3)

in Buzzards Bay where some cranberries are grown. Many growers last year installed radios in their cars and found this radio service a great time saver. Stations WHDH in Boston and WOCB in West Yarmouth are cooperating with the cranberry growers in this service. The following is the tabulation of the hours of broadcast:

Station WHDH, Hotel Touraine, Boston, Mass.: dial setting, 850 kilocycles. Beginning April 27 and continuing as long as cranberry frost warnings are issued, the hours will be at 2:00 p. m. and repeated at 2:30 p. m., and at 9:00 p. m. and repeated at 9:30 p. m. These hours are Daylight Saving Time.

Station WOCB, South Sea avenue, West Yarmouth; dial setting, 1240 kilocycles. Frost warnings will be broadcast by this station at 2:00 p. m. and repeated at 3:00 p. m., and at 9:00 p. m. and repeated at 10:00 p. m.

From April 27 until cranberry frost warnings cease, these hours will be Daylight Saving Time.

Season of Worry; This is the Forest Fires Here

This is the season of bad woods fires which often threaten much valuable cranberry property and this was the case in East Carver, Mass., recently, when firemen and volunteers fought a brisk blaze which was being fanned by a fairly high wind. It is believed the fire started from a dump in the rear of the home of one of the workers on the Churchill bogs. It was put under control just before it damaged a bogland.

Cape Water Is Drawn Off a Bit Earlier

The water has now been pulled from most of the Massachusetts bogs, and in general it seems that the flood has been removed a bit earlier than in most years. Some have done this for one reason and some for another. With plenty of water there is apparently little winter kill.

No Meeting of Cape Cod Growers This Spring

There will be no May meeting of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' association this year. This is the first time the spring meeting has been omitted in many years. It is due in part to the fact there have been so many cranberry meetings and other meetings for cranberry growers.

Cranberry Growing In Massachusetts

By HENRY J. FRANKLIN

Research Professor in charge of
the Cranberry Station,
East Wareham

ACKNOWLEDGMENT is made to the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture for the photographs reproduced in Figures 5 and 6, also for Figure 16; to the American Cranberry Exchange for the photographs used in Figures 2, 3, 7, 9C, 30, 31, 34, 35 and 37; to Cranberry Cannery, Inc., for the photographs used in Figures 1 and 40; and to the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station for permission to use Figure 22.

(Continued from last month)

Irrigation

Bogs are too wet oftener than too dry. They do, however, sometimes suffer from drouth, the berries being reduced in number and size and the vines dying in severe cases. Practice varies in bog irrigation. Occasional light flooding or a few hours at night followed by complete withdrawal of the water is perhaps better than holding the ditches full a long time in the growing season. This is certainly true where density of the soil makes it difficult to irrigate from the ditches. Watering with a sprinkling system, though costly, is effective for both irrigation and frost protection and will be done more on cranberry bogs.

The Use of Sand

As the cranberry roots form a dense growth in the sand over the peat, they become soil bound, and resanding gives them more soil to grow in. Largely on this account, resanded vines are generally thrifter and more productive than those not resanded. Moss and fallen cranberry leaves are poor conductors of heat and bogs not resanded regularly are commonly well covered with such material and so very liable to frost injury. The oftener resanding is done the more it protects against frost, the girdler, the green spanworm, and the tip worm; but bog conditions should determine its frequency. Bogs with little water for reflooding should be resanded every other year or every year lightly; those with plenty of water for roasting and insect flooding and with moderate vine growth should be resanded every third or fourth

year; and those with ample water supplies and heavy vines never should be resanded. From a quarter of an inch to an inch of sand, according to circumstances, is put on at a time, being spread with square-pointed shovels. Experienced men are needed for this job.

Sanding may be done most cheaply in the winter (Fig. 19 A) with favorable weather, but there is not enough ice for this on the Cape in more than one year in three. Considerable injury is done to the vines by resanding in the early spring and it increases rapidly as the season advances; resanding should not continue after May 5. Help is generally more

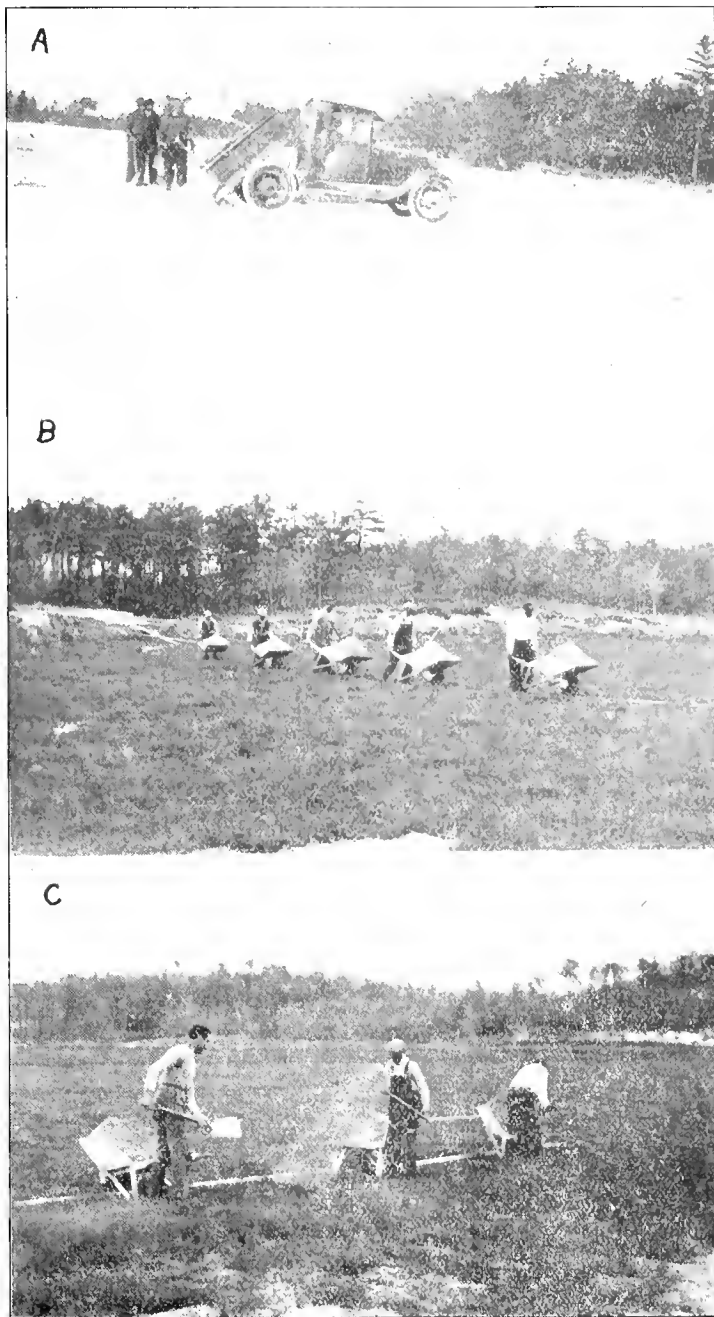


Fig. 19.

A. Resanding with Trucks on the Ice of the Winter Flood.
B and C. Resanding with Wheelbarrows.

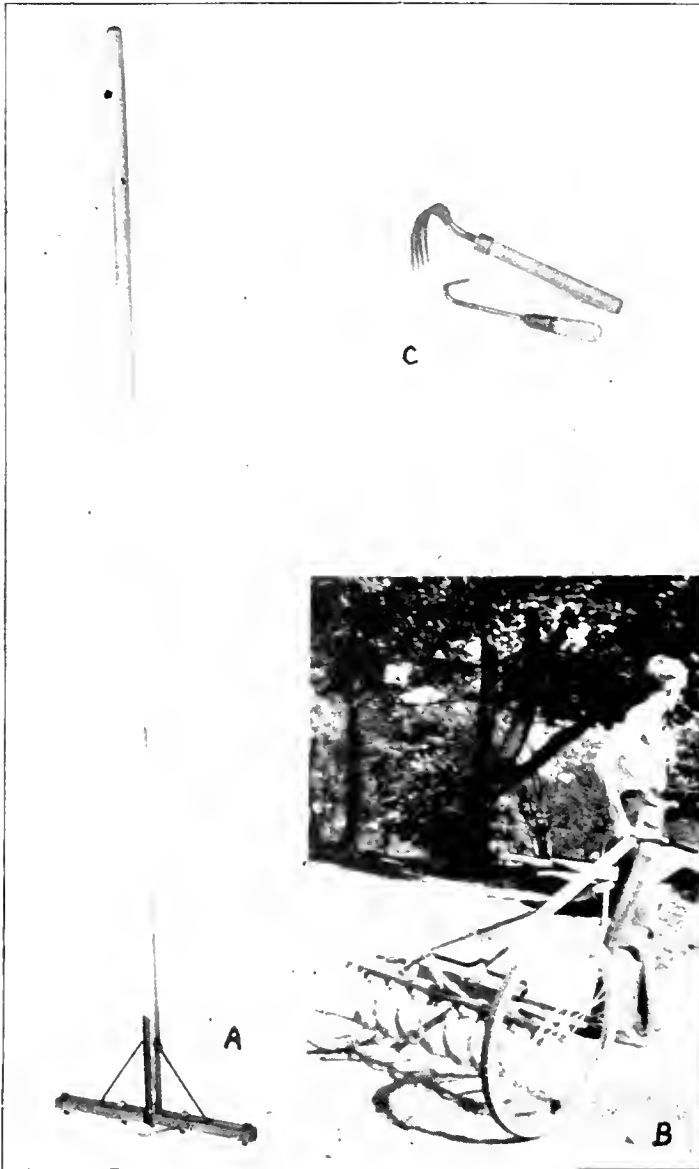


Fig. 20. Cranberry Tools.

- A. Cranberry Knife Rake. The blades may be detached for sharpening.
 B. Machine for Pruning Vines. It is drawn by hand along and then across the bog and is very useful if the blades are kept sharp.

plentiful in the fall and better attention can be given this work then. Whenever it is done, it usually reduces the following crop noticeably. The tops of the vines must be raked up out of the sand wherever they get covered too much with it. Ice resanding is done mostly with trucks; spring and fall resanding, with wheelbarrows (Fig. 19 B and C) or cars (Fig. 13). The cost of properly applying a third of an inch of sand varies from \$15 to \$50 an acre.

All stones must be screened from the sand before it is used, or collected from the bog afterward, else they will bruise the knees of pickers and be gathered with the berries in scooping. Bog gang screens, 6 feet by 3 feet or larger, and individual wheelbarrow screens are used for this, a three-quarter inch or inch mesh being best.

Pruning

Vines often grow too thick and tall, especially on new bogs with a rich bottom and a thin sand

covering. The runners that float over the tops of the vines after harvesting must be cut off carefully with a knife rake or pruner (Fig. 20 A and B). Experienced men should do this work, for it is often very harmful when done carelessly. No other cranberry pruning is advisable. The vines should be mowed with a machine if they are so heavy that fruit production is much reduced. They will be even and usually less rank when they grow again. Some burn off heavily vined bogs, but the burning may harm the roots, the vines are slow to come to bearing again, and the bog is more exposed to weed growth.

Fertilizers

No advantage is gained by fertilizing peat-bottom bogs. Nitrate of soda and acid phosphate often greatly increase the yield on "hard bottom" areas (sand or clay underneath instead of peat), and 150 pounds of the former and 300 pounds of the latter to an acre is a reasonable application. Potash has little value on any bog. Mid-June, when the spring frost-flooding is past and the vines are beginning to bloom, is probably the best time to apply fertilizer.

Nitrate is likely to promote too much vine growth on peat bottom, especially if the bog is new. It is generally better to get more vines, where they are desired, by holding the winter flood late than to fertilize for them. Continued use of nitrate impairs the keeping quality of the fruit and encourages weeds.

Fertilizer helps greatly to repair old bogs out of condition from grub injury. Reground nitrate of soda scattered broadcast early in April, 250 pounds to an acre, reduces haircap moss well and helps the vines compete with it.

Diseases

Many fungous diseases attack cranberries. Some seriously affect the vitality of the vines or cause the leaves to drop and some reduce the crop by blasting the blossoms and young berries or by rotting the berries on the vines and in storage. Late holding of the winter flood (to May 23) and good drainage during the growing seas-

(Continued on Page 10)

**THE MARCH FORWARD OF
CRANBERRIES**

It is interesting to note the progress of the cranberry industry, although it is doubtless little different from that of other industries. We print elsewhere in this issue the story of Captain Henry Hall of Cape Cod who, about 1820, noted that blowing over the vines made more and better berries and then successfully set to work on this theory. Then later on came Cyrus Cahoon who thought the qualities of the native Cape cranberry could be greatly improved by cross breeding the wild vine; he, too, was successful and produced the famed Early Black. Co-operatives were formed in the cranberry industry; far-sighted men had Experiment Stations established—today of so much value to growers in giving frost warnings and expert advice on insect and weed control. Canning has come in extensively. New Jersey almost as early as Massachusetts took up cranberry culture; the cultivated cranberry marched west to Wisconsin and as far west as possible, to Oregon and Washington, and today the cultivated cranberry is known the country over and in many foreign countries.

CANNING REACHES WEST COAST

AND now the canning of cranberries has reached the West Coast—at Vancouver, Washington. The brand put up is known as the West Peak, packed by the Washington Cannery Co-operative, and is strained cranberry sauce. The attractive label shows an open can on a plate before a snowy mountain peak. This canning of cranberries, as we have said before, is constantly expanding.

THIS is the season when about every year forest fires threaten cranberry bogs in the cranberry states, and with the bogs like tinder, the latter part of April has been no exception. There are not

PUBLISHED MONTHLY
at the

WAREHAM COURIER OFFICE,
WAREHAM, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

Editor and Publisher
CLARENCE J. HALL

LEMUEL C. HALL
Associate Editor

Subscription \$2.00 per year
Advertising rates upon application

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Director Mass. State Cranberry Experiment Station
East Wareham, Mass.

BERTRAM TOMLINSON
Barnstable County Agricultural Agent
Barnstable, Mass.

many times of the year when cranberry growers do not have something to worry about and usually many more things than one.

New England Cranberry Sales Company Annual Meeting

Vast Amount of Valuable Publicity Obtained by Large National Advertising Program Is Stressed—Very Interesting All-Day Session—Ruel S. Gibbs Re-elected President.

The annual meeting of the New England Cranberry Sales Co. was recently held at Carver, Mass., and was called to order at 10:00 in the morning by President Gibbs who extended hearty greetings to the members and their guests. In his address he expressed the hope that this cranberry cooperative association, which has been in existence for thirty-four years might continue to operate for years to come with an ever increasing membership.

Following his address the treasurer and manager, Arthur D. Benson, made his annual report. This was followed by the auditor's report which was read by Paul E. Thompson, chairman of the Auditing committee. Colored moving pictures were shown by the treasurer of the real estate and buildings comprising a portion of the assets of the company.

The election of a board of thirty-three directors, a clerk and treasurer, and seven directors of the American Cranberry Exchange was held in the morning.

A. U. Chaney, general manager of the American Cranberry Exchange, gave a very fine address which was accompanied by the usual interesting charts. He felt that continued advertising was of vital importance for cranberry growers if they were to receive the most for their product.

C. M. Chaney, assistant general manager of the American Cranberry Exchange, gave an interesting report of sales and sales conditions during 1940. This was also illustrated with lantern slides and charts.

John C. Makepeace, chairman of the Advertising Committee of the American Cranberry Exchange, spoke briefly and introduced Thom-

as Crabbe of the advertising agency, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc. Mr. Crabbe gave a brief resume of the Eatmor advertising which had been done the past season; advertising done by radio, colored advertising, and newspaper advertising. He told of the tremendous amount of free publicity accorded to cranberries during this past season because of the national advertising which is being done by the growers of Eatmor cranberries.

E. C. McGrew, assistant treasurer of the American Cranberry Exchange and one of the sales managers, in his brief address stressed the importance of cooperation of cranberry growers in the three states, namely Wisconsin, New Jersey and Massachusetts.

Marcus L. Urann, president of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., addressed the meeting on the importance of the co-operation needed in the canning of cranberries and the shipping of fresh fruit.

Roger Weston of Carver, traveling inspector for the American Cranberry Exchange, told of his observations in calling on the retail trade this past season. He spoke briefly on "Consumer Package" and stressed the importance of co-operation between the canning cooperative and the fresh fruit cooperatives.

The following officers were elected: Treasurer and clerk, Arthur D. Benson; directors, R. Harold Allen, E. D. Atwood, H. F. Bailey, L. B. R. Barker, George Briggs, A. E. Bullock, J. Foxcroft Carleton, G. A. Cowen, L. A. Crowell, William Crowell, E. F. Eldredge, K. G. Garside, H. I. Gibbs, R. S. Gibbs, H. F. Goddard, I. C. Hammond, Robert Hammond, J. G. Howes, C. D. Howland, J. C. Makepeace, Russell Makepeace, W. F. Makepeace, Nahum Morse, H. C. McFarlin, E. S. Mosher, B. E. Shaw, Kenneth E. Shaw, George E. Short, Albert A. Thomas, Paul E. Thompson, Carl B. Urann, M. I. Urann, and Frank F. Weston.

Directors of American Cranberry Exchange, E. D. Atwood, South Carver; L. B. R. Barker, Buzzards Bay; G. A. Cowen, Rochester; R. S. Gibbs, Wareham; I. C. Hammond, Onset; J. C. Makepeace, Wareham, and M. L. Urann, South Hanson.

At the directors' meeting which followed the adjournment of the members' meeting, the director elected: President, R. S. Gibbs; first vice president, Ellis D. Atwood; second vice president, Paul E. Thompson; general manager, Arthur D. Benson; assistant treasurer, Sue A. Pitman; executive committee, R. S. Gibbs, E. D. Atwood, L. B. R. Barker, George Briggs, G. A. Cowen, H. L. Gibbs, J. C. Makepeace, Russell Makepeace, G. E. Short, and Paul E. Thompson.

CAPE COD'S CAPE VERDEAN BOG WORKERS

These Dusky Sons and Daughters of the Western Islands Have Done Much of the Manual Labor—First Brought by Whalers—Began Migrating Direct for Bog Work About 1883.

The active cranberry season is on again and a class of workers which forms the bulk of Massachusetts

bog labor comes into its own. These are the Cape Verdeans. Next to the Cape Verdeans in numbers come those of Finnish extraction, while the original bog workers, the old line Yankees have to a very great extent dropped out from actual bog work, leaving the arduous tasks to the comparative newcomers.

It is a moot question among bog owners both big and small as to

ich make the better bog labor. e Finns on the whole are of tly superior mentality.

New Jersey has its Italian bog or and Wisconsin its nomadic lian harvesters, who come down m the North where they have n trapping or fishing. A num- of the Wisconsin growers have lt barracks for them. A few ch picturesque tepees. All dur- the warm months they have lowed the various crops around l the cranberries are the last be harvested.

Many Finnish people of the -sent school generation attend h school, receive excellent rks and proceed on to higher ication. A not inconsiderable pportion of the Cape Verdeans l to even reach or be graduated m high school, while fewer go ther, although naturally, some

Many visitors to the Cape won- e what race of people these bog rkers that they see are. They k a bastard language; their ins range from rather light own to very black.

The Cape Verde islands form an hipelago off the west coast of rica. The group consists of ten ands, the largest of which is at of Brava, and from this par- ular island have come many of e cranberry workers, so many so at all have sometimes been called avas, whether they came from avava, Fogo, or some of the other ands. The islands form a brok- crescent with its concave side wards the Americas. They are d of volcanic origin. There is a iny season. The heat of summer h high 80 to 90 degrees near the a.

The earliest known discovery of e islands was in 1456 by a Vene- an captain, Alvise Cadamosto. he first settlers imported Negro aves from Africa, 300 miles ay. This system of slavery con- ued in full strength until 1854 d then gradual abolishment was gun. Convicts from Portugal ere exiled to the Cape Verdes, a uch dreaded punishment, and is continued until the close of the th century.

The co-existence of these two

forms of servitude prevented any large influx of Portuguese, hence the blacks and the mulattoes far outnumbered those of the pure white Portuguese race. The religion was Roman Catholic combined with pagan beliefs and rites.

How then did they get to become such a useful unit in the cranberry industry as they still are today? The story goes that in the heyday of Yankee whaling, the stubby whaleships on their perambulations over the Seven Seas after this mightiest of earth's creatures stopped at Cape Verde, picked up a few of the Cape Verdeans as workers and carried them back to New Bedford and other whaling ports.

Doubtless a few left New Bedford and eventually made their way down the Cape, perhaps feeling more at home in the country than the city. But about 1883 there was a direct migration from the Cape Verde Islands to the cranberry district of the Cape. They came to be bog workers. The thrifty Yankee recognized cheap and sturdy labor and the Cape Verdeans migrated to America like thousands of immigrants before them.

On some bogs they built huts of sod and sapling and crowded into this smoky home. On the bogs they picked in old pails, tins, pans, most anything, and the women in their aprons. After these came others from the islands and of course these first multiplied. They made bogs, ditched, sanded, harvested, and raked. At picking time Cape Verdeans come in from other communities for there is good money picking by the box if the picking is anywhere near good—as high as \$8.00 or \$10.00 a day can be made, especially if the bog foreman may smell a frost coming and wants to get off as many as possible, not noticing bottom berries too closely.

A few of the more able have been made foremen in complete charge of a bog of the bigger growers where they have proven faithful.

Some of the larger growers to-day round up their crew by the

truck load and carry them to the bogs. Others get there "under their own steam". Some of the women walk to work, usually with touches of very bright color about their old clothing and not infrequently with their picking pails, lunch-boxes and what-not balanced easily upon their heads, native fashion. Many of the older Cape Verdeans carry home groceries that same way.

Today they are settled chiefly in and around Wareham, on the lower Cape in Harwich and the Fal-mouth section. In this latter section some have intermarried with the Mashpee Indians, the last Indian tribe on the Cape, producing another hybrid strain. For the most part they have settlements of their own, although there is a constant tendency to spread out.

A great majority of their dwellings are small, usually unpainted houses, often untidy. There may be a garden in the backyard, some keep a few chickens, some a cow or two, and a considerable number have a goat or two staked out somewhere.

They have opportunities to improve their standards of living if they care to. One or two of the largest growers such as Ellis D. Atwood, philanthropic cranberry man of South Carver, has built a model village for some of his workers. Here down a wide shaded avenue are very attractive brand new houses, no two designed alike. They are little houses which no laborer of limited income would be ashamed to occupy.

In these particular towns they are proving a quite distinct racial problem as they are increasing in numbers very rapidly. There are no "Jim Crow" regulations on the Cape.

The younger Cape Verdeans do not take so readily to bog labor as the older generations, preferring if possible other activities. Some, both the younger and older, are now small bog owners themselves, building their bogs by their own labor.

But it cannot be denied that Cape Cod's Cape Verdean workers have played a part in the development of the cranberry industry to its present status.

Condensed Reports of the New Jersey Blueberry Research Laboratory

— by —

C. S. BECKWITH, C. A. DOEHLERT, and R. B. WILCOX

SOURCES OF NITROGEN IN COMPLETE BLUEBERRY FERTILIZER

C. A. DOEHLERT

(Continued from last month)

In 1936, an experiment was begun to test the usefulness of calcium nitrate and of tankage in blueberry fertilizer. Ninety-six plots of three plants each were laid out in four rows. Rows 1 and 3 are Rancocas and rows 2 and 4 are Rubel. Between plots, single plants were left to act as barrier or "buffer" plants.

Table 2 shows the yields gathered from these plots in 1940, the fifth year of continuous treatment. Each figure shows the yield actually gathered from 36 plants.

Table 2

1940 Yields of Blueberries with Complete Fertilizer with Differ- ing Sources of Nitrogen

(Each figure is crop from
36 plants on 12 plots)

Variety	Nitrogen from	
	All Nitrogen from Nitrate of Soda	Nitrate of Soda & Calcium Nitrate
Rubel	126 Qts.	134 Qts.
Rancocas	128 Qts.	136 Qts.

Variety	Nitrogen from	
	All Nitrogen from Nitrate of Soda	Nitrate of Soda & Tankage
Rubel	131 Qts.	140 Qts.
Rancocas	107 Qts.	102 Qts.

The differences shown are small; neither of the new materials has caused any real change. That means, however, that they can be used safely and without loss. With other crops and on other soils, there has been some damage caused by continuous use of large quantities of nitrate of soda. The results obtained in this test indicate that we can use all three of these nitrogenous materials to good advantage. As a matter of insurance against future difficulties, we have, therefore, recommended that the nitrogen in blueberry fertilizer should be derived

equally from all three of these materials.

Since the outbreak of the present war, calcium nitrate has been scarce so that we are interested in finding a satisfactory substitute. Until that is determined the recommendation is one-third of the nitrogen from tankage and two-thirds from nitrate of soda.

Discussion on Sources of Nitrogen

Q. Does the tankage add any appreciable amount of organic matter to the soil?

A. No, the quantity is too small.

Q. Would it cheapen the fertilizer any to use tankage in place of nitrate of soda?

A. No. It would increase the cost.

Mass. Blueberry Outlook Very Good

The outlook for a very excellent blueberry crop all over Massachusetts seems to be excellent at the present time. This is according to a number of growers of the cultivated blues. It looks much better than last year at this time.

Joseph Kelley of the staff of the State Cranberry Experiment Station at East Wareham and who does a good deal of work on the blueberry plantings there and is himself a considerable blueberry grower, recently took a group of growers to the agricultural school at Segregansett. All the growers in the group agreed that prospects were splendid.

Good on West Coast

From the West Coast comes word that the bushes there are either in full bloom or past the bloom stage. There, as in Massachusetts, the prospects are considered very good.

Cranberry Growing In Massachusetts

(Continued from Page 6)

on curtail such troubles. Bordeaux mixture reduces rot of the berries on the vines and improves their keeping quality; it has been very helpful in some cases, but whether its use generally pays in this State is doubtful. Lead arsenate also has this effect, but its frequent use weakens the vines in sanded areas. Care in handling the fruit in harvesting, separating, sorting, and packing does much to reduce decay in shipment.

The rot diseases of cranberries caused by different fungi vary greatly in their prevalence in the different cranberry-growing regions of the country. Early rot which blasts the flowers and young berries and rots the fruit on the vines and in storage, is the most serious of these troubles in New Jersey. As this disease is more completely controlled by spraying with Bordeaux mixture than the others, this treatment is especially valuable in New Jersey. Bitter rot, which rots some berries on the vines and more in storage, and end rot are the leading cranberry rot in Massachusetts. End rot, a late storage rot, is the only serious cranberry rot in Wisconsin and on the Pacific Coast. The relative scarcity of the earlier rots accounts largely for the success of the Searls variety (this variety has not succeeded in the East because of the rotting of its fruit here and of water scooping in Wisconsin and for the greater popularity of the McFarlin variety in the West than in the East.

New bogs never should be planted with vines having either false blossom or rose bloom. These are the important non-putrefactive cranberry diseases. Both often greatly lower the vitality of the vines and reduce fruit production. Vines affected by false blossom come to have a witches'-broom development (Fig. 21 left), and their flowers open facing upward (Fig. 21 right) instead of turning down as healthy cranberry blossoms do. It is a virus disease spread by a leafhopper (Fig. 22) and can be controlled by checking



Fig. 21.

LEFT: Witches' Broom Growth Caused by the False Blossom Disease.
 RIGHT: Flower Development of Vines with False Blossom.

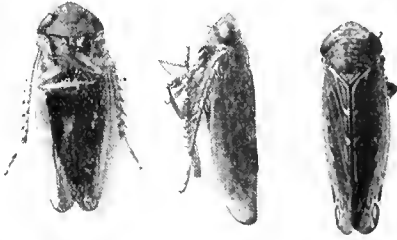


Fig. 22. Blunt-nosed Leafhoppers.
 This insect carries the false blossom disease.

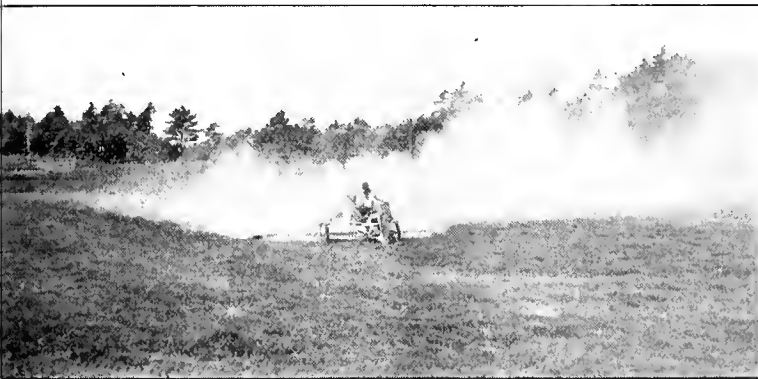


Fig. 23. Dusting to Control Insect Pests.
 It is sometimes advisable to use an airplane for this work on large bogs.

the leafhopper with pyrethrum dust or dusts containing rotenone (Fig. 23). Rose bloom is a fungous disease which causes new shoots to be greatly enlarged and rose-colored, the vines sometimes appearing as though they were in full bloom. It affects late varieties most, especially Matthews and Howes. It may be treated by flooding for thirty hours or by spraying with Bordeaux mixture, 10 pounds of copper sulfate and 4 pounds of lime to 100 gallons of water, 250 gallons an acre, or with basic copper arsenate, 6 pounds in 100 gallons of water, 250 gallons an acre, about May 25. (H. F. Bergman.)

(To be continued)

(Editor's Note—There has been some adverse criticism about the reprinting of this excellent article by Dr. Franklin on the ground that many Massachusetts growers have already read it. We would say it is reprinted chiefly for our readers in the other cranberry states and those in Massachusetts who may not have received a copy.)

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Mass. Grower Dies With Left Leg Caught In Pump, Flowing

A rare, and sad accidental type of bog death occurred at West Carver, Mass., May 3. Chester Atwood, 53, well known cranberry grower met death in a pump house on the bog belonging to his father, Henry Atwood, while flowing for frost.

In some way his leg became wrapped around the drive shaft of the pump and he was apparently unable to extricate himself. Mr. Atwood was alone with his dog at

the time. His cries for help and the barking of the dog attracted the attention of Leonard Heckler, who was flowing an adjoining bog. Heckler, unable to extricate the injured man, ran to the home of Paul Kenti and summoned Dr. L. M. Chase and Chief of police Myron Hayden by telephone.

They could not extricate Mr. Atwood and found it necessary to amputate his leg below the knee. He bled to death at the scene of the accident.

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N—O—W

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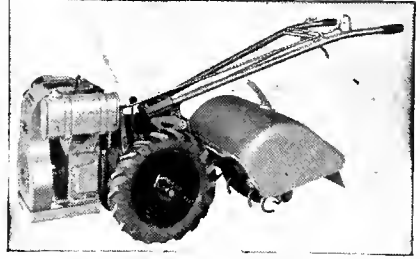
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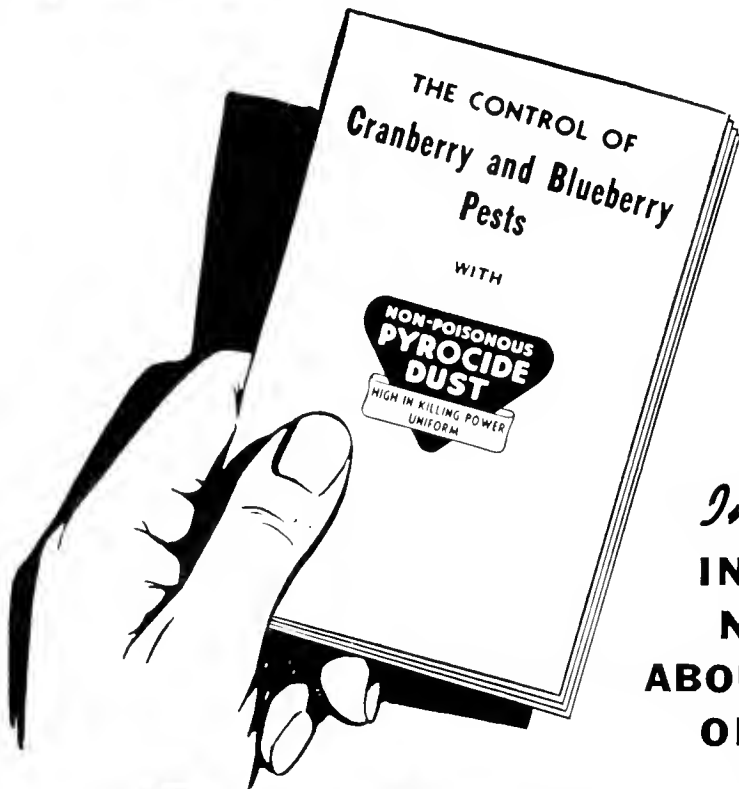
12% — \$10.10 per barrel at the bog
47% — \$11.00 per barrel at the bog
41% — \$12.00 per barrel at the bog

To the above must be added 20c to 50c per barrel for carting charges from the bogs to the Cannery, which we paid to the Trucking Company. To the other Growers who did not see fit to sell any of their berries to us, may we ask WHAT DID YOU RECEIVE OR WILL YOU RECEIVE?

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THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

Wisconsin Crop May Not Equal Last Year

The Wisconsin crop prospects the last of May were promising, but perhaps not so good as last year, when Wisconsin harvested about 119,000 casks. There has been some leaf fall in that state and there is more fireworm than usual. But the growers are alert to the fireworm hazard so that no serious loss in this respect is anticipated.

Most Damage Fought in Wis.

A considerable number of frosts were experienced in Wisconsin during May, as in the other cranberry states. There was no damage of consequence as Wisconsin was blessed with plenty of water. The crop here seems to be in advance of the other by about ten days, and if the weather continues to hold up, harvesting there should begin earlier.

Considerable New Planting in Wisconsin

In Wisconsin there is considerable new acreage being put into the state so that it continues to advance as a producing state. The chief varieties planted are the Charles and the McFarlins.

West Coast Crop Very Early

The West Coast had several frosts during May. Most of these would not have caused any injury during a normal season, but this year the bogs were so far advanced that frost injury can be expected on unprotected bogs. The crop was in full bloom by the latter part of May. This is the earliest season in twenty years, which gen-

erally means that the berries will be very large by harvest time.

Wis. Growers To Visit Cape

A number of the Wisconsin growers plan to make a trip to Cape Cod this summer in the latter part of July or early August, where they will be guests of the New England Cranberry Sales company.

Plenty Rain on West Coast

Fireworms appear to be less severe than average, so worm injury will not be much of a factor. There is abundant moisture, in fact a few of the bogs were getting dangerously close to being submerged by the heavy rains which fell about May 15.

Hybridizing on West Coast

D. J. Crowley, director of the West Coast cranberry experiment station, has had a special assistant working with him for a short time, doing hybridizing work on cranberries. It is hoped to eventually get a berry as prolific as the McFarlin, but with a more attractive color and better adapted to scooping. Of course this is a long-time program, but a start is being made.

Mass. Crop May Equal Last Year's

While there is naturally a diversity of opinion among many at this time of the season as to the crop prospects of '41, it appears that in general most growers look for a good yield. At least as good as that of last year. On the debit side of the ledger are the factors of a considerable number of frosts; one severe one the latter part of April, the results of which are

now showing up. There has been a great deal of water used, which naturally hasn't done any particular good, and there was some winter kill.

Plenty of Gypsy Moths

Gypsy moths are very prevalent this spring in Massachusetts, as bad a general infestation prevailing as has been apparent in a number of years. There is also one of the more rare infestations of false army worm which is said to be about the worst on record. Growers know of these menaces, however, and they are being combated. There is a very great deal of spraying being done just now, as both pests can be fought at the same time. Many growers have flooded against the gypsy.

Great Drop in Temperature May 23

On May 23, after one of the hottest days on record for that time of the year, the thermometer dropped 18 degrees in about 15 minutes. The following night, frost was expected and many flowed, but cloud and rain hung around until that night and 34 was about the lowest recorded. The following night was also very cold but cloudy.

Jersey Bogs Sprayed by Air

Growers in New Jersey are looking with more favor upon oil-pyrethrum sprays applied by airplane than ever before. The few tests made last year turned out particularly well and many of the larger growers are planning on using the method this year in place of airplane dusting. There will be airplane dusting, however.

(Continued on Page 9)

Russell Makepeace One of Most Active and Influential of Younger Cranberry Men

Employed by the A. D. Makepeace Co. of Wareham, Mass., He Devotes Much Effort to Progress of Industry and His Belief Is in Complete Co-operation.

By CLARENCE J. HALL

This magazine has, from time to time "written up," as the saying goes, some of the older members of the cranberry industry and expects to give many more of the leading growers the recognition they deserve. But at the same time many of the younger men among the cranberry growers are playing increasingly important roles in the advancement of cranberry culture.

One of these is Russell Makepeace of A. D. Makepeace Co., with headquarters at Wareham, Mass. The name of Makepeace, as are some other names, is almost synonymous with cranberry growing.

There is no name better known in all the cranberry districts than that of Makepeace, and Makepeaces have been associated with cranberries since the early, struggling days of cranberry raising. Russell Makepeace is the third generation to be so engaged.

Best of all, "Russ" is enthusiastic about cranberry growing. It never bores him—or at least there are only occasional moments, as in any line of endeavor, when he feels a bit disgusted with maybe this or that "bad break." But you'll find him on the job.

In fact to get these facts about himself he had to be caught "on the fly" at seven o'clock in the morning. He works early and late, and often a great deal of his time is not concerned directly with the work of the A. D. Makepeace company.

He puts in a lot of effort toward general cranberry activities. He is public spirited in regard to

cranberries—as he is in a number of other things, and has put in much real thought and much "chasing around" for the good of the industry. He is a believer in co-operation—a thorough believer.

As said previously, he was more or less born into the cranberry world. He was born at Mays Landing, New Jersey, where his father, Charles, was in charge of the then Makepeace cranberry interests in that state. His father is one of three brothers, William F., president, and John C. Makepeace of Wareham, treasurer of the A. D. Makepeace company. Russell is the grandson of Abel D. Makepeace, a real cranberry pioneer who forged to the front in cranberry growing from about 1855 until his death in 1913. His father went down to Jersey in about 1900. Although many believed they knew much about cranberry culture then, and they did for those days, their knowledge was pretty slim compared to what is known today. His father stayed in New Jersey until about 1916.

Russell is the tenth generation of the Makepeace family in America, Thomas Makepeace coming from England in 1835 and the Makepeace family influence has been felt in the advancement of Cape Cod affairs ever since.

As a youngster, Russell naturally was around his father's bogs quite a bit, carting barrels with the old horse, etc. He went to the schools of Mays Landing; then prep school, and then to Williams College where he took a general course.

After that he worked for five years with the Grand Union Company, a chain grocery company with its headquarters in the Woolworth building in New York. First he was delivery boy, then a district store manager, and later superintendent.

In 1930 he came to work for his uncle, John C. Makepeace at

Wareham, where his main job is having charge of the Makepeace Company bogs on the Cape, chiefly around Harwich and Yarmouth. But he works in many other capacities besides bog superintendent—in sales promotion, largely through the New England Cranberry Sales Company, and in the canning end of the cranberry industry.

He is a director of the New England Sales Company, a member of the executive committee of the Plymouth County Farm Bureau and is a member of the Lower Cape Cranberry club, one of the Plymouth County clubs, and the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association.

It is no exaggeration to say he has been extremely valuable in the organization of the four cranberry clubs and in making them the continued success they have grown to be. He is in close cooperation with Barnstable and Plymouth county agricultural agents, with the extension service in general and in helping to formulate advancement plans for cranberry culture and cranberry selling.

He has, he says, no particular ideas of improvement except through intensive co-operation of all cranberry interests. He believes there is an even greater future for the cranberry industry—through its uniqueness, its arduous limits of suitable cultivation possibilities, and the type of men making up the industry; in the ability and character of these leaders and their capabilities in cranberry growing and marketing, and their progressive attitude of other growers.

It is to the possibilities of progress that he bends a great deal of his time, energy and deep thought. He keeps in active touch with cranberry progress in all its various ramifications and has a very thorough knowledge of the cranberry industry as a whole.

He is a resident of Wareham, neighboring town of Marion. He is the town moderator and a member of the town planning board. He is married and has one son.

He is an executive committee member of the Civilian Defense

(Continued on Page 10)



Fig. 24. Cranberry Fruit Worm.

Berries cut open to show worms at work.



Fig. 25

A. Webbed Cranberry Branches, work of the Black-headed Fireworm.
B. Gypsy Moth Caterpillar Defoliating a Cranberry Branch.

Cranberry Growing In Massachusetts

By HENRY J. FRANKLIN
Research Professor in charge of
the Cranberry Station,
East Wareham

ACKNOWLEDGMENT is made to the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture for the photographs reproduced in Figures 5 and also for Figure 16; to the American Cranberry Exchange for the photographs used in Figures 2, 3, 7, 9C, 30, 31, 34, and 37; to Cranberry Cannery, Inc., for the photographs used in Figures 1 and 40; and to the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station for permission to use Figure 22.

Insect Pests

The chief cranberry pests in order of their importance are: the fruit worm, the black-headed fireworm, the blunt-nosed leafhopper (carrier of false blossom), the root grub, the gypsy moth, and the spider.

The fruit worm (Fig. 24) has taken an estimated third of the whole Cape crop in some years. It may be checked by holding the water flowage till late May or by spraying or dusting late in the

blossoming period and again 10 days later with derris or cryolite.

The black-headed fireworm (Fig. 25 A) seldom harms strictly dry bogs much. It was formerly

treated largely by flooding in late May or early June. This is usually effective for the time being, but its usual long-range effect is to promote the continuance of the infestation. Dusting with pyrethrum or with dusts containing rotenone is very effective.



Fig. 26. Cranberry Bog Infested with Root Grubs.
The bare patches are a result of their work.

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Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Co.

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Small patches infested with root grubs (Fig. 26) are treated with a solution of 6 ounces of sodium cyanide in 100 gallons of water, a gallon to a square foot (Fig. 27). This is fairly effective but must be repeated in 10 years. A much more permanent treatment is to let the winter flowage off early in April, reflood about May 12, and hold the water till July 10. This usually cleans out grubs of all kinds thoroughly, but at the cost of the crop.

(To be continued)

Cranberry Almanac Available to Growers

Plymouth County (Mass.) cranberry clubs have concluded their indoor meetings until next winter and have held election of officers.

Those elected by the Shore Cranberry club are: President, George E. Short, Island Creek; vice president, George Briggs, and secretary-treasurer, Charles A. Henry, North Plymouth.

The officers of the South Shore club are: president, Frank Crandon, Acushnet; vice president, Raymond Morse, West Wareham; secretary and treasurer, Gilbert Beaton, Wareham; advisory committee, Melville C. Beaton, Wareham, and Harrison Goddard, Plymouth, president of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association.

In his talk to the Shore Club, President Short stressed the importance of the cranberry almanac, issued through Russell Tru- fant's efforts, he having put out the first last season.

"Its chronological arrangement," Mr. Short said, "serves as a constant reminder to cranberry growers, thereby assuring that important dates cannot pass unnoticed." The almanac is attractive enough to hang up in your home. The majority of we growers have breakfast, or at least a cup of coffee in the kitchen. The almanac on a wall near the table or back door will attract attention. Then again if it is in your car, office or in a barn or screenhouse where they are usually kept, and you

would like ready reference on the impulse of the moment, unfold the copies of the charts from your county extension service.

"Look toward the back of the almanac which has been corrected and brought up to date for 1941 by Dr. Franklin, your county agent Mr. Brown and Mr. Tomlinson, and a board of cranberry experts.

"This year the almanac has a triple purpose; it is so arranged that blurbs or articles are printed to acquaint growers with the activities of the New England Cranberry Sales company's cooperative methods. While several articles in the almanac stress cooperative methods there are several features which make it invaluable for all cranberry growers, whether they are members of the Sales Company or not. Those growers who are allergic to cooperatives may protect themselves by pasting paper over those portions of the almanac that have strong co-op. flavor.

"The almanac this year is printed

(Continued on Page 11)

WE START OUR SIXTH YEAR

THIS issue is the sixty-first number of the National Cranberry Magazine to be published. For five years we have endeavored to spread the gospel of the American cranberry industry. We haven't reached the high goal as we have often wished for, but we are pleased by the fact we have done something, at least a little worthwhile for the growers of cranberries and consumers who have interest in cranberries.

CRANBERRIES goes to many states throughout the Union, we have not a few subscribers in Canada, and copies have gone to Europe by request, the magazine having been heard of through no effort on our part. We have acted as a sort of clearing house for cranberry information. We have readily answered many letters from those who wanted some special information about cranberries about which they often knew little.

In our sixth year we hope to continue to be of service and to be of more service, if possible.

CRANBERRIES AND ADVERTISING

THE annual report of the American Cranberry Exchange, now in pamphlet form, gives food for thought and it is apparently food which should digest well. The average selling price for last season was \$13.05. Could effective advertising by the Exchange (and, of course some dependents) have had anything to do with this price which has been exceeded at five times since 1907? Through newspapers, magazines (some ads in color), radio, trade and home economic papers, etc., a total of 9,000 clippings, exclusive of December were received by the Exchange. These reached a total circulation of 387,000,000, or there were more than three stories in magazines and newspapers for every man, woman and child in the United States. A chart in color shows that consumers unfortunately still consider the cranberry a seasonable berry as shipments were highest on the third week in November with the second week second

PUBLISHED MONTHLY
at the

WAREHAM COURIER OFFICE,
WAREHAM, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

Editor and Publisher
CLARENCE J. HALL

LEMUEL C. HALL
Associate Editor

Subscription \$2.00 per year
Advertising rates upon application

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highest. All of us realize that intensive efforts are being made to overcome this condition. Canning is one method of attaining this spread. In 1907 when there was no canning the price was but \$6.69. The '40 crop was moderate in size, and though prices for competitive fruits were low, growers enjoyed returns commensurate with production.

As to the future, no one knows, except that larger crops must be expected; as for the immediate season, industrial employment is stronger, so prices may be good, always discounting the uncertainties of the times.

Growers, Labor and All-out Defense

How do most cranberry growers feel about the "all-out" aid program to Britain? A few inquiries seem to show that most growers feel as most Americans do—mostly in favor. But it appears that most cranberry districts are in dread of a labor shortage, and of course that is true of most agricultural and other industries.

On Cape Cod the strawberry growers are already facing a harvest shortage, the harvest to begin in full about June 5th.

In New Jersey all cranberry growers and farmers are apprehensive regarding summer and fall labor. For instance, the growers who usually plant tomatoes plentifully are cutting their average, probably due to the fact they fear there will be a labor supply only after a series of strikes or other troubles.

New Jersey probably faces one of the most serious of labor shortages, located as it is, near many great industrial plants now geared up for National Defense. These industries, with their relatively higher wage scale are drawing much skilled labor from agriculture.

William H. Duryee, former Jersey state, secretary of agriculture said recently, that the fact many farm laborers have become skilled in handling farm machinery and engines, makes them better qualified for these industries than the average unskilled city worker.

On the other hand it is pointed out that farmers will have an opportunity to capitalize upon increased recognition because they are producing products which are necessary to keep the great industries going, through keeping

the industrial workers healthier.

The Massachusetts employment service is co-operating very closely with extension service workers and plans are being made to register available help through the schools. Connecticut has done this and it was stated that in two days a supply of student labor for seasonal work exceeded the demand. It is thought too, the general attitude of the public will result in a co-operative effort to see that all necessary farm work is accomplished in one way or another.

Out on the West Coast, perhaps the feeling for all aid to Britain is felt a little more keenly, for there, besides perils from Europe on the Atlantic coast, there is the menace of a military and unfriendly Japan more directly threatening that section.

To Build Cannery For Washington Cranberry Growers

Members of the Grayland Cranberry Growers Association of Grayland, Washington, have voted unanimously to put \$15,000 into a cranberry sauce cannery. Construction is to start in June and is expected the plant will be ready for operation by September 1.

The site is one which is owned by the association on the Pacific highway, not far from the Gray's Harbor County line. This is about 100 miles from the Ilwaco section and about 200 miles from the Vancouver Co-operation Cannery where berries were canned last season.

Adjoining the site is an old community library building which will be used as a warehouse, while the cannery itself will be 32 feet by 65 feet. It will be equipped with stainless steel fixtures.

The cannery will take care of

"pies" and surplus No. 1 berries. West Coast berries have been shipped to New Jersey, 10,000 barrels being shipped last year and 5,000 the year before.

This canning of berries right in the growing district will be more economical and convenient for a grower, if a small cannery can be operated profitably for cranberries only.

Soil Testing for Cranberries

Soil testing is becoming of increasing recognition to most farmers and is now available to farmers through many Agricultural Extension Service offices. It is available to cranberry and blueberry growers, at least in Massachusetts.

However, soil testing for the cranberry grower as yet is not satisfactory as the difficulty in testing cranberry soils is that the device consists only of testing for acidity and does not test for the elements of nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. One drawback is that very little work has been done to soil requirements of the cranberry.

It is believed that soil testing for cranberries will be worked out in a year or two. That there is interest is proven by the fact that already growers have asked why berries grow well on certain parts of a bog and poorly on others, and also about the keeping qualities of some berries.

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Mr. Hall:-

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check in amount of \$2.00 to
cover our subscription to "Cran-
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We wish you to know that we
very much enjoy the articles in this
magazine and wish you continued
success in your work.

In sending very kindest regards,
I remain,

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 3)

Why Has In New Jersey,
Ice also, there was
and considerable frosty
Water weather dur-
the last week in April and the
t in May. May 3 the lowest re-
ded temperature was 21 and
the night of May 11 it went to
Some growers used up all, or
practically all their water on early

frost nights. The season has been
unusually dry and the four small
showers occurring during the first
week in May added nothing to the
reservoirs.

Many Frosts Massachusetts had
In Mass. Considerable frost

the latter part of
April and the first couple of weeks
in May. Some damage has result-
ed. The fact that there is a very
real water shortage didn't help
any. In fact the whole of New
England was dry, and according to
records at Boston it was said to be
the driest early spring in the past
fifty years.

Some Low April 27 saw a
Degrees pretty severe frost

with the glass fall-
ing as low as 17 in a few places.
There was some injury, helped
along by the fact the frost fol-
lowed several days of unseason-
ably warm weather. May 3rd had
23 reported; May 12th readings
were quite general at 23, and on
the 15th there was a light frost.

Radio Frost In regard to frost
Warnings warnings in Massa-
chusetts it appears

that about as many continue to
subscribe to the old telephone sys-
tem of warnings originating at the
State Bog as usual. However,
many are getting the radio broad-
casts, especially planned for cran-
berry growers. A good many,
though, appear to be getting both,
using the radio as a supplementary
service.

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THE BLUEBERRY GROWER

Michigan Outlook Good Michigan blueberry plants came through the winter in excellent condition, in fact the spring started out with the prospects excellent. Early April brought about ten days of very warm weather which brought out blossoms earlier than normal; but frosts occurred on the nights of May 2, 3, 4, and 5. Probably not a great deal of damage was done however.

Michigan Acreage Increasing New plantings are being made in Michigan on a moderate scale. One new commercial grower is going into blueberry culture and is planting about 25 acres and expects to plant the same next season. Several growers, already in the field, are gradually expanding. Michigan now probably has between 250 and 400 acres of blueberries under cultivation.

Trying New Varieties Michigan growers are also trying, in a small way, some of the new varieties introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture; to wit the Atlantic, Pemberton and Burlington, Rubel and Jersey constitute between 60 to 70 percent of present plantings. Pioneer and Stanley are being planted in a smaller way.

West Blues Are Early The blueberry crop on the West Coast, like the cranberry crop, appears quite early. The berries were half grown by the latter part of May and the outlook was satisfactory.

Blueberry Co-op. For Carolinas The blueberry growers in North and South Carolina have formed an association to be known as "Carolina Blueberry Association, Inc." This

has a 100 percent membership, it being thirty four. The object is to have an association which can handle local problems in the Carolinas; such as pooling prices, inspector service, borrowing funds, etc. The growers will continue to buy supplies and sell berries through cooperation with Michigan and New Jersey.

Plants in Carolina Excellent The season in the Carolinas is a little later than usual, and picking was expected to start about May 25th. The condition of the plants seems to be unusually good, due in part to two cold winters just experienced in succession. The present indication is for about 40,000 16 pint crates.

Jersey Blueberry Crop Looks Good The blueberry crop looks especially good this season. The soil in Jersey has been dry and the bushes seem to be about two weeks ahead of last year. There is a heavy crop set apparently. The frost of the night of May 3 injured some blossoms, but the damage was not severe in Jersey as a whole. Probably about all the frost did was to thin out a few blossoms that should have been removed in the pruning.

Mass. Blueberry Crop Should Be Excellent Prospects of an excellent blueberry crop in Massachusetts for both cultivated and wild blueberries are excellent, and blueberry cultivators are looking forward to a splendid crop. In fact it appears about the best ever. The blossom was very good. The plants are about normal in development; if anything a little ahead of usual. There has not been much new planting of blueberries this year.

Russell Makepeace

(Continued from Page 4)

Committee and of the state committee Y. M. C. A. for Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

He is a sergeant in Company, second battalion of the Military Police, and had four years in the National Guard while he lived in New York, serving in the cavalry branch.

For about six years he travelled for the American Cranberry Exchange, with its offices in New York and Chicago, from 1931-1936. He worked as inspector and adjuster of this great co-operative selling organization and naturally follows its progress very close.

Of course he is thoroughly conversant with the problems of growers in New Jersey and he has visited the Wisconsin district several times. He has never yet been out to the West Coast cranberry sections of Oregon and Washington. He has made a point of attending not a few of the national conventions for canning, for instance, and food products other than cranberries.

Russell Makepeace, like other of the younger members of the cranberry industry, is one upon whom the future success of the cranberry business of ours rests.

And he is, and intends to continue, to give his full measure of personal effort and co-operation to its development.

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Cranberry Almanac

(Continued from Page 6)

from April to April, starting with the active growing season ending near the next active season. This will help to remind cranberry growers that it is time to renew the almanac.

Do not forget to write in addresses, station letters and time for no warnings.

Another value of these projects, tangible, perhaps, but none the very important is the stirring of 'Spirit de Corps' among cranberry growers; a sense of belonging; a loyalty to the industry; a

loyalty which transcends personal gain.

(Editor's Note—These Almanacs are available to non Sales Company members, through the courtesy of Mr. Trufant and the Sales Company, as long as the supply lasts at a nominal cost of forty cents a copy. Address N. E. Cranberry Sales Co., 9 Station St., Middleboro).

Styles should change with the season for meals as well as for clothes says the Massachusetts State College Department of Home Economics. Lagging appetites in hot weather can be pepped up with crisp fruit and vegetable salads; cool, nourishing milk and fruit-juice drinks, and light, easy-to-digest dishes.

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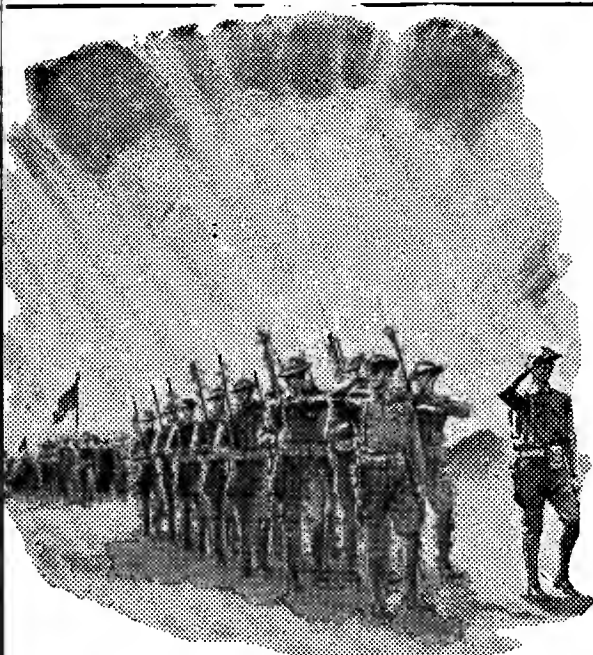
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ASK any woman what brand of cranberries she knows. She'll tell you . . . **EATMOR!**

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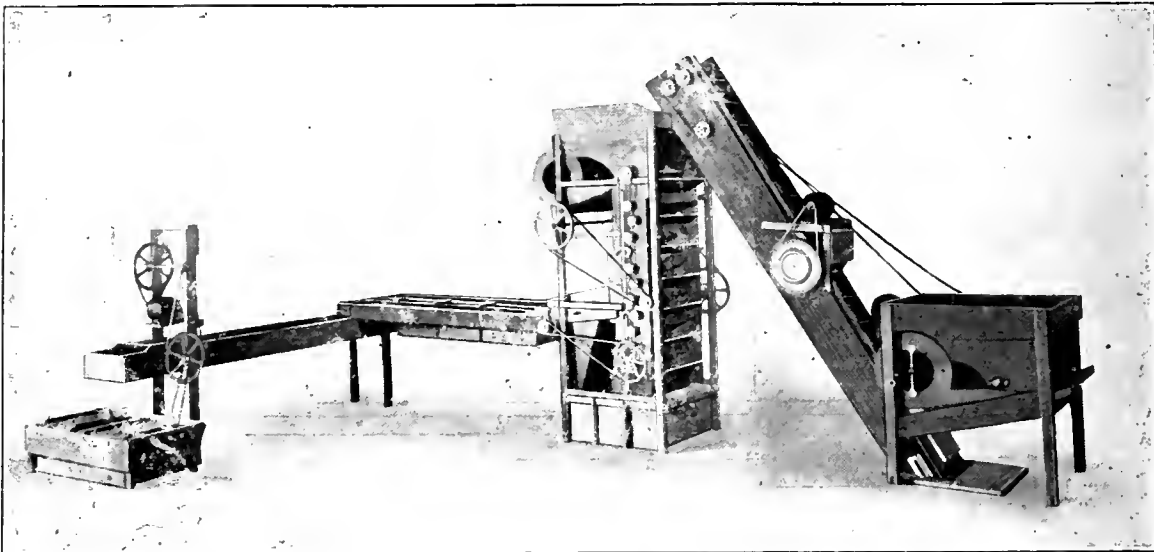
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OREGON
WASHINGTON



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Glimpse of bog and water supply in the background



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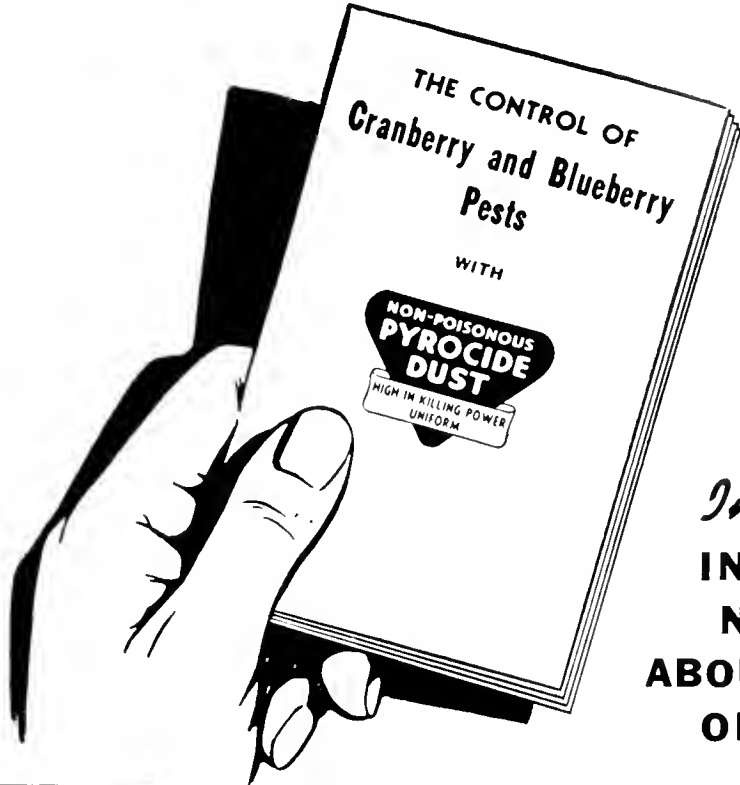
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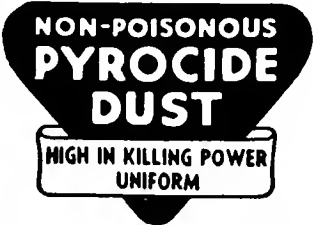
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Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

Optimistic Total The outlook for the 1941 cranberry crop for the country as a whole seems to be very favorable at the present time. The American Cranberry Exchange has estimated a rough forecast of about 650,000 barrels which is more than last year's grand total of 570,000 and more than the last three-year average of 577,333. These figures seem to check pretty closely with information from other sources.

Largest Increase Expected in Mass. There is a good bloom in Massachusetts and the outlook seems to be coming along well.

The Massachusetts estimate is for 300,000 barrels, although a few have "guessed" as high as 500,000 barrels, while others do not believe the 450,000 figure will be reached. The Massachusetts crop of last year was 325,000 barrels and it is expected that there will be the greatest increase. Wisconsin is given about 100,000 barrels by the Exchange which is a falling crop of some 20,000 barrels, while New Jersey is given about 100,000 barrels which makes up for the expected drop in the Badger State. There seem to be no very definite figures for the West Coast yet, but there may be a little less than last year's 30,000 barrels or so which was heavy.

Mass. Bogs Look Very Good Growers in both Plymouth and Barnstable County are optimistic so far this summer. Frosts of course may be discounted from now on, but as spring frosts, and the dam-

age was not too severe with the exception of the freeze of April 22, which even now is being thought more serious than was at first believed. The last frost warning went out on June first, but there was no freeze that night, making no frosts at all in June. However, the growers had plenty of frost worries in May and late April, even though resulting damage was not too bad. There was quite a bit of winter kill on the Cape, and there seems to be an impression quite generally that dry bogs, particularly on the Cape, will not have large crops this year. In short, however, growers feel there was a splendid bloom in many instances. Bees were very active and a good set may be expected.

Many Attend Cape Field Meetings The first of the Massachusetts evening field meetings of the

season was held June 25th at Carver and June 26th at Island Creek at the bogs of George E. Short. Joe Brown, Barnstable County agent, was in charge, and Dr. H. J. Franklin of the State bog and Joseph Kelley explained insects and their control. That these meetings are of value was thoroughly demonstrated by the "turn-out" at the Gibbs bog near the Carver-Wareham line. A good many attended and listened closely to the insect discussion. "Joe" Kelley made some sweeps across the bog, catching a few insects, which were explained by Dr. Franklin, who especially stressed the fact that spittle worm could be a very destructive insect. He also talked at some length upon the importance of June re-flow, and

said it might be a good practice to flow on "border-line" frost nights, whether it seemed very probable a frost might occur or not, as then the air would be cool. This applied to the very last part of May and until about June 10th. A number of insects in glass tubes were passed about for examination and informal questions were conducted by "Joe" Brown.

At the Carver meeting Dr. Franklin led the group to a bog not far away where he showed a rare infestation. It was only the third time, he said, he had seen such a visitation in all of his experience. This was of the Colaspi Root Worm, which in its worm form destroys the vines and as a beetle eats off tops, leaving areas almost completely barren.

New Paper by Dr. Franklin on "Cranberry Ice" Dr. Henry J. Franklin, director of the

Massachusetts Cranberry Experiment station at East Wareham, Mass., has completed a long-awaited paper which in general treats with the relation of weather to cranberry culture. This will be released by the Massachusetts State college at Amherst, probably about the first of the year. This paper is the result of a very great deal of research work and study by Dr. Franklin.

With it will be combined two other papers, it is expected. One of these is by Prof. Neil E. Stevens, who is at the University of Illinois in the botany department, and who is widely known among cranberry growers for his work in times past with the cranberry industry, perhaps chiefly for his detailed study of the false blossom

(Continued on Page 9)

Carver, Mass., Is A Small Town, But Biggest In Cranberry World

Last year its crop brought in \$1,624,700 and its average yield is around 100,000 barrels—Has 2,779 cranberry acreage, yet is town of only 1,469 population.

by CLARENCE J. HALL

CARVER, Massachusetts is a small town in population and not too big in area, but it is the biggest town in cranberry acreage and in cranberry production in the Bay State, which is to say, the biggest town there is in cranberries.

Roughly speaking, Carver raises about 100,000 barrels of cranberries a year, and since it has a population of 1,469 that isn't far from seventy-five barrels for every man, woman and child. Last year its harvest was valued at \$1,624,700 as it produced 65,000 barrels on 2,779 acres. Its largest year was 1933, with 118,000 barrels. This means that for every inhabitant approximately \$1.104 in cranberries was produced, and its acreage is still increasing, and cranberry cultivation methods are always improving. And that is a lot of cranberry sauce and this doesn't mean apple sauce, either.

Carver's cranberry acreage is slightly larger than that of the entire state of Wisconsin, but Wisconsin is expanding very rapidly and last year raked 120,000 barrels. Its acreage exceeds that of Wareham, its next door neighbor Cape Cod, and Wareham is known as the world cranberry center.

It is a town of about 24,000 acres in area and is located mid-way between tidewater in Plymouth and tidewater in Wareham and is a rural community which today, except for its cranberry industry, is by-passed by most of the modern bustle. Which is not saying that Carver is backwards; it is simply a town which is a rural community in nature.

Carver is a town of old houses, old churches, old families; a town of ponds and swamps and its southeastern section is made up of barren hills, barren except for scrub

oaks and pines and lonely sandy roads. It is easy to get lost in this "Plymouth Woods" section. This is a section where many of the bogs are, and has a desolate attractiveness. It is very similiar to the so-called Piny Barrens of New Jersey, where many of Jersey's berries are grown.

These Carver swamps proved an ideal basis for the cranberry industry; rich marsh land, water and sand.

Although Carver is quiet today, it has not always been so. For, in the opening years of the 18th century, Yankee ingenuity turned what makes up the present township of Carver into an iron manufacturing community. There were three essentials for successful iron manufacture of that day, and of these three requisites, the "South Precinct" of the town of Plympton, as Carver was then, had plenty. These were that the swamps and lakes were bedded with iron ore, the hills were laden with good coaling timber and the swamps and streams provided water power.

As far as transportation went, Carver was not far from tidewater and sea shells from the coast provided the lime necessary for seperating the iron.

In the respect of iron manufacturing, Carver is again similiar to the Great Pines of New Jersey, which also produced bog iron products. Iron working in both these sections has long since given way to cranberry culture. Carver furnaces produced hollow ware chiefly. Pots, kettles, cauldrons, flat irons, bake pans, fire dogs or andrions, cannon balls, and tradition has it that the first tea kettle produced in America was made at the furnace in the section known as Popes Point.

During the war of 1812-14 Carver produced cannon balls and other missives of war. Later came Franklin fire place frames, "Dubois" and "Hathaway" stoves. Later still, "Continental" and "Cape Cod" cook stoves, followed by those great little heaters, the "air-tights", cabooses, coral and

box stoves.

Many of these "smoke-after-supper" furnace men, it was said, felt it a duty to be at a tavern each night—and at other times—and Carver was scarcely a community of quiet. The taverns of the town were located along the stage coach road between the importing coast towns of New Bedford and Plymouth. Travelers stopped for refreshments, the furnacemen gathered and the taverns were the centers of excitement of sociable intercourse and of learning news. But Carver had its temperance societies to try and curb the hilarity.

There are three streams in Carver which are elevated in local distinction to rivers. These are the Winttuxet, the Weweantit and the Wankinquoah. Along the latter two are many of the cranberry bogs. Along the Wankinquoah, which eventually flows into a mill pond at Wareham, where before emptying into Buzzards Bay it becomes a river, is the huge Wankinco bog, owned by the A. D. Makepeace Co.

Carver has many interesting old place names and the streams are all interpreted from the Indian; Weweantit denotes "Wandering stream." Winatuxett, "The New Found Meadows," and the Wankinquoah runs through Tihonet, one time a part of Carver. Tihonet means "The Place Where Cranes are Plenty."

The origin of the name "Swan Hold" or "Swan Holt" as frequently called, a major cranberry district is unknown." Frogfoot has been said to be so called because the swamps resemble the foot of a frog; "Huckleberry Corners," perhaps because huckleberries were plentiful there; "Bull Jump" is another of the old cranberry sections, and this was on the New Bedford-Plymouth stage coach road where there was an old tavern, although there may be no connection between these facts. "The Shoestring" (road), strung on both sides by stretches of cranberry bog is so called because in 1852 a factory was built there which made shoestrings, among other products.

Incidentally, a considerable portion of the young girls who found occupation there were Nova Scotian as well as of Southeastern

Massachusetts ancestry. Many termarried with the Carver uths and have left a strong strain Nova Scotia lineage in old Carver.

There were no permanent Inan settlements in Carver after 20, but occasional bands roamed e woods and streams, and Ephram nkham who squatted near what as formerly called Lakenham in e more fertile northern section 1650, was warned he could expect no protection from the Plymouth Colony if he settled out of s protection.

The first grant of land was probably that to John Derby, but the est permanent settler to work e Carver soil was Jonathan Shaw 1660.

The names of the very earliest nd early settlers are still common among the bog owners of today; to mention some—Pratt, Fuller, Dunum, Atwood, Shaw, Cole, Lucas, arrows, Tillson, Shurtliff, Cushan and Griffith.

But the names of the Carver bog wners of 1941 are by no means ll of Yankee origin. The Carver s assessors list 331 bogs and perhaps a third of these are owned y people of Finnish extraction. nd Carver is not ashamed of its innish bog workers and bog owners. An agricultural people, they ame first as bog laborers, took o cranberry culture naturally, began building and buying, mostly uilding bogs of their own. And he industrious Finns now own same ery fine and productive bog properties. Most of these, however, are ot, as yet, among the larger holdings, but run from three to thirty res or so.

Of course, Carver also has its ortion of bog workers and a few wners made up of Cape Verdeans. ut this is not in proportion to the ape Verdeans in the bog industry, or instance, in neighboring Waream or Harwich on the Cape roper.

Carvers swamps first furnished asturage and hay; then the bog re and water power for its iron urnaces and now in Carver's present stage, ideal conditions for its great cranberry industry. Carver's soil and streams in places vere red with the iron ore and now, figuratively speaking, may be said

to be red with cranberries.

It was not until fairly late in the 19th century that methodical large scale cultivation of cranberries began in Carver, or after the Civil War, as they did in Barnstable County on the Cape. In early years cranberries were regarded as common property.

Winter protection through flowing and a summer mowing of grass were at first the only efforts at cultivation. An early way of harvesting was "by the halves," with the picker keeping half of his day's work and the owner the other half.

The earlier Carver growers screened on windy days by spreading a sheet on the ground, the screener shaking out the berries from a measure held above his head; the wind blowing out the vines and other chaff.

Boys, barefoot, shivering, in the early morning breeze would drop into the waters of poorly-drained marshes to rake or pick by hand the berries, and were numb with cold before the sun had begun to warm the air. They sometimes had to break ice before they started to pick and occasionally harvesting continued well into November.

It is impossible or very difficult to definitely name the first efforts to cultivate cranberries in Carver. But in 1877, Abel D. Makepeace, founder of the A. D. Makepeace Company, became interested in growing cranberries in Carver. This was through George P. Bower, who was prominent in the iron industry, who on a visit to the Cape induced Mr. Makepeace to visit Carver. Mr. Makepeace bought some property from Mr. Bower and this parcel of land became known as the "Carver Bog." It was about 38 acres. Shortly after, Mr. Makepeace helped in an advisory capacity in laying out a bog of about 25 acres for Mr. Bowers at East Head. A. D. Makepeace was one of the earlist bog owners in Carver but he is not claimed to be the very first.

In his Carver history, the late Henry S. Griffith says it has been claimed Benjamin D. Phinney was the first bog owner, in 1856 to build dikes for winter flooding and to mow the grass annually.

The present Wankinco bog of the

A. D. Makepeace company of about 160 acres is the second largest, practically single track of bog there is, although this is not quite accurately speaking, a single stretch as there are a few dikes. The largest bog is that of Franklin D. Smith on Nantucket Island, which is of about 200 acres extent.

The bog at present, known as the Russell bog is sometimes called the oldest. This was begun shortly after the beginning of the "Carver Bog", the builder being John J. Russell, who was associated in this with Mr. Bower, and for a while it was known as the Bower and Russell Bog, and finally as the Russell Bog. It is now owned by the Russell heirs.

The Wankinko bog or bogs section was known to the early Carver people as the Kankinko Meadows, and wild cranberries were long harvested there. One man who was hired to cart berries from this section declared he had always thought "this was the wuthlessless land there could be." but this area has through cultivation and the growth of the cranberry industry turned out to be of extreme worth.

Among the first of the Carver growers to develop a special berry was Thomas Huit McFarlin. This was the McFarlin which has proven very popular and seems to be growing even more so in Wisconsin and has extended to the Pacific coast. It was taken from Carver to Coos County in Oregon by Charles Dexter McFarlin, who went to California in the Gold Rush, came back East and became interested in cranberry culture and then took some McFarlins to the West, he being tired of the Carver frosts, for inland Carver is very frosty.

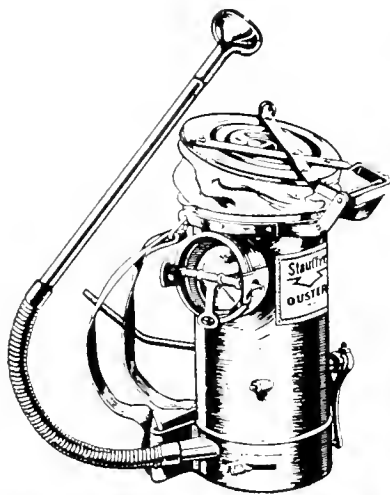
Carver in 1890 had only 750 acres under cultivation; in 1912, 2461 acres, increasing to the present figure. Accepting 100,000 barrels as a roughly average crop, Carver produces about one sixth of the total cranberry crop of the country. The Carver assessors, apparently have a very fair system of fixing bog valuation. This valuation is based upon the crop average of the last three years, being figured each year. One hundred dollars is about the lowest valuation, most properties fall into

(Continued on Page 10)

MAGNETIC CRYOLITE

Magnetic Cryolite is the ideal insecticide for control of gypsy moth caterpillars, false army and blossom worms, weevils, and fruit worms. It is manufactured by a special process which is

controlled so as to produce extremely fine particles, thus giving the maximum coverage per pound of insecticide and assuring excellent adherence to foliage. For specific recommendations on its use, consult your local Experiment Station.



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Fig. 27. Treating Root Grubs with Sodium Cyanide Solution.

Cranberry Growing In Massachusetts

By HENRY J. FRANKLIN
Research Professor in charge of
the Cranberry Station,
East Wareham

ACKNOWLEDGMENT is made to the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture for the photographs reproduced in Figures 5 and 6, also for Figure 16; to the American

Cranberry Exchange for the photographs used in Figures 2, 3, 7, 9C, 30, 31, 34, 35 and 37; to Cranberry Cannery, Inc., for the photographs used in Figures 1 and 40; and to the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station for permission to use Figure 22.

(Continued from last month)
The gypsy moth (Fig. 25 B,

shown in last month's issue) may be controlled by holding the winter flowage till May 25, by reflooding about May 25 for 36 hours, or by spraying with 3 pounds of dry lead arsenate in 50 gallons of water about May 20. Flooding for 12 hours kills the worms after they are a third grown. High grade pyrethrum dust, 100 pounds to an acre, or a spray of 15 pounds of derris (4 percent rotenone) and 2 pounds of soap in 100 gallons of water, 400 gallons to an acre destroys the maturing worms. The maturing worms must be kept from getting on a bog by removing all deciduous trees for some distance from the margin and by keeping the marginal ditch cleaned out and partly full of water, with a film of fuel oil on the water.

The cranberry girdler seldom infests areas kept well sanded; it works chiefly in the trash of unsanded bogs among thick vines. Complete flowage after picking beginning by September 25 and continuing for a week, is a good control. Complete flooding for

(Continued on Page 8)

CRANBERRY CARVER

TO the little town of Carver for its achievements in the cranberry world, as described elsewhere in this issue, must go a great deal of credit. Carver, always off the beaten track, has made the most of its natural resources with typical Yankee industry and ingenuity. First, the early settlers took advantage of its woods for lumbering, its pastures for hay, and its fertile portions for agriculture. Then of its natural iron deposits and then of its great advantages for cranberry culture.

Its pioneer growers, working of course largely by trial and error methods, kept at cranberry raising and progressed with cranberry progress as improvements in cranberry knowledge became known. The Carver growers have made otherwise nearly worthless land bloom with prosperity.

SOME GOOD LICKS

A THOUGHT inspired by looking up cranberry figures in Carver. In 1933 Carver produced 118,000 barrels and the value was \$1,620,575, and last year Carver's crop was only 65,000 barrels, yet the value was \$1,624,700, or considerably more for the smaller crop. This couldn't have been due entirely to good luck, but shows the cranberry industry is putting in some good licks for itself.

INSECTS CAN'T HITLERIZE GROWERS

THE bugs increase in their perverse activities, but so do the cranberry growers increase their efforts to keep the depredations of the pests at a minimum. Insects have been more common than usual in cranberry areas this season, but the bugs haven't caught the cranberry men napping, nor discouraged them. The growers have just fought all the harder. The field meetings now being held in Barnstable and Plymouth counties in Massachusetts with their good turnouts of growers and their intentness to learn all

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

at the

WAREHAM COURIER OFFICE,
WAREHAM, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.Editor and Publisher
CLARENCE J. HALLLEMUEL C. HALL
Associate EditorSubscription \$2.00 per year
Advertising rates upon application

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that is possible at these meetings are an excellent indication of how the wind is blowing regarding insects in cranberry lands, and it is blowing the insects no good.

MASS. WELCOMES WISCONSIN

THE old Bay State will welcome a group of Wisconsin cranberry people this month. And doubtless the Middle-West cranberry cultivators will learn much, and the Easterners will learn in conversations and mutual exchange of ideas from the Wisconsinites. Such group visitations are good things for any industry.

Cranberry Growing In Massachusetts

(Continued from Page 6)

about 20 hours, the last of August or early in September, to check a severe attack is sometimes advisable, especially with the Howes variety. A serious infestation can be largely controlled by dusting with pyrethrum, 50 pounds to an acre, two or three times at four-day intervals in early to mid-June to kill the moths.

Both the brown spanworm (hatches late in June) and the false armyworm (hatches May 8 to 12) can be checked by spraying when the worms are hatching with 3 pounds of dry lead arsenate in 50 gallons of water (Fig. 28). The latter is also controlled by flooding for 10 hours.

The yellow-headed fireworm attacks only bogs without flowage. It is checked easily by spraying with 3 pounds of dry lead arsenate in 50 gallons of water, 250 gallons an acre (this is the amount to use of all lead arsenate sprays on cranberry bogs) about May 22 or about July 13.

The last brood of the tip worm sometimes does much harm where the vines are not thrifty by reducing the bud formation for the crop of the following year. Resanding every other year controls this insect well on most bogs, but a bog should not be sanded so often for this alone.

Growers should sweep their bogs with a net every few days till mid-summer to find and gauge insect infestations (Fig. 29). It often does not pay to treat a light infestation, especially if the crop promises well, because of the mechanical injury involved. Counts of less than 9 gypsy moth caterpillars or cutworms or less than 36 spanworms to 50 sweeps of the net may be disregarded. Over 3 blunt-nosed leafhoppers to 50 sweeps should be treated.

Weeds

All weeds should be removed from a bearing bog by the time the vines bloom; and if sedges, rushes, cotton grass, or cut-grass appear later, they should be cleared out again, regardless of the injury done in weeding. Late fall



Fig. 28. Spraying to Control Cranberry Insect Pests. Note the long line of hose handled by the men. The spraying machine is always on the upland near the bog margin.



Fig. 29. Examining a Bog with an Insect Net.

and early spring, when the vines are dormant, is the best time to dig out such woody weeds as hardhack, chokeberry, sheep laurel, leather leaf, and poison ivy and any weeds that may be green then

(Fig. 20 C).

Water-white kerosene, 300 to 600 gallons an acre applied as a spray or with a watering pot the second week in May, is a good control for grasses, sedges, rushes, loosestrife,

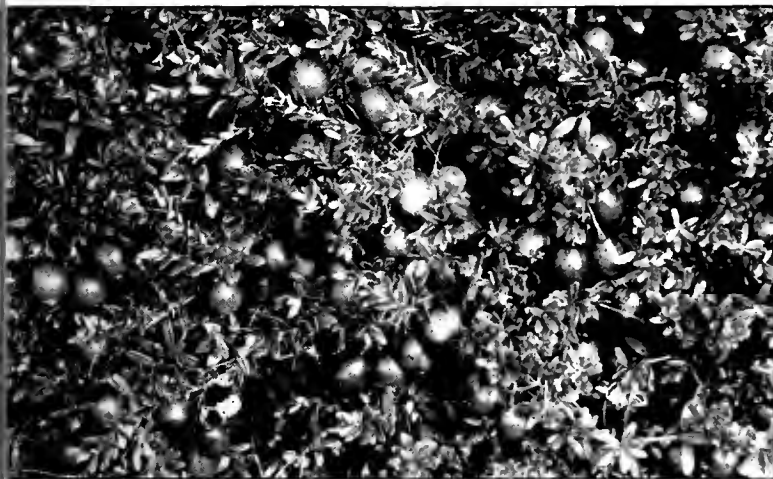


Fig. 30. Early Black Cranberries Ready to be Picked.

lders, and brambles. Iron sulfate, used dry in July, controls sensitive and feather ferns and ear-thumb. A spray of 20 pounds of copper sulfate in 100 gallons of water, applied 400 gallons an acre in mid-August, is the best treatment for nut grass. This spray,

applied 600 gallons an acre early in the spring or late in the fall, kills haircap moss well. Ditch weeds and undesirable growths on the uplands are killed with a spray of 15 pounds of sodium arsenite in 100 gallons of water.

(To be continued)

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 3)

disease. This concerns the relation of water to the keeping qualities of cranberries—that is, the effect of water in regard to cranberry diseases.

The other paper is by Dr. H. F. Bergman and concerns the relation of the winter flood upon bogs to the effect of the lack of oxygen reaching the vines during the winter because of the flooding.

Dr. Franklin's paper not only takes up winter flowage and frost damage in general. It comes under the general heading of "Cranberry Ice". It should make an important contribution to the cranberry grower's fund of knowledge.

Wis. Outlook Given As 100,000

News comes from Wisconsin that the present crop outlook in that state is for approximately 100,000 barrels; this is a little more than the estimate of the American Cranberry Exchange and less than last year. There were some frost losses in that state this spring which perhaps reduced prospects

by three percent. In general there are more insects than usual. There have been no serious outbreaks, however, and growers have been very alert and combatted them strenuously with dusts and sprays.

Wis. Is Putting In About 200 Acres Yearly

Wisconsin continues to put in new bog and about 200 acres are going in this season. This is about the acreage being planted each year, and Wisconsin is making a steady growth in cranberry culture.

Dr. Neil Stevens Carrying on Wis. State Work

Dr. Neil E. Stevens, professor of botany at the University of Illinois, and who is well known to the cranberry growers of Massachusetts and other cranberry sections for his extensive bog work in various lines, is in charge of the Wisconsin state cranberry work. His presence is of a great deal of pleasure to the growers and he is helping by constant visits with advice about insect and cultural problems. In addition to this he is carrying on a number of scientific experiments with regard

to cranberry growing in Wisconsin.

30 Wis. Growers To Visit Cape Last of July

About 30 of the Wisconsin cranberry growers are planning to visit Cape Cod this summer to look over bogs and in general see how things are going on in the East. The group at present plans to come out for the Carver Old Home day, July 30th, which is always attended by many growers. Plans for the visit on the Cape are in charge of A. D. Benson and Miss Sue Pitman of the New England Sales company.

Hail Does Some Damage In Jersey

Hailstones have been dropping here and there on the New Jersey cranberry district, but the growers think the amount of damage, fortunately, was comparatively small. The worst storm was that of Sunday afternoon, June 15th, when a storm swept a two mile strip along the west side of Ocean county and Burlington county. The ground was covered with stones as big as walnuts and in some places the stones did not melt until the next day. The Whitesbog properties were in this path and it was said all the bogs in Ocean county received a little injury.

Much Air Oil-Pyrethrum Spraying in Jersey

There is much spraying being done in Jersey this season for the blunt-nosed leaf-hopper; airplanes being used to a great extent. The plan calls for the application of six gallons of oil-pyrethrum which is made up of five and one-half gallons of light oil and one-half gallon of 20-1 pyrethrum extract. The oil was used to a certain extent last year and there is every reason to anticipate good results this year. There are some blossom worms and so far this has been the only insect in Jersey which has appeared worse than usual.

Some Frost Damage In Jersey

Frost damage has occurred in a number of places in Jersey where the water supply was not sufficient to take care of the repeated frosts,

but on the whole the cranberry bogs appear to be in better condition than usual for this time of the year.

Coos, Ore., The Coos County Co-operative held its summer meeting and picnic at the home of John Neilson, the latter being in partnership with Manuel Wilson in the Neilson and Wilson marsh which is now in the pink of perfection.

Coos Crop a Little Less Southern Oregon has had little or no frost this season and the growers there are looking forward to a good crop. But as that of last year was an unusually heavy one it is considered not likely that this year will be quite so heavy.

Oregon Growers Buy Equipment Coos growers have been adding new equipment and one grower has purchased a Rototiller.

Cranberry Research Is Awarded The cranberry industry was honored by the Engineering Societies of New England recently through an award made to Cranberry Cannery, Inc. This was one of two citation certificates given annually in recognition of outstanding contributions to industry and science. The citation was through research work resulting in a source for ursolic acid and oil, made from cranberry skins and seeds. The acid is an excellent emulsifying agent and this is the first time it has ever been produced in sufficient quantities to enable its commercial use.

Fruits Expected Not Heavy This Year Cranberries, according to the present outlook, will not go into competition this year with an unusually heavy crop of other fruits. The outlook in June for apples in the commercial areas was 65 percent as compared with 69 for June first of last year, while the six year average is 64, which indicates about an average yield. Apples in North Atlantic states will be less than last year; New

York is off last year and so is New England. In Jersey dry spring weather caused an unusually heavy "drop" of young fruit. Pennsylvania and Ohio prospects are irregular, while in the important state of Washington prospects are generally satisfactory. New England peaches are expected to be considerably less than in '40, although the country's peach crop outlook as a whole is the highest since 1931. Pears may also be less in both New England and the country as a whole.

Cranberry Sauce Still Bought In Europe Cranberry sauce is still available in blazing Europe, or at least it was in Paris, France, according to an article by Alan Frazer in the Boston Herald, Boston, Mass. Mr. Frazer met a woman in Lisbon, Portugal, who had recently come from Paris and who told him of buying a can of sauce in the so-called "Black Market". But she paid 80 francs, about \$1.60 for the can.

Wash. Outlook Is Fine Now The crop for the State of Washington it is believed may now be as high as 150,000 quarter-barrel boxes, as the berries there are now two or three weeks ahead of the average season. The set of berries is good. There is more moisture than usual and growers have had slight call to use their sprinklers except for frost protection in April and May. Worm injury is very slight and will not be much of a factor in crop reduction this year.

Wash. Growers To Water-Rake; Labor Short Washington growers are, however, becoming rather anxious as to being able to get sufficient picking help in the fall. A few of the growers there are preparing to do some water raking. They are planning to handle this harvest method, new to the west coast, by "diking" off the bog into small blocks of an acre or so, or as much as can be flooded and scooped in a single day. A plank, set on edge a few inches into the peat, is believed sufficient to hold the water for this length of time.

Rolla Parrish, one of the Washington growers, water scooped thirty acres last season and found that the keeping quality was not adversely affected except in cases where he was unable to dry the berries for several days. He found injury to the vines less and the berries were taken off at least as clean.

Well Driven For New Cannery Grayland growers are now drilling a well adjacent to their new cannery, scheduled to be done in the early fall. Many growers in the Grayland district use artesian wells for their water supplies, going sometimes to a depth of between two and three hundred feet.

Carver, Mass.

(Continued from Page 5)

about the \$600 per acre class, while the highest is about \$1200.

Carver is chosen as the meeting town of the New England Cranberry Sales Company, largest of the three units making up the American Cranberry Exchange. The annual meeting is held in the Town Hall at Carver Center. Its president, Ruel S. Gibbs, now serving his first term, and is the third to hold this office, although now a resident of Wareham, is a Carver man, son of Samuel Gibbs, one of the older Carver growers. Its vice president is Ellis D. Atwood of South Carver.

The Sales Company has a large warehouse in Carver, as well it might.

Carver is where the H. R. Bailey Company is located. This company is composed of Mr. Bailey, who is incidentally a Nova Scotian, his son Donald Bailey and Neil D. Murray. As cranberry men in all the cranberry growing sections know Bailey has been engaged in making cranberry equipment of all sorts since 1895. Mr. Bailey is a director of the sales company and owns about 45 acres of bog, and has several bog houses in which he lets his bog workers live rent free.

But from all this have you gotten the impression that Carver, literally a checkerboard of bogs in its woods, fields and swamps, strung together in its little villages

of Carver Center, South Carver, North Carver, East Carver and West Carver, is always forgotten?

Well it isn't, at least at one season of the year and that is when Ellis D. Atwood presents his Christmas - New Year's display at his fine home on Sampson's Pond. This philanthropic cranberry grower, who has grown with Carver, starting with about three acres of bog to a present 205, has each year put on displays which have attracted attention everywhere, as previously reported in this magazine.

Last year 41,146 persons registered as having seen his great outdoor display. While of course trips are not made especially to South Carver from states and foreign countries, every state in the Union was represented with the exception of Delaware. Twenty-five foreign countries were among the signers, these including two from the Union of South Africa, three from the Phillipines, six from Honolulu and the greatest number, 17 from England. Mr. Atwood is now planning for this coming holiday season.

Mr. Atwood, as is generally known, has a model village for his workers, consisting of about a dozen new houses along "Eda" (Ellis D. Atwood) avenue. This greenhouse is probably the largest one, costing about \$40,000. Probably the Carver holdings of the A. D. Makepeace Company, in Carver, exceed those of Mr. Atwood, but these are all in a single property, which consists of about 1,800 acres of land, 400 acres of reservoir, 15 miles of road, 35 miles of ditches and about a mile of railroad.

Another big day for Carver is due to take place this month, when Carver Old Home day is observed, as it has been since 1902. This gathering brings in Carver's sons and daughters, friends and many, many cranberry growers for the big clambake and other events. It is almost an unofficial cranberry meeting with the flavor of Old Carver.

A corner of Old Carver is represented in our cover design which shows the Old Maxim House, built before the Revolution, with a glimpse of a bog behind it and water supply. This is at Huckleberry Corner and for 88 years was the home of a locally noted wit



THE BLUEBERRY GROWER



Outlook Good For Mass. Blues

The Massachusetts blueberry crop looks unusually good this summer, and picking is expected to start about July 10 to 15th. The set has been very heavy, in fact almost too heavy, and some growers have cleaned out to relieve the plants.

There are roughly about 25 acres planted to cultivated blues and a crop this year of perhaps about 19,000 quarts may be expected. At least, it is agreed, that the outlook is as good as a blueberry grower could ask for at this time.

It is about time for Jersey blues to appear in the market and those from North Carolina have been in for some time.

Six Kinds of Blueberries Are Harvested

Blueberry figures indicate that New Jersey has a substantial lead in cultivated blueberries where there are roughly a thousand acres. Jersey leads in most lines of activity in regard to growing this fruit. North Carolina has about 200 acres as has Michigan, and these two states are affiliated with

and writer, one of his jingles being:
"On Saturday noon I saw a balloon
And fixed my eyes upon her;
To my delight she did alight
In Huckleberry Corner."

Carver has kept its eyes fixed on cranberries, and the industry did alight in Carver. Yes, indeed, as an older generation might have said, for cranberrying, Carver sure "takes the huckleberries."

(Credit for much of the Carver history is given to Mr. Griffith's historical book.)

growers in Jersey in cooperative selling. Massachusetts and all other blueberry growing states have only about 100 acres.

The annual value of the cultivated berry is between \$400,000 and \$600,000.

There are six types of blueberries which are harvested. The low bush blueberry harvest has an annual value of five million dollars and yet only a comparatively small part of the wild blueberry yield gets to market.

The high bush blueberry is a native from northern Maine, south to Georgia, and westward to southern Michigan. This has an annual value of from a million to a million and a half dollars, and the high bush is the ancestor of the cultivated blueberry.

There is the dry land blueberry which grows in Alabama, Georgia; the evergreen blueberry, native on the Pacific Coast; the mountain blueberry, native to Washington and Oregon on the West Coast, and the rabbit-eye blues, native to Georgia, Alabama, and northern Florida.

These are the true blueberries which are distinguishable from the huckleberry as the berries have small, soft seeds, while huckleberries have 10 large hard seeds.

Market For Tru-Blu-Berries Is Expanding

Tru-Blu-Berries appeared in the Cleveland market the first part of June and it was said these berries, which are cultivated in North Carolina, New Jersey and Michigan, were cleaned up quickly at 40 cents a quart. In 1940 a little more than 200,000 crates were marketed and this year it is expected the total may reach over 250,000 crates.

These cultivated berries, marketed through the Blueberry Co-operative association, made their first appearance in 1934 and are now marketed from Portland, Maine, to Los Angeles, California. There has been a gradual increase in demand since their introduction.

The berries are packed in attractive cellophane pints, sixteen pints to the crate. The two top brands in the South and in Jersey must run over one-half inch in diameter and must count 80 to the jill.

The Blueberry Cooperative had made available some very attractive display cards for retailers and

useful receipt books to be distributed to consumers.

The early market in New York City brought 75 cents a pint and there was excellent demand.

Jersey Crop of Blueberries Will Be Very Heavy

The New Jersey blueberry crop will have its normal increase this year and possibly a little more so than usual as the fields are looking very well and a number of new plantations are coming into bearing. It is impossible to make any

reliable estimate just yet.

As was expected, the blueberry growers are having more trouble than usual in getting labor. This was of course to be expected in this situation is prevailing in about all agricultural and most other pursuits at the present time.

SMALL FRUIT GROWER ATTEND MEETING

A meeting for small fruit growers, especially blueberries, was held June 16 at the plantation of L. A. Houston at Hanover, Mass. Mr. Houston has about six acres of blueberries as well as a large propagating bed. The meeting was in charge of Assistant County Agent, J. Richard Beattie, and the principal speaker was Prof. W. F. Thies of Massachusetts State College. The meeting was held in the evening and there were about thirty in attendance.

ATTENTION CRANBERRY GROWERS !!!

DUE to the great demand for wooden boxes for defense purposes, we strongly advise all cranberry growers to order shipping boxes at once to insure a supply for this fall.

JESSE A. HOLMES & SON

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to the
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Cranberry Growers

We are now entering our eleventh year as canners of Cape Cod Cranberries, under the "STOKELY'S FINEST" label, which is nationally advertised.

We expect to materially increase our pack this year and will be in the market for an additional supply of berries.

We wish to express our appreciation to the growers who have supplied us in the past and to those new customers whom we will solicit this season.

WE PAY CASH.

Stokely Brothers & Company, Inc.

New England Headquarters

90 Riverside Avenue — New Bedford, Mass.

Tel. New Bedford 5-7473

General Office: Indianapolis, Indiana

FROM THE "CO-OP BUILDER"

"Most businesses are owned by one group of people and used by another.

"A co-operative is owned by the same people who use it.

"Since one cannot make a profit out of oneself, they conduct their business on a non-profit basis. Membership in a genuine co-operative is always open to all. Join and support yours!"

Eatmor Cranberries

New England Cranberry Sales Company

9 Station Street, Middleboro, Mass.

Four Generations Engaged In Bog Work In New Jersey

**Job Stevenson, One of the
Two Owners Is 82 —
Youngest Is 14 — Bog
Formerly Chatsworth
Cranberry Ass'n. Property.**

By CHARLES S. BECKWITH

Cranberry growing is a business that passes naturally from father to son and very often to two generations. Occasionally three generations are all working at the job. It is novel, however, to see four generations at any job at the same time. At Chatsworth, New Jersey, this was happening every day of the packing season last year.

The Chatsworth Cranberry Association, with Jonathan Godfrey, president, was a company that had been very successful in building good bogs and keeping them in production. In 1940, the company decided to sell the property to two employees, Albert Stevenson, superintendent, and Antony De Marco, director of harvesting labor. These men operated the bogs during 1940. About 150 acres of bog land is included in the property.

In the packing house last year, there were four generations of the Stevenson family: Job Stevenson, age 82; Alfred Stevenson, 57; Katherine Estlo, 33, and Donald Estlo, 16. Job Stevenson took

care of the machines and the disposal of the rots and trash; Alfred Stevenson was general superintendent; Katherine Estlo, his daughter, prepared the boxes to be filled and placed them at the end of the belts, and Donald Estlo handled the full boxes.

At the same time, Amelia Green, another daughter of Alfred Stevenson, made up the boxes. Amelia is an expert in this line and handles nails much faster than most men. There are other members of the family working on the bogs, including Harold Stevenson who is also executive head of the township in which Chatsworth is located.

Alfred Stevenson has been superintendent of these bogs for thirty years, having had previous experience with his father at Whitesbog. He built most of the bogs he now owns and has been particularly successful in growing good crops and protecting them from frosts and rot.

Library



CAPE COD
NEW JERSEY
WISCONSIN
OREGON
WASHINGTON

VERNON GOLDSWORTHY, General Manager, Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Co.

Photo by "Bob" Fisher

“ON WISCONSIN”

We are pleased to join the New England Cranberry Sales Company and others in welcoming the Wisconsin Growers to Cape Cod.

Acushnet Saw Mills Company

New Bedford, Mass.

Manufacturers of Wooden Boxes Tel. N. B. 68511

There is a heavy demand for boxes now.
Orders should be placed at once to insure delivery.

WELCOME! WISCONSIN GROWERS

We are pleased to add our Welcome to that of the
New England Cran. Sales Co.

We Know Your Visit To Cape Cod
Will Be of Mutual Pleasure and Benefit

ALSO, THANKS TO WISCONSIN GROWERS FOR THE
RECENT PURCHASE OF A CARLOAD OF SEPARATORS

H. R. BAILEY CO.

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"Again, Let's Look at the Records"

The Cranberry Growers in Massachusetts and New Jersey who supplied us with berries during 1940 season, received the following prices per barrel:

12% — \$10.10 per barrel at the bog
47% — \$11.00 per barrel at the bog
41% — \$12.00 per barrel at the bog

To the above must be added 20c to 50c per barrel for carting charges from the bogs to the Cannery, which we paid to the Trucking Company. To the other Growers who did not see fit to sell any of their berries to us, may we ask WHAT DID YOU RECEIVE OR WILL YOU RECEIVE?

MINOT FOOD PACKERS, INC.

HAMMONTON, N. J.

CAPE COD GROWERS — For Further Particulars Consult
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Inquire about our improved plan.

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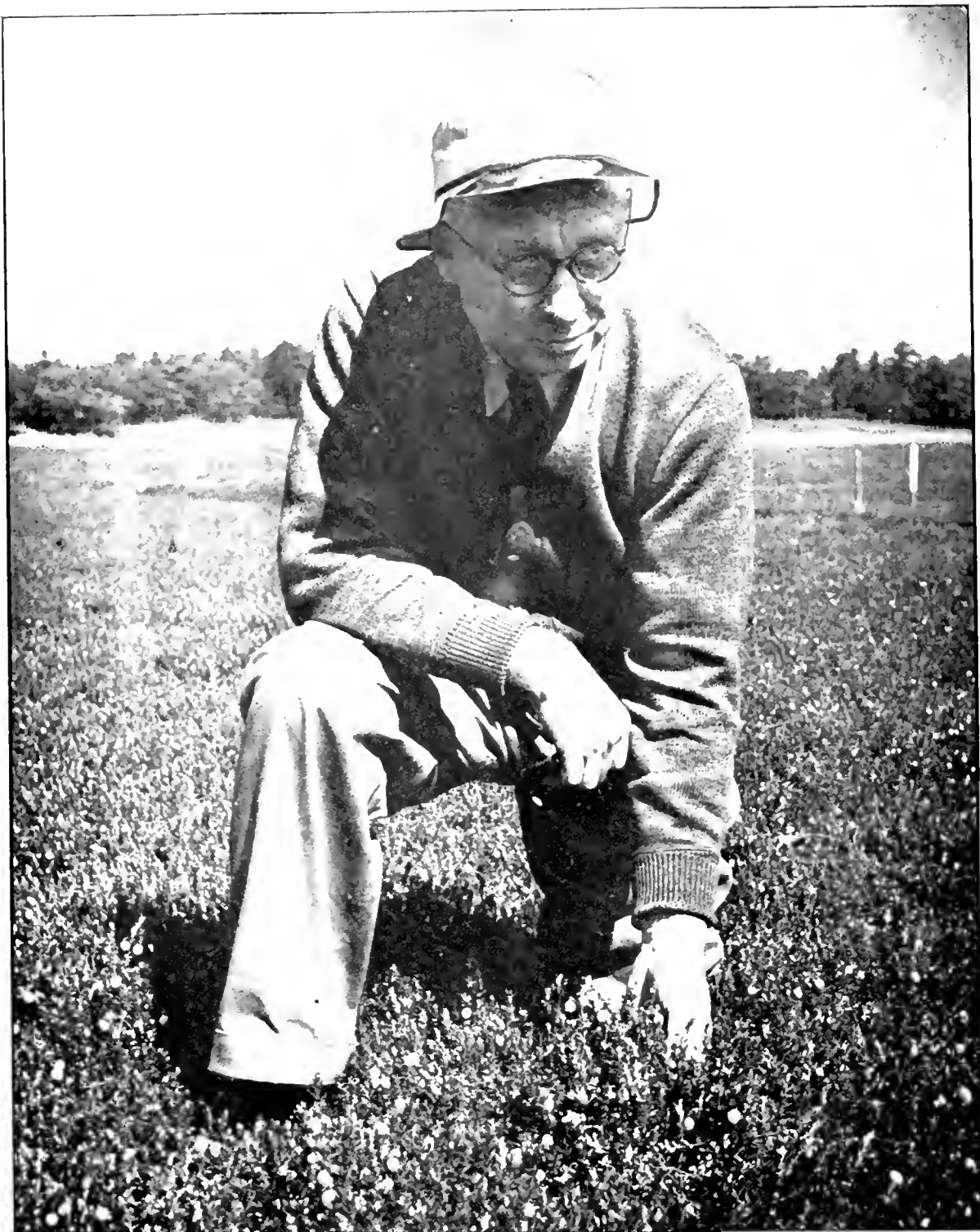


Photo by "Bob" Fisher

DR. HENRY J. FRANKLIN, Director Mass. State Cranberry Experiment Station

"I am glad to express my pleasure in the hearty welcome which is awaiting the cranberry growers of Wisconsin, on their coming visit to the Cape Cod cranberry district.

I shall be happy to renew and extend my acquaintance with these western growers. Their exchange visit here with the Massachusetts growers cannot fail to please and benefit us all."

DR. HENRY J. FRANKLIN

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

Wisconsin Cranberry Growers Come East In Largest Group Visitation To Old Cape Cod

The New England Cranberry Sales Company is host to nearly forty Wisconsin cranberry men and women from July 29 to August 2nd inclusive, when the program as printed will be enjoyed. This is a return visit from the Wisconsinites, as Massachusetts and New Jersey growers visited that state last summer.

Those listed to be on the trip are:

Mr. and Mrs. Phil Bennett. Mr. Bennett is one of the largest cranberry growers in the Mather-Warrens area, and is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Bennett's son Keith, who helps manage the home marsh, is also one of the inspectors of the American Cranberry Exchange. In the Mather-Warrens area, Mr. Bennett is frequently consulted for his advice.

Mr. and Mrs. Ermon Bennett. Mr. Bennett is the son of A. E. Bennett, president of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company. He is a part owner of the A. E. Bennett & Son marsh. "Ernie" is considered one of the best growers in the state and is the authority on weather and has for many years kept a complete record of the weather in Cranmoor. He is president of the Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers' Association.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Brazeau. Mr. Brazeau is one of the leading attorneys in Wisconsin and the Middle-West. While he is part owner and officer in the Central Cranberry Company, he is not particularly active in the affairs of

SCHEDULE FOR ENTERTAINMENT OF WISCONSIN GROWERS JULY 30 - 31 — August 1

Wednesday — July 30th

1:30 p. m. Clambake, "Carver Old Home Day", Carver. Morning to be spent visiting historic Plymouth. Afternoon, visiting bogs in vicinity of Carver, including properties of E. D. Atwood, A. D. Makepeace Co.

7:00 p. m. Buffet supper at the home of President and Mrs. Ruel S. Gibbs, High Street, Wareham.

Thursday — July 31st. Cranberry Cannery, Inc., Day.

9:00 a. m. Meet at Plant No. 4, Cranberry Cannery, Inc., East Wareham, Mass. Tour of plant which will be in operation. After inspection, party will journey to the Barnstable Freezer of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., for inspection of that plant, returning via Sagamore Bridge to the Hotel Mayflower at Manomet.

1:00 p. m. Luncheon will be served at the Hotel Mayflower. Following the luncheon, party will go to the South Hanson plant. Remainder of afternoon will be spent inspecting Hanson factory and visiting cranberry bogs in that vicinity.

7:00 p. m. Chicken barbecue at the screenhouse of Ellis D. Atwood, following which cranberry pictures will be shown including the pictures taken by Harrison Goddard in Wisconsin last year.

Friday — August 1st

9:00 a. m. Meet at Experimental Station, State Bog, East Wareham, Mass., where Wisconsin members are to be given short talks by Dr. Franklin, Dr. Bergman, and Chester Cross, on subjects requested by them.

1:30 p. m. Buffet luncheon at Kittansett Club, East Marion, Mass. Remainder of afternoon to be spent visiting the screenhouse and cranberry properties of LeBaron R. Barker.

8:00 p. m. Taunton Hotel, Taunton, Mass. Informal reception to Wisconsin growers, followed by a banquet at 8:30 o'clock.

the marsh, which is ably managed by his son, Bernard Brazeau, who is one of the leading cranberry growers in Wisconsin. The Central Cranberry Company has one of the largest and most up-to-date warehouses in the state. Bernard is also a general manager and a director of the Cranberry Co-

operative Water Company and is one of the leaders in the cranberry business in the area around Wisconsin Rapids, having developed considerable new marsh as well as introducing many new developments for the betterment of the other marshes. The Central Cranberry Company is one of the larg-

est and oldest marshes in the state.

Mr. Joe Bissig. Mr. Bissig is one of the older cranberry growers of Wisconsin. He is a director of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company, operating a marsh with his brother, Andrew Bissig, who is head salesman of the Chicago store of the American Cranberry Exchange. He is 70, a pioneer grower, and looked upon as a leader.

Mr. F. D. Calway is an attorney at Neilsville and owns a small marsh in that territory. He is a member of the Canning committee of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company. He is active in Sales Co. affairs and a leader in his community.

Mr. Philip Gebhardt operates a family marsh at Black River Falls, Wis. One of the prominent young men of the industry.

Mr. George Hill. Mr. Hill is 84 years old, has been very active in many community affairs and is a large stockholder in the Gaynor Cranberry Company, Lester Cranberry Company, Elm Lake Cranberry Company, and J. J. Emmerick Cranberry Co. He is particularly well known for his dredging operations in the past.

Mr. and Mrs. William Huffman. Mr. Huffman is a comparatively new member, but has quite a large marsh and has one of the largest pumps in operation on any marsh in Wisconsin, which is very modern and complete. Mr. Huffman in addition to his cranberry interests, also owns and operates the Wisconsin Rapids Tribune, the only daily paper in Wisconsin

Rapids, as well as owning and operating the radio station in Wisconsin Rapids known as WFHR. He is very active in many community affairs.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Lewis of Spooner, Wis. "Chuck" is the son of Charles L. Lewis, Jr., and is a graduate of the University of Minnesota. At the present time, he collaborates in the management of the Midwest Cranberry Company with his father who manages the Badger Cranberry Company. His father is considered one of the leaders of the cranberry industry in the state.

Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Mengel. The Mengels live in Wisconsin Rapids. He is the owner of two marshes near Wisconsin Rapids and is comparatively new in the cranberry business. He is a road contractor, having built many miles of roads in Wisconsin, and is still in the road contracting business in addition to his two cranberry marshes. He is very active in community affairs in Wisconsin Rapids, and has been a member of the school board in this city. He is a member of the Sales Company canning committee.

Mr. Bill Mengel. "Bill" is the son of F. F. Mengel and is still in school at Notre Dame. He spends considerable time in the summer on the cranberry marsh and also in helping his father with road jobs.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Nash. Mr. Nash owns and operates the Biron Cranberry Company. His marsh is considered to be one of the finest marshes in the state. Mr.

Nash is a director of the American Cranberry Exchange and has been an officer of the Wisconsin Cranberry Growers' Association. He is very interested in the advancement of the cranberry industry in Wisconsin and there is a nursery located on his marsh which has been sponsored by the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company, the Wisconsin State Department of Agriculture and Markets, and the United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Nash, also has carried on a number of scientific experiments on his marsh, which have been of very definite value to the rest of the members of the cranberry industry in Wisconsin. Mr. Nash in recent years has been a frequent visitor to Cape Cod.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Potter of Warrens, Wis. Oscar Potter is an older brother of Roy and Guy Potter, and son of M. O. Potter. He has been a director of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company for many years and has in the past, served as a director of the American Cranberry Exchange. He is at present, president of the Rotary Club at Tomah. He has considerable acreage planted on the marsh on which he lives at Warrens, and is also interested in two other marshes which he operates in connection with two of his sons. Mrs. Potter is a sister of Ermon Bennett and the daughter of A. E. Bennett.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Potter. "Ben" is the son of Oscar Potter and he manages the Morrison Creek Cranberry Company. He is a very able grower and has taken the initiative in the development of many new ideas relating to cranberry culture in this state. He has done a great deal with kerosene control of weeds, particularly the grasses.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Potter live in Wisconsin Rapids. He is one of the largest and most able growers in the state and very active not only in the management of his own marsh but has also the management of other marshes all with very notable success. He takes the lead in many progressive movements to better the cranberry industry in the state. He is the brother of Guy and Oscar Potter, who are all sons of the late M. O.

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NORTH CARVER, MASS.

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atter who was one of the founders of the cranberry industry in Wisconsin. Roy is not only active in the cranberry industry, but also in the community affairs. He owns one of the largest marshes in Wisconsin.

Mr. and Mrs. Roland Potter live in Camp Douglas, Wis. "Rollie" is the son of Guy Potter and is very active in conjunction with his father in managing and operating four marshes in the area around Shennington. "Rollie" is considered one of the ablest young growers in the state and is very well liked and has carried on some other extensive new developments. He is particularly interested in new development. He is the third generation of Potters in cranberry culture.

Mr. and Mrs. John Scott live in Warrens, Wis. "John" is a graduate of Ames college in Iowa and attended the University of Wisconsin. He has been very active with his brother Craig, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Scott, in the operation of their marsh at Warrens.

Mr. and Mrs. Garry Getzin. Mr. Getzin is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and was a member of the crew at Wisconsin, having made his letter in this sport. He manages the two marshes in connection with Mr. Mengel of the F. F. Mengel Cranberry Company.

Mr. Newell Jasperson of Port Edwards. "Newell" operates the Whittlesey Cranberry Company, which was owned by his grandfather, S. N. Whittlesey, who was one of the first pioneers in the cranberry industry in this state and was well known up to the time of his death a few years ago. Newell is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin department of Entomology and has done considerable work on his marsh along scientific lines, which have been a benefit to the other growers.

Miss Anita Berard. Miss Berard is secretary and treasurer of the Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers' Association, and has been with the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company for the past five years in the capacity of secretary to the manager.

Mr. and Mrs. Neil E. Stevens and their daughter Mary, live in Urbana, Ill., and have many friends both in Wisconsin and on Cape Cod. "Neil" during the winter is Professor of Botany at the University of Illinois and in the summer works for the State of Wisconsin in connection with the cranberry industry. He is well known to many growers on Cape Cod as he has spent parts of several seasons here and has written many articles on the cranberry industry.

Russell Rezin, a leading grower of Warrens.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Jasperson of Wisconsin Rapids.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Babcock of Wisconsin Rapids. Mr. Babcock is treasurer of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company, and is president of the Wood County National Bank of Wisconsin Rapids.

Representing the office of the American Cranberry Exchange in New York will be General Manager A. U. Chaney, Assistant General Manager and Treasurer C. M. Chaney and Mrs. Chaney, Traffic Manager E. Clyde McGraw and Mr. and Mrs. Paul M. Chaney.

It is hoped that some of the New Jersey growers may also attend the visitation.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Goldsworthy of Wisconsin Rapids.

Vernon Goldsworthy

by

PROF. NEIL E. STEVENS

At least three quarters of the people who regularly speak to Goldsworthy call him "Goldy." Which gives the impression of a man generally liked and a good fellow; which is correct.

Goldsworthy's chief characteristics are his abounding almost inhuman energy and endurance. Recently he drove 525 miles plus. I know because I happened to be with him part of the time. And the next morning when I dropped in at the office he was on the job.

In college he was a track man, a mile runner.

Goldsworthy talks readily—talks fast, uses a lot of adjectives and those often are superlatives. He

has a young son with some of these characteristics and it is fun to see him try to quiet the youngster. It's just a little like trying to put out a fire with gasoline.

His conception of the proper function of the Sales company seems to be to do anything that relates to cranberries. As is generally known, he has developed the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales company into an important wholesale buying organization and he is active in insect control work, weeds, and everything else.

In securing members for the Sales Company, V. G. starts before the prospective grower has planted his first vines. I am told, although I cannot vouch for it, that whenever an "independent" grower has a son born, Goldsworthy inquires of the attending physician and nurse whether the youngster looks like a good prospect for membership in the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales company.

I am told that V. G. loves to bet on almost anything and that he plays his cards close to his chest.

* * * * *

On the more serious side, Mr. Goldsworthy is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and received both a B. S. and M. S. degree from that university; he also had senior scholastic honors. He majored in entomology and plant pathology and minored in horticulture. After finishing Wisconsin university he taught physics and chemistry in the High school at Prairie de Sac, Wis.

While teaching there and while attending Wisconsin he entered the cranberry field in a small way and acted as assistant state cranberry specialist and nursery inspector during the summer months. He wrote a master's thesis on "Cranberry False Blossom". He coached freshman cross country and was a member of the track and cross country teams at University of Wisconsin for three years and was captain one year. He worked his entire way through the university, making six major letters.

In the fall of 1933 he became manager of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company.

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1. **IMPREGNATED PYRETHRUM POWDER**—In Stimtox "A" the pyrethrum (toxic ingredients of pyrethrum) are brought to the surface by a process of impregnation with a petroleum oil solvent. This produces a highly toxic "activated" powder.
2. **GREATER KILLING POWER**—Stimtox "A" contains .5% pyrethrins (Seil Method)—over 60% more pyrethrins than other competitive products. It is thus the most economical source of pyrethrins; it contains no inert diluents.
3. **FREE FLOWING**—Will not lump and clog your dusting equipment. Finer grinding gives you more particles per pound—greater spread with higher kill.
4. **ECONOMICAL**—In most pyrethrum dust formulas, Stimtox "A" actually affords a saving of at least 30% over ordinary ground pyrethrum flowers.

Cranberry Growers in Cape Cod and New Jersey have been using increasing quantities of Stimtox "A" during the past several years for controlling Gypsy Moth Caterpillar, Blunt Nosed Fleahoppers, and Fireworms. Cranberry Growers in other sections of the country will also find it profitable to use Stimtox "A"—the low cost, fortified pyrethrum powder that makes effective dusting economical.

JOHN POWELL & CO., Inc.

114 EAST 32nd STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

New Canning Plant Links Wisconsin and the East

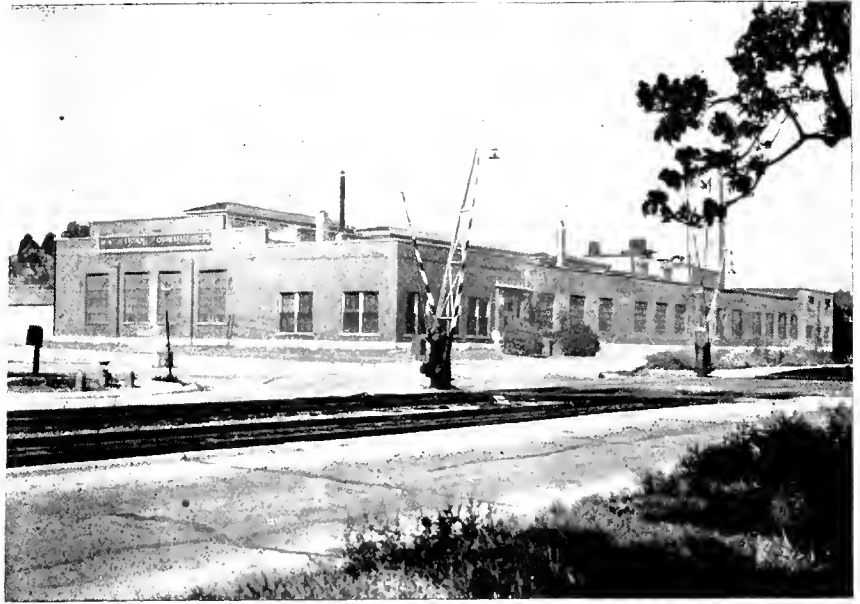
A further step in linking successful cranberry culture between the East; Massachusetts and New Jersey, and the West, Wisconsin has been made in the setting up of a new canning plant in North Chicago, Illinois, by Cranberry Cannery, Inc. This will be in operation in a little less than a month, in time for this year's crop.

This property consists of a six and one-quarter tract of land and 30,000 square feet of brick building, and the plant is scheduled to pack 300,000 cases this season. This building has been completely renovated and equipped with modern canning machinery. It was formerly owned by the Waukegan Foundry Company and is served by the Elgin Joliet and Eastern Railroad by a spur track.

It is located about 125 miles from the cranberry producing area of Wisconsin. In addition to canning Wisconsin berries it will can some sent on from the east to supply the Mid-West market. It will also be a receiving station for fresh berries and a Wisconsin inspector will be stationed there. Marcus M. Havey, who has been employed at Wareham, Mass., will be in charge of the factory and M. S. Anderson, western sales representative of Ocean Spray will make it his headquarters.

More than 200 attended the 11th annual meeting of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., at South Hanson recently and it was one of the most enthusiastic meetings held. The gathering was in the new addition just completed at the Hanson plant where labeling and casting, and cocktail lines were operating.

Directors elected were: Massachusetts, John C. Makepeace, Russell Makepeace, Marcus L. Urann,



Carl S. Urann, Irving C. Hammond and Arthur D. Benson; New Jersey, Elizabeth C. White, Isaac C. Harrison, Franklin S. Chambers; Wisconsin, Charles F. Lewis, Albert C. Hedler and Guy Potter.

Treasurer John C. Makepeace reported that the company was in a strong financial position and that members had received during the past year, for all graded berries, the sum of \$10.50 and a total dividend of \$1.50 (6%) per share and in addition earnings of \$76,135.27 were set aside as reserves. It was pointed out that in all on a per-barrel basis members earned \$12.85 a barrel, which included money

spent for advertising, research and reserves.

It was stated sales ending May 31 of this year showed an increase of fifteen per cent with spring and summer business making the greatest gains. Sales of cranberry juice cocktails increased 25 per cent.

It was pointed out that spring and summer or "off-season" sales of cranberries was necessary to the greatest success of the growers and in this direction Cranberry Cannery is working. It was stressed that the 11-week fall sales have apparently reached a "plateau" and leveled off.

Propose Bog Acquisition by New Jersey Cranberry Club

Ocean County Organization Holds Meeting at Toms River—Committee Named To Consider Bog—A. U. Chaney, Guest Speaker.

The acquisition of a bog by the Ocean County Cranberry club of New Jersey was proposed at a recent meeting of that group at the Central House, at Toms River, N. J. Oscar Downs made the proposal which was well received and a com-

mittee to consider it was appointed. This consists of Mr. Downs, A. W. Lillie, David Tudor, instructor of vocational agriculture in the Toms River High School and H. B. Scammell.

Mr. Tudor gave a description of the work he was carrying on with Ocean County youth, and stated that today more than ever, the youth of the country needs attention. Benjamin Zee, one of Mr. Tudor's students gave a very fine talk describing his cranberry project being carried out by students in conjunction with the classroom work. He explained that a bog which had been in his family for years and due to circumstances beyond control had been neglected

(Continued on Page 15)



Photo by "Bob" Fisher

“Hello, Wisconsin”

Cape Cod is mighty happy to have you with us for a visit. Everything we have is yours; and while here *please* leave us a lot of your enthusiasm for 100% grower cooperation — between states — between organizations — between individuals.

WISCONSIN

THE group of nearly forty men and women from Wisconsin who arrived in the Cape Cod Cranberry Land, July 29, are paying back the Easterners for their invasion of the Badger State last summer. Massachusetts cranberry people have an opportunity to refund to the Mid-Westerners their splendid hospitality a year ago. All Cape Cod hopes the Wisconsinites enjoy themselves and hopes that they will learn much from their visit to our section. They know they learned much themselves in Wisconsin.

The East, ever since the cultivation of cranberries started in Dennis on the Cape, has led in cranberry production. Wisconsin, starting later, hasn't let any grass grow under its feet even if it has more grass growing on its marshes. Wisconsin is catching up.

Wisconsin profited by the early mistakes of growers in the East, and by their accumulated store of cranberry knowledge. Wisconsin has contributed a thing or two, in turn. In Wisconsin was really incubated the great thought of cooperative cranberry marketing, which resulted in the American Cranberry Exchange; their unlimited optimism and aggressive spirit has always acted as a spur to the Easterners. Massachusetts and New Jersey will have to be full of vim and vigor too, unless they want to be left behind.

In addition to the exchange of knowledge of cranberry culture, new friendships are being made—group friendship and individual friendship. If we were living in Europe in 1941, we wouldn't be able to travel such distances just to shake hands with our fellow workers in the cranberry guild and to swap knowledge and ideas back and forth. We'd need armored airplanes and tanks to contact each other.

The cranberry industry as a unit will gain. Everybody engaged in cranberry culture naturally wants to make a just profit from his investment and labors; a fund of common knowledge and mutual understanding is the greatest factor to assure this profit. To argue the value of

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

at the

WAREHAM COURIER OFFICE,
WAREHAM, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.Editor and Publisher
CLARENCE J. HALLLEMUEL C. HALL
Associate Editor

Subscription \$2.00 per year

Advertising rates upon application

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Director Mass. State Cranberry Experiment Station
East Wareham, Mass.BERTRAM TOMLINSON
Barnstable County Agricultural Agent
Barnstable, Mass.

cooperation as a worthwhile motive is silly. The value of friendly cooperation has been proven too many times. This applies to all within the industry, even though, all, at all times do not agree on all points. Each grower has the privilege of loyalty to his own industry, his own section, his own organization, his own independence; he must also accept the responsibility of maintaining their integrity.

After all, we cranberry growers aren't too many and it's a great thing that we can make these group visitations—and do! So, Massachusetts growers, WELCOME WISCONSIN, and send them back home feeling they have benefited as much, and enjoyed themselves as much, as did the Easterners last year.



MASSACHUSETTS!

“ Here We Come ”

We've been looking forward to this visit for a year, and finally our wish is to be fulfilled.

We are proud of our Sales Company and the many services it renders; proud of a membership of loyal cranberry growers. We are proud, too, of our association with Cape Cod and New Jersey.

We are glad of the opportunity of becoming better acquainted.

Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Co.

Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin

FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

Mass. Estimate Now 400,000 to 425,000 Barrels The "Blossom time" estimates of the Cape Cod crop seem to be being whittled down somewhat, but a crop larger than that of last year seems assured for Massachusetts, barring something very unforeseen. Previous guesses have been given as high as 450,000 or possibly more for Massachusetts, but now there seems to be almost a unanimous estimate of 400,000 to 425,000 barrels with most growers thinking the latter figure more likely. This compares with only a little more than 325,000 for last year. This is also more than the last three year average for Massachusetts of 371,000.

Set of Lates Not So Good—Lates Spotty The bloom was from good to very heavy, but the set was not as good as hoped for, especially in Howes and other lates. The Early Blacks held up well, but Howes held their blossom until late and the set has been spotty. Many growers are reporting "pin-heads" among the Howes.

Some Growing Aspects Not Favorable The growing season has not been of the most favorable so far, and one reason for the falling off of the set has been given as lack of sunshine last summer during the growing season. This may have deprived the vines of necessary starches and strength to bear heavily this summer. Also a heavy bloom takes away some of the vitality of the vines. Winter kill last winter was also quite a factor, and so much frowage for frost last spring, even though frosts were not too severe on the whole.

Considerable Acreage Flooded For Grub Considerable acreage has been lost to production this year through the necessity of

holding water for grub worm. A number of the larger growers merely gave the bogs a breather in April and then put the water back on, holding it until mid-July.

Mass. State Employment Service Available To Growers

In Massachusetts there is not expected to be any serious difficulty in obtaining harvest labor, although help is not, naturally, as plentiful as in normal

years. Most growers, it is believed, have this situation provided for. However, the following state employment services are ready to cooperate with growers upon request, and if growers do find difficulties these services within the cranberry district should be contacted: Plymouth County, Harold J. McQuin, 21 High street, Brockton, Tel. Brockton 8100; Bristol County, Tudor W. Bradley, 25 School street, Taunton, Tel. Taunton 2767, and Raymond J. Engle,



MEMO:

Take Helen to see that dehydrating process at the Colley Cranberry Company plant at Plymouth.

She says the girls at club have been talking so much about those Cranberry Flakes, that as the wife of a cranberry grower, she feels that she should know something more about the way they do it, herself.

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New Jersey Expects 120,000 Bbls. New Jersey this year is predicting a crop of about 120,000 barrels, which is a big increase over last year's 90,000 or less, and more than the last three-year average of 82,000. The Jersey crop has been placed by some as even higher than 120,000. Jersey is having little insect trouble. There has been rain a part of nearly every day for about a month. There has been some loss through blast.

Jersey Labor Shortage Will Be Met There has been much apprehension about getting sufficient labor to get the crop harvested in Jersey this year, but it now seems there will not be too

much difficulty. The labor shortage is being felt some in all states, but Jersey perhaps more than others as it is nearer large industrial plants engaged in war production which are taking all labor. Growers, in general, are paying higher than last year.

Wisconsin Crop Now Set at 100,000 Bbls. The Wisconsin crop seems to be pretty definitely fixed at about 100,000 barrels, which is somewhere around 20,000 barrels less than last year. This is more than the past three year average, however. Insect pests are proving pretty troublesome in Wisconsin this summer. Although Wisconsin is apparently falling off from last year, that state is still averaging way ahead of its crops of only a few years back.

Hope For Good Opening Price Of course it is pretty early to talk anything about price as yet, but growers are hopeful of a crop of not too heavy proportions,

and a general price raise in all commodities, practically, cranberries, should bring a fair price. Costs for the year as a whole will undoubtedly be higher in about every respect for the growers.

Cape Field Meetings Interest Growers Two field meetings for Cape Cod growers were held the afternoon and evening of July 11, both having good attendances, and a very keen interest was shown by the growers. The first was at the John Simpkin's bog at Yarmouth and the second at the bog of J. Burleigh Atkins at Pleasant Lake. The meetings were under the direction of County Agent Bertram Tomlinson.

Poison Ivy Problem Encouragement Dr. Henry J. Franklin of the State Experiment station gave an informal discussion on the fruit worm and its eggs as they are at this time. He had samples and a great many of the

(Continued on Page 14)

"On Wisconsin" Means Something to the Progressive Growers of the Badger State

**Youngest of Three Chief
Cranberry States, Wisconsin
Has Done Much For
Itself And For Cranberry
Culture.**

by

CLARENCE J. HALL

"On Wisconsin," the song of the University of Wisconsin is a popular song in that state, and Wisconsin cranberry growers believe that's a pretty good slogan. Just now a large group of them have come "On to Massachusetts." The achievements of the Badger State in cranberry culture are familiar to most of us and also its contribution to the cranberry industry. But lest we forget, Wisconsin didn't start growing cranberries until much later, in about 1870, than did Massachusetts and New Jersey, however, its achievements have been remarkable. The industry is generally said to have been "boomed" by the fabulous profit made by the Carey Bros. in that year, who gathered 10,000 barrels of wild berries and sold them to H. P. Stanley and Brothers of South Water street, Chicago, for \$100,000. This news spread and the Wisconsinites became aware of the red gold under their feet—and got busy. Wisconsin has been busy in cranberries ever since.

Outstanding, is the fact that in Wisconsin was formed the nucleus of the great American Cranberry Exchange, through the interest largely of the late Judge John J. Gaynor, grand old man of the Wisconsin early days, and the vision of Arthur U. and C. M. Chaney, who reversed the adage of Horace Greeley to "Go West Young Man, Go West," and came East instead to organize the exchange. The Wisconsin Cranberry Sales company was the first unit in what is now the Exchange, the Exchange being organized along its present lines in 1906, as the National Fruit Exchange. But in 1911, Wisconsin,

Massachusetts and New Jersey completely got together and the American Cranberry Exchange came into existence.

Consider that cranberry production in Wisconsin has on a per-acre basis and on a total production basis nearly doubled in the past fifteen years. Consider the impetus given the Wisconsin industry when in 1934 the "cranberry ditch" project was put through providing life-sustaining water for the marshes of 15 growers around low-lying Cranmoore. This idea with its pump, pushing 48,000 gallons of water a minute through a main ditch four and a half miles long and about eighteen miles of ditch in all, has increased tremendously the production of this major area through insuring adequate winter water supply, summer irrigation, water for insect control and frost control. It was the driving brilliance of Bernard C. Brazeau and others who put this ambitious project to a successful conclusion.

And consider the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales company which has approximately 95 per cent of the Wisconsin cranberry growers in its membership. When Vernon Goldsworthy became manager about eight years ago the Sales company had 33,000 barrels and last year it had 103,000 barrels. There was no wholesale purchasing of grower's supplies, and now the company purchases approximately \$150,000 worth of supplies a year and saves the growers from \$15,000 to \$20,000 annually. This more than pays all of the operating expenses of the Sales company. Cooperative insurance is carried for its members and saves them about one-half of their insurance costs.

The Wisconsin Cranberry Sales takes the lead in that state in the advancement of anything for the betterment of the cranberry industry, such as cooperating with the United States Department of Agriculture in starting an experimental nursery of hybrid seedlings at the

Biron Cranberry Company, under Guy Nash, one of Wisconsin's outstanding growers.

The Wisconsin Cranberry Sales company helps the growers with all their insect and cultural problems as much as possible and saves its members thousands of dollars annually, as there have been instances where independent growers who have not had this help in Wisconsin, have suffered heavy losses from insects.

The Wisconsin Cranberry Sales company has one general all-season pool with proper price differentials on all brands, whether they go to the canners or are sold fresh.

The Wisconsin Cranberry Sales company has approximately 37 per cent of the American Cranberry Exchange business last year and contributed eleven per cent of its crop to Cranberry Canners, Inc. It frequently issues circulars to its members giving them information about their business, advice on insects and cultural problems as well as any news items it picks up and feels they are interested in. Other information is also sent out from time to time.

The officers and directors at present making such achievements possible are: A. E. Bennett, president; Albert Hedler, vice president; Guy O. Babcock, treasurer; O. O. Potter, Clark Treat, Charles Lewis and Joseph Bissig, directors; directors of the company in the Exchange, Guy Nash, Guy Potter and Albert Hedler; members of the advisory canning committee, F. F. Mengel F. D. Calway, Bernard Brazeau and Wisconsin directors of the Cranberry Canners pool, Henry Potter, Albert Hedler and C. L. Lewis, Jr.

Consider that Wisconsin now is planting on an average of 200 acres a year and at the present time has roughly 3,000 acres in cranberries. Most of the new acreage is planted to Searls Jumbos or McFarlins. Both are large varieties adding to the crop total.

The McFarlins originated in Carver in Massachusetts and another contributing factor in Wisconsin and which also links Wisconsin and Massachusetts was Dr. Lawrence M. Rogers, who came from Carver, Mass. He spent about ten years in Wisconsin as state cran-



Eastern cranberry people thoroughly enjoyed their trip to the Wisconsin marshes last summer. Cut above shows the group at a gay smorgasbord luncheon on the lawn at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Brazeau.

berry specialist. Wisconsin is still benefitting by his wisdom.

Although Wisconsin is comparatively new in cranberry culture there are now active in the management of Wisconsin cranberry marshes about ten whose grandfathers were cranberry pioneers in Wisconsin. Several of these are among those Massachusetts is welcoming in this visitation.

And consider that Wisconsin is producing the highest per acre average production of any of the three main cranberry states, nearly 50 barrels to the acre, compared to about 33 barrels for Massachusetts and less than 20 for New Jersey.

Host to Wisconsin on its trip East is the New England Cranberry Sales company as was the Wisconsin group hosts last year to visitors from Massachusetts and New Jersey. The New England officers and directors are: president, Ruel S. Gibbs; first vice president, Ellis D. Atwood; second vice president, Paul E. Thompson; general manager, treasurer and clerk, Arthur D. Benson; assistant treasurer, Miss Sue A. Pitman; executive committee, Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Atwood, L. B. R. Barker, George Briggs, George A. Cowen, Homer L. Gibbs, John C. Makepeace, Russell Makepeace, George E. Short and Mr. Thompson; directors, E. Harold Allen, Mr. Atwood, H. R. Bailey, Mr. Bar-

ker, George Briggs, A. E. Bullock, J. Foxcroft Carleton, Mr. Cowen, Louis A. Crowell, William Crowell, E. E. Eldredge, K. G. Garside, H. L. Gibbs, Harrison F. Goddard, Mr. Hammond, Robert Hammond, J. G. Howes, C. D. Howland, J. C. Makepeace, W. F. Makepeace, Nahum Morse, H. C. McFarlin, E. S. Mosher, B. E. Shaw, Kenneth E. Shaw, Mr. Short, Albert A. Thomas, Mr. Thompson, Carl B. Urann, M. L. Urann and Frank F. Weston.

The earlier members of Wisconsin's successful cranberry regime from the late respected S. W. Whittlesey, the Bennetts, the Smiths, Skeel and the Warner brothers, the Bearse's, Burr, Biggest, McNish, Kendall, Blackstone, the Treats, the Potters, the Gaynors, the Rezins, the Brazeau's, the Lewis's and others may be proud of Wisconsin.

So, it's "Welcome" and "On Wisconsin."

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 12)

growers brought their magnifying glasses to see the tiny troublemakers. Dr. Chester Cross, who has been, and is continuing this summer an intensive study into weed control, chiefly by means of chemicals, gave a talk. He said conditions this year had been rather inclined to promote weed

growth. He held out a few encouraging notes for growers from this year's studies, which will be summarized and given out later. He stressed particularly the hope that "P. D. B." chemical treatment of that major pest, common poison ivy, might prove to be very effective.

Growers See Power Weed Cutter Demonstration

Growers were also interested in a demonstration of a power weed clipper, which is the first demonstration of one of these commercial-built machines in Massachusetts. This was one made in Wisconsin, where they are extensively used with good results. It was operated through the courtesy of Dr. Harold B. Rowley of Harwichport

Other Fruits

The July outlook for apples in New England according to the U. S. D. A. crop estimating service is for 56 percent compared with 62 last year and a six year average of 56 while in the country as a whole the prospects are for 65 percent compared with 62 last year and a six year average of 58. The outlook in the middle states is usually favorable, except Missouri. The New England peach outlook is for a crop of 237,000 bushel compared to 234,000 last year and 303,000 for the ten-year average but the prospect in peaches for the whole country is for 31,000,000 compared to 32,000,000 last year and a ten year average of 27,000,000 bushels. This indicates that cranberries will be in competition with a large crop of apples and large yield of peaches.

WALTER E. ROWLEY

Civil Engineer and Surveyor

Cranberry Bog Engineering a Specialty

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BLUEBERRY NOTES

Massachusetts is harvesting of its largest crops of cultivated blues—just how large is not known yet, but certainly larger than the crop of last year. The price is fair the last week in July, from about 30 cents a quart wholesale to about 50 cents a quart retail.

Wednesday, July 23, there was a blueberry tour in Southeastern Massachusetts which was attended by about 25. The start was at the Walton Braley farm in Acushnet, to the State Cranberry Experiment station plot at East Wareham, the plantings of Joseph Kelley and the planting of the J. J. Beaton company. H. L. Woodward, associate county agent for Bristol County, was in charge.

At the State Bog, the group was pleased to find Dr. George M. Darrow, senior pomologist of the USDA of Washington. He gave a brief talk upon blueberry culture, as did Dr. Henry J. Franklin of the station.

Michigan in mid-July was expected to have a final harvest of 30,000 sixteen-pint crates, which is an increase of about a third over last year. It appeared then like a very favorable crop, although the weather was rather dry and it was thought this might reduce the total amount and size of the fruit somewhat.

The crop of cultivated blues in New Jersey, which raises by far the most, is reported as very good.

Propose Bog Acquisition By New Jersey Club

(Continued from Page 7)

and how his particular project was to bring the bog back to good production.

The guest speaker was A. C. Chaney, general manager of the American Cranberry Exchange. Mr. Chaney predicted a slightly-above normal crop and emphasized strongly the importance of producing

good quality berries. He advised the growers not to stint on spraying and sanding, in order to keep the vines in healthy condition for greatest production of quality fruit. He further stressed the importance of good color in making an attractive package. "The public demands good color," he said. In concluding he predicted a public demand within the next several years for more than a million barrels.

The club went on record as favoring H. B. 4530, a Federal bill appropriating funds for increasing 4-H club work in the county.

County Agent H. C. Bidlack pointed out that the passage of such a measure would assure Ocean County of a full time 4-H club agent. The grower also went on record as favoring committee substitutes for Senate bills, Nos. 17 and 75 and 186 which concern a reduction of unemployment compensation rates paid in by both the employees and employers.

David Schulms, representative of the New Jersey Unemployment Service described the set-up of his organization with respect to supplying labor to agriculture and industry.

Welcome Wisconsin

We Extend Our Welcome to the Wisconsin
Cranberry Growers on Their Visit
to Massachusetts

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MASSACHUSETTS growers enjoy doing business with WISCONSIN growers.

Likewise, the GROWERS' BUYING POOL enjoys doing business with such reputable business houses as those listed above. Their cooperation and service are indeed appreciated, especially in times like the present, when certain materials are difficult to obtain.



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Wisconsin Editor-Grower Sure Visitors Will Be "Conquered" By the Hospitality of the East

By

WILLIAM F. HUFFMAN

Editor Wisconsin Rapids Daily Tribune

We in Wisconsin think our cranberry folks are about the salt of the earth. I suppose you all in New England have the same idea of one another as we do out in Wisconsin. Probably it isn't just the state we come from but the industry that we are in that makes us so loyal to one another and so sincere with each other.

I am a comparative newcomer to the cranberry industry although I have lived in this cranberry center of Wisconsin for 22 years during which time I have operated a daily newspaper and of late years also a radio station, both of which have served the cranberry industry. Since I am a new grower, I suppose I can look at our group and our Wisconsin cranberry situation more objectively than those of us who have been in it all our lives or are descended from growers down to the third and fourth generation.

My experience in joining the industry is perhaps the best way to tell you what kind of people our growers are. From the minute I threw the first shovel of peat until this minute I have been cordially accepted by our Wisconsin growers. Most of us in Wisconsin belong to the Wisconsin Sales Company and market our crops cooperatively; however, there are a few in the state who do not but that has not made any difference in the cordiality so far as I can observe. There are many problems peculiar to our industry in Wisconsin that are not solved alone by cooperative sales and I have noticed that at all times every problem is met and discussed by all the growers. Our Sales company manager, Vernon Goldsworthy, is helpful to all growers. It is my opinion he goes out of his way to be helpful to the non-mem-

bers, a position I am sure is shared by each and every member.

As a new grower, I have sought and have received very fine advice. It has been valuable to me as I am sure that opinions and experiences of all growers, shared commonly one with another, are valuable beyond measure. It is a cooperative spirit that I have never found on a comparable scale in either of the other two industries with which I have been long associated. What I am trying to say is that, I have found, the relationships in our industry in Wisconsin are UNIQUE. It is my suspicion, and I expect to have it confirmed in the east the first week in August, that Wisconsin has no monopoly on either good fellowship or cooperative spirit.

Taking a look at the group visiting the east this year, we find in addition to the Potter cranberry dynasty and the growers who are cranberry growers first and have secondary interests, several persons who are actively engaged in other professions and businesses and have since joined the cranberry fraternity. There are two lawyers, one road contractor, one clothier, one newspaper publisher-radio station operator, one grower and dealer in florist's moss, one paper manufacturer, and one retired merchant and manufacturer.

In addition, there are many members of the cranberry group who are bank directors, members of county boards, town officials and active citizens of their communities in public, civic, lodge and church activities.

Now I have the people out of the way, I want to say that I am not competent to compare cranberry marshes of Wisconsin with any others, for I have never seen an eastern marsh. You can call them bogs if you want to but I'm still calling 'em marshes! All I know is what I have read about the eastern industry in CRANBERRIES magazine and from bulletins issued

by government and other agencies. The pictures and the articles make me also suspicious that we have no monopoly on the best marshes. You will pardon my natural Wisconsin loyalty in saying that we think we raise the best berries. Furthermore, I have never failed to make such a claim and I am going to continue to make that claim when I get to Cape Cod, if I have to bring a body-guard with me for self-protection! *x"xx!

You who came west from Massachusetts and New Jersey know what kind of marshes we have out here. You also know or have read that Wisconsin is the second largest producing state and you know how sort of cocky and conceited we are about our situation. In spite of that, you came out here to see for yourselves.

Now you have invited us back there to undo our self-satisfaction. After we have come and gone, I am sure we will say, "We came, we saw, we were conquered by friendship and the undying loyalty of the eastern cranberry folks."

Pilgrims Heartened By Discovery of Wild Cranberries

By L. C. HALL

In the swamp lands along Cape Cod, and especially on the Cape Cod Bay side, wild cranberries grew amid the grasses when the Mayflower ended its adventurous voyage in Provincetown harbor on December 20th, 1620. As exploring parties set out from the vessel to find a place of settlement they traversed these marshes which reached far inland. The red berries attracted their attention and experimental tasting disclosed their tart and pleasing flavor, and the Pilgrims, long deprived of the taste of fruit of any kind, gathered them and ate them as they passed along.

Thus was disclosed to the palates of the first-settling Englishmen the delicious quality of a fruit with which they had been previously unfamiliar. It was a fruit which was particularly welcome, as an addition to the supply of food

(Continued on Page 19)



Fig. 31

A. Picking Cranberries by Hand. B. Picking with a Snap Machine.
C. Harvesting Cranberries with Power Machines. One machine picks two acres a day

Cranberry Growing In Massachusetts

By HENRY J. FRANKLIN
Research Professor in charge of
the Cranberry Station,
East Wareham

for the photographs used in Figures 1
and 40; and to the New Jersey Agricultural
Experiment Station for permission
to use Figure 22.

(Continued from last month)

Harvesting

Cranberry harvesting generally
begins about Labor Day and con-
tinues till about October 20 (Fig.

30). The harvest period is so short that many growers, especially if the season is late, have to begin when the fruit is only partly colored. Early Black berries keep best if they are picked before they are fully red. They usually should be gathered the second week in September. The later Howes are picked, the better they keep; it is often best to gather them late in September, but they should be left on the vines till the second week in October where bog conditions allow it. Other Massachusetts varieties are harvested as follows: Black Veil, the first week in September; McFarlin, Bugle, Centerville, and Centennial, the second or third week in October. The berries grow sweeter and larger as they ripen, so the later they are picked, the better the sauce they make and the greater the yield.

Cranberries should be gathered only when the vines are dry. A frosty night compels the flooding of unpicked areas, and usually little harvesting can be done the next day. Berries picked late in the afternoon keep better than those gathered in the heat of the day.

Cranberries were picked by hand at first, and it took an army to gather the crop. Some hand picking is still done on the Cape (Fig. 31 A), but it is an expensive and probably unwise practice except on thin or poorly anchored vines where scoops do too much harm. Small but effective devices known as "snaps" (Fig. 31 B) are often used to gather the fruit on new or sparse vines. Power machines (Fig. 31 C) have been used considerably but are not widely favored.

The Cape Cod and Wisconsin crops are now picked mostly with scoops (Figs. 32 and 33 B). Hand picking is more common in New Jersey. Fair crops can be scooped for from 60 to 90 cents a barrel. Heavy crops have sometimes been scooped for 9 cents a barrel, but they can hardly be gathered so cheaply, even under the best conditions, without great waste, too much of the fruit being left under the vines when the scoopers are rushed, especially when the crop is heavy. Fully a

ACKNOWLEDGMENT is made to the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture for the photographs reproduced in Figures 5 and 6, also for Figure 16; to the American Cranberry Exchange for the photographs used in Figures 2, 3, 7, 9C, 30, 31, 34, 35 and 37; to Cranberry Cannery, Inc.,



Fig. 32. Scooping Cranberries
One man sometimes scoops fifteen barrels in a day

th of the whole Cape crop is left
the bogs in this way.

To have the pickers work stead-
y, without haste and with as little
waste as possible, is a good rule.

help is scarce and water sup-
plies are low, however, it some-
times is best to pick the crop

hastily to save it from frost, great
though the waste. The speed with
which scooping should be done
also depends on the crop and on
prices; \$5 a barrel justifies rapid
scooping unless the crop is heavy;
but \$8 or more with an average
crop calls for careful work.

(To be continued)

On this day the Pilgrims sat
down to a communal banquet table
loaded with the products of their
gardens, fields and forest. The
feast was made most appetizing
by an ample supply of stewed
cranberries gathered from the
swamps in the vicinity and from
that day to this cranberry sauce
has become an indispensable ad-
junct to Thanksgiving feasts
throughout the land.

There is nothing more distinct-
ively American than cranberries.
Although a kind of cranberry was
not unknown in some parts of
Europe before the settlement of
America, it was not prized. The
cranberry may be considered the
first fruit discovered and made use
of in the new land and which has
been cultivated and improved until
there are annually sold in the
markets of America some three to
four thousands of barrels, raised
and gathered and shipped to all
parts of the country from the sec-
tion known as Cape Cod, adjacent
to the home of our Pilgrim ances-
tors.

Pilgrims Heartened

(Continued from Page 17)

which they had brought with them
and which had become diminished
almost to the vanishing point by
the length of the voyage.

It was the beginning of winter
and the cranberry alone had sur-
vived the late frosts and furnished
the acids necessary for recovery
from the scurvy. Scurvy was a
disease from which many of the
Pilgrims were suffering, caused by
a diet consisting almost exclusively
of salted meat, and one from which
all sailors in those days suffered
during protracted voyages.

So, gathering as much of this
fruit as could be found room for
in their pockets and pouches, the
explorers returned to their little
ship in Provincetown harbor bring-
ing back with them the only edible
result of their searchings, except
for the Indian corn, or maize, a
supply of which was found buried
in a cache at Truro, about ten
miles from where their ship lay at
anchor.

Finally, settling at Plymouth,
across the bay from Provincetown,
the Pilgrims endured the long hard
winter, scantily subsisting upon
the meat of the deer and the wild
turkey shot or trapped in the for-
est and upon clams from the sea-
shore. In the Plymouth region,
too, cranberries grew, but the
coming of winter covered them
with snow and by spring they had
been frozen and thawed and unfit
for consumption.

With the spring came the time
for the planting of the meagre
supplies of seeds they had brought
with them, beans, squash, carrots
and turnips, together with the corn
stolen at Truro from the Indians
the fall before. Some of the seeds
of the corn they had retained for
just such use.

The harvest of that fall is
described in history as being
"bounteous". A feast of Thanks-
giving was enjoyed on the last
Thursday in November, featuring
the release from the dangers of
starvation. It is now observed as
our Thanksgiving Day.

Ever since the Pilgrims dis-
covered and made use of the wild
cranberries growing in the region
which they chose as their home,
cranberries have been raised. The
little red berry the fruit of the vine
which covers the ground, brownish
in color in winter, usually under
water, vividly green in spring,
brightly pink and white; blossoms
in late spring, and a mixture of
green and red with its fruit in the
fall, it has been a dominating
feature of our landscape.

Florida may have its oranges,
Michigan its apples, Maine its po-
tatoes, and Iowa its corn, but Cape
Cod claims dominance for its cran-
berries and will struggle ever to
maintain it as it is to that region
that the country looks for more
than 60% of the production of this
most American of all fruits and
berries. Its value as an agricul-
tural product in this section of
Massachusetts alone has reached
the sum of more than four million
dollars annually and it has become
Massachusetts leading export crop,
and perhaps the most profitable
one in the state.

Cranberry Growers

We are now entering our eleventh year as canners of Cape Cod Cranberries, under the "STOKELY'S FINEST" label, which is nationally advertised.

We expect to materially increase our pack this year and will be in the market for an additional supply of berries.

We wish to express our appreciation to the growers who have supplied us in the past and to those new customers whom we will solicit this season.

WE PAY CASH.

Stokely Brothers & Company, Inc.

New England Headquarters
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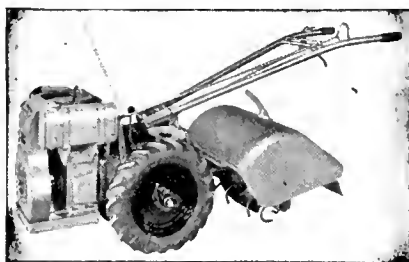
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General Office: Indianapolis, Indiana

Wisconsin Growers To Have Radio Frost Warnings

Wisconsin cranberry growers are to have the advantages of radio frost warnings in the near future, a step in progress which has been available to Massachusetts' growers this spring. The Wisconsin warnings will be the result of plans made by radio station WFHR of Wisconsin Rapids, which is the center of cranberry growing in that state.

This station is owned and operated by William F. Huffman who is owner of a cranberry marsh in Biron. The warnings will be broadcast at 12:15 p. m., 2 p. m. and 4 p. m. when there is such a warning.



PREPARE BOGS For PLANTING
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A Dream Has Come True

**WISCONSIN CRANBERRY GROWERS ARE HERE TO MEET
MASSACHUSETTS CRANBERRY GROWERS**

For over thirty years there has been continued cooperation of Sales Companies of the East and the West, through the medium of a central body,—The American Cranberry Exchange,—where representatives from each section were privileged to exchange ideas and adopt common policies for the betterment of the Cranberry Industry.

Now members of the New England Cranberry Sales Company are privileged and proud to welcome as guests a large group of members of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company, providing a wonderful opportunity of becoming acquainted with each other as supporters of the principles which have maintained and protected the interests of all cranberry growers for so many years.

**A HEARTY WELCOME TO OUR WISCONSIN FRIENDS
AND FELLOW MEMBERS**

New England Cranberry Sales Company

Middleboro, Mass.



Welcome
TO THE EAST!

● The American Cranberry Exchange welcomes the Cranberry growers of Wisconsin. We hope that you'll enjoy visiting the bogs of Massachusetts and New Jersey this year as much as we enjoyed visiting your marshes last year. And our wish for you and us is a bumper crop of

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ELLIS D. ATWOOD—Outstanding Cranberry Grower

A GOOD IDEA

GOOD IDEAS are invaluable. Here's one. If you have interests in the cranberry industry, and do not regularly receive this magazine . . . YOU SHOULD SUBSCRIBE.

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Through years of experience — since 1895—we have learned how to provide you with *just* the Cranberry Equipment most fitted for *your* needs.

A single Separator — or a complete battery installed; Dusters, Pumps, Scoops, everything.

Tell us your needs, large or small, we will see you are satisfied.

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BARRELS OF CRANBERRIES IN 1941 ?

And Not A Flicker of An Eyelash!

“There’s nothing to worry about—we’ve got a fresh fruit cooperative—that’s EATMOR,; and we’ve got a canning cooperative — that’s OCEAN SPRAY.”

This is 1941 — not 1937 — not 1926 — not 1914! Thirty odd years of untiring effort and farsighted judgment have built this confidence—confidence in our ability, as cranberry growers, to meet all comers.

What is your stake in the cranberry business? Is it amusement, is it three meals a day, is it investment? How better can you protect that stake than by pooling with other successful growers?

EATMOR and **OCEAN SPRAY** should be your brands !

A. D. MAKEPEACE CO.

WAREHAM, MASS.

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

FRUIT FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

Picking General picking has begun in Massachusetts on a larger scale about a week earlier than last year. Blacks are being picked nearly everywhere. The Blacks are for the most part of a good size and color, and considered about the right stage for picking. There seems to be not much trouble in Massachusetts in obtaining labor, although higher wages are being paid. No general rate has been set, of course, but a fair many growers will pay 70 cents an hour.

Having If the picking came early, it did cold weather, which naturally was one of the causes which retarded ripening. Touches of frost have been reported here and there, but there has probably been no serious injury. One warning went out in mid-September, one of the earliest on record, but growers did not flow and there was no frost. The temperatures have fallen to around 30, and on August 28 a temperature of 28 was recorded at Carlisle in Hampshire county, and 30 in Plymouth County.

Station Dr. Henry J. Franklin and others connected with the State Experiment station at East Wareham, Mass., have tested a "wind-frost machine," similar to those used extensively on the West Coast. This is on the order of about three acres owned by Mr. Jones and others, route 28, Wareham. This bog has no frost

flowage facilities. Dr. Franklin says this will be tried out this fall, and results checked to ascertain the value of wind machine possibilities for frost protection in the East.

Cape Proper Cape Cod prop-
Has Big Crop er, or Barnstable
County, is the principal region which is stepping up Massachusetts' production this year, and it is expected that about 60,000 barrels will be picked below the Cape Cod canal. This is a larger yield there than in several years. The Blacks are especially good in Barnstable County and the lack of development of the Howes which is now quite definite in Plymouth county, is not so apparent there. Howes in many instances north of Wareham and Carver will be light this year. But many of these bogs which have light Howe prospects had good crops last year, and so a lighter yield might be anticipated. At any rate it seems as if the Cape growers would have a long-awaited and just share in Massachusetts' total this fall.

Canners Seen If the crop can't be moved as fresh fruit this year, and there seems to be no serious indications that there will not be a good fresh fruit market, growers will have no trouble in disposing of any "surplus" to canners. One canning company feels that two million cases should be packed this fall. One reason stated is that a good demand has now been built up for canned products during the "off-buying" seasons and that this is

steadily growing. There should be a sufficient supply so there will be no possibility of any shortage in this market, this canner asserts. Another large canner is ready to "buy all the berries" he can. The interest of the canners this year was amply demonstrated by the presence of those doing the great bulk of the canning at the recent meeting of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' association, and in other ways. It is understood the U. S. Government has as yet definitely placed no orders for cranberries for the newly-increased military forces. This possibility had been held in mind by canners, however. Undoubtedly some fresh fruit will be served at army camps, through individual orders of the camp supply masters.

West Coast The new
Canning Plant Coast cannery
Nearly Ready is now practically completed and will be in readiness for this season's cranberry crop. No water was found in sufficient quantities as had been hoped for, where the well was drilled so the Grayland (Washington) growers acquired a new site on the railroad at Markham. This location is about halfway between Grayland and Aberdeen, and so is located that materials can be conveniently loaded or unloaded from the railroad.

Wash. Canal The proposed
Would Ruin land waterway,
Grayland connecting the
District Columbia river
with Wallapa Harbor, through the Grayland cranberry country to Aberdeen is not now considered likely. The idea of this canal theoretically was

(Continued on Page 14)

Massachusetts Cranberry Crop Forecast As 430,000 Barrels; Total for Country Set At 678,800

Figures Announced at 54th Annual Meeting of Cape Cod
Cranberry Growers' Association — Many
Attend — Clambake Held

Massachusetts this fall will harvest 430,000 barrels of cranberries; New Jersey, 92,000 barrels; Wisconsin, 113,000; Washington, 33,600, and Oregon, 10,200, making a total cranberry yield for the country of 678,800 barrels if the United States Department of Agriculture forecast, as given out at the annual meeting of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association, August 26th, is accurate. This figure is approximately 100,000 more than that of last year, but is not a "bumper" crop.

On this basis Massachusetts has about 100,000 more than last year, of which about 60 percent are Early Blacks, 34 percent Howes, and the other six percent other varieties; New Jersey, 2,000 barrels more; Wisconsin, 7,000 barrels less, and Washington and Oregon much more, with the increase in Washington.

Berries this year are of good quality, perhaps in general unusually large, and are ripening from a week to ten days earlier than usual.

This meeting of the Cape Cod growers, which was attended by three hundred or more, was a highly successful one, conducted with dispatch and efficiency by President Harrison F. Goddard of Plymouth, who at the end of the meeting turned the gavel over to I. Grafton Howes of Dennis, newly-elected president.

For the first time a loud speaker system was employed, which made the meeting much more enjoyable as Mr. Goddard said, "to the usually large numbers who prefer to attend the meeting out under the trees," rather than inside the experiment station at the State Bog, East Wareham, where the meeting was held. There was a fine clambake, put on by Shurtleff and Holmes of Carver under a big tent by the edge of the bog at noon, and the "Cranberry Quartette" gave two vocal numbers. This consisted of Nahum Morse, Raymond Morse, Walter Rowley, and Brenton C. Patterson. There was music during the bake and at intervals over the broadcasting system installed by the Chandler Radio Co.

A tribute to the memory of Irving C. Hammond, director of the association and a leading grower for many years, who passed away last week, was paid by voting to have a proper resolution drawn up, printed in the Cranberry Magazine, spread on the association records, and a copy sent to members of the late Mr. Hammond's family.

Officers elected for the coming year besides Mr. Howes were: first vice president, Arthur S. Curtis of Marstons Mills; second vice president, George E. Short of Island Creek; secretary, Lemuel C. Hall of Wareham, re-elected; treasurer, Miss Anne L. Jenkins, West Barnstable, re-elected; directors, John C. Makepeace, Wareham; Marcus L. Urann, South Hanson; Franklin E. Smith, Boston; Dr. Henry J. Franklin, Wareham; Harrison F. Goddard, Plymouth; Ellis D. Atwood, South Carver; John J. Beaton, Wareham, and Paul E. Thompson, Middleboro.

Due to the death of Mr. Hammond, the legislative committee was reorganized, with Andrew Kerr of Barnstable remaining chairman, and the other members being, Russell Makepeace, Marion; Franklin E. Smith, Boston; A. D. Benson, Middleboro, and L. C. Hall, Wareham.

Mr. Kerr reported for the committee and said it had kept note of legislation of importance to cranberry culture, and he announced that cranberry men might operate trucks within a half mile of their bogs or home without having them registered. This was to provide for the use of old trucks, etc., used in spraying and other bog activities.

The meeting was added to by a delegation of New Jersey cranberry men. In this group were, Dr. Charles S. Beckwith, New Jersey state cranberry specialist; Daniel M. Crabbe of Toms River; David G. and Charles M. Conrad of Barnegat; Bartine Clayton of Toms River; Oscar Downs of Lakehurst; A. B. Cranmer of Barnegat;

George Kelley of West Creek; and Mrs. Joseph White Darlin, of Whitesbog, and Rogers E. and son of Medford. D. D. Conway and John H. Kessler of Minot Food Packers, Inc., cranberry packers of New Jersey were also at the meeting.

A letter from James W. Day county agent director, was announcing that frost radio warnings would be sent out this fall they were last year, in addition to the long-established telephone service. These warnings will from Station WEEI at 2 in the afternoon and 9 in the evening daily; and station WOQB at 2 3 o'clock in the afternoon and at 9 and 10 in the evening, daily.

In connection with the frost report, Chester A. Vose of Middleboro consented to remain chairman of the frost committee if he was provided with a sum for secretarial work. This has been an important work conducted by Mr. Vose and the association voted for pay for the secretary.

The sum of \$25.00 was voted for binding booklets, etc., of the association's collection of cranberry literature at the Middleboro library.

President Goddard announced that the desirability of an assistant for Dr. Franklin had been proved by the state. Dr. F. Seivers, director of Mass. State College, however, declared that though he now had the authority to appoint the assistant which had long been recognized as highly desirable, no funds had been provided for an assistant's salary. The speaker said, rather "put him on a spot".

No definite action was taken by the association upon the request of the Cape Cod Defense committee for the association to be represented in the parade at Hyannis Sunday, but President Goddard hoped that members living in the vicinity would act in that capacity.

Dr. Franklin made a brief report of the activities of the station and in this mentioned the monthly bulletin expected to be issued shortly by the state upon the relation of the weather to cranberry growing. He spoke of work on weed control experiments which are progressing steadily and he especially stressed the value of success now being achieved with the new "PDB" (Paradichlorobenzene) for exterminating poison ivy. He said that Marland Rounsvill director of "the big bog" (the world's largest) on Nantucket had applied it for chokeberry and two week's time found it had effected a very good kill. Dr. Franklin asserted that if PDB could be used to stamp out poison ivy and chokeberry, which is of considerable importance in New Jersey, an important step in weed

(Continued on Page 10)

Indications Are for "Good" Opening Cranberry Price

E. Sales Co. Holds Meeting—Members Told Marketing Conditions Appear Favorable — Early Crop and Earlier Opening Price Expected.

Although, as is customary, no opening price was mentioned at the annual summer meeting of the New England Cranberry Sales Company at Carver, Mass., August 10, there seemed to be a general feeling that the outlook was good for a favorable price. This will be announced, C. M. Chaney, assistant general manager of the American Cranberry Exchange, said, probably a week earlier than was last year, which was Sept.

This is due to the earlier ripening of the crop the country over as a whole, and now that the harvesting of Early Blacks has begun.

The New England Cranberry Exchange expects to handle about 6,671 barrels this fall, according to the present outlook, these including both fresh and canned berries. Reports from members received so far, although these do not total up to the amount expected to be handled are: Early Blacks, 5,460 barrels, or approximately 81 percent of the crop; Late Howes, 850 barrels, and other varieties, 361 barrels. The proportion of Early Blacks and Howes is very close to that as forecast by the U. S. D. A. recast.

This figure for the Sales Company is about an increase of one-third over last year.

The company estimates for Massachusetts of about 430,000 - 450,000, agreed with the USDA figures, as did that of 92,000 for New Jersey. However, it was said at the government figure of 113,000 for Wisconsin did not agree with late information from that State, where the Sales company here was still abiding by an estimate of about 100,000 barrels.

The amount of cranberries raised on the West Coast is now for the

first time becoming of real importance, it was pointed out by Mr. Chaney, Marcus L. Urann, and one or two others. Mr. Urann said he had received information that the West Coast this year might produce as high as 55,000 as against 43,800 as given by the government, and much in excess of the previous yields of the North West.

This steady increase in production, which shows every sign of continuing on the West Coast, must be now taken into consideration very seriously in the marketing of the crop of the country as a whole, it was pointed out. The West Coast production is now as much as was that of Wisconsin of ten years or so ago, Mr. Chaney said.

This year's total crop, set at present at nearly 700,000 barrels, is only one of four of similar size which have been handled since 1920. He declared, however, that the outlook for a satisfactory price was good, and he hoped for a good sustaining price. Orders for berries already, and especially for Early Blacks, are heavy. He cited an abundant turkey crop this fall as a favorable factor. He also stressed the fact that competitive fruits, such as the apple, are bringing good prices, and so prices on these fruits would not be lowered to the detriment of the cranberry selling price.

He said the plans of the U. S. army officials called for plenty of fresh fruit for the soldiers, and the Government is urging an increase in the consumption of fruits and vegetables by its military forces.

Finally, he pointed out that the general buying conditions of the consumer are better than they have been in a number of years, and that there should be no lack of buying power, even if the country does enter into actual war.

He reported that A. U. Chaney, general manager of the American Exchange, who is ill, is much improved and expects to return to work in time to play his important part in determining selling prices, and at present is in active touch with the office several times daily.

"In conclusion," he said, "I want

to leave the impression that I feel optimistic. I feel sure you will be satisfied with the opening and average prices".

Clyde McGrew, traffic manager of the Exchange, who is continually in touch with markets the country over, said the fruit and vegetable market in general was in a happy frame of mind, and that in going about the country he finds the trade is quite cheerful about the cranberry market this fall. He said he was sure the opening price would be "right" this year, and that prices in general would be sustained. He said a far better advertising program had been planned for this year than ever before, as in fact, it was the duty of the Exchange to do—to improve its campaign each year.

John C. Makepeace, chairman of the advertising committee, confirmed the fact that a good program was planned and introduced "Tom" Crabbe in charge of advertising.

Mr. Crabbe told of the general high wage level at present, and said he believed there would be a good consumer demand for cranberries. He told of tie-ups, one in particular with the makers of the shortening, "Spry", in which store displays would be put out by the 550 salesmen of that company, there would be mention of cranberries on the Spry "Aunt Jemima" program, and cranberries would be mentioned in some Spry advertising. He said there was a tie-up with the citrus people and the cranberries would be mentioned as an ingredient of orange relish. He told of a new and modern cranberry recipe book.

"We can't help but have a successful advertising program this year", he asserted.

Marcus L. Urann, president of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., said it was considered advisable to can 214,000 barrels of cranberries this fall, and that with this amount canned there would be ample fresh fruit and it should bring a good price. He said that now is the time to look ahead, as "famine and pestilence and depression" always followed war. The cranberry industry should plan now to make

(Continued on Page 15)

Ellis D. Atwood of So. Carver, Mass., One of Most Important Growers in Whole Industry

Yet His Achievements Grew From a Modest Start — Owns One of Most Amazing and Modern of Cranberry Holdings — He Has Always Striven To Advance Cranberry Culture.

By CLARENCE J. HALL

There is a simile in cranberry growing between Ellis D. Atwood and Carver, Massachusetts, his home town. The cranberry properties and achievements of both started from small beginnings and grew to big.

Mr. Atwood is today one of the largest individual growers of cranberries and one of the best-known and most influential figures in the cranberry industry. Carver is the largest cranberry growing town.

Mr. Atwood has grown from an ownership of a cranberry holding of about three acres to an ownership of about 205 acres. All this is in a single group holding. Carver has grown from a town of a few scattered pieces of cultivated cranberry bogs to have today, 2,779.

In selecting cranberry growing, Mr. Atwood followed in the footsteps of his father, Stephen Dexter Atwood, and his grandfather Atwood who started growing cranberries about 1880.

The elder Mr. Atwood began cultivating cranberries about fifty-two years ago and at the time of his death owned about sixty acres. The three acres with which Mr. Atwood began cultivation he bought from his father.

Atwood is an old and respected name in Carver, the Atwoods there dating back until the earliest days. But the name in this country was not at first Atwood, it was Wood; although in England it was Atwood a long time ago. But the founder of the Atwoods in Carver and vicinity was known as John Wood

when he came to America in 1634 and settled at Plymouth. He had a son, John Wood, who moved out to the heavily-wooded section which is now Carver. He came to be known as "John Wood at the Wood," which in time became the original surname Atwood.

Names were frequently spelled in varying ways in older days, and even by the same person were spelled differently at different times. Another well-known Cape cranberry name is that of Crowell. This was originally Crow. One of the sons of John Crow (or Crowe) had a fine well at his home in Yarmouth. He was referred to Crow-at-the-Well to distinguish him from the others by the name of Crow. This in time became Crowell.

Mr. Atwood is vice president of the New England Cranberry Sales Company, a director of the American Cranberry Exchange and also of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association, and a member of the South Shore Cranberry Club and of the Southeastern Cranberry Club, formed recently for the growers of Plymouth County and patterned more or less after the town in Barnstable county.

He takes an active interest in Carver's civic affairs and was formerly a member of the school committee resigning to become a member of the park commission. He is also on the Carver Finance committee. He is a director of The National Bank of Wareham and a trustee of the Wareham Savings Bank.

However it is for his cranberry activities that Mr. Atwood is best known and there are few things in the Massachusetts cranberry world in which he does not take a helpful interest and lend an instructive hand. He is always ready to give his time to any phase of cranberry betterment. His sphere of influence also, of course, extends

beyond his own state.

It is for two things, however that Mr. Atwood is widest known. One of these activities of his tends well beyond the cranberry world and is of general interest. This is his generous custom of putting on marvelous Christmas - New Year displays at his South Carver home on Sampson's Pond. The towns have this on their "must" list of things to do over the holidays.

The displays are most carefully and tastefully thought out and expense is spared in obtaining original and beautiful affairs. They have now become an annual feature of the Yuletide.

Last year tabulated figures show that no less than 41,148 were registered as having visited Atwood homestead. Every state in the union was represented without the exception of one and that was Delaware. By states the visitors were: Alabama, 4; Arkansas, 2; Arizona, 3; Connecticut, 1; California, 82; Colorado, 1; New York and South Carolina, 17; District of Columbia, 37; Florida, 23; New Jersey and South Dakota, 6; Georgia, Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 6; Illinois, 19; Iowa, 2; Indiana, 10; Louisiana, 4; Minnesota, 4; Montana, Maryland, 16; Missouri, 3; Michigan, 19; Mississippi, 2; Maine, 1; New Hampshire, 90; New York, 264; New Jersey, 56; Nevada, New Mexico, 1; Nebraska, Oklahoma, 3; Oregon, 4; Ohio, 1; Pennsylvania, 60; Rhode Island, 235; Tennessee, 9; Texas, 38; Utah, 7; Vermont, 45; Virginia and West Virginia, 23; Wyoming, 1; Washington, 6; Wisconsin, 2, with Massachusetts making up the rest with 39,545.

And foreign countries were registered as follows: Alaska, Australia, 1; Bermuda, 1; Canada, 1; Canal Zone, 9; China, Czechoslovakia, 2; England, Finland, 2; France, 4; Germany, Greece, 1; Hawaii, 1; Holland, Honolulu, 6; Ireland, 1; New Zealand, 1; Nova Scotia, 9; Philippines, 3; Porto Rico, 2; Scotland, 2; South America, 4; Sweden, Turkey, 1; and Union of South Africa, 2.

Of course it is not true to imply all these came from such distant

(Continued on Page 11)

Wisconsin's Trip East Now Only A Treasured Memory

Eastern "Hospitality" Takes
Second Round and Sends
Back Badger State Grow-
ers "Groggy" But Happy
— Visitation of Much
Value To All.

By CLARENCE J. HALL

There has been quite a bit of talk about a couple of guys who seem to be both named Hospitality. They have been fighting it out. It seems one lives in Wisconsin and the other in the East, but both in cranberry districts. Badger State Hospitality, being on his home ground last summer, took the first round when folks from the East visited Wisconsin, and Bay State Hospitality, being on his own territory this time, took round two in the closing days of July and the opening days of August.

About forty folks from Wisconsin, all interested in cranberry growing and all, and at least one member of each family being a member of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company, were guests of the New England Cranberry Sales company and members.

They came to see Cape Cod bogs, they did. They had to admit the Eastern bogs had far less grass than their marshes. But they wouldn't admit Cape Cod raises as big cranberries as Wisconsin. They are quite proud of their berries and of Wisconsin. As a matter of fact, we thought we heard one grower say when he looked at Plymouth Rock, that he supposed it was all right as a rock, but that it wasn't much bigger than a Wisconsin Jumbo Searls.

The Mid-Westerners came East to eat clams, too. And they did. But under difficulties. It's difficult enough for one to eat clams with both hands, without holding aloft a box or a newspaper or sofa pillow, even if one knows all about clams, which most of the Wisconsinites didn't. One woman had a dreadful time for awhile. She had been told that one was supposed to eat only one end of the clam and



Photo by Leslie Cross, courtesy of Cranberry Cannery, Inc.

A group at the supper given by President and Mrs. Ruel S. Gibbs; left, Harrison F. Goddard, president of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' association, Plymouth; Roy Potter, Mrs. Sampson, Mrs. Goddard, Mrs. Potter, and Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs; right, reading down the table, George Short, Phil Gebhardt, Vernon Goldsworthy, general manager of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales company, and Miss Anita Berard, secretary of the Wisconsin company.

she couldn't find out which was the right end to eat—most of the native sons and daughters, it seemed to her, ate both ends and the middle. So she tried that and then sailed right in.

That clambake was one of the things for which the East really owes an apology. Not for the quality of the 'bake, which everybody agreed was excellent, as these annual 'bakes of Carver Old Home Week always are. The Eastern growers shouldn't have permitted it to rain when they wanted to show off a real good 'bake; it having rained only twice before in the forty consecutive years the 'bakes have been held. But those Wisconsinites were mighty good sports, and they took it in their stride and hung right by the clams 'n fixin's and let it rain. There were said to have been 500 at the 'bake and most of these stuck it out, too.

The rain of that day and the Cape Cod "pea-soup" fog of the next really weren't quite the thing. However, the East can still boast about its New England weather. The weather zealously concealed most of the Cape Cod charms by being New England

weather. In this respect the Wisconsin growers treated their visitors much better last summer. They provided Wisconsin weather at its best.

But Wisconsinites did greatly enjoy the Boston beans and the rest of the luncheon served under gay lawn umbrellas at the home of Miss Sue A. Pitman, at Middleboro as the opening event, and the barbecued chicken at the magnificent screenhouse of Ellis D. Atwood at South Carver. Also the dinner the first night at New England's famed Toll House at Whitman; the luncheon at the Mayflower Hotel, Plymouth; the buffet supper, which was to have been served on the lawn of the Wareham home of Ruel S. Gibbs, president of the New England Sales company, and Mrs. Gibbs, but which was served instead at the Wareham Methodist church because of the rain; the buffet luncheon at the Kittansett Club at East Marion, and of course the wind-up informal reception and banquet at the Taunton Hotel on the last night.

Wednesday morning there was a trip to Plymouth where the party saw Plymouth Rock in a drizzle, the Antiquarian House,

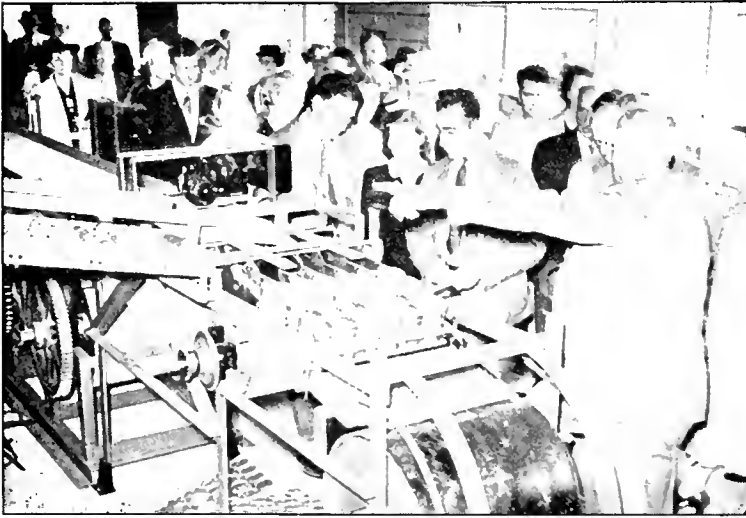


Photo by Leslie Cross, courtesy of Cranberry Cannery, Inc.

The operation of Cranberry Cannery's plant, Number 4, at Onset, is explained to an interested group by Marcus L. Urann, president of the company.



Photo by Leslie Cross, courtesy of Cranberry Cannery, Inc.

Part of the group at lunch at the Kittansett Club in Marion. The host, John C. Makepeace of Wareham, is shown in the right foreground. George E. Hill, Wisconsin's oldest grower to make the trip, is standing near the rear.

and the Howland House. Then it was due back at Carver at eleven to watch preparations for the clambake. Although it was now pouring a very considerable number did watch the proceedings which were new to them. About 30 were engaged in the entire work. The bake was served beneath the high pines at the rear of the Carver town hall. All sat down on wet seats, with water

running down their necks and out of their shoes.

Every cranberry grower knows full well the weather is something that can't be controlled, so Wisconsin didn't hold it against the East; they just ate clams, etc., in the rain. The afternoon trip scheduled to the Carver bogs of Ellis D. Atwood and the A. D. Makepeace Co. were cancelled.

Thursday was Cranberry Can-

ners, Inc., day. The group met at the impressive plant of that company on the main Cape highway at East Wareham. Here the group saw the packing of sauce in glass and were served cranberry cocktails. From there the party went to Sagamore to see the canal, but as before implied didn't see much because of the thick fog. From there they visited the Manomet bog of the United Cape Cod Cranberry company, and then were served a lobster salad lunch at the Mayflower Hotel at Manomet Point. Then the procedure was north through Plymouth and Kingston to Hanson where a stop was made at No. 1 bog of the United Cape Cod Cranberry company which is one of the most productive bogs in the area and contains 102 acres. The next stop was at the Halifax bog of the company which contains 98 acres.

Upon arrival at the main plant and headquarters of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., the group witnessed the processing and packing of Ocean Spray cocktail in glass and cranberry sauce in regular No. 1 cans.

That evening brought one of the highlights of the whole trip—the barbecue at the beautiful new screenhouse of Ellis D. Atwood at Carver. This building which is one of the largest screenhouses, is new, just being completed last year to replace the former one which was burned. With its surrounding well-kept grounds this huge building of special brick, Colonial in architecture, greatly impressed the Wisconsinites (although they did say Albert Hedler had a bigger one up at Phillips) but that it far surpassed anything they had ever seen before. It was really a "Screen Palace", one man said, not a screenhouse.

The half chickens were barbecued outside and then served on long tables in the main section of the screenhouse. Mr. and Mrs. Atwood had the long, sparkling white room decorated with flowers and red, white and blue bunting and the biscuits were in shiny, new picking measures. Two hundred and sixty-one were served

(Continued on Page 11)

CRANBERRY PROSPECTS THIS SEASON

NO put it cashly, now at the end of the growing season the question uppermost in most cranberry growers' minds is, "what will cranberries open at this fall, and how much money will we clear?" We are not actually at war, but the uncertainties of war-times are prevailing. Nobody seems to know just what to expect.

For an opening price most of the growers feel there should be a "good" price. It has cost the grower more to get his cranberries ready for market this fall. It will cost him more to sell them. One large grower estimates he will spend, including "overhead", about a dollar more than usual to raise each barrel.

Everything is going up. We consumers today are learning now to get used to paying just a little more for everything we buy. We don't like it, but we pay. Cranberries of course are not one of the necessities of life. Probably the consumer expects that cranberries will be perhaps a little higher this fall. But since his dollar is already stretched to the limit he won't pay too much. Setting the price of cranberries this year calls for a nice sense of balance, and careful consideration of all factors entering in.

Then how about labor this fall? Doubtless the crop will be picked, packed and shipped. But it will cost the grower more and there will be more trouble than usual in getting satisfactory help. Transportation will come into the picture. There probably will be no scarcity of refrigerator cars, but only so many cars can roll along a given length of track at the same moment. Emergency commodities will quite properly be given first consideration.

However, the cranberry industry has weathered three major wars, and beyond doubt will hurdle this war-time period, but not without plenty of headaches and fortitude on the part of all making up the cranberry business.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

at the

WAREHAM COURIER OFFICE,
WAREHAM, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.Editor and Publisher
CLARENCE J. HALLLEMUEL C. HALL
Associate Editor

Subscription \$2.00 per year

Advertising rates upon application

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DR. HENRY J. FRANKLIN
Director Mass. State Cranberry Experiment Station
East Wareham, Mass.BERTRAM TOMLINSON
Barnstable County Agricultural Agent
Barnstable, Mass.

CAPE COD proper, Barnstable County, growers may feel this fall there is justice after all. For the first time in several years the growers of the peninsula will have better yields than those of their brethren on the mainland of Massachusetts. And the Cape berries, as indeed seem to be all berries this fall, will be big. Especially pleasing looking are the Early Blacks, which make up a large proportion of the crop.

ALTHOUGH all cranberry states are picking earlier than usual, fast-stepping Wisconsin is ahead. Harvesting began there before in either Massachusetts or New Jersey. These Wisconsin folks will try to keep ahead of the parade.

Massachusetts

Cranberry Crop

(Continued from Page 4)

control had been made. He said the new product was expensive at present and almost impossible to obtain, but this was almost entirely due to present war-time conditions.

Dr. Bergman of the East Wareham station staff referred to the progress being made in developing new varieties and said several thousand new seedlings were being tried out at the state bog and at Whitesbog in New Jersey. He said it was hoped to obtain some excellent new varieties when the seedlings had reached maturity in four or five years and could be properly judged. Fifty or sixty wild cranberry vines had been selected in Maine, and were also under cultivation, he said, and it appeared something of value might develop from these natural Maine vines.

County Agent Joseph T. Brown spoke briefly.

In connection with picking conditions this year, President Goddard expressed the wish that some average "going" price for harvesting might be set at these meetings so that growers might arrive at what all considered a fair price for all concerned. No action was taken, however.

Congressman Charles L. Gifford, as usual, spoke to the cranberry growers, and said that he had always been a farmer. He said, as a cranberry grower himself, he was always interested in hearing about Dr. Franklin's experiments and that "if Dr. Franklin could really get chemicals to kill weeds without killing the vines, he was a wonder".

Sumner R. Parker, county agent and state executive officer for AAA of Massachusetts, gave a talk upon "Agriculture in the Present Emergency". He said that food will win the war, and that unlike other essential industries, agriculture has its "plant built and its stocks of supplies well stored". At present, he said, our stocks of some foods are the greatest ever known in history, as for several years we have been storing surplus corn and wheat under the "Ever-Normal Granary" program. He stressed the fact the federal, state and county governments were ready to aid agriculture in many ways.

He said that recently the Secretary of Agriculture had announced the formation of the United States Department of Agriculture Defense Boards in each state and county to coordinate all activities. "We have united the agencies of the U. S. D. A. and the farmer groups so that all may proceed in a united action in this great National Defense program", he concluded.



I. GRAFTON HOWES

New President of Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association

I. Grafton Howes of Dennis, who was elected president of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association, August 26th, has been one of the better known growers of the Cape for many years. He owns several bogs and also buys cranberries in considerable quantities.

Mr. Howes has been a vice president of the association for several years, and active in its affairs.

He has also been prominent in Cape community affairs. For twelve years he was selectman, assessor and member of the welfare board of his town of Dennis. He is a member of Dennis Grange, No. 2261; Mt. Horeb Lodge of Masons of West Harwich, and a member of the Lower Cape Cod Cranberry club and other organizations.

Wisconsin Growers Hold Annual Meeting

The annual meetings of the Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers' association and of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales company were held at Wisconsin Rapids, August 14th, with good attendances. Roger

Brick of Medford, New Jersey, made the trip west for the meetings.

The feature of the day was talk upon crop prospects by Chester M. Chaney of the American Cranberry Exchange of New York, who gave the Exchange's estimate of the Wisconsin yield this fall at 100,000, which is just about the same as the Wisconsin grower figure it. Mr. Chaney discussed advertising progress and marketing prospects for this coming selling season.

Mr. Brick of New Jersey gave very interesting talk upon conditions as they are in New Jersey at the present time.

The Sales company meeting was held in the morning, and in the afternoon the Growers' association held its meeting. Here again Mr. Chaney and Mr. Brick were speakers. A talk upon "Boom Days 'Berlin" around Berlin being where the Wisconsin cranberry industry got its start, was given by Dr. Neil E. Stevens. O. O. Potter and F. D. Calway, Wisconsin growers who were among those visiting the East recently, gave their impressions, the former on Massachusetts and the latter on New Jersey.

Officers of the Growers' association were elected as follows: president, Ermon Bennett, Wisconsin Rapids; vice president, Joe Bean, Wyeville, and secretary and treasurer, Miss Anita Berard of Wisconsin Rapids.

Railroad Facilities For 1941 Shipping Season

Satisfactory shipping service to be maintained this fall, by the New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R., according to a letter received by CRANBERRIES from an official of the company at Boston.

Frank I. Leady declares, "Speaking for the New Haven Railroad, we are confident that in conjunction with our railroad connections we will be in position to provide an entirely satisfactory service for the movement of cranberry shipments during the coming shipping season."

In a radio talk a few months ago

J. J. Peller, president of the American Association of Railroads, asserted that in looking ahead to 1941 the railroads undertook a program of providing 100,000 new cars for service this year, which is in progress. By this fall, it was expected, he said, the railroads will have added 195,000 new and rebuilt cars to their fleet since the war started in Europe.

"Rail transportation is adequate to meet present demands," Mr. Pelley said. "It will be kept adequate. For two years the railroads have met the rising demands of commerce and the multiplying needs of defense. That they will continue to do."

It is understood there is expected no shortage in refrigerator cars this fall, but that if any difficulty does develop it would be in regard to the use of the rails which are now so heavily tied up with traffic of all kinds, with war-defense material presumably having the preference.

Ellis D. Atwood Is Important Grower

(Continued from Page 6)

all the way to South Carver just to see the Christmas display. Most were probably visiting relatives or friends not far away, or just happened to be in the Carver area for some other reason. But it does show that the fame of Mr. Atwood's Christmas spirit has spread far and wide, and his being able to give these displays is due chiefly to Cape Cod cranberries. This hospitable spirit shows a war-weary world that the good will of Christmas still exists in the land of the cranberry.

The other most noteworthy activity of Mr. Atwood is perhaps, his generosity and attitude towards his employees. This is shown especially in his building of a model village, for a portion of his year-round workers. This consists of about a dozen dwellings, along a wide and shaded avenue. New, and each one designed to a different type of architecture to give a more pleasing atmosphere to the village, they are homes which many would be proud to call their own. He provides not only a ball park, but a team to play in the Mayflower and Wareham leagues. He supplies all

equipment and transportation for the nine.

His screenhouse, which is exceeded in size only by that at Whitesbog, New Jersey, and then but a trifle has every device, both for efficiency and for all possible comforts of his workers.

His annual production of cranberries is about 10,000 barrels raised on the 205 acres. His entire land holdings take in about 1,800 acres. There are some 400 acres of reservoirs alone. The biggest of these is a 300 acre one with water pumped from the Wewantit river, from which point the water floods by gravity. The roads, some of them hard-surfaced, total about 18 miles in length. There are perhaps 100 flumes and 35 miles of ditches and a mile or so of portable bog railroad, cars and three locomotives.

Mr. Atwood is a real cranberry grower and one of the bulwarks of the cranberry industry. He has shown what modern thought, progressiveness and effort can accomplish in cranberry culture, even though from small beginnings.

Mass. Blueberry Crop One of Largest

The cultivated blueberry crop of Massachusetts which is now practically harvested has been a good one. It has not been the biggest on record, but one of the biggest. The crop at the State Cranberry Experiment Station at East Wareham was one of the plantings which had successful bearing.

Prices have been reasonably good this summer, so the year of 1941 will be recorded as a successful blueberry season.

NORTH CAROLINA

The North Carolina yield had reached 35,000 16-pint crates in early August and the season was satisfactory in that state. This includes besides the cooperative some independents as in Jersey.

NEW JERSEY

The New Jersey blueberry crop this year as harvest was being completed was 210,000 16-pint crates, this including the cooperative shipments and a small allow-

ance for independents. At the huge Whitesbog plantation 6,000 bushels had been picked in early August and it was expected a thousand more would be obtained finally. This is the second largest crop picked at Whitesbog.

Wisconsin Tour

(Continued from Page 8)

here, the largest gathering of the entire trip.

The next and last day, Friday, was what some growers called the most instructive. At nine o'clock the Massachusetts Cranberry Experiment Station at East Wareham was the meeting point. Here the group roamed around in the station or on the twelve and one-half acre State bog. There were three talks here.

The first was by Prof. Chester E. Cross, who is conducting experiments upon the chemical control of weeds. He spoke upon his work with kerosene and of the new so-called "PDB" remedy for poison ivy and of the work which was being started with borax.

Dr. H. F. Bergman, whom Dr. H. J. Franklin, in charge of the meeting, introduced as a long-term worker, whose experiments were now being made themselves felt, spoke chiefly upon winter-flooding, and its relation to leaf drop. Prof. Neil E. Stevens, Vernon Goldsworthy, and Dr. E. Avery Richmond, the latter formerly associated with the Massachusetts station, were introduced.

Dr. Franklin paid a tribute to the late Judge John J. Gaynor, and of his importance in founding the cranberry industry in Wisconsin. He said the first time he had visited Wisconsin in about 1908 he had been taken about in a horse and buggy. When he came again in 1926 he was taken about in an automobile and the driver apparently never looked at the speedometer, he said, and kept the foot throttle at floor level "or below it". He said he felt at a loss to tell the Wisconsin people much, as he understood they had progressed to the point where "your bogs are bulging with berries and your banks are bulging with money".

After the lunch as guests of John C. Makepeace at the exclusive

Kittansett club at Marion on Buzards Bay, the group visited the screenhouse of L. B. R. Barker, past president of the New England Sales company. This screenhouse is but four years old, and while perhaps not as elaborate as the Atwood screenhouse it is the last word in efficiency. The big screening unit, which was designed and set up by the H. R. Bailey company, proved very interesting to the growers. The building, in the shape of a great "T", surmounted by an ornamental tower which also provides ventilation, was immaculate. A fleet of trucks may enter one end, load or unload, and leave at another. There is a special heating system to keep the sorting rooms at living-room temperature, a radio, and a very large and comfortably furnished rest room for the women screeners.

This screenhouse is at the "Century Bog", one of the oldest of the larger bogs on the Cape, although not quite as old as its name implies. After that the trip was through a part of the "Plymouth Woods", to Mr. Barker's White Island Pond bogs and the Barker home at Half-Way Pond.

At five o'clock the group was in Plymouth to witness the historic pageant, "Pilgrim's Progress", and this proved impressive, as the Plymouth townspeople, many of them of Pilgrim descent, correctly costumed, portrayed the Pilgrim band going up Leyden street to church. The unusual music was interesting, and this was also authentic religious music for the Pilgrim period.

There were 175 at the final banquet and informal reception at the Taunton Hotel at Taunton that evening. President Gibbs spoke of how greatly the growers of the East had enjoyed the visit of those from Wisconsin. Theodore Brazeau spoke for Wisconsin, and although he used a bit of Wisconsin wit in his remarks, he seemed to express sincerely the feelings of pleasure over the trip on the part of the visitors. Harrison F. Goddard of Plymouth, president of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' association, showed movies he took last year on the Easterners' visit to

Wisconsin. Then the visitation was officially over, and the following morning the visitors left Middleboro by a special car for the return to their homes. Eleven continued on to New Jersey, where they were entertained by Jersey growers. They visited Whitesbog and other Jersey properties, and saw some of Jersey's famous blueberry plantations. Sunday noon Mrs. Theodore Budd was hostess at her home at Pemberton.

Of course there were a few little differences now and then between Eastern and Western growers as there was bound to be. Wisconsin growers would persist in referring to those portions of the earth upon which cultivated cranberries grow as "marshes", while the Cape Codders would have it that they were "bogs". Wisconsinites would designate "screenhouses" as "warehouses", and the Easterners would insist that "warehouses" were "screenhouses". When a Cape Codder looked up at the usually-lowering skies and asserted, "Wull, looks like it's going to 'burn off'", the Wisconsinites would appear bewildered for a moment and then say, "Yes, maybe it will clear away".

But these things were of no vital importance, and assuredly the visitation was a success and both Badger State Hospitality and Bay State Hospitality are still on their feet at the end of the second round and hoping heartily for a third encounter in the future.

Arthur D. Benson, general manager of the N. E. C. S. Co. had charge of arrangements while in Massachusetts, and he was assisted by Miss Sue A. Pitman, assistant treasurer.

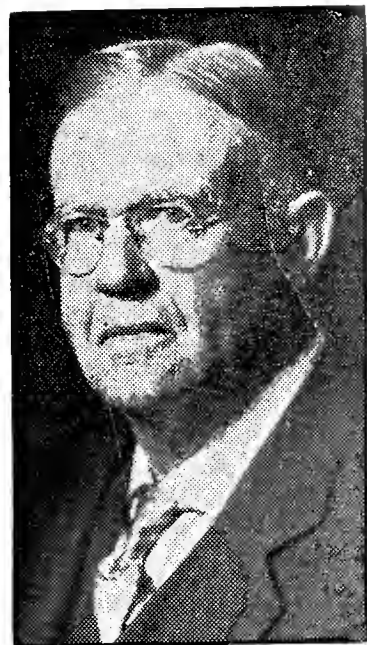
The visitors included Mr. and Mrs. Phil Bennett, who were guests of Miss Ellen Stillman of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., at South Hanson; Mr. and Mrs. Ermon Bennett, who were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Irving C. Hammond at Point Independence; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Brazeau, guests of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Makepeace, Wareham; Mr. and Mrs. Joe Bissig, guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Bailey, South Carver; F. D. Calway, guest of Marcus L. Urann,

South Hanson; George Hill, who at 81, was the oldest visitor, guest of Mr. and Mrs. Makepeace; Vernon Goldsworthy, general manager of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company, Mrs. Goldsworthy, and Miss Anita Berard, secretary and treasurer, guests of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Short at Island Creek; William Huffman, editor of the Wisconsin Rapids Daily Tribune, Mrs. Huffman, Guy Babcock, secretary of the Sales Company, and Mrs. Babcock, at Mr. and Mrs. L. B. R. Barker's home at Bourne-dale; Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Lewis at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Homer Gibbs, Carver; Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Mengel at the H. R. Bailey home; "Bil" Mengel, guest of Marcus Urann of Wareham; Mr. and Mrs. Guy Nash, with Mr. and Mrs. Marcus L. Urann, South Hanson; Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Potter, with Mr. and Mrs. George Cowen, Rochester; Mr. and Mrs. Ben Potter and Mr. and Mrs. Roland Potter, with Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Dustin, West Wareham; Mr. and Mrs. Roy Potter, with Mr. and Mrs. Goddard at Plymouth; Mr. and Mrs. John Scott, with Mr. and Mrs. Ruel Gibbs, Wareham; Mr. and Mrs. Garry Getzin, with Mr. and Mrs. John B. Howes at Middleboro; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Jaspersen, with Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Griffith at South Carver, and Newell Jaspersen with Mr. and Mrs. Carl B. Urann, Wareham.

The American Cranberry Exchange of New York was represented by C. M. Chaney, assistant general manager and secretary and Mrs. Chaney; E. Chaney; E. Clyde McGrew, traffic manager, and Mr. and Mrs. Paul M. Chaney.

Prof. and Mrs. Neil E. Stevens, the former conducting field work in Wisconsin this summer, and who has a summer camp at Indian Mound Beach, Wareham, were included in the group.

Wisconsin now has about 3,000 acres of cranberry marshes and is raising about 100,000 barrels of cranberries a year and in recent years has become of equal importance in the cranberry industry with New Jersey, which has for many years been the second largest producing area and next to Massachusetts.



IRVING C. HAMMOND

A Leading Mass. Cranberry Grower Passes On

**Irving C. Hammond Was
Director N. E. Cranberry
Sales Co., and American
Cranberry Exchange—He
Was 76.**

The cranberry industry lost one of its most respected and influential leaders August 15th in the death of Irving C. Hammond, 76, of Point Independence, Massachusetts. Mr. Hammond was a director of the New England Cranberry Sales Company and of the American Cranberry Exchange. He was known to many throughout the industry.

He entered the cranberry business at 18 when he built a half acre of bog upon meadow belonging to his father. In the same year he and his brother Charles, started growing and shipping oysters. Each year he built additional acreage of bog as his finances permitted.

When he was twenty, he and A. H. Fuller, founder of the Brockton (Mass.) Enterprise, bought about forty acres from Mr. Hammond's father at the latter's farm and started the development which is

now the summer resort of Point Independence. After the death of his father, Mr. Hammond took over the farm and carried on a dairy business and market garden farm business.

Shortly after, he gave up all other lines of business and took up cranberry growing exclusively. Since that time he has been an active figure in the industry and was recognized as one of the most successful growers in the country. He was always at the service of the industry in any respect which was for its advancement. His associations were not only always of the best with his fellow growers but with his employees, also. He was active on various committees at various times in regard to cranberry culture. His bogs were always models of efficiently-operated cranberry properties.

He privately owned large acreages and also managed 480 acres for other cranberry companies in which he had financial interests. The Smith-Hammond Cranberry Company was organized in 1904, with himself as director and general manager, which positions he held until 1940. In 1905 the Fuller-Hammond company was organized with the same officers of the Smith-Hammond company, and upon the death of Albert Fuller in 1926 Mr. Hammond became president and general manager of both companies. He was the last of the four original incorporators.

He was active in community affairs of all kinds and was a member of the Onset Community M. E. Church, Knights of Pythias Lodge,

charter member, Wareham-Onset Rotary club, Elks' Lodge of Wareham, Onset Bay Chamber of Commerce, Onset Grange, president of the Union Chapel Society, trustee of the Plymouth County Extension Service, and when it was known as the Plymouth Farm Bureau was a member of the advisory board. He was also a member of the Wareham Finance committee. When twenty-one he was appointed forest fire warden deputy and held that position ever since. He was also a director of the Taunton Production Credit Association.

Although he had been in ill health for several years his death came suddenly as the result of a heart attack. Two days before he had been on a visit to his Norton bog, where he suffered a chill. He was in attendance at most of the events during the recent visit of Wisconsin growers to the Cape where he met a number of his old friends from that state.

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TO OUR EASTERN FRIENDS:

We express the most sincere appreciation to you for the gracious and instructive hospitality provided our members on their trip to the East. It will long be remembered by us as an enjoyable and memorable event.

Special thanks to those who were our specific hosts in Massachusetts, through luncheons and at their homes, who were:

The New England Cranberry Sales Co.; Cranberry Cannery, Inc.; Mr. and Mrs. Ruel S. Gibbs; Mr. and Mrs. Ellis D. Atwood; Mr. and Mrs. John C. Makepeace; Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Bailey; Mr. and Mrs. Marcus L. Urann; Mr. and Mrs. George E. Short; Mr. and Mrs. L. B. R. Barker; Mr. and Mrs. Homer L. Gibbs; Marcus M. Urann; Mr. and Mrs. Harrison F. Goddard; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Dustin; Mr. and Mrs. John B. Howes; Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Griffith; Miss Ellen Stillman, the late Irving C. and Mrs. Hammond; Mr. and Mrs. George A. Cowen, Miss Sue A. Pitman, and Dr. Henry J. Franklin.

and to those of New Jersey who were hosts to our members making the Jersey visit

Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Co.

Vernon Goldworthy, Gen. Mgr.

WISCONSIN RAPIDS, WIS.

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 3)

that it would be of some value from a national defense standpoint. It was also urged by lumber interests to get logs cheaply from the Columbia river and Walapa Harbor districts to the sawmills at Aberdeen and Hoquim. A hearing was held before the United States Army Engineers. It was opposed by the Grayland Cranberry Growers' association, the growers asserting that if this canal, costing from \$33,000,000 to \$44,000,000, was put through it would put the Grayland cranberry district entirely out of business by lowering the water level in that district by about twenty feet. This district has a \$200,000 cranberry industry at present with only 300 acres under cultivation. The invested value is perhaps \$2,000,000. There are roughly four or five thousand acres of potential cranberry land in that section. Besides being opposed by the cranberry growers, the Pacific County Oyster Growers' association, cham-

bers of commerce and individuals opposed the planne inland waterway. This proposal had previously come up in 1933.

Blacks Bigger in Washington Blacks in Washington were ready for picking the latter part of August and the berries there, as in the East, are larger than usual.

Earliest Picking In Wisconsin Ever The Wisconsin pickers have begun harvesting their crop the week ending August 23, which is probably the earliest ever in that state. This has been around the Mather district and by those who had no water supplies.

Wisconsin Expects 100,000 Bbls. Estimates from Wisconsin still indicate a crop of around 100,000. This will be a drop from the past two years, as in '40 the yield was 121,000 and in '39, 108,000.

The Wisconsin berries this year are of excellent size, in fact larger than usual and the color is coming along well. While a few growers have already begun harvesting, others will begin the week of September 7, and some will not start until a week or ten days later.

Jersey Growers Hold Annual Meeting The annual summer meeting of the American Cranberry Growers' association was held at Whitesbog, New Jersey, Thursday, August 28, with more than one hundred in attendance. President Collings in his talk reminded the Jersey growers that at one time, just after the Civil War, New Jersey was the leading state in cranberry production, and that Philadelphia was the leading cranberry city. He said he was sorry to see that New Jersey had for many years now, been so far behind Massachusetts in production. Following a dinner, the Jersey growers made a tour of the immense and always-interesting Whitesbog property, and saw many

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movements and changes which have been made since the association met there. Among those present was Ralph C. Clayberger, formerly manager of the C. W. Binson company of Philadelphia, which has always played an important role in the distribution of Jersey cranberries. This was Clayberger's first attendance in two years since he was severely injured in an automobile accident and forced to resign from active berry work.

Harvest Shortage The New Jersey harvest has swung into

operation, with more than 500 workers in Ocean county, alone, which produces a large part of Jersey's cranberries. There is considerable difficulty in obtaining sufficient labor this year. The Ocean county growers are working in close co-

operation with the state employment service. Small growers are having less difficulty in obtaining the help they want than the large bog owners, who have to "import" considerable groups from metropolitan areas.

Ocean County Expects 20,000-30,000 Bbls. Ocean county this fall expects to harvest more than 20,000 barrels and there is hope it may go as high as nearly 30,000 under favorable conditions. Jersey's estimate for the whole crop is a little more than 90,000.

Good Opening Price

(Continued from Page 5)

operation itself secure. It should also prepare for "the million-barrel" crop.

Upon the matter before the meeting of either the Sales company as a cooperation, or individual members buying a considerable amount of stock of Cranberry Canners, Inc., no action was taken. President Ruel S. Gibbs of the Sales company told of various committee meetings, and Mr. Makepeace explained the situation at length, but said no satisfactory arrangement had been reached as yet.

The meeting was held at the Town hall and was well attended. A lunch was served after the session.

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N. J. Considering the Cultivation of the Beach Plum

Cape Cod has for several years been experimenting with and thinking of cultivating the beach plum. The beach plum grows wild and quite abundantly. The cranberry was "tamed" on Cape Cod, and the blueberry in New Jersey. Massachusetts and Jersey grow both. Now Jersey, like the Cape is con-

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sidering the beach plum.

The New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Rutgers University is investigating its possibilities. Prof. J. Harold Clark, associate pomologist at the institution, who is known for his work in blueberry culture has been engaged in this work. He is tracing down promising wild plants which may be used for breeding work several years from now.

Prof. Clark has expressed doubt that the growing of beach plums would assume very large proportions, as it probably will not in Massachusetts it is well worthy of thought. Fruits of the beach plum now ripening are about the size of gooseberries and are high in acid and tannic. Like the Cape Cod plum their color ranges from a purplish pink to a dark purplish red and some plants have yellow fruits. The plants range in size from bushes, some 30 inches, to trees nearly as large as medium sized peach trees. They grow in sandy soil and are common along the Jersey coast from Sandy Hook to Cape May and well inland

throughout the sandy areas.

He has pointed out that the project is one in which the Jersey public can cooperate by drawing to the attention of the experimentation staff, members of the county agricultural agents beach plum bushes which show particularly desirable characteristics.

Approximately 25 different plants have already been collected from various parts of the state.

Article Omitted

Due to lack of space the article "Cranberry Growing in Massachusetts" by Dr. Henry Franklin is omitted this month. It is expected to be continued in the next issue.

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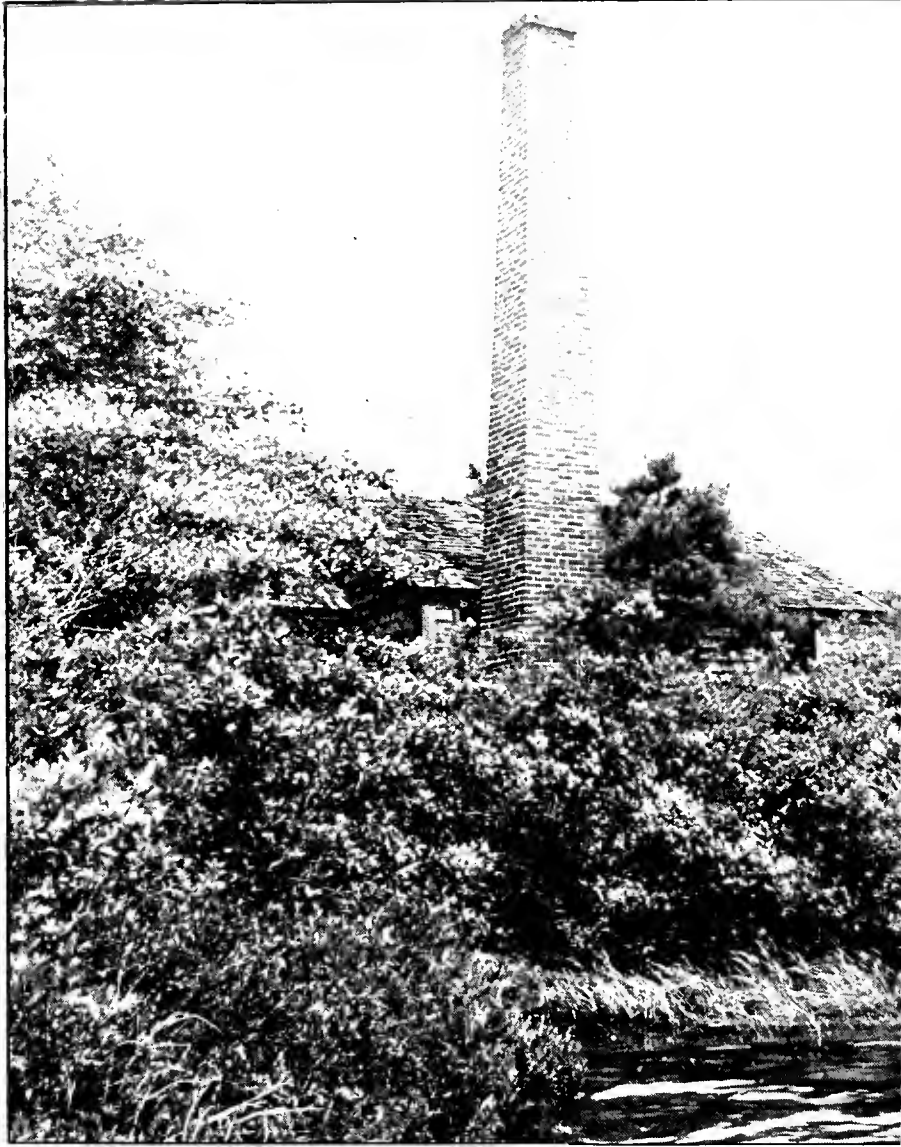
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A LONE SCOOPER

It being a beautiful "picking" day recently, and being on Cape Cod, where cranberry culture originated, we happened to turn down a sandy road. The "cranberry smell" was in the clear, fall air. There, under a bright blue sky, just a little way back from the sand dunes bordering Cape Cod bay, was a bog, and on it a solitary picker.

We stopped and got to talking about cranberrying, how his crop was, and so forth, and he said his name was Harry Hall. Harry Hall is the great-great-grandson of Henry Hall, who is generally credited with having been the first man to successfully cultivate the American cranberry. So here was the direct descendant of the first cranberry cultivator scooping away, and it turned out he was picking not only on the bog on which Henry had set the vines, but on the original part of that bog.

Harry Hall's father, Wilfred, his grandfather, Cyrus, and his great-grandfather, Hiram, had all worked the bog before him after Henry had built it, presumably about 1816, or possibly a little earlier.

That is a long stretch from the time of Henry Hall, who was born November 1, 1761, and as he himself wrote, "marched and marched" away to Rhode Island in the Revolutionary War, until the

present time. Yet Harry Hall in his right to the land there can go back even further, back to just after Pilgrim times when John Hall came over from England in 1630 and eventually settled at that part of the Cape which is now Dennis.

This bog, which is reputed to be the first ever built, is today owned by several, including Harry Hall's mother, Mrs. Wilfred Hall, with whom he lives. It produces what they call "Pulsifers", Matthews, and a few Early Blacks. This year Mr. Hall is selling the crop from his part of the bog to the canners, just as it comes from the vines. Besides interesting himself in cranberries, as would seem quite natural, he coming of such a distinguished cranberry line, Mr. Hall is engaged in lobstering and shellfish.

We left the genial Mr. Hall scooping away beneath the blue sky, along this isolated road. As we got back a little way, we turned out for a farm wagon, painted blue as were once all the Cape farm wagons. It was hauling cranberries.

That casual half hour had carried us well into the cranberry past.—"Quidnunc".

Editor's Note: This magazine expects shortly to publish an article, written after diligent research in an attempt to ascertain definitely who was the first to cultivate cranberries and to begin the cranberry industry.

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

288 Cars Off Cape by Sept. 30th A total of 288 cars of cranberries had been sent rolling from Cape

Cod by the end of September, which is a hundred more cars than were on the way last year. Picking in that state has been progressing very favorably, and also packing has continued without interruption. The market has been exceptionally good and there has been not too much slackening in demand, due to the hot weather in the latter part of September or any other cause. Even by the 18th, 146 cars had left the Cape, which was 120 more than for that date last year.

Mass Earlier At Least 10% Over Estimate Massachusetts, it is now quite certain, ran about ten percent over the estimate for Early Blacks. The Federal estimate for Massachusetts was for 430,000 barrels, of which about sixty percent were expected to be Blacks. Accepting those figures this increase would bring the Massachusetts total up to at least 455,000. Last year's final revised figures were for 332,000 which would mean the increase in Massachusetts would be very substantially more than 100,000 barrels over last year.

Cape Increase From 10 to 40% As was expected, the biggest percentage increase in the Blacks was on Cape Cod proper, where estimates were exceeded from ten to as high as 40 percent in some instances. All the increase, however, wasn't on the Cape by any means. Plymouth County came through with a much greater yield than

was expected and not far certainly, in proportion to the Cape's increase.

Canners Buying Is Very Heavy Picking started in Massachusetts about a week earlier and there was no let-up. Labor shortage did not develop to any serious extent. There has been a lively market at hand from the canners, and very likely this has spurred picking considerably—that and the almost unbroken good weather. The canners have been offering \$9.90, or a dollar and a half under the fresh fruit market, for berries run through the separator once. One canner alone is asking for more than 200,000 barrels and other canners seem to be buying all they can get. Huge trucks, some holding about a carload, from New Jersey canners are active in the Massachusetts area, and all Massachusetts canners are buying briskly.

"Big" Crop Now Certain The picking of lates has been held off a little as the color wasn't quite right, but has now begun. However, it is a little too soon at this writing to give any accurate estimate of how the Howes and other lates will run. Last year's revised figures for the country as a whole showed 580,000 barrels. This year's final total, even though there is a falling off in New Jersey and perhaps less for Wisconsin than last year, with the big increase in Massachusetts should bring the figure up to 700,000 or thereabouts.

Heavy Mass. Frost Sept. 30 The first really severe frost of the season in Massachusetts occurred on the

morning of September 30, when perhaps an average low of about 21 was reached. It was 23½ at the State bog and reports of as low as 19 were recorded. The amount of damage done would have depended entirely upon the water supply of the individual growers, and water supplies in Massachusetts are at an extremely low ebb. A temperature of 21 would certainly have caused considerable injury without water.

Mass. Frost Loss Light Up to that night there had been no great frost losses, although some had occurred. The worst night was that of September 18th when losses were reported of from one percent to as high as twenty percent. Losses, as a whole, however, have been very slight from fall frosts in recent years and this year will probably be no exception.

Drought Getting Worse In regard to water, Massachusetts is suffering from a prolonged drought in common with the rest of the Eastern seaboard and some other parts of the country. Massachusetts conditions are probably not as bad as those in New Jersey, however. In the county of Middlesex, where there are about 70 acres of bog though, conditions are very severe. In fact the deficiency of rainfall at Lowell in that county for September was 19.9 inches which is the lowest in the seventy-five years in which weather records have been kept. In fact the drought is now reaching record-breaking proportions everywhere in New England, as well as in New

(Continued on Page 8)

Horses, Windmills, Steam and Hot Air Have Flowed Cape Cod Bogs

Early Growers Showed Their Ingenuity by Getting Water on When Needed; Artificial Flowing Dates Back to at Least 1866.

By

CLARENCE J. HALL

How would you like to have to flow your bog by wind, steam, hot air or "horsepower" in its literal sense; rather than by unfailing gravity or efficient gasoline or electricity? All these methods have been used on Cape Cod.

Of course on the Cape, always so conscious of wind and weather, it would be natural to have expected growers to have harnessed the wind. But unexpected it is, to find that, after scanning the skies and fearing frost, they got up steam in a boiler and flooded by steam power. Yet Cape Codders have done the latter and even up to the early years of the present century.

The cover photograph shows one of two remaining steam pumping plants on the Cape. This is at the Josiah Bassett pond, off Queen Anne road in Harwich. The bog which this now unused pumping station flooded, is owned by the Nichols heirs and others, and was until this spring owned by William P. Nichols, who died then at 90 years of age. He was so active that only last fall he was even picking a few berries.

His son, William Nichols, who lives near the bog, recalls the countless times he himself has used steam to flood. He says that "once you get the pressure up to around a hundred pounds, you just open the throttle and let her go, and the old steam makes the water fly." Mr. Nichols insists that steam wasn't as bad as might be imagined.

You just piled in four-foot lengths of hard wood, usually cut not far away, lighted the fire, and there was the power ready to get the water onto the bog.

This steam engine drove a Bee

pump, a few of which are still in use. These pumps were made by the late Benjamin F. Bee, a Harwich (Mass.) man of inventive genius.

This particular bog was built about 1890, which really isn't old for a bog. If frost was expected the fire was kindled and the pump set to work in the afternoon. By eight o'clock Mr. Nichols says there would be a good frost flowage. For heavy worm or winter flooding, which meant plenty of water, thirty hours would suffice, with the fire kept blazing day and night. Even before the Bee or other type pumps were available, there was a mechanical means of getting the water onto this bog. This was a big water wheel propelled by the steam. The water was lifted in twenty buckets, each holding a barrel. This was the only such water wheel ever in existence as far as Mr. Nichols knows. Only the tall stack, nearly fifty feet high, and the tumbling down pump house remain on this bog, the engine having been taken out.

The other steam pump house, which is still standing, has the old engine, boiler and pump all intact, and it might be started up, but it would be pretty rusty and therefore risky. This is on Walker's pond, also off Queen Anne's road. It is owned by Leon Walker of Harwich Center, and there are several pieces of bog, the bogs being started by his grandfather, Nathan Walker. The present Mr. Walker's father was Nathan F. Walker, who owned the property before him.

This boiler fire box also took four-foot logs, placed in the box endwise, and the boiler is all of fifteen feet long. The engine is an Erie City, made in Erie, Pa. The steam was piped to a steam cylinder which turned the fly or driving wheel and this was connected by leather belting to the Bee pump in a well.

The well was kept full, of

course, and the lift was only a very small one. The water was sent to the various bogs through drain pipes. The pump outfit was owned by Nichols & Berry of Harwich and the Walkers paid for its use.

As well as burning wood, so coal was sometimes used, and black smoke could be seen ascending from the tall brick stacks at both of these bogs. They were both operated until quite a few years into the 1900's.

Louis A. Crowell of East Dennis who is a well-known Cape cranberry grower, has used a steam pump himself by choice. This was in about 1906-1907. He had installed one of the early gasoline pumps, but found this too costly. He switched to steam. He later decided to go back to gasoline. This was on Elbow pond in Harwich, a bog of about twelve acres.

Mr. Crowell, too, agrees that steam engines for bog flooding were satisfactory. He burned either wood or coal, got the steam up to about 90 pounds or so pressure. He could obtain a rather insecure frost flow in six or seven hours.

The greatest difficulty in steam he said, was in getting a man sufficiently skilled to operate the thing. It really required an "engineer" to keep it in repairs and to get efficiency. And engineers weren't too plentiful. Mr. Crowell now uses a converted automobile engine.

It was Mr. Crowell's father, Edwin, who harnessed the wind for flooding by means of a windmill. This was on Cole's pond on Quivet Neck in East Dennis. The mill stood to the breezes perhaps 25 feet high and had a wing of about six feet.

The mill was attached by a counter-shaft to an endless chain arrangement to which were fastened wooden buckets, rectangular in shape, about two feet long and somewhat less wide. They were shallow. The lift was not more than two and one-half feet, the water being dumped into a trough. This was a satisfactory arrangement for a worm (black-heads) flow on this bog of about two and one-half acres. But at that, Mr. Crowell says he remembers it as

(Continued on Page 11)

Reports By Dr. Franklin and Dr. Bergman Before Cape Cranberry Growers

Dr. Franklin gave his report as follows:

The following are the reports of Dr. Henry J. Franklin and Dr. H. F. Bergman of the Massachusetts Cranberry Experiment station as given at the recent annual meeting before the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association. While they were mentioned in our account of the meeting in last month's issue, they are here given in full because of the information they contain of interest to all growers.

"Members of the Cranberry Association and friends, it is not my intention to weary you with a too detailed account of our activities here, so I have summarized and collected all of the important results to present to you today.

"A new bulletin is to be printed. This bulletin will, it is intended, contain a paper by Dr. Neil Stevens on the relation of the weather to cranberry-keeping qualities. This paper has been waiting for publication with other papers for several years. There will also be a paper by Dr. H. F. Bergman, which will discuss principally winter flooding injuries due to the lack of oxygen for the vines; and a paper of my own on cranberry injury due to ice, which will also discuss frost, frost protection, hail, winter kill, etc. I think I can assure you that you will find that the authors of this bulletin have at least made an effort to make it worthwhile reading. Due to the fact that our troubled world conditions make it uncertain as to what is coming in the perhaps near future, I felt it quite necessary to finish up the work on my part of this bulletin and not let it go over into another fall, and was therefore unable to take the field until about the tenth of June. I will try to give you briefly the more important and interesting results which have come from our other work, without any long discussion.

"We tried arsenate of lead as a

treatment for the fruit worm. You will remember that I have told you in the last few years that derris and cryolite are effective against this insect. We tried arsenate of lead a year ago without satisfactory results. This year we tried putting it on earlier than the time we usually apply derris and cryolite for the first treatment, and, while the effect was not quite as satisfactory as the derris and cryolite, nevertheless a reasonable control from that first application was obtained; and it may be that the use of arsenate of lead will be advisable for that insect under some conditions. I have in mind a condition in which you might want to treat both the fruit worm and the brown span worm, which comes along usually about that time.

"You will remember that last year I mentioned paradichlorobenzene as a possible treatment for grubs and also for certain weeds. Fortunately during the early part of the season, Mr. Beaton tried some experiments with this on grubs. He tried it on several bogs, and I have examined the results with some care. The grubs were controlled by this spring treatment as well as they were last year, the killing being very satisfactory. On one bog the area was flooded for frost and also for insects after the treatment was applied, and, in spite of all that, the killing was very satisfactory. Apparently we must apply about an inch of sand over the chemical to hold the fumes in and to kill the grubs. It looks like a treatment which may be valuable under some special conditions—a condition, for instance, where you want to use cyanide and cannot because of public water supply, or things of that sort.

"Cryolite was used very extensively by cranberry growers that have a variety of grubs and mostly with satisfactory results. Spraying or dusting or both were

done. At some of our cranberry meetings in the spring, I suggested that it would be wise to be careful about dusting with this material too much as it might poison the soil, as arsenate of lead does when used in large quantities, but I have found since that one of the large companies which produces natural cryolite, the Pennsylvania Salt Company, has carried on extensive experiments with this material; and they were able to use as much as four tons to the acre without putting the soil in unsatisfactory condition. Of course they did not use this material on cranberry bogs and the cranberry soil may be different, so that we must carry on experiments of our own to determine this, but for the present we can probably use Cryolite dust quite freely.

"An interesting development has been made with a mixture of cryoline and impregnated Pyrethrum dust. This seems to be a very good treatment for black-headed fireworms, especially the first brood. Pyrethrum we are using and with good results, but we sometimes have to apply the treatment two or three times because of the long hatching period of that insect. If you add cryoline to the pyrethrum dust or spray, you will have a material which, barring the coming of heavy rains, will serve at least to control the worms that hatch during the period of a week or ten days after the insecticide is applied. I think that this is a mixture to which you should pay considerable attention hereafter and give a thorough trial. When I speak of impregnated dust I have in mind a special mixture of cryoline and pyrethrum. I would suggest 50 pounds of impregnated pyrethrum and 30 of cryoline and apply 80 to the acre. I suspect that we might also use pyrethrum in a mixture with perhaps less than 50, say 40 pounds of pyrethrum and 30 pounds of cryoline, and in this way get a better control of the first brood of fireworms and also a better control of various insects than we get with pyrethrum alone.

We have not yet tried a mixture of cryoline and derris but that seems to offer an interesting field for further study next year.

Summer flooding for cranberry grubs this year has been quite extensive. A good many bogs have been treated and the treatment has been generally effective.

The Japanese beetle is checked by a disease which is called the Milky Disease. It works on the grubs in the soil, and it has been tried by the Japanese beetle laboratory against the common white grub found on cranberry bogs. Whether it would be effective on the white grubs under bog conditions remains to be seen. We sent down a lot of our common root grubs to the laboratory, and they reported that the Milky Disease would not attack that insect—much to my disappointment. I think that gives you the story as far as our insect treatments are concerned.

"I will also mention briefly the results of some of our work with weeds—work done mostly by Dr. Cross. Paradichlorobenzene as a possible treatment for poison ivy proved to have a very definite killing power against this weed. Seventy-three percent of the ivy was killed on treated bogs.

"Mr. Rounselle, who worked here with us for several years and is now at Nantucket, tried this against chokeberry, another woody weed that affects some of our bogs and is still more prevalent in New Jersey, and was able to get a very good killing of this weed without injury to the cranberry vines. I think it is an extremely interesting development that this chemical will kill two such hardy weeds as poison ivy and chokeberry without injury to cranberry vines; and I think that in the long run it will prove to be a valuable addition to our weed-killing chemicals, though at present the costs of the materials are pretty high. In fact just now, as I understand it, it is very difficult to get because of war conditions, but it is one of those new chemicals which only need peace and a large production to lower the prices, and I think that we can expect that the price will eventually fall enough so that this chemical will be definitely interesting to us in our cranberry bog work. Last year I told you that this material is used at the rate of 600 pounds

per acre.

"Perhaps the best killing agent for you now for white violets is borax. We tried applying common borax for some of our weeds, but there is a limit beyond which we cannot go in the use of borax because of damage to cranberry vines. Experiments with regard to the Wisconsin Joe Pye weed need not be discussed here as we do not have this weed.

"We also carried on experiments with iron sulphate and ferric sulphate against needle grass. Both of these materials properly applied are very effective against this weed. Ferric sulphate is a very definite addition to our list of weed-killing chemicals, and Dr. Cross deserves great credit for having brought it out.

"Kerosene as a killing agent is much more effective if the loose strife is mowed before the application. Then it is exceedingly effective.

"A large number of experiments have recently been started with solutions of copper sulphate on different weeds, but they have not yet progressed to the point where they are worth discussing. The rest of our work has been carried on under the direction of Dr. Bergman and he will tell you about them."

Dr. Bergman reported as follows:

"Mr. president and members of the Cranberry Growers' Association, there are only a few things upon which to make my report. The first of these is upon the breeding of new varieties of cranberries. During the last ten years there have been from 2500 to 3000 crosses of cranberry vines, involving a number of the more common varieties, such as Early Blacks, Howes, etc., and perhaps one or two new varieties can be included in these crosses. We have now 2500 or 3000 seedlings on the state bog, and by far a greater number of crosses made here are now growing on the plantation in New Jersey. Facilities will be provided for next year so that these seedlings can be set out at a suitable growing distance, so that they can grow until they are old enough

to be tested effectively. Most of them are seedlings which will take from three to four years before the bearing stage is reached. A few of them are far enough along so that preliminary observations can be made.

"There are fifty or sixty varieties of the wild vines grown in Maine. A few of them have been

(Continued on Page 11)

Beach Plum Cultivation Now Seems Assured

The beginnings of a real beach plum industry are now becoming discernible through a wide spread interest in the cultivation of this long-neglected fruit—that is neglect as far as cultivation has gone. The state of Massachusetts has appropriated the sum of \$500 for research work as to how best to cultivate. The expenditure of this sum is left to the discretion of Dr. Fred J. Seivers, director of Massachusetts State College at Amherst.

It seems reasonable to expect that considerable progress will be made in the near future.

It is said that a total of approximately 15,000 bushels were gathered this year in Barnstable county (Cape Cod) and on "The Islands", chiefly Martha's Vineyard, this past summer. At least that is what Bertram Tomlinson, Barnstable County Agricultural agent, who is very interested in beach plum possibilities, has been able to ascertain.

Many cranberry growers own beach plum land, and some have already been alert to the possibilities of developing this wild fruit with their cranberry enterprise. As this goes on Mr. Tomlinson firmly believes that the beach plum will be largely developed by cranberry growers who own so much of the beach plum pasture land surrounding their bogs. He is also convinced that the beach plum will add materially to the income of cranberry growers.

A similar interest is being felt in New Jersey, with perhaps Prof. Clark taking the lead in the research angle.

THINGS LOOK GOOD — SO FAR

It is too early yet to feel too happy. But it does seem as if 1941 might be a satisfactory year for the cranberry industry. This is written, as of October first. There has been no slump in the price of \$11.40 for Early Blacks, although buying did slow up during the latter part of September, due, perhaps, chiefly to unseasonable weather. The average price paid by the canners has held at about \$9.90 for "once through the separator." Massachusetts has been especially fortunate in good picking weather, and the early berries ran over the estimate, and especially for the first time in quite a few years, has Cape Cod proper—the birthplace of the industry—come through with a fine yield.

Why is it possible to feel a bit cheerful? There are several reasons. Perhaps foremost is that canning seems to be ready to take up any slack in the market which might develop, and in fact canners are buying eagerly. This would seem to indicate it must be felt the long range demand for cranberries will be good. The story of the fresh fruit market is told at least partly in the fact that car shipments exceed those of last year. Better selling methods than used to be in vogue prevail. Again frost losses are relatively light. Weather forecasting has developed efficiently; doubtless flowage facilities have been improved. There is a rising market in all food stuffs as is obvious to everyone.

SOME NOTES ON JERSEY

"THE Pines" of Jersey are not far from the sand dunes of Cape Cod as the crow flies or even as the auto whizzes. Yet there are differences between the two cranberry districts. In Jersey the scoopers operate almost entirely from a standing up position. In general it is a little warmer there, and workers in all lines seem to move just a little slower—it's a trifle "southern" in the summer. The Jersey cranberry growers go in much more strongly for blueberry culture, and the

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

at the

WAREHAM COURIER OFFICE,
WAREHAM, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. AEditor and Publisher
CLARENCE J. HALLLEMUEL C. HALL
Associate EditorSubscription \$2.00 per year
Advertising rates upon application

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acres of fine blueberry plantings close by their bogs are not to be seen in such numbers in Massachusetts. Their bogs are admittedly much grassier, yet some fine yields of berries are often concealed among those grasses. In fact at the Mill Pond bog of Double Trouble Company at Tom's River it is expected the yield may be 150 barrels an acre, which is good enough for anybody. This particular bog has been well sanded. With yields such as this Jersey could produce the proportion of the total cranberry crop it did for many years.



Fig. 33

- A. Special Wheelbarrow for Taking Boxes of Berries from a Bog. It is better than it looks.
- B. A Cranberry Scoop. A picker can work steadily with one of these till it is nearly full. It holds about half a bushel.

Cranberry Growing In Massachusetts

By HENRY J. FRANKLIN
 Research Professor in charge of
 the Cranberry Station,
 East Wareham

ACKNOWLEDGMENT is made to the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture for the photographs reproduced in Figures 5 and 6, also for Figure 16; to the American Cranberry Exchange for the photographs used in Figures 2, 3, 7, 9C, 30, 31, 34, 35 and 37; to Cranberry Cannery, Inc., for the photographs used in Figures 1 and 40; and to the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station for permission to use Figure 22.

(Continued from last month)

It ordinarily is best to pay the scoopers by the hour. They may be hastened with bonuses. Their wage has ranged from 35 to 75 cents an hour. Picking by the box is done widely, and wisely, for it

attracts the more experienced and efficient scoopers. Twenty-five cents a bushel box was a common 1939 wage.

It never pays to gather by hand the berries that fall to the ground. They always are in poor condition, having been tramped over more or less, and will decay quickly. Such berries are often taken from the water as floatage on the after-picking flood (Fig. 34 A), but most of them are held under by the vines. Those so gathered are cleaned of trash quickly and completely while wet, with screens made for the purpose. Most of them are sold to canners.

The berries as they are picked

are dumped into bushel boxes on the bog, the boxes having slits in the sides and bottom for ventilation and slats at the ends for handling and for spacing in stacking (Figs. 34 B and 35 A). Man vines gathered by the scoops go into the boxes with the berries. It is widely supposed that the berries store better if the vine

(Continued on Page 9)

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 3)

Jersey, and is curtailing industrial activity in some instances, and the forest fire danger is very great.

Cranberry Prices Quoted Cranberry quotations for various markets by the "New York Packer," as of September 20 were: Boston, Early Blacks, $\frac{1}{2}$ \$2.50 - \$3.00; Kansas City, Early Blacks, $\frac{1}{4}$ \$3.60 - \$3.65; Chicago, Mass. Early Blacks, $\frac{1}{4}$ \$3.25; Cincinnati, Mass. Blacks, $\frac{1}{4}$ \$3.25; Minneapolis, Mass. Black and others, $\frac{1}{4}$ \$3.50. As of September 27: Boston, Mass. Early Blacks, $\frac{1}{2}$ \$2.50 - \$2.85; Kansas City, Mass. Early Reds, $\frac{1}{4}$ \$3.35 - \$3.60; Chicago, Mass. Early Blacks, $\frac{1}{4}$ \$3.15 - \$3.25; Cincinnati, Mass. Early Blacks, $\frac{1}{4}$ \$3.25; Minneapolis, Mass. Early Blacks and other varieties, $\frac{1}{4}$ \$3.50; New York Mass. Blacks, $\frac{1}{4}$ \$3.00 - \$3.25; San Francisco, Mass. Early Blacks, $\frac{1}{2}$ \$3.75; Detroit, Mass. Early Blacks, $\frac{1}{4}$ \$3.25; Buffalo, Cape Cod Early Blacks, $\frac{1}{4}$ \$3.25; Philadelphia, Mass. Early Blacks, $\frac{1}{4}$ \$3.25, and $\frac{1}{8}$ \$1.65.

Jersey Crop Feared Falling Off Estimate As picking is drawing to a close in New Jersey it is

feared that state may not harvest the forecast crop of 92,000 barrels. Some are now predicting it will not exceed 80,000, while others still maintain a crop of 90,000 or better. However, it is certain that Jersey has been through a period of extreme drought which is having its effect upon the size of the berries. This shrinkage in size of the berries is certainly reducing the crop to a considerable extent.

Severe Drought in Jersey Jersey has had no rain since about the first of August, that is rain of any consequence. Reservoirs are at bottom and the entire Southern part of the state is arid. Water supplies are at the lowest in a long time. There have been some frost warnings and growers have used up water, and some water supplies are entirely exhausted. Should New Jersey get severe, killing frosts the crop would suffer.

Labor Very Scarce in Jersey The harvest of Early Blacks in Jersey is now completed, of course, and the picking of Howes and Jersey berries this season in general are said to have pretty good color and to be of good quality. Picking has progressed under some difficulty as labor has been hard to obtain.

Ocean County Club Looks At Bogs For Purchase The Ocean County (New Jersey) Cranberry Club is still planning to carry out the proposal to acquire a bog for experimental purposes, and the idea has not been neglected and is being pursued. The committee, J. Oscar Downs, A. W. Lillie, David Tudor, and H. B. Scammell, has not as yet been able to locate a property which is suitable in all particulars. Properties are being viewed, however.

Child Labor Law Hardship To Jersey Growers James D. Holman, chairman of the Ocean County (N. J.) U. S. D. A. Defense Board, has announced, following a full meeting of the board, that although the board was set up by the Secretary of Agriculture specifically for agriculture the board stands ready at all times to cooperate with other defense agencies. The Ocean County Extension Service office has been designated as official headquarters for the board. Among the recommendations of the board to be presented to the New Jersey USDA Defense Board is one that: "The present child labor law, while badly needed

(Continued on Page 10)

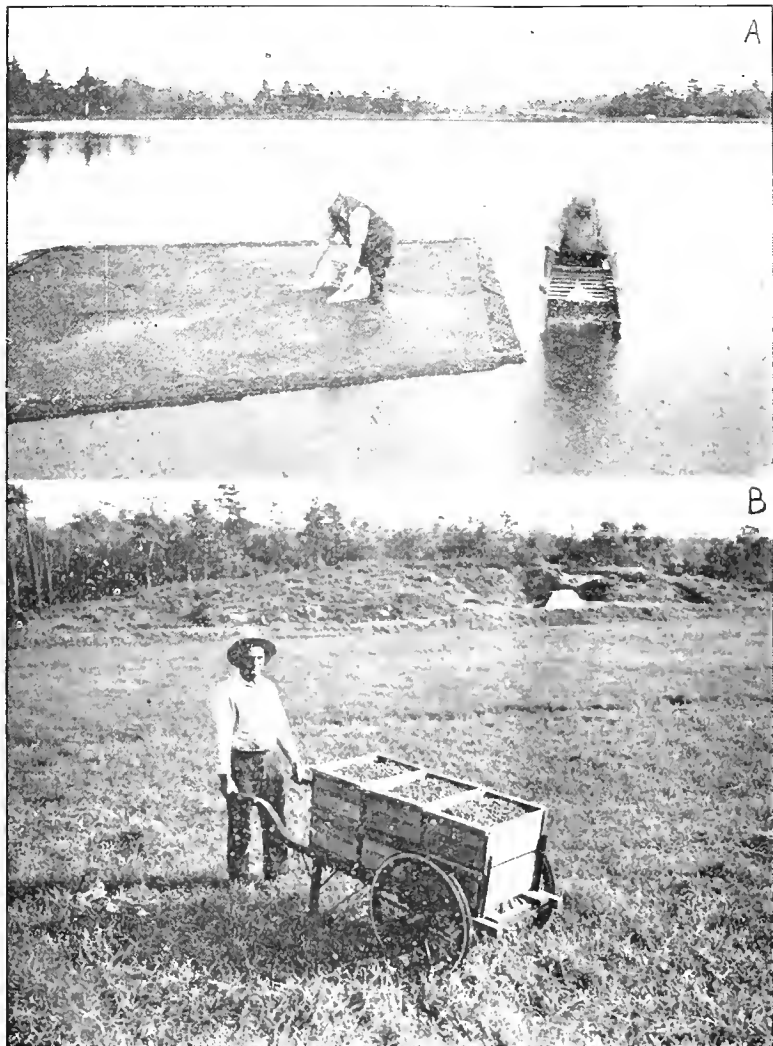


Fig. 34

A. Gathering Floaters from a Bog Flowage. They are first assembled with planks.
B. Wheelbarrow Loaded with Full Picking Boxes. These boxes are usually about $19\frac{1}{2} \times 14 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, inside measures. Note the slat handles at the top of each

Cranberry Growing In Massachusetts

(Continued from Page 8)

and chaff remain in the boxes with them, it being thought that they aid ventilation; but the vines have no such effect and unattached leaves promote decay. Sand picked up in the scooping is very harmful among the stored berries. Stones gathered with the berries bruise them as they are picked and when they go through the separator, impairing their keeping quality.

A foreman, 13 scoopers, and 3 helpers are needed to pick a 15-acre bog. Two of these men carry empty boxes to the pickers and take the full boxes from the bog

and stack them on the upland for trucking. Special wheelbarrows with pneumatic tires (Figs. 33 A and 34 B) are best for removing the berries from a bog.

After the crop is harvested, the vines are raked lightly with hand hay rakes in the direction opposite to that in which they were scooped. This clears the bog of loose material torn up by the scoops and trains the vines for the next year. A market for the rakings as a mulch is developing rapidly. Dry bogs should be picked with snaps and be raked early in the following spring, for the less the vines are disturbed in the fall, the less liable they are to winter kill.

(To be continued)

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 9)

for the elimination of sweat shop conditions works a hardship on agricultural employers and laborers. The enforcement of this act should be relaxed during June and September-October each year in order to permit families to help harvest crops. This could be handled through the agricultural permits now in use without any change in the law." This provision would of course take in cranberry labor.

Jersey Blueberry Season Is Successful

The New Jersey blueberry crop, with a number of Jersey growers having very sizeable acreages planted to blues, has been a successful one. There is no doubt about that. The yield, as a whole, was good and so was the average price. It is said to have averaged sixteen cents a pint to the growers, which is a good figure.

Oregon Perhaps Slightly Less Than '40

Early reports from Oregon seem to indicate that the yield there may be slightly less than last year's big crop. The quality, however, was expected to be very good, and picking began a little earlier than usual. An early September rain aided in giving the berries size. While Washington will can a part of its unusually heavy crop, the Coos Cranberry Cooperative will continue with the sale of fresh fruit. Considerable new grading equipment is being installed in Oregon and every effort is being made to turn out a superior pack.

Washington To Harvest About 40,000 Bbls.

Washington will harvest about 40,000 barrels this year, late reports from that state indicate. This will continue Washington's greatly increased yield of the past few years. What percentage of this will go into cans has not yet been determined, but certainly quite a few thousand barrels. Some will be shipped to the new cannery near Chicago. The new

Grayland cannery was expected to be ready by the latter part of September, with only a few pieces of equipment lacking, and these were enroute. Some of the growers from around Ilwaco will ship berries to Vancouver to the Washington Co-operative cannery in that city as they did last year.

Michigan Blueberry Crop Satisfactory

The Michigan cultivated blueberry crop came through this year with quite satisfactory results to the growers. There was some reduction in yield, however, due chiefly to extremely hot and dry weather.

Harvest There Slower

The cost of harvesting in Washington this fall is heavy and may run to about three dollars a barrel for the hand-picked berries and may even exceed that price in Grayland. Labor is very scarce in that state. Scoopers are being paid from sixty to seventy-five cents an hour for scooping, which is about the same as in the East. Harvesting has been slow, due partly to the labor scarcity and partly to unusually rainy weather, which contrasts sharply with excellent picking conditions which have prevailed in Massachusetts.

West Coast Bankers Pick Beans

An instance of the labor shortage in the Northwest was shown at Salem, Oregon, where bankers, bakers, butchers and brokers all went out with their secretaries,

not on a "joy ride," but to pick beans. They did it to help the farmers get in the harvest, save the revenue for that community and contribute to the cause of national defense.

Exchange Has Good Advertising Program

The American Cranberry Exchange has prepared some Fall advertising to promote the sale of cranberries (advance proofs of which we have seen) which should attract the eye of the buyer. One is a color which will appear in "The American Weekly", which has a national publication of more than seven million. An adaptation of the same ad has been made into a poster featuring Eatmore Cranberries and Spry, the shortening. About 60,000 of these will be displayed throughout the country in retail stores. They will be distributed by Lever Brothers Company, managers of Spry, through their 5000 salesmen. Fresh cranberries will also be featured in connection with Spry on the popular "Aunt Jenny" program which is on the air over a national hook-up five mornings each week. This should make effective "plus" advertising.

Cape Cod "Crop - Oddities"

In addition to raising bumper crops of cranberries, Cape Cod people this year is showing just how versatile it can be in the line of farm products. William Pratt Bears of Hyannis has a cotton plant in full bloom, which he raised from seed. At Brewster, Mrs. Nell

Best for the Purpose CRANBERRY BOXES

MADE FROM NATIVE WHITE PINE

Grown and Manufactured Here

F. H. COLE

Established 1707

MANUFACTURER OF

WOODEN BOXES AND SHOOKS

NORTH CARVER, MASS.

Tel. 46-5

ft Olmstead has grown a fair-
ed crop of soy beans. Her
nts have grown to a heighth of
ut three feet.

**Wisconsin
ill Expects
00,000 Bbls.** By October first
many of the
Wisconsin grow-
ers had com-
ed harvesting and growers

ere are still sticking to their esti-
ate of 100,000 barrels. It is said
is now certain this figure will
t be overrun, and on the other
nd may not even be quite
ached, but if there is any falling
it will be slight.

is. Berries The Wisconsin
ood Size berries are of
nd Color good size and
color as a general
le, and indicate they should keep
ell. There has been no trouble
harvesting the crop as far as
oor has been concerned.

Annual Reports

(Continued from Page 6)

t for about three or four years
d some five or six of them show
me apparently desirable charac-
teristics from the standpoint of
ning and fruit. There may be
omething worthwhile come out of
e wild selections.

"The other project is that of
ost injury. Frost injury has been
own for many years to occur
asionally on Massachusetts bogs.
extreme cases the injury re-
ults in the death of the vines. In
ss severe cases it results in the
lling of the flower buds which
ould prevent them from setting
uit, or it retards their develop-
ent so that, instead of coming
to bearing the first of July, it
ay be the last of July or the first
August. The conditions under
hich this injury has occurred have
een known in a general way for
several years, but only within the
st two winters have we had more
pecific information as to condi-
ions under which the injuries
occur.

"The injury is not experienced in
inters when the bogs do not
reeze over or when they freeze
nly for a few days, because water
n contacting with air maintains a
ufficiently high content of oxygen
o supply the requirements of the

Bog Flowage

(Continued from Page 4)

being slow and it was used only
for worm flooding. The bog had
natural winter flowage. This
windmill was built about 55 years
ago.

Edwin Crowell also for a short
time flowed his bog by a "hot-air"
engine, which developed three or
four horsepower. The pressure
was formed by the air expansion
which drove a pump attached to a
shaft. This type of hot air engine
was not uncommon on the Cape
for use around farms, but this is
probably the only instance in
which it was ever put to use in bog
flooding.

Real "genuine" horse power to
flow was used by the late William
Sears, father of Edmund H. Sears,
present East Dennis grower. This

vines. But when a covering of ice
forms entirely over the bogs, the
atmospheric supply is cut off and
the only oxygen is that produced
by the cranberry in the process of
synthesis. This is sufficient if the
vines get a sufficient amount of
light and as long as the bog is
covered with ice only. They gath-
er a sufficient amount of light until
the ice is about 6 or 7 inches thick.
If there is a covering of snow how-
ever, the snow cuts off so much
more of the light that the oxygen
content drops rapidly and remains
down as long as the snow is there.
The production of the oxygen is
due to the respiratory activity of
the cranberry vines themselves.
They require oxygen to maintain
life and the only source of supply
is from the oxygen in the water.
Another thing that may reduce it
is the decomposition of organic
matter in the soil and dead leaves.

"Injury does not necessarily oc-
cur when oxygen content is low,
provided the vines have stored up
a sufficient number of carbohy-
drates so that there is a reserve
that they can draw upon for some
time. Vigorous vines are less
often injured than those in a
weakened condition. Vines which
have produced a heavy crop are
much more apt to be injured in the
following winter than vines which
have borne very lightly or not at
all."

was also at the same Cole's pond
on Quivet neck. Mr. Sears can
remember, as a very small child
indeed, when his father hitched up
a pair of horses and proceeded to
flow. When this team got tired
another team was hitched up.

He says the horses were marched
'round and 'round and turned an
upright shaft. This shaft was
geared to a horizontal shaft, and
this in turn to an endless chain
carrying wooden buckets. The
buckets dipped into a chanel dug
into the pond, scooped up the water
and dumped it into a short trough
which emptied into the bog, one of
about three acres.

The lift wasn't more than three
feet and the horse power pump was
used only in June for worm flow.
It took about sixteen hours to do
this.

Mr. Sears says there may have
been other pumps for which real
horses furnished the power but he
doesn't know of any other.

WALTER E. ROWLEY

Civil Engineer and
Surveyor

Cranberry Bog Engineer-
ing a Specialty

Decas Block
Wareham, Mass.

Telephones: Office 93-W
Residence 832-M-1

Wanted

OLD
CRANBERRY
PHOTOGRAPHS

Civil War Times
and after

1860 - 1870 - 1880

Address "F"

Cranberry Magazine
Wareham, Mass.

INQUIRIES
FOR EARLY SHIPMENTS OF CRANBERRIES
BOTH FRESH AND FOR CANNING
ARE HEAVY

If You Have Anything to Offer
Write or Phone Wareham 130
and a representative will call on you

BEATON'S DISTRIBUTING AGENCY
WAREHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

All of which would seem to indicate that Yankee ingenuity overcame problems in cranberry growing as they arose, where gravity wasn't available for power in the days before gasoline and electricity.

But Cape Codders can't claim all the credit for using artificial means of flooding in older days. Steam pumps were used in New Jersey also.

An advertisement in bulletins of the New Jersey Cranberry Growers' Association in the '80's carried this advertisement:

BE PREPARED TO FIGHT

The insect enemies by means of flooding artificially. Positively the cheapest and most efficient ever introduced for this purpose. We supply steam pumps of from five horsepower up, and capable of throwing from 600 to 30,000 gallons per minute.

H. M. Sciple & Co.
Philadelphia

What was the earliest time at which artificial flooding means were used? It goes back to at least just after the Civil War. In

the files of the Barnstable Patriot (Barnstable, Mass.) is this news item of May 12, 1868:

"SUCCESSFUL FLOWING—

The large cranberry swamp, containing over 13 acres and situated some 13 feet above the level of the herring river at North Harwich and owned by J. K. Baker, Jr., and others, has been successfully over-flowed by chain pumps, carried by water power the present season. For several seasons past, attempts have been made to fully over-flow this meadow, but from its peculiar position and the means employed, all attempts were unsuccessful. But a little over a year ago, the owners conceived the idea of testing the utility of chain pumps carried by water power. Purchasing the right to build a dam above the "upper mill" on the river, they made a contract with Mr. William Field, a well-known millwright, to erect a number of pumps, and have the management of them during the flooding season. These pumps have, under the management of Mr. Field, over-flowed the meadow by constant pumping to a sufficient depth, and have fully answered the end for which they were built. These pumps are seven in number and are at a distance of several rods from the swamp, and the water is conducted to it by a wooden conductor."

This may not be the first bog flowing, but it would seem to be the first on record. There were not too many bogs as early as that, and fewer still of sufficient size as this to justify an expensive outlay. So it possibly was.

All this shows that even as long ago as that—just as today—if water wouldn't come down to the cranberry bogs to flood them when desired, cranberry growers were determined enough to make water come up to the bogs and meet the requirements.

**Extensive Experience in
ELECTRICAL WORK**
At Greenhouses, Bogs and
Pumps Means Satisfaction
ALFRED PAPPI
WAREHAM, MASS. Tel. 626

William H. Harriman
Center St., North Carver, Mass.
Real Estator
Specializing in the Purchase and
Sale of Cranberry Properties

Cranberry Growers

We are now entering our eleventh year as canners of Cape Cod Cranberries, under the "STOKELY'S FINEST" label, which is nationally advertised.

We expect to materially increase our pack this year and will be in the market for an additional supply of berries.

We wish to express our appreciation to the growers who have supplied us in the past and to those new customers whom we will solicit this season.

WE PAY CASH.

Stokely Brothers & Company, Inc.

New England Headquarters
90 Riverside Avenue — New Bedford, Mass.
Tel. New Bedford 5-7473

General Office: Indianapolis, Indiana

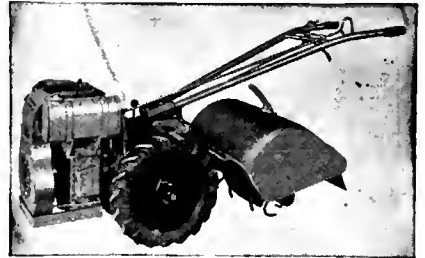
Electricity For Every Need

Plymouth County Electric Co.

WAREHAM — — PLYMOUTH

Tel. 200

Tel. 1300



PREPARE BOGS For PLANTING
With Ariens Tiller—3 models to meet your requirements. Ideal for working bogs or remaking old bogs. Completely destroys fern and other weed growth. Conditions bogs much faster than by any other method. Write for name of nearest distributor.

ARIENS COMPANY
Brillion, Wisconsin
Box 508

We Have Listings of
Cranberry Bogs, Large and Small
FOR SALE

Geo. A. Cole Agency
WILDA HANEY
Decas Block
Wareham, Massachusetts



FOR SALE... *peace of mind!*

...EATMOR GROWERS KNOW A SHORTCUT TO PEACE OF MIND. FOR THEY'RE NOT ALONE! AND WORKING TOGETHER THEY CAN ACCOMPLISH:

- ▶ Newspaper, radio, and magazine advertising to millions
- ▶ Cranberry recipes on the food pages of magazines and newspapers, food programs on the air
- ▶ Better cranberry display and merchandising in retail stores
- ▶ And an early, vigorous, and continual demand that moves the crop at stable prices

Eatmor Cranberries

Goodell
Library
FEB 1 1941
Massachusetts
State College

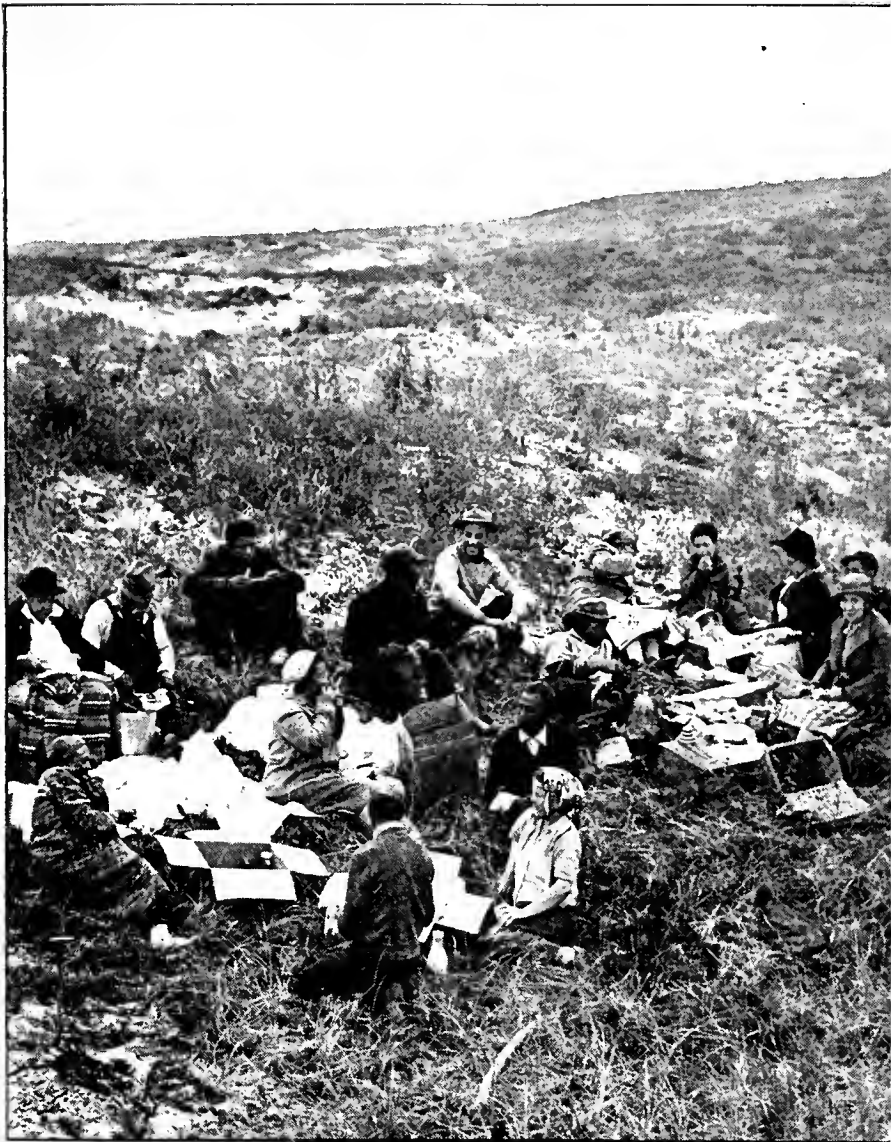


PHOTO BY FRED S. HOWARD

NOON - "CRANBERRY" DAY AT GAY HEAD

We offer enlarged facilities and outlets to handle your cranberries quickly and efficiently.

We render no service charges . . . all purchases are made at a *net price* to you on a *cash basis*.

COLLEY CRANBERRY COMPANY

PLYMOUTH, MASS.

Tel. Plymouth 1622

THANKSGIVING

Cranberries Are Picked
And Ready for the Holiday Tables

BAILEY EQUIPMENT SINCE 1895
HAS GIVEN GROWERS CAUSE
FOR THANKSGIVING

CRANBERRY EQUIPMENT OF ALL KIND

From Separators, Pumps and Dusters

To a Sandbarrow or a Rake

EVERYTHING!

H. R. BAILEY CO.

SOUTH CARVER
MASSACHUSETTS

ESTABLISHED 1895

Tel. Carver 28 - 2

Minot Food Packers
Are In the Market
for
Fresh Cranberries
Cleaned and Free from
Rots and Spots

For particulars see
Beaton's Distributing Agency
Wareham, Mass.

MINOT FOOD PACKERS, INC.
HAMMONTON, N. J.

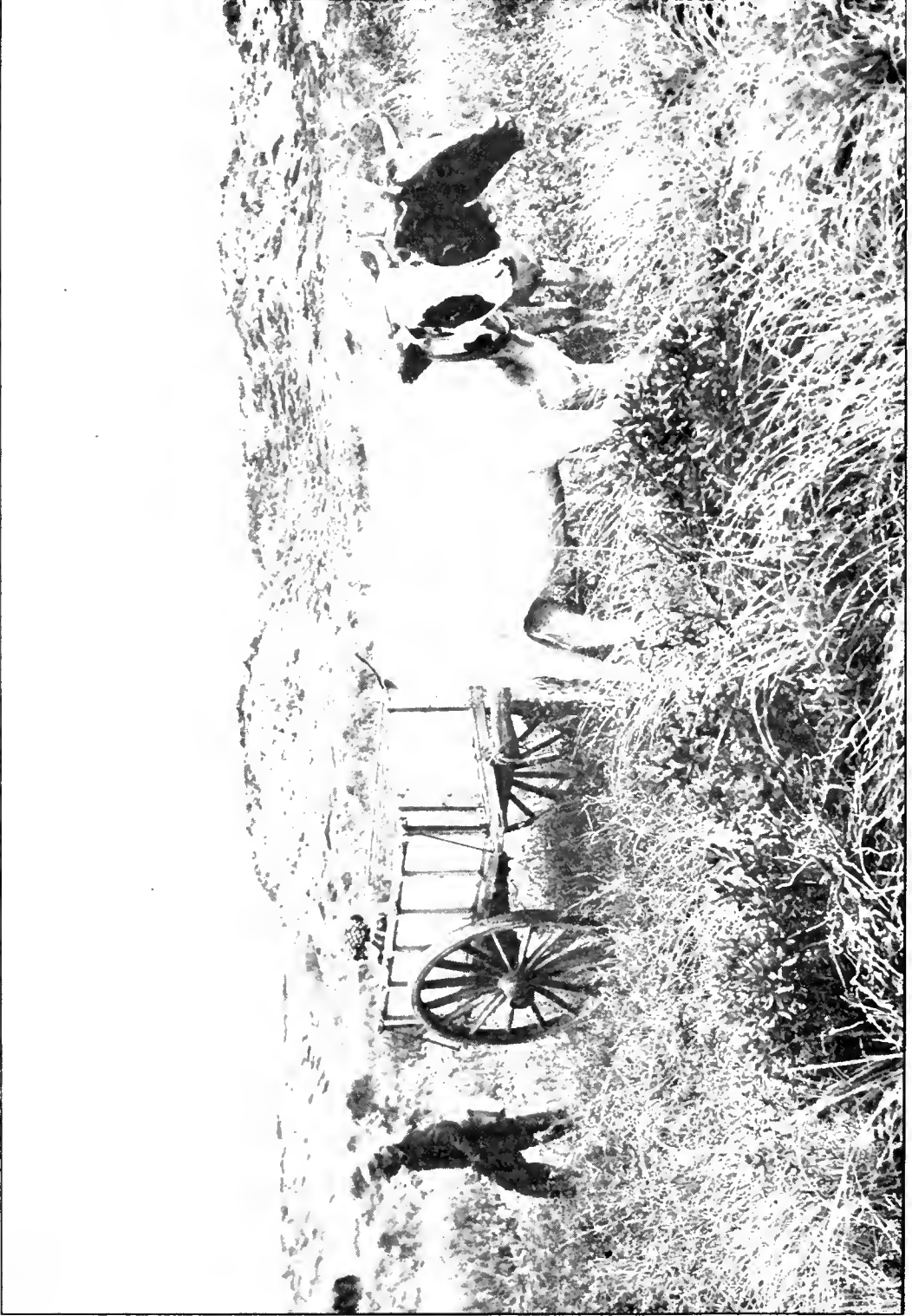


PHOTO BY FRED S. HOWARD

CRANBERRY DAY AT GAY HEAD — Granville Blaine starts off to scoop

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

Exchange Opening Price For Howes \$3.40 1/4 Bbl.

The American Cranberry Exchange has opened its price for Howes at \$3.40 a quarter barrel box or \$13.60 a barrel. This is less than the opening price of the Exchange last year which was \$3.65 a quarter barrel. With Blacks having been opened at \$2.85 and some having been sold at \$2.90, this makes a spread of fifty-five cents per quarter, or \$2.20 a barrel between the earlies and the lates. This seems to be carrying out a trend of less difference than formerly in the price between the Blacks and the Howes. Blacks have been more valuable in comparison the past two years.

Wisconsins \$3.15 to \$3.50 Quarter Bbl.

Wisconsins were opened at from \$3.15 for the lowest grades to \$3.50 for the fancy berries from that state. There seems to be a pretty good demand for the Wisconsins at this figure, and as the crop is comparatively light for the recent trend in that state, there should perhaps not be much difficulty in moving the Howes of Cape Cod and New Jersey as rapidly as desired.

Total Crop 725,100 Bbls.— U. S. Estimate

The U S D A crop estimating service now figures the total cranberry crop of the country at 725,100 barrels, as against the September first forecast of 678,600 and last year's total of but 580,100 barrels. The biggest increase this year is in

the yield of Massachusetts which last year had but a light crop of 332,000 as compared to an expected 485,000 this fall. Some believe this figure may be a little high, possibly by ten thousand barrels or so. The Early Blacks have run over early estimates as much as fifteen percent, but so far it seems as if Howes and other late varieties will barely make the estimate and may slide off a little. The total crop may not exceed 700,000 barrels by very much.

Jersey Expected To Have 88,000 Bbls.

The crop in New Jersey is expected, according to these figures, to be 88,000 or 2,000 barrels less than last year. Last spring it looked as if Jersey would have a better crop, probably 100,000, but it has been reduced by extremely dry weather over a very long period.

Drought Cuts Jersey Yield

The New Jersey weather during the harvesting season continued "frightfully dry," and in fact the total rainfall during most of the whole growing season, August, September, and October, was but 4.8 inches. The berries, as a consequence, failed to attain the size hoped for. There was very little water available for the picking up of floaters after the harvest, which had its further effect upon crop reduction. Fortunately for the Jersey growers was the fact that during the fall season there were no serious frosts, as with the water as low as it was severe frost would have added still further to the diminished crop.

Dr. H. F. Bain Asked To Go To Wisconsin

The directors of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company, by a vote of the company, were authorized to negotiate with H. F. Bain, cranberry expert of the United States Department of Agriculture, for his full time employment to experiment and advise on the control of plant diseases and insect pests on the Wisconsin marshes. This was at a meeting held recently at the Wood County Realty building hall, preceding a banquet at the Hotel Witter at Wisconsin Rapids.

Prof. Bain will make his headquarters at the Rapids, where he was stationed for several years prior to 1929 as state cranberry expert, working under E. L. Chambers, entomologist of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture. He left Wisconsin that year to join the Federal department, but returned to Wisconsin for several summers to conduct experiments on the marshes there. Before going to Wisconsin, Prof. Bain was engaged in a similar capacity in Oregon.

At the dinner A. E. Bennett, president of the company, acted as toastmaster. C. M. Chaney, secretary-treasurer of the American Cranberry Exchange, was a speaker. He discussed the marketing situation as did also M. C. Franklin of J. O. Franklin & Sons, Milwaukee brokerage concern.

It was voted to again operate a single pool of all the members' berries as was done last year and a base was established for the

(Continued on Page 9)

(Continued on Page 12)

AN OLD INDIAN CUSTOM AT GAY HEAD

By CLARENCE J. HALL

For Countless Generations Residents of That Island Town Off Massachusetts Coast Have Harvested Wild Cranberries from Grounds Still Held in Common — "Cranberry Day" There Probably Has No Counterpart in the United States.

Tuesday, October 14, 1941, was a gray, blustery day; a "dry sou'-easter." Dull-toned waves pounded on the shores of Martha's Vineyard, off the coast of Massachusetts, and the wind whistled over the bleak hills and dunes of Gay Head. But it was neither a dull nor a bleak day for Gay Head.

That day was "Cranberry Day," the day of the year when the 127 inhabitants observe a custom existing since memory and records of white men and the Gay Head Indians speak not to the contrary. It was the day for the gathering of the wild cranberries which each year flourish without the aid of man among the white beach dunes. No one knows when the Indians began this custom, so ancient is it. Their descendants still go in a body to the cranberry grounds on the designated day. They make their way even now across lands which have never been owned by others than the original Americans.

They come in their ox carts and in their Plymouths, Chevrolets, Fords and Buicks.

It is a day for Gay Head when time pauses. It is a custom which probably has no counterpart in the United States. The school closes. Usual business is suspended. "Cranberry Day" is a day unique.

Not far from where they pick the berries are the brilliant cliffs which give the town its name. The cliffs spill down into the waters of Buzzards Bay; or, arch themselves for nearly one hundred and fifty feet into the air, depending upon the viewpoint, whether it

is from atop the cliffs or on the beach close by the foam of the waves.

To get to Gay Head and these old, old cranberry grounds it is necessary to "go as far as the train goes," at Woods Hole; cross Vineyard Sound by boat to Oak Bluffs, and then it is 20 miles by bus or taxi. But there are no buses after Labor Day.

If you are fortunate you may get a taxi driver, such as I. M. Studley, who has spent more than half a century of summers on the Vineyard, and who has the history and gossip of this largest of New England's islands at the tip of his tongue.

The history of Martha's Vineyard goes a long way back, if legend is true. Some say Leif Ericson was the first European to visit it. A peat bog neighboring Menemsha Pond is said to have contained broken bones, and skulls which had been split, which were the remains of Norsemen.

Yet, if legend is not accepted, Bartholomew Gosnold is known to have discovered the island in 1602, antedating the landing of the Pilgrims by eighteen years. And regarding how Martha's Vineyard came to be so called Mr. Studley has a story which he said he heard.

It is said, he said, that a man named Gosnold once owned all the islands around there, and his favorite of three daughters was named Martha. He asked if she wanted the small islands now called the Elizabeth Islands. Martha said, "No." So he gave them to Elizabeth. Martha didn't want the big island of Nantucket, either, Mr. Studley said. So "Nan took it." But Martha did want the biggest of the islands, and since it abounded with sassafras, grapes and other fruits and berries, he called it "Martha's Vineyard." Or so Mr. Studley says it is said.

Wild cranberries were doubtless

included among the berries, although Gosnold does not mention them specifically.

The movie stars have found the remoteness of the Vineyard haven. James Cagney is one of these, and Mr. Studley will point out a bit of the roof of his old farmhouse, hidden deep in the woods. Mr. Studley has taxied Frederick March and Spence Tracy. Katherine Cornell waves a friendly "good morning" to the taxi men and other island folks.

The way to Gay Head and the cranberry grounds is through beautiful, heavy woods. The county of Duke's County (yes, that is its correct name) of which Martha's Vineyard is a unit, although it consists entirely of islands is the most heavily-wooded county in Massachusetts. Modernity, typified by movie stars, is left behind as the way to the cranberry grounds continues past pretty fresh water ponds, past miles of old, old stone walls; past "Sleep Town", and around "Beetle Bung Corner." This is so named because that is where bungs were made for the great sperm oil casks for the whalers, since "Beetle Bung" trees grew all around there. These bungs would neither swell nor shrink. The way passes a grocery store which advertises "We Sell Most Everything."

Then we slip gracefully into the spirit of the past, the past which seems to lie over the ancient cranberry grounds. The trees are oddly bent. Years ago the Indians bent them so—when they were saplings, to serve as trail markers and as fences, and to point the direction of the bounds of the various tribes or families.

To seaward, where the great waves are sloshing in, the ocean unbroken to Spain, some 2,000 miles away. The very contour and spirit of the island changes toward the western end and spectacular Gay Head. The flats become a region of bleak, almost barren hills and valleys. There were originally no trees on these windswept regions but some have been planted and carefully nurtured. But Gay Head has a beauty in its bleakness.

Gay Head is one of the very few towns in New England which is composed almost exclusively of descendants of the original Indians. Until last year it had a post-office, but now its only mail service with the rest of the world is by airmail free delivery. The town has always been patriotic. It has participated more than its just proportion to the wars: a bronze tablet on a boulder before the black-colored little town hall says so with justifiable pride.

The Gay Headers make their living by farming, the soil is good. They are fishermen, lobstermen especially. They also make Indian pottery from the tinted clays of the great cliffs.

The permanent settlement of Martha's Vineyard dates from very shortly after the settlement of Plymouth. One claim is that it was settled in 1633, the other date put forward is 1642, after Thomas Mayhew and his son had purchased these islands from Sir Ferdinand Gorges and the Earl of Sterling. Thomas Mayhew, Jr., became the first preacher on the island. He studied the language of the Indians. He taught them the Bible. He was the friend of the redmen, and so justly were they treated, chiefly through his wisdom, that the Vineyard Indians and their white brethren have always lived in peace. They took no part in the bloody King Philip war which claimed more than 600 lives of white settlers on the mainland, nor did the French and Indian wars.

The island, it is claimed, first engaged in the whale fisheries. The sea captains cruised the world over and built their big, substantial houses, and the wild cranberries grew on the Indian lands at Gay Head. The Indians have always mined Gay Head. There were once thriving clay mining and even iron mining there. There are of course tales of buried gold. Tarpinlin Cove on Naushon Island, famed in pirate lore, is within plain view. The cliffs have been a heaven for geologists and other naturalists.

We inquired of a geologist there, about the cranberry grounds. His first spirit of hostility vanished when we mentioned cranberries.

He had been suspicious we might ask him if he was looking for gold. So many do, he said. But then we said the only gold we were interested in at the moment was the "red gold" of the cranberry.

His name was Albert Karlsson-Yagger, and he is a mechanical engineer of New York who pursues the study of geology as a hobby. These studies have taken him over much of Europe besides his native Sweden.

And there, among a setting as American as well could be, we were pleased to listen to a discourse upon the wild cranberry of Sweden. He knew the cranberry well and brought out a specimen of vine and berry he had picked clinging for its life on the open face of the cliff, growing from the clay. He had made color photographs of it.

Yes, he knew the cranberry well, and in Sweden it is called, he said, the "trane-bear," but the European variety is the *Vaccinium oxycoccos* and not the *Vaccinium macrocarpon* which grows only in America. His berry was smaller, more bitter, but it is eaten and has been used to make a drink of intoxicating strength. But he recalls it is picked in Sweden only with considerable peril. It grows upon a thin crust over bottomless sloughs of mud, and it is best not for the picker to break through this crust.

Gay Head has always been owned by the Indians. It was until 1870 a reservation set aside for their use, but its residents wished to have a township of their own, and were felt qualified to do so.

The Gay Head cliffs are "common lands." So are the cranberry grounds. They have never been divided since Colonial times. They are among the few bits of lands remaining, in which New Englanders may claim the old "right of commonage." The right to make salt hay, to graze cattle, to cut wood, and to pick cranberries.

Each year at the annual spring town meeting, the residents elect an official, who is probably the only one of his kind in this country. He is the "cranberry agent." All during the year the cranberry

agent, who for the past decade or so has been Napoleon B. Madison, has watched the wild vines, has seen the terminal buds swell, blossom and set, and watched the berries grow and ripen. Then comes the second Tuesday in October. If by that day they are ready for picking, it is "Cranberry Day."

These wild cranberry marshes are scattered among the jumble of sand dunes near desolate Lobsterville, by the shores of Menemsha Pond, and not far from famed Menemsha Bight. A few rods of vines here and a few rods there, but acres in all, these natural bogs are a phenomenon in themselves. They are planted, tended and protected by the Great Spirit alone. They have borne their annual crops for the Red Men and their white brothers so far back that no one knows to the contrary. Not a minute of labor has been expended upon them. The winter rains flood them. The high winds blow the white sand over them. The vines grow luxurious and productive.

Today they are the natural heritage of every resident of Gay Head, every person born within its boundaries, his heirs and relatives, possess an equal share in the cranberry common ground, and the right to come home for the harvest.

October 14 this year dawned overcast, but the Gay Headers arose early with high hopes. The very young, the middle-aged and the very old, by automobile and by ox cart, started for the grounds. This year promised the first good crop since that unforgettable September of 1938, when the "New England Hurricane" swept over a wide swarth of New England, and the salt spray flying in slashing horizontal lines over the dunes injured the vines and spread too much sand. But nature has caused their recovery.

Some, picking with the first cranberry picker—the human hand, others with scoops, all set to work. All were contributing to the common store of the family to which they belong. Noon-time arrives: and then there occurs a single touch that takes the civilized, edu-

(Continued on Page 11)

U. S. Grand Jury Alleges Monopoly Laws Are Violated

The Department of Justice has announced that a Federal Grand Jury sitting in the Southern District of New York on October 14th returned an indictment charging a conspiracy to restrain and monopolize interstate trade and commerce in the marketing of fresh cranberries and canned cranberry sauce in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Law.

Named as defendants were: Cranberry Cannery, Inc., and Cape Cod Cranberry Co., of South Hanson, Mass.; A. D. Makepeace Co. of Wareham, Mass.; American Cranberry Exchange, Inc., of New York City; New England Cranberry Sales Company of Middleboro, Mass.; Growers' Cranberry Co., Inc., of Pemberton, N. J., and Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Co. of Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.

Since some of the defendants involved are farm cooperatives organized under the Capper-Volstead Act, the Department emphasized that the indictment does not cover any of the normal activities of farm cooperatives which are legalized by the Act. The offense charged against the defendant cooperatives is an illegal combination with a private canning company and large private corporate growers of cranberries in the canning industry. It is charged that, as a result of this combination, farm cooperatives were prevented from entering into the canning field, that the manufacture and sale of canned cranberry products was monopolized by a private company, and that prices of canned and fresh cranberry products were fixed. The law permits growers of agricultural products to form cooperatives for marketing their products but it does not permit them to combine with private groups to restrain trade or to monopolize the market.

The indictment alleges that this combination of cooperatives and private companies obtained control of more than 70% of the cran-

berries sold in the fresh berry market and of more than 80% of the canned cranberry products manufactured and sold in the United States. The annual cranberry crop in the United States varies between 400,000 and 900,000 barrels. Approximately 95% of the annual crop is grown in certain sections of Massachusetts, Wisconsin and New Jersey. A much smaller proportion of the crop comes from Washington and Oregon.

The case is in charge of George Robinson, special assistant to the Attorney General, who is being assisted by Maurice L. A. Gellis and G. Joseph Minetti, special assistants to the Attorney General, and Emanuel S. Cahn, special attorney.

Individuals named were: Marcus L. Urann, president of Cranberry Cannery, Inc.; John C. Makepeace, vice president and director of the American Cranberry Exchange; William F. Makepeace, president of the A. D. Makepeace Co.; Carl B. Urann, president of United Cape Cod Cranberry Company; Anthony Colasurdo, former member of the Growers' Cranberry Company; Franklin S. Chambers, president of the Growers' Cranberry Company; Isaac Harrison, first vice president of Cranberry Cannery, Inc.; A. U. Chaney, president and general manager of American Cranberry Exchange; C. M. Chaney, secretary and treasurer of the same; Elizabeth T. Lee, vice president of the Cranberry Cannery, Inc.; H. Gorton Mann, vice president of the same; Ruel S. Gibbs, president of the New England Cranberry Sales Co., and A. E. Bennett, president of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Co.

The Indians Still Harvest In Wisconsin

One of the good yields among the cranberry growers this year was a particular section of the property of Guy Nash of Wisconsin Rapids, long a cranberry leader in that state and well known to many of the Eastern growers, as told in a story about Wisconsin

cranberry growing in a recent issue of the Milwaukee Journal. On one section of 2.15 acres there was a yield of 200 barrels.

A crew of about thirty have been harvesting the berries of Mr. Nash. They wear hip boots, since he is one of the Wisconsin cranberry men who water rake. Many of the Wisconsin harvesters are still Indians. The pickers with their families camp in a grove of trees by the marshes. The Indians, of course, were the first pickers of the Wisconsin wild berries. Some of these Indians are residents of the Wisconsin cranberry regions. Many are migratory, following the harvesting of various crops.

Their Indian names are such as White Thunder, White Eagle White Wing, Thunder Cloud, Fur Maker, Snow Ball, Lone Tree Pigeon, Little John and Decorah.

Some of the Wisconsin growers including Mr. Nash, divide the picking day into three periods with time off for a morning and afternoon lunch. Hot dogs, bun and hot coffee are served to the Nash pickers at ten in the morning and mid-afternoon brings another lunch, including candy bars and fruit. Water raking, like dry scooping, is not the easiest work in the world. A crew starts at one end of a section and rake rhythmically, systematically sweeping the red nuggets of the cranberries from among the partly flooded vines. There is, of course, a definite skill, just as in scooping in Massachusetts or New Jersey.

The shallow drying crates are stacked along the roads where the sun and wind dry the berries, and they are dried in sheds before going into storage.

Mr. Nash told an interesting cranberry story of the lumbering days of long ago. He described how a lumber cook got a barrel of cranberries in the fall, set it under the eaves of the cook shanty and let rain water drip onto the berries. All during the winter when he wanted to make cranberry sauce the cook would go out to this barrel, knock out a frozen block, and stew it up fresh and delicious for his men.

A LONG PATH

NOVEMBER and Thanksgiving! The corn's in the crib and the cranberries are in the crate. Thanksgiving has always been a day of special meaning for the cranberry grower. It is the day of the Feast of Feasts, and cranberries, since Pilgrim times have been thought almost a necessary part of the Thanksgiving dinner.

Of cranberries John Josslyn wrote way back in the seventeenth century: "The Indians and English use them much, boyling them with Sugar for Sauce to eat with their Meate." Since the earliest days of colonization cranberries have been a part of our diet. The Indians ate cranberries for untold generations before that.

This year may have produced the third largest crop. It will be the fifth time of more than 700,000 barrels. And, most encouraging is that the demand for cranberries has never been better. The nation is relishing its cranberries and is absorbing this large crop without difficulty so far.

Cranberry cultivation goes a long way back. The first seed of the industry was sown at about the time of the War of 1812. Cranberry growing was very young, but very lusty during the gold rush of '49. The Civil War did not impede its progress. In fact the war helped the cranberry industry, especially on Cape Cod and to some extent in New Jersey. Wisconsin was just barely beginning to cultivate in the sense of the word then, and for Oregon and Washington it was unknown.

Cranberry culture continued through the decades of the latter half of the 19th century and hurdled the Spanish-American war. It has known floods and deluges, gales and drought; the Great Gale of 1841 on Cape Cod, the storm of 1867, and the gale of 1898. The hurricane of September 21, 1938, howled over the berry-laden bogs of Cape Cod and New Jersey. The first World War was fought and cranberry growing still advanced. Cranberry culture has seen periods of panic and strikes, or peace, prosperity and plenty.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY
at the

WAREHAM COURIER OFFICE,
WAREHAM, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A

Editor and Publisher
CLARENCE J. HALL

LEMUEL C. HALL
Associate Editor

Subscription \$2.00 per year
Advertising rates upon application

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Barnstable, Mass.

Now it is again a period of world-wide pain and of threat and famine in Europe. The cranberry growers are amply supplying their part of the national larder and at a price which consumers seem eager to pay. Better cultural practices in all the areas, greater cooperation in many ways, probably a greater interest among the growers has brought this about. There is every reason to believe that it will not be long before the growers can offer a million barrel crop for the table.

Cranberries are one of America's earliest used native foods. The path to the present has not always been easy to follow. The path will continue to lead ahead.

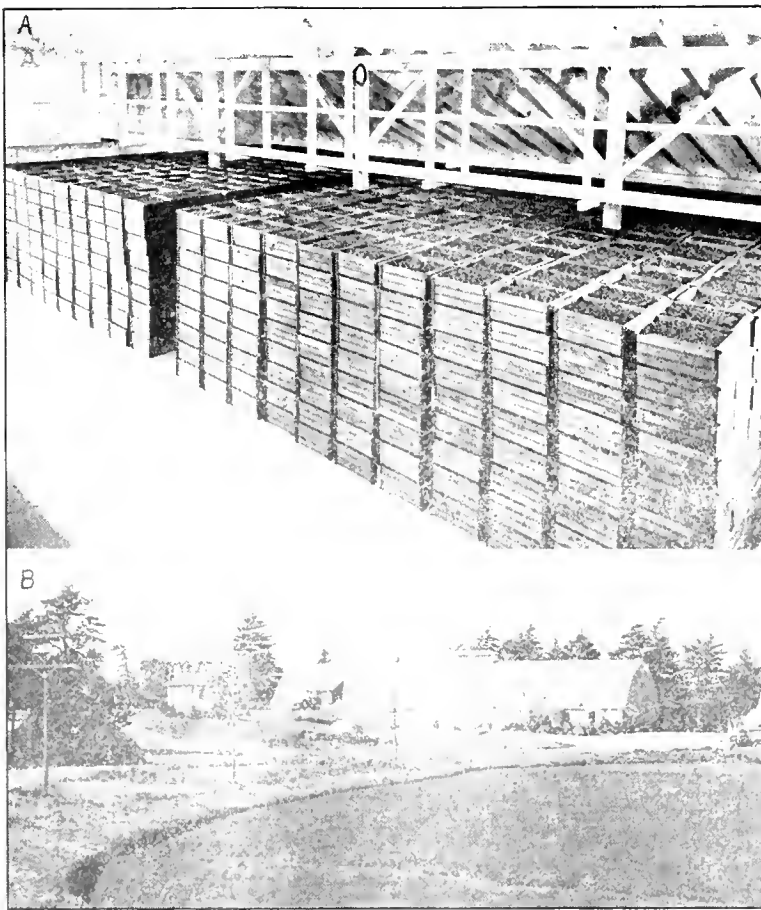


Fig. 35

- A. Picking Boxes Full of Cranberries Stacked in a Screen House.
 B. An Up-to-date Screen House, with part of a bog in the foreground.

necessary. It should have capacity to hold two-thirds of the maximum crop expected from the bog and a proper supply of shipping boxes and shooks, as well as room to sort and pack the fruit. A building of one floor, 40 by 70 feet, is large enough for a 12-acre bog. Open sheds are cheap and make good storage. Cellars are less satisfactory in protection from freezing. The most modern cranberry storages (Fig. 35 B) are lined with insulating materials to maintain a moderate temperature. Cold storage for this fruit is practicable. The berries keep best at a temperature of 35° F, but they color best at from 45° to 50°. They keep and ship better after cold storage than after common storage.

Preparation of the Berries for Market

The first shipments usually go out within a week after picking begins, in early September, and the crop is nearly all sold by Christmas, though the growers often hold some fruit till after mid-winter. Many prefer to take the lower prices which the earlier shipments usually bring and get rid of their berries promptly. Their fruit does not suffer the shrinkage that late-shipped berries do, and the cost of sorting is much less. Some, however, prefer to take

Cranberry Growing In Massachusetts

By HENRY J. FRANKLIN
 Research Professor in charge of
 the Cranberry Station,
 East Wareham

ACKNOWLEDGMENT is made to the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture for the photographs reproduced in Figures 5 and 6, also for Figure 16; to the American Cranberry Exchange for the photographs used in Figures 2, 3, 7, 9C, 30, 31, 34, 35 and 37; to Cranberry Cannery, Inc., for the photographs used in Figures 1 and 40; and to the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station for permission to use Figure 22.

(Continued from last month)

Storage

The berries are stored in the packing house (screen house) in the picking boxes as they come from the bog (Fig. 35 A). The building, if tightly constructed, should be kept close shut on damp

and on warm days and be well aired on cold nights, with fans if

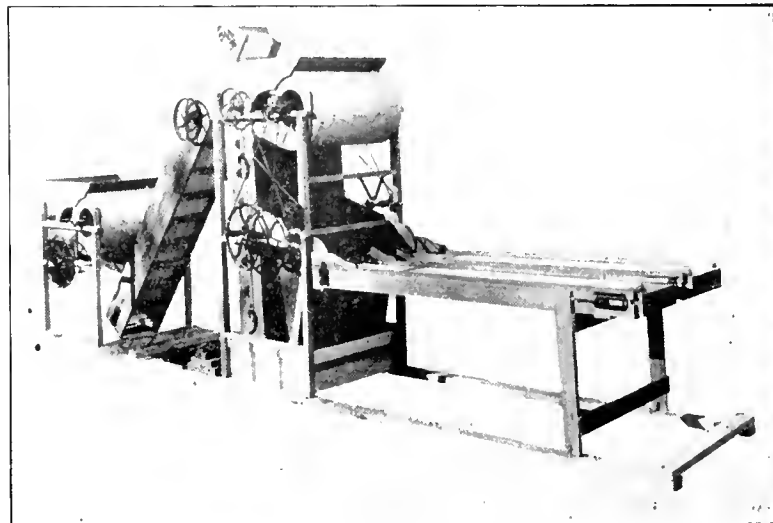


Fig. 36. A Cranberry Separator, with Extra Blower and Elevator at the Left and Sorting Belts at the Right.

The extra blower makes the flow of berries through the separator more even; a two-inch mesh wire screen in the hopper takes out vines.

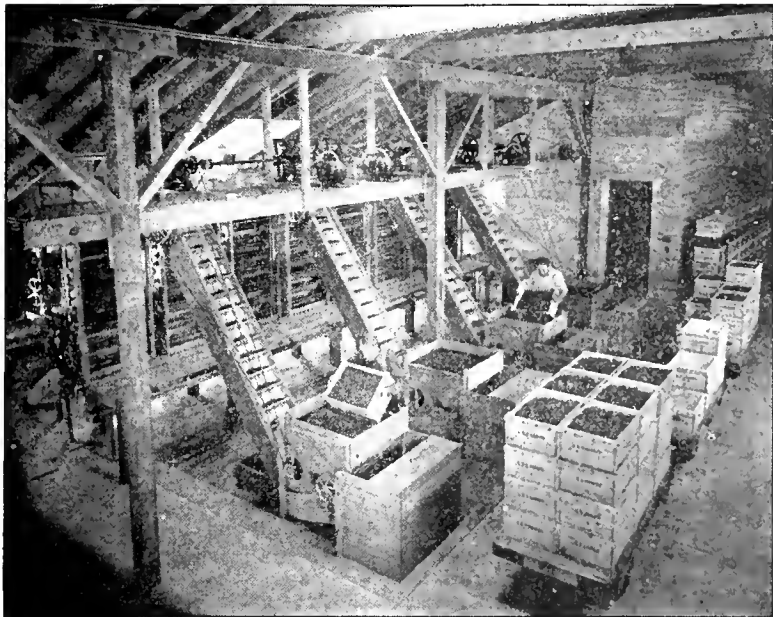


Fig. 37. Screen-House Scene.

A floor truck loaded with picking boxes full of berries at the right in the foreground. Four extra blowers and elevators, in the center, feeding a battery of eight separators at the left. Rows of shipping boxes at the right in the rear.

these losses and gamble for higher prices. This seems to have been increasingly risky in recent years.

In preparation for market, the berries first go through a separator. There are several makes of these machines. Those used on Cape Cod and largely elsewhere (Figs. 36 and 37) have a hopper at the top to receive the berries, a blower to clean them of chaff, several bounding boards to separate the decayed from the sound fruit, and a grading device.

Much of the fruit of the early shipments is often so sound that it may be packed for shipping as it comes from the separator. Most of the berries, however, must be hand-sorted. Women do this work, mostly on moving belts, in a well-lighted and comfortably warm room which is walled off from the cooler storage and packing rooms. The berries pass through this sorting room too quickly to warm up much. Sorters are paid 25 cents an hour.

It is best not to sort or pack the berries on wet days, for they collect moisture in damp weather and are more likely to rot in transit if they are packed moist. The fruit was formerly shipped mostly in barrels, but now the quarter-barrel

box is used almost entirely. The cranberry barrel contains about 90 dry quarts, its dimensions being fixed by law. The containers must be shaken well and the berries heaped slightly and pressed down in packing so that they may not come to market "slack-packed." Slack-packed berries are shunned by the trade because they lack in quantity and their keeping quality is impaired by thrashing.

(To be continued)

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 3)

Wisconsin Set At About 99,000 Bbls. Wisconsin last year had 121,000 barrels but this year the government estimates a falling off to 113,000. This might well be expected as that state has been bearing good crops for several years and the vines "have earned" the right to a little rest. The latest figure from that state now indicates a crop of 99,000 barrels, or very close to the original estimate of Vernon Goldsworthy.

Big Increase In Washington The jump in increase most outstanding in proportion is that of Washington which is given as 33,600 barrels

and last year harvested 25,200 barrels. The ten-year average for Washington is but 12,480.

Rain Holds Up Washington Harvest

Washington harvested this year in the worst weather it has experienced since 1920—it rained a good deal and vines and berries were wet a large part of the time. It is expected, of course, that these conditions did not make for a crop of extra good keeping quality. Labor was scarce and a few soldiers from Forts Canby and Columbia helped out and earned a few extra dollars for themselves, the Ilwaco Tribune reports.

Grayland Growers' Cannery In Operation

There has been considerable talk about canning in the western area this fall, but as extensive canning is new to the growers there they are loathe to go into the matter too deeply. A part of the berries have been sent to the Washington Cannery, Inc., at Vancouver and some to canners at Chicago. Grayland growers have sent some of their crop to the fresh fruit market and some to their own cannery. This is a new "two line" cannery capable of turning out more than 1,000 cases a day and is located at Markham. It is expected to be in operation for three or four months this fall, as officials of the Grayland Cranberry Growers' association expect to can about 40,000 cases this fall; 35,000 No. 300 cans and the rest No. 10's, the tens holding about seven pounds. All the equipment bought by the Grayland growers is new and the set-up is so highly mechanical that only eight people will be required to operate the plant. Besides the canning equipment itself the warehouse facilities are of the most modern. An electric labelling machine and an automatic stitcher for assembling knocked down cases make it possible to go through all the steps of canning, casing and labeling in the same building. The Grayland Association now has 150 members representing about 400 acres. Several bogs are coming into bearing this year with their first "pay" crops

and others have not yet reached the five-year mark. Still more bogs are being built and the country along the Grays Harbor - Pacific county line is dotted with bogs just being started this year.

Oregon Slightly Smaller Oregon is expected to have a slightly smaller crop than last year, one of 11,100 barrels, although its outlook has improved over that when picking was starting. This western state the last two years has also shown a much bigger crop than the ten year average which is 4,640 barrels. The west is beginning to come into real importance as a cranberry producing area.

Mass. Increase Is on Cape and "Dry" Bogs Massachusetts' biggest increase is in Barnstable County, or Cape Cod proper, and on dry bogs on the mainland. Bertram Tomlinson, Barnstable County Agent, has tentatively set the crop of that county as approaching 120,000 barrels. This, he says is only his "guess," based upon reports to him by growers and comparing these with the ten-year average of 87,000 barrels for that county as given out some years ago. For some reason or other Massachusetts' crop has never been broken down by counties in the government figures. All growers agree that the Cape will have a fine crop this year, and that the crop of Early Blacks was excellent. Latest figures for the Howes and other lates are for about as previously forecast. There is certainly no increase.

Demand Never Better The demand for cranberries has never been better than it is this fall. This is gratifying to the growers as there was a very large crop of Early Blacks and shipping began early and in heavy quantity. Yet the market has been ready to take all this supply with little, if any, moments of slackening. Carloads continue to roll away from the Cape area. For the week beginning October 13th, 474 car lots had been shipped as compared to only 297 for the year before. The following mid-

week 529 cars as compared to 336 last year had been shipped. By October 28th, 609 cars had left the Cape as compared to 385 cars last season at that time.

Blacks Shipped—Howes Being Marketed Before the end of October practically all Blacks had been cleaned up. The demand for the Wisconsin berries appears to be pretty good. With the Blacks shipped, Howes are now being moved in. The movement of Howes is a little later than last year, as the Howes were rushed ahead last season because with a very short crop of Blacks the lates were necessary to supply the markets.

Canners Have Bought Much Heavier In regard to canning this year, it will prove beyond a doubt that the willingness of canners to absorb a very considerable portion of the crop will have had a favorable effect. There are no definite figures available as to how many barrels will have been placed in the hands of the various canners this fall, but there is apparently no question but that it will be much larger than last year and more than ever before. All canners have taken more berries than usual and this has kept the demand up. Many growers have availed themselves of this method of disposing of their crop, or a part of it.

Cranberries Well Advertised This Year Cranberry growers this fall will seem to be especially fortunate in a tremendous amount of advertising which has been obtained through the efforts of the American Cranberry Exchange. As for several seasons past, the American Sugar Refining company's services and salesmen have made arrangements for special combinations of its sugar and Eatmore cranberries in retail stores throughout the nation, that is to put on displays and leave folders and recipes for free distribution. Of course it is no secret that cranberry sauce requires a lot of sugar. During October an

November approximately 60,000 posters mentioning Eatmore cranberries and the shortening Spry will be displayed in retail outlets. Fresh cranberries will also be featured in connection with Spry on the radio program "Aunt Jenny", on the air over a national hook-up five mornings a week. Also the Pillsbury Flour Mill company has arranged support in connection with its Best Flour advertising. Cranberry apple pie displays will be placed on store counters and cranberry apple pie will be illustrated in color and in black and white ads in newspapers, magazines, and national and local farm publications. Pillsbury's radio network program will also support the cranberry apple pie drive. On October 19 the Eatmore cranberry ad, in color, appeared to the vast number of readers of the "American Weekly". The California Fruit Growers' Exchange is boosting cranberries along with oranges. A new wrapper for the oranges bears a recipe for Cranberry Orange Relish.

Much Seen In Publications Cranberries and cranberry growing this fall also seem to have been of unusual interest to many editors. We have noticed more various articles and photographs of the cranberry scene in general than ever before.

Cranberries In Cellophane More thought is being directed toward giving the consumer an attractive cranberry package. One method is an increasing use of cellophane packages. These are now in the chain markets and other stores to a greater extent than in previous years. Berries available in this handy way seem to be more appealing to the buyer. One, who is putting up cranberries in this way is the A. D. Makepeace company of Wareham. For the second successive year the old powerhouse of the former N. B. & O. St. R. 1 is a busy place with about 20 women and men employed in the work. The process includes the weighing out of an exact pound their enclosure in cellophane, ar

sealing of the bags with
otch tape. The Makepeace com-
ny packed about ten carloads in
s way last year. Where in old
ys the grocer bought a barrel
cranberries he may now buy by
pound, already to hand over to
customer. The red berries do
k pretty in a well-thought out
nsparent pack.

An Old Indian Custom

(Continued from Page 5)

ed Vineyard Indian back for a
ment into the days of his fore-
thers.

On the dry sands, on the patches
ward between the bogs, they
dle a fire. There they spread
ir food, out in the open, as did
ir forefathers. They eat their
ed chicken—and it is good.

n this moment it is as if every
son lapses for the time into the
cient state, so natural is it for
m to sit on the ground beside
re and eat together.

Their Indian forefathers never
ard of Hitler. But these Gay
aders know all about him from
ir newspapers and radios. They
cuss the war situation. Then
h their pails and bags and their
ops they set off individually or
groups for the afternoon's pick-

For countless generations the
ians of the Vineyard have done
s. Once, before there were
omobiles to take them about,
y came and pitched their
ees. They stayed a week or
re at the cranberry grounds.
y held Indian sports, wrestling
d running. It was a period of
iday, even as cranberry picking
s always been for many. That
rit returns as they harvest their
ater's supply of the fruit.

Automobiles may cover the
d-surfaced roads with greater
ed than the stolid oxen pull the
-wheeled blue-painted carts.
t the automobiles cannot pro-
d among the sand dunes. The
en can, and still do. A pair be-
ging to Constable Leonard
nderhoop wait patiently. An-
er yoke of brown and white
ned by Granville Blaine graze.
ere is work for these oxen the
ar around. There is wood to be
ten out of the forests. No

horse can pull as big a load as the
gentle oxen. There is garden
truck to be carted. There is beach
sand to be hauled. The oxen do
not require gasoline. Neither do
they have to have grain bought
for them the year around. All
spring, summer and autumn, from
May until October, they graze upon
the rich fields of grass. In the
winter months they need grain.
But at other times there are still
pastures to be commonly used for
grazing lands.

Seasons vary, but the average
amount of berries may usually be
harvested in bushels for a family.
This year they picked many bar-
rels; picking was good. Some of
the berries they store for their
own use. Some they swap at the
grocery stores at Vineyard Haven
for a supply of food. Some they
take to the mainland, where they
sell them in such markets as New
Bedford. Long before cranberries
were first cultivated on Cape Cod
across the Sound, Vineyard berries
were famous in the mainland com-
munities.

The afternoon lengthens and the
shadows of evening see a long pro-
cession winding its way homeward
across the dunes and hillocks.
These Gay Headers are dressed
just as residents of the other Vine-
yard towns. They are educated,
some better than the average, and
the habits and customs are the
same usually. But this procession
of old and young, traveling home-
ward across the ancient ground in
the twilight of a gray October day,
has a feeling of antiquity.

A few have cultivated small

bogs, such as the acre or so of
Linus Jeffers. But all still take
part in the common harvest.

On Cranberry Day, just for a
moment, they become the Indians
of old, carrying on the old, old
custom of harvesting nature's cran-
berries. They cherish their long-
established right each fall to gath-
er the American cranberry.

Cranberry Recipes

Here is an old Cape Cod cran-
berry recipe for a steamed cran-
berry pudding—it has stood the
test of generations. One-third cup
butter, one-half cup sugar, one-half
cup of molasses with one teaspoon-
ful of soda stirred in, one-half cup
of hot water, two cups of flour,
and one cup of chopped cranberries
to be stirred in last. Steam for
two and one-half hours, and serve
with hard sauce. "Ranny's Favor-
ite."

An honest to goodness recipe
from the Wisconsin cranberry
country is this favorite pie recipe
from Mrs. Ermon Bennett, Cran-
moor, Wisconsin.

One and one-half cups cut cran-
berries, one and one-fourth cups
sugar, two heaping tablespoons
flour, and one cup hot water. Mix
flour and sugar, add water and
berries (washed after cutting
crosswise — this helps remove
seeds). Boil until berries are
tender. Mixture must be very
thick. Add lump of butter and
one teaspoon vanilla. Bake in
double crust until crust is brown.
This makes a very small pie.

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Ocean County Club of New Jersey Has Annual Meeting

The second annual meeting of the Ocean County Cranberry Growers' Club was held at Toms River, N. J., October 30th.

The retiring president, Daniel McE. Crabbe, reviewed the accomplishments of the club and pointed out that the present project of a Young Grower's Bog was well worth-while and should be followed up. He thanked the members for their cooperation during his term of office and pledged his whole-hearted support to the new president.

Commodore Edward Crabbe, Toms River, member of the Board of Commerce and Navigation and also agriculture's representative on the Selective Service Appeal Board No. 10, was elected president. Commodore Crabbe is owner of the Double-Trouble Cranberry company. Double-Trouble bogs are known as a really productive commercial cranberry industry. Commodore Crabbe is a pioneer in cranberry and blueberry production, and is a recognized leader in progressive, scientific culture. He is also a director of the American Cranberry Exchange.

Oscar Downs, Lakehurst, was elected to fill the chair of vice president, succeeding A. L. Lillie, Toms River, who has just completed two years in that office. Besides being a successful cranberry grower, Mr. Downs is the owner of the Lakehurst Motor Company, agency for Ford cars in the Toms River area. Mr. Downs is also a member of the executive committee of the Ocean County Board of Agriculture and a director of the Paul Kimball hospital, Lakewood. He is particularly active in the Boy Scout movement and other youth organizations.

Herbert C. Bidlack, county agricultural agent, was re-elected secretary-treasurer of the club.

Besides the annual election of officers, other business transacted by the club consisted of renewed efforts to secure favorable legis-

lation towards deer control and the inauguration of a committee to organize a 100 Barrel Cranberry Club. This latter movement corresponds to the now famous 10 Ton Tomato Club of New Jersey, and the 400 Bushel Potato Club.

Dr. H. F. Bain

(Continued from Page 3)

price ratio among various grades, predicated on the Badger grade (standard national berry) as par. Action was taken to reduce the percentage of premium on late varieties to better equalize prices for growers. Other speakers included A. H. Hedler of Phillips, one of the largest growers, Forest Calway of Neillsville, Guy Nash, William F. Huffman of the Wisconsin Rapids Daily Tribune and also a cranberry grower, and Guy O. Babcock, Wisconsin Rapids.

The meeting also authorized the directors to retain legal counsel to defend the company and its president, A. E. Bennett, named in the Federal anti-trust indictment.

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and after

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Cranberry Growers

We are now entering our eleventh year as canners of Cape Cod Cranberries, under the "STOKELY'S FINEST" label, which is nationally advertised.

We expect to materially increase our pack this year and will be in the market for an additional supply of berries.

We wish to express our appreciation to the growers who have supplied us in the past and to those new customers whom we will solicit this season.

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IN 1942

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SEASONS GREETINGS

We are grateful for this opportunity to wish you all the finest Christmas season you have ever experienced. And we hope the year to come will bring you success and happiness.

MINOT FOOD PACKERS, Inc.
HAMMONTON, N. J.

ARTHUR U. CHANEY

The cranberry industry is deeply shocked to learn of the death of Arthur U. Chaney, president and general manager of the American Cranberry Exchange. Mr. Chaney had been in ill health for some time, but had been able to be at the New York office of the Exchange daily. He was stricken ill on Sunday, Nov. 30, at his residence, London Terrace, 465 West 23rd street, New York. He was removed to the Lenox Hill hospital where he died on Tuesday evening, December 2.

Mr. Chaney was born April 16, 1874, on a farm in Clay County, Illinois, and spent his early life in that locality.

It was primarily through the vision and efforts of Mr. Chaney that the National Fruit Exchange, now the American Cranberry Exchange was conceived and he, as its general manager since the time of its inception, has played the major part in making it the organization of inestimable value to the cranberry business which it has become. Since the turn of the century, Mr. Chaney devoted his life work to the cranberry industry, chiefly in the marketing aspect. His name, when the final story of cranberry growing is told will have a most honored place.

The start of his interest in cranberries was in the early days of 1902, when he was in the wholesale fruit business in Des Moines, Iowa. He was then associated with the firm of Peycke Brothers company. In 1903 he bought the interests of his partners and established the A. U. Chaney company, composed of himself, his brother, Chester M. Chaney and Elwood H. Royer. This company first handled cranberries from Cape Cod in 1905.

In 1905, also, Mr. Chaney went to Wisconsin. His firm bought the crop of Wisconsin cranberries in one group purchase.

The sale was arranged through

the efforts of the late Judge John J. Gaynor of Wisconsin Rapids; then a leader in the Wisconsin industry and who had a friendly interest in assisting his fellow growers of that state. When the season was over Mr. Chaney and Judge Gaynor talked over plans which involved establishing grades, labels, a pooling system and various other factors, and Judge Gaynor asked Mr. Chaney to draft a definite plan for the consideration of Massachusetts growers which he did.

The plans submitted by Mr. Chaney for Wisconsin called for an organization to be known as the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company. After considerable negotiation the plan was accepted and the organization was completed, and E. P. Arpin elected first president of the Wisconsin organization. Working from Des Moines, the A. U. Chaney company acted as sales agent for the first year of the operation.

In the winter of 1906-07, Judge Gaynor highly pleased with the results which were being obtained for the growers of that state through a unity of cooperative marketing decided to make a trip to the East and visited the growers of Cape Cod and New Jersey. He told them of the success achieved in Wisconsin and of the Wisconsin plan.

As the result Mr. Chaney was invited to go East to meet the growers of Massachusetts and New Jersey and talk over a plan of greater cooperation between growers of the three states.

The result of this visit was the formation of the New England Cranberry Sales company at Middleboro in 1907. This was organized with the members, about fifty, of a Cape Cod Cranberry Sales company which had been organized a few years ago. These members included some of the larger growers who also had interests in New Jersey cranberry growing.

The New Jersey Cranberry

Sales company was also organized in that spring.

In that year the National Fruit Exchange, composed of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales company, the New Jersey Cranberry Sales company, and the New England Cranberry Sales company, was incorporated with headquarters in New York. Mr. Chaney was elected its general manager, and his brother, Chester M., assistant general manager.

From then until 1911 there was a great deal of competition between the National Fruit and the Growers' Cranberry company, a New Jersey selling organization which had been organized since 1895. The folly of these two groups competing was recognized, and in 1911 the two consolidated and the present American Cranberry Exchange was begun. Mr. Chaney continued as its general manager, and Chester M. as assistant general manager. Mr. Chaney had also been president since 1931, when George R. Briggs of Plymouth, its first president, passed away.

Mr. Chaney's association with cranberry growers in all the cranberry growing sections over such a long period of time had made him the friend of so many of the growers that his passing will be greatly felt. His presence at meetings and his personal contact and advice is the industry's loss.

Mr. Chaney is survived by two sons, Burton Chaney of Fruitland, Idaho, and Paul Chaney of New York City, and three brothers, C. M. Chaney of Rye, New York; E. M. Chaney of Monmouth, Ill., and P. C. Chaney of Kansas City.

Funeral services were held Saturday, Dec. 6, from the Central Church, Disciples of Christ, 142 West 81st street, New York City. Interment was at Ferncliff cemetery, Westchester County, New York.

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

Second Largest Crop Ever Practically All Marketed

The 1941 crop of cranberries, which the New England Crop Reporting Service now estimates as 749,200 barrels, or about 150,000 barrels more than the ten-year average, and probably the second largest crop ever, has now largely gone into the markets in perhaps the best selling season on record. In spite of the huge crop, demand has been excellent, practically without interruption, orders keeping ahead of shipping. The price at which the American Cranberry Exchange opened its lates, \$3.40 a quarter barrel, held strong over the Thanksgiving market and the berries have sold at that figure or a little stronger. On November 24, 952 cars had been shipped from Massachusetts as compared to 537 cars for last year. The orders of the New England Cranberry Sales Company have kept ahead all the time, and a fine clean up of the total crop is looked for. There are not many berries remaining, just about enough for the Christmas market it is estimated, so that with this market over, the '41 crop will have all been disposed of at a satisfactory price, with no hold-over, except for such small lots as might be held for very late, high prices. J. J. Beaton's Distributing Agency, Massachusetts' largest independent selling agency, also reports a good clean-up of the crop by the Christmas market, as well as the cooperatives.

Selling Season Never As Good Indications of how the season has gone are shown by the week-by-week sales which have been steadily ahead of

last year's all through the season, with the very big crop of Early Blacks being disposed of in quick time. On the announcement of the Exchange opening price for Howes, the demand was good and on November 4th shortly after the opening, 868 cars had left the Cape as compared to 408 cars last year. This gave promise of the good demand which did continue as hoped for.

Mass. Crop Second Largest On Record

The Massachusetts crop has been set by the government estimate as of 510,000 barrels, which would make the Massachusetts crop the second largest on record. This figure may very likely be accurate, although it seems a bit higher than some thought it might be. This estimate, as that for the country as a whole is based on the estimate as of November 1. This yield of 510,000 barrels for Massachusetts means that Massachusetts produced more than half of all the other states together.

Many More Berries Sent To Cannery

The Extension Service of the Massachusetts State College at Amherst has released the following bulletin. "The harvesting of Early Blacks exceeded the pre-harvest expectations and weather conditions toward the end of the growing season were very favorable for growth and good yields. "Demand conditions are excellent for the marketing of the new crop both in the fresh and processed form, point out the economists. Prices are expected to range near the levels of 1940.

"Massachusetts growers are

realizing the opportunities that canning the crop produce, and it is expected that more growers will market their crops through the co-operative canning outlets. Cranberry growers are each year processing a larger percentage of their total crop, and the market demand for manufactured cranberry products is increasing, according to the Massachusetts State College Economists." This release is of date of Nov. 16.

Mass. Growers Lost Little In Screening

The Massachusetts crop is substantially larger than the short crop of 332,000 barrels harvested in 1940, and compares with the ten-year average 1930-39 crop of 412,000 barrels. The berries this season show good color and good keeping quality and are about average in size, the Crop Reporting Service says. There was relatively little frost damage and shrinkage in screening was also relatively small. Crops on the lower Cape were especially large and dry bogs everywhere came through with unusually large yields.

Water Situation In Jersey For Winter Flowing Is Acute

There are few Jersey growers who did not over-estimate their crop in the early figures and very likely the government figures are as accurate as can be obtained at this time. The biggest immediate "head-ache" in Jersey is due to the lack of water, which was one of the chief causes of the cetting down of the crop. There is very little water for flooding. Only the bogs located on good sized

(Continued on Page 13)

He Has a "Good Time"

Trying To Solve Tough Problems of Agriculture

Dr. Neil E. Stevens, Well-Known to the Cranberry Industry, Studies Things Out and Then Explains to Growers in Grower's Language. He has Contributed Much to Cranberry Knowledge.

By CLARENCE J. HALL

When asked where he was born, Neil E. Stevens replied that of course he was born in the State of Maine, "where so many good men are born." But from the time he was graduated from college his home address has been most anywhere except Maine.

This is rather an unusual way to begin a sketch about a person,—merely to say where he was born, without saying who he is, but so many who have had much of anything to do with cranberries since 1915 have personally met or heard about Dr. Stevens or read some of his scientific papers, or heard him speak, that it seems unnecessary to say who he is.

We began our interview to Dr. Stevens with the usual question, "Born?"

His reply, a trifle indignant, was "Yes."

So we knew right there we were going to have trouble, for any man should be able to give a more intelligent answer to an intelligent question, even though it wasn't framed, "Where, and when were you born?"

But, when we explained what we meant by the question he came right back with, "April 6, 1887, at Portland, Maine." He didn't say what the weather was that day, but we imagine that could be ascertained in the metrological records of the State of Maine Weather Bureau.

He didn't remain long in Portland, but moved to Auburn with his parents at the age of ten. After being graduated from the high school there he was graduated from Bates College in 1908. Then, like

Edward Bok, another Maine man, he became "A Man from Maine." but we won't press this analogy any further.

He took graduate work for three years at Yale University, majoring in botany; jumped to the Middle West and taught for a year at Kansas State College. He entered the services of the United States Department of Agriculture in 1912, continuing to be associated with agricultural work in this organization for twenty-three years.

He was first interested in forest pathology for three years, and then branched off into diseases of small fruits (no pun intended here). This is where he began to come into contact with cranberry culture, as he specialized in the diseases of cranberries and strawberries. It is, of course, in his cranberry work that we are particularly interested. For the next fifteen years he spent every summer in field and research work, mostly in Massachusetts, but sometimes in New Jersey and sometimes in Wisconsin, with two or three visits to Oregon and Washington.

And it is permissible for us to say here (if he doesn't see this before it gets into print) that it has been a mighty fine thing for the cranberry industry. We fear we have been rather flippant so far, but we shouldn't be. We are just attempting to write in the same vein he would—and does—about others. However, he attacks a scientific problem in anything but a flippant manner. He is completely serious in this, as is revealed in his talks, his writings and his contributions in general to the advancement of knowledge in agriculture.

Yet, in casual conversation he is so genial that sometimes it is difficult to take him seriously. He has, to a very large degree, that unusual and happy faculty of a keen scientific mind combined with such an "easy" manner that he seems like a layman. He can, and does,

get right down on a cranberry bog with a grower, and talks familiarly in the grower's own language, and the grower knows just what he is talking about. That, and boundless vim help make him successful in his work.

His first specific work in the cranberry field had to do with trying to improve the keeping quality of cranberries. This led to what he says is the most interesting job he ever tackled—his attempt to "forecast" the keeping qualities of Cape Cod cranberries. These "forecasts" developed from Dr. Stevens' studies of weather records and the reports of keeping qualities issued annually by the late Henry S. Griffiths. The forecasts were based on the weather conditions during the growing season supplemented by incubator tests. The entire subject is summarized in a paper soon to be published by the Massachusetts Experiment Station, in connection with Dr. Franklin's Studies of Frost and Freezing Injury.

Then the extremely serious disease "false blossom" began to darken the picture of cranberry growing. Its importance was recognized early by a few, and he set himself to an intensive study of the false blossom disease, which as we all know, is still a menace to the industry. His contributions here were bulletins on the disease, lectures, etc., and he played a major role in arousing general interest in this problem.

Then he was out of cranberries for seven "lean years." This is his own phrase and he insists that he means lean years for himself, with his great interest in cranberry growing. Of course, that doesn't mean he was idle during that time. But from 1930 until the end of 1933 he was engaged in the Plant Disease Survey of the Bureau of Plant Industry. In 1934 and 1935 he worked on diseases of cereals. During this period he developed a method of forecasting the distribution in the Eastern States of "Bacterial Wilt of Sweet Corn" still used by the Extension workers of New York, New Jersey and Ohio.

His work on strawberry diseases took him to Alaska and to the Hawaiian Islands. While here he

(Continued on Page 11)

"Peacedale" Is Theme of Christmas-New Year Display of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis D. Atwood

South Carver, Mass., Home of Prominent Cranberry Grower Will Again Be Visited By Thousands Over Holidays.

Once again, Ellis D. Atwood, public-spirited Massachusetts cranberry grower, and Mrs. Atwood will extend holiday greetings to all at their home at South Carver, Mass., with another of the Christmas-New Year displays which have been characterized for several years as perhaps the most notable of all such public Christmas displays in Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Atwood each year have taken the keenest interest in arranging a display, which is the best that can be conceived. Then they extend a most cordial invitation to the public to attend and enjoy the spectacle.

This year's display will be "Peacedale." It will be the largest yet conceived and the entire set will occupy about 20,000 square feet of space at the Atwood estate. About 700 lights will be used for night effects. Last year 41,148 guests registered at the guest house, but it is estimated that nearly twice that number saw the display, and those registered included people from every state in the country with the exception of Delaware.

There will be two special Carver policemen to direct traffic and half a dozen attendants, clad in white and cranberry red, to assist in parking automobiles this year. Every effort will be made to have parking arrangements as convenient as possible.

To most thoroughly enjoy the display it is hoped that guests will first visit the "warm house," where there will be two cheerful fireplaces, Christmas decorations, and books in which to register. Guests are requested then to take leaflets which are available (without charge of course as is the en-

tire display) which explain "Peacedale" in detail, so that a full comprehension of the spirit of the display may be obtained before seeing it.

The leaflet to be passed out follows:

HOLIDAY GREETINGS
AND
WELCOME TO "PEACEDALE"
IN
SOUTH CARVER, MASS.

It is with pleasure and sincere Holiday Greetings that we again welcome you to South Carver, to help us enjoy and respect this season of the year.

With world conditions in the most deplorable state that they have ever been, we are earnestly trying to recall the times when our country prospered and grew on the basis of love, unselfishness, endeavor and Spiritual guidance.

"Peacedale", we hope, will in some measure, depict those times. May we take you into our confidence by revealing the life of an early American community?

In order to watch proceedings, we have cut away a part of the General Store, or the everyday meeting place of the citizens.

Before you, "Peacedale's" General Store is about ready to close for the night. Elder Wrighteous is holding forth on a general theme of the Golden Rule as applied to business and government. As he emphasizes his point with his cane, Abner Worker, the owner of the store, nods his head in agreement, while Ephram Jenrus, placidly offers no protest. By this token of co-operation, the store has prospered and its success has been reflected in the entire village.

The village inn opens its doors with a genuine hospitality to all seeking companionship on an equal level. Here, strangers are received and feted so that they are made to feel that they are a part of the community.

The church with its community-spirited parson, is the motivating force in shaping the destiny of "Peacedale". As the midnight hour approaches for worship on this holiday eve, the townsfolk may be seen on their way to thank God for their good fortune in being an integral part of a free and rugged land. This spiritual guidance is reflected in their everyday life.

As the midnight train steams up to the station to drop its precious load of those returning home for the holidays, Santa Claus rounds the turn from "Tranquil Hollow" to gladden the hearts of children and grownups who have so justly merited his reward for their honest living.

The PEACE and QUIET, the UNSELFISH and CO-OPERATIVE way of living is something that we MUST NOT lose sight of in these days of GREED, STRESS and the fight for UNMITIGATED POWER.

God preserve the American way of living as laid down to us by our forefathers.

The feature is the store, fifteen by twelve feet, exclusive of the porch, with a part of the store cut away. The figures in the store, which is amply stocked with merchandise suitable to the season, are life-size and two of them are animated. The third is asleep.

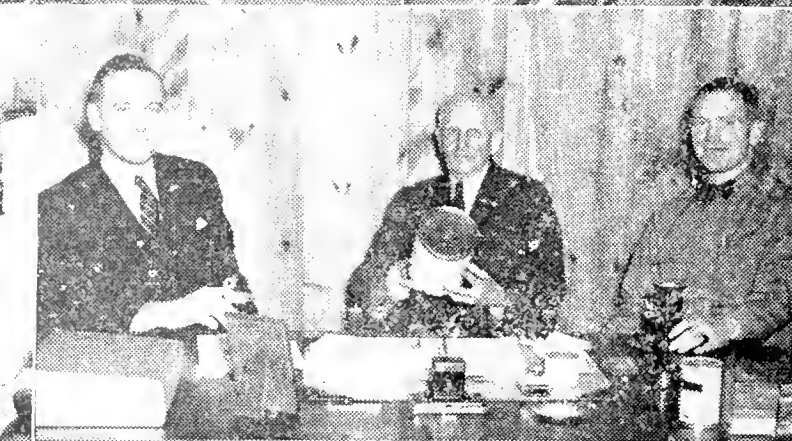
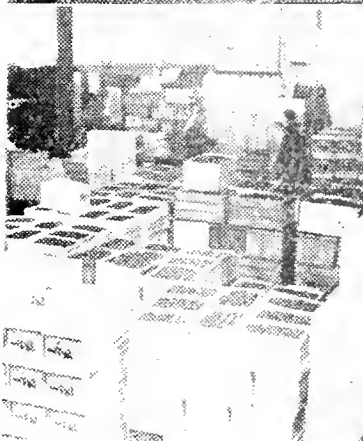
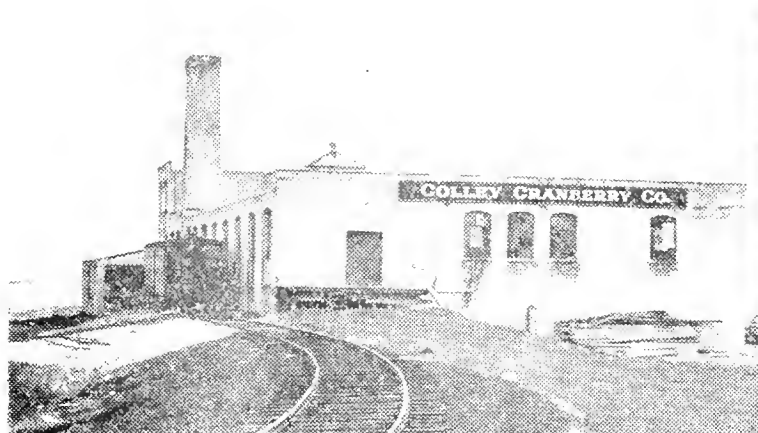
The inn is about twelve by eight feet. Outside the inn a horse and buckboard patiently wait.

Up the street beyond the inn, there is a "salt-box" house with its outbuildings and farm yards, hens, and little skunks which have appeared in previous displays; the parsonage; the church; an incidental house, and the depot where a train steams in to discharge its passengers and then departs.

Christmas carols emanate from the church while it is illuminated and service is being held within. Alternating with this is gay Christmas music, such as "Jingle Bells", coming from the inn, which is suitable to the spirit within at this time of good cheer. During this interval the inn is lighted brightly from within.

Every attempt has been made

(Continued on Page 11)



HOME OF CRANBERRY FLAKES AT PLYMOUTH, MASS.

Upper left—Home of cranberry flakes at Plymouth, Mass. Upper right—Take-off chamber. Upper part of view shows the drying drum, lower, the solid sheet of dried cranberry before flaking. Lower left—Receiving, packing and shipping department. Lower right—George A. Colley, founder of Colley Cranberry Company, with his sons—Orrin G. at left, George A., jr., at right.

—The Packer, Nov. 1, 1941

Firm Manufactures Cranberry Flakes

Dehydration of Cranberry Juice Started Last Year by Colley Cranberry Company — Product Proves Very Popular.

Plymouth, Massachusetts—This historic village, with its shrine marking the landing spot of the Pilgrims, now takes on additional prominence as the birthplace of cranberry flakes, manufactured here by the Colley Cranberry Company.

The process of the dehydration of the cranberry juice by the Colley company started last year and the popularity of the product has de-

veloped to a point where the canned flakes are now being distributed by large wholesale grocery concerns and will probably be used extensively by the Army and Navy. In explanation of this new process, which retains all elements of the cranberry except water, seeds and skin, and which requires only the addition of water to bring the juice back to its original form, Orrin G. Colley, son of George A. Colley, founder of the company, states:

"The dehydrated cranberry comes in flake form, is completely precooked, and requires only the addition of water and sugar plus heating to convert it to a finished jellied cranberry sauce, or cranberry juice cocktail, ready to use.

"In contrast with the type of dehydrated products in which the ap-

proximate shape and texture of the original product is retained, the dehydrated cranberry is in flake form which represents practically all of the nutritional value of the original fresh fruit from which they were derived, including vitamins and minerals, but without skins and seeds or other cellulosic material. The drying operation is carried out on a special steam-heated drum dryer under carefully controlled conditions of time, heat, and humidity.

"Fresh cranberries are heated to not more than 180 degrees Fahrenheit. The material is then transferred to a hopper where all air is removed and replaced by an inert gas to preserve vitamins and other food values from such effects as oxidation, enzyme action, etc. From the hopper the material



Photo by Thelma Keene

SANDING — THE OLD-FASHIONED WAY

Ox Team Saves A Little Gas In Bog Sanding

**Richard King of Sandwich,
Cape Cod, Uses Only Yoke
on Cape—He Likes Oxen
—And They Do the Work.**

"What's the matter in going back to the ways of the forefathers—in some things—at least as far back as the use of oxen again?" asks Richard King, East Sandwich, Massachusetts, cranberry grower.

It's a time of conservation, of saving, even if it means reverting to some of the old methods. Oxen don't use up any of the supply of gasoline now needed for airplanes,

tanks and trucks. They once did the farm work on Cape Cod, as in other parts of the world. They have hauled sand for cranberry bogs in years gone by, and are now doing this for Mr. King. Which might make Mr. King ahead of the times, rather than behind, in using probably the only yoke of oxen on Cape Cod today. He uses them as a matter of preference.

A good deal of farm work doesn't have to be done under pressure of the clock always, and sanding bogs is one of these things.

There is gasoline saved and grass grows to save grain. There is salt hay for bedding. Oxen can pull bigger loads than a horse. They can pull a load where a truck would get mired. So Mr. King uses his yoke to get his wood out of the woodlots and carts his sand


from the sand hole to his bog.

The King farm is at the Spring Hill section of East Sandwich — about 60 acres of farm and 100 acres of woodlot, and a fine, little bog of about an acre. The sand pit is just a couple of hills away from the bog; good sand, too. A brook runs through the bog giving it adequate frost and winter flowage.

His oxen are a fine yoke of Guernseys, and while he says they haven't any names and the kids call them "Nan" and "Bucky", it is obvious he has full appreciation and affection for these farm animals. He has equipped his ox cart with an extra pair of wheels to take the strain off the shoulders of the oxen. He works them easily if they are the least bit "soft" from lack of work. He is even raising another yoke. These

(Continued on Page 15)

HUGE CROP — FINE CLEAN-UP



THE holidays are at hand, the old year is almost done, and the new year 1942 will soon be here. At this time two things are outstanding. The first, that when all returns are finally

tabulated this year's crop will probably have been the second largest ever produced; secondly, that the industry has been blessed with possibly the best selling season ever.

That such a big crop of cranberries should have been so readily disposed of is a remarkable achievement. The industry would have been dismayed only a few years ago with the problem of marketing well over 700,000 barrels of cranberries.

ARTHUR U. CHANEY

SOME men are natural organizers and the result of their achievements brings great benefits, not only to themselves, but to all who have business relations with them. Such a man was the late Arthur U. Chaney who years ago organized and promoted the American Cranberry Exchange which brought order out of chaos in the cranberry growing industry.

Mr. Chaney was a man of vision and a pioneer in the field of co-operative marketing. Cranberries were being sold by the producers without regard to the general welfare of the industry. He organized the growers into co-operative marketing units with a unit in each growing section and a central selling exchange in New York.

The marketing bureau which he organized and managed and the advertising campaign which he promoted has been a material factor in increasing the consumption of cranberries and in stabilizing prices.

When Mr. Chaney first became known to cranberry growers it was in the capacity of a cash buyer in a very disastrous period when prices ranged very low and there

PUBLISHED MONTHLY
at the

WAREHAM COURIER OFFICE,
WAREHAM, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A

Editor and Publisher
CLARENCE J. HALL

LEMUEL C. HALL
Associate Editor

Subscription \$2.00 per year
Advertising rates upon application

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Director Mass. State Cranberry Experiment Station
East Wareham, Mass.

BERTRAM TOMLINSON
Barnstable County Agricultural Agent
Barnstable, Mass.

was no orderly system of marketing, with the growers compelled to accept whatever price was offered. He deplored this situation, saw the need of co-operative effort and with his characteristic vision set about building the organization which has been recognized as a model for the marketing and exploiting of other agricultural products.

The organization which Mr. Chaney built is a monument to his ability, a blessing to the cranberry growers, and a distinct contribution to the welfare of both producers and consumers.

The cranberry business will sadly miss Mr. "A. U."



Fig. 38. Cannery at Onset, Mass., one of three operated by Cranberry Cannery, Inc.

Cranberry Growing In Massachusetts

By HENRY J. FRANKLIN
Research Professor in charge of
the Cranberry Station,
East Wareham

ACKNOWLEDGMENT is made to the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture for the photographs reproduced in Figures 5 and 6, also for Figure 16; to the American Cranberry Exchange for the photographs used in Figures 2, 3, 7, 9C, 30, 31, 34, 35 and 37; to Cranberry Cannery, Inc., for the photographs used in Figures 1 and 40; and to the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station for permission to use Figure 22.

(Continued from last month)

Marketing

The fall opening price of cranberries ranges from \$1.50 to \$13.00 a barrel according to conditions. The price sometimes has risen to over \$30 a barrel in the winter.

Over half the Cape crop is sold through a co-operative, the New England Cranberry Sales Company with office at Middleboro, Mass. Other companies in Wisconsin and New Jersey, affiliated with the New England company in the American Cranberry Exchange, with office at 90 West Broadway, New York City, handle most of the berries from those states. This organization is well managed and helps the trade greatly by extensive advertising and by watching the cranberry markets through-

out the United States and Canada and distributing the berries as they are needed, so preventing gluts. It has central packing houses and experienced inspectors, and the berries it handles are tested for keeping quality in incubators and packed uniformly under different brands according to their varieties and qualities. It establishes opening prices, basing them on careful studies of conditions, and pools most of its fruit. It has fostered research which showed that cranberries have important healthful properties, and distributes selected cranberry recipes gratis.

There are also a few independent distributing agencies, some of them very efficient. Much of the fruit sold outside of the Sales Company goes to commission men. Buyers for cash are around every year.

Preserving

Owing mainly to the enterprise and energy of the cranberry growers directing the cooperative Cranberry Cannery, Inc., the preserving of this fruit has become a great industry (Fig. 38). Nearly its whole development has taken place since 1923. Now almost a third of

the crop of the country goes into cans as sauce or into bottles for beverages. Some of the fruit is dried, but this excellent product has found only particular and limited markets. Most cranberries of doubtful keeping quality now go to preservers, leaving only reliable stock for the fresh fruit trade.

Cranberry Cannery, Inc., sponsors a buying pool for the growers and maintains effective research to find new uses for cranberries.

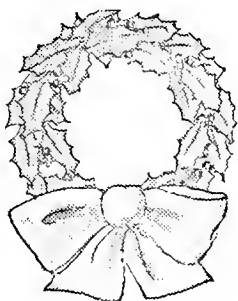
Minot Food Packers, Inc., Hill Brothers Co., Stokely Brothers and Co., Inc., and Pappas Brothers, Gillies and Co. are other concerns that can a lot of cranberries.

Large Attendance At Ocean Spray "Open House"

Interest in the increasing importance in the canning of cranberries was amply attested to when Cranberry Cannery, Inc., held its second annual open house at its Onset plant, routes 28 and 6, Wareham, Mass., Saturday, Nov. 8th. About 600, considerably more than last year, availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting this modern plant during the hours between two and eight p. m.

This is one of the most modern of canning plants and is packing about three-quarters of a million cases of cranberry sauce annually. Cranberry Cannery began packing about 1914 and today does a volume of nearly 50 million cans a year, it is reported. Shipments go into every state in the country and before war time conditions hindered, thousands of cases were exported to foreign countries.

The Onset plant, which is familiar to many growers, was purchased in 1926 and is the second of four plants which Cranberry Cannery, Inc., now owns. The others are the headquarters plant at South Hanson, Mass., one at New Egypt, New Jersey, and the most recent at North Chicago, Illinois. It is a cooperative with members in every cranberry growing state, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Washington, and Oregon.



To
The
Cranberry
Industry

SEASON'S GREETINGS

Acushnet Saw Mills Co.

Lund's Corner

New Bedford

Massachusetts

C
H
R
I
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TO OUR FRIENDS OF THE
CRANBERRY INDUSTRY

National Bank of Wareham

Wareham, Massachusetts

He Has a "Good Time"

(Continued from Page 4)

got one of his biggest "kicks" he says from buying a can of Cape Cod Cranberry Sauce right in the middle of the Dole Pineapple Kingdom. The exact date on which this sauce was consumed was December 25, 1927. The place was Olinda, a little town on the north slope of the extinct volcano, Haleaala on the island of Maui. The other members of the parties were Dr. C. L. Shear, long well known to cranberry growers, now retired; Dr. H. F. Bergman of Amlerst and East Wareham and Daniel Crabbe, a New Jersey cranberry grower.

Dr. Stevens has twice visited Europe, both times attending Botanical Congresses, once in England and once in Holland. It was his great regret that while in the Low Country he didn't see either of the two cranberry bogs there.

In January 1936 he says he was "induced" to become professor of botany at the University of Illinois, and he is "still working at that job." That means that at present his home address is Urbana, Ill.

This gives him his summers free to get back into cranberry work.

variety of foods made with Ocean Spray sauce. Ample parking space was provided, and Wareham High school boys assisted in the program.

"Peacedale"

(Continued from Page 5)

to "catch" the spirit of a rural Christmas community of about one hundred years ago. Not all the figures have been animated as it was felt the effect might be too confusing.

The display is the work of Harry E. Fraser of 305 Prospect street, Norwood, who has been the designer for the Atwood display for the past five years. Hardly had the scene for last year been closed than thoughts were directed toward the one for this year, and "Peacedale" is the result of a year of thought and study. (Next year's is being tentatively thought of already).

The display will be completed and in operation December 14th and will continue through New Year's. The lights will go on for the first time at 4:30 p. m. on the 14th and will be on every night until midnight until after New Year's. Mr. and Mrs. Atwood extend a cordial invitation to all to visit "Peacedale".

"These eggs are rather small, aren't they?"

"Give them a chance. They were only laid yesterday."

Extensive Experience in ELECTRICAL WORK

At Greenhouses, Bogs and
Pumps Means Satisfaction

ALFRED PAPPI

WAREHAM, MASS.

Tel. 626

Holiday Greetings

South Carver with its "Peacedale" spirit extends to all its most sincere wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

"Peacedale", our Greeting card to all, may be seen in South Carver from December 15th through January 1st. We hope you can be present to help us enjoy the holiday season.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis D. Atwood
South Carver, Mass.

Since 1937 he has been spending his summers in Wisconsin, address Wisconsin Rapids, heart of the Badger State cranberry industry. His chief problems there at present are a study into the relation of alkaline water to cranberry growing "and the flock of troubles which center around leaf-drop." There are no alkaline water troubles in the East, but with some flowage facilities in Wisconsin it seems to be a major trouble-causer. Leaf drop isn't very greatly stressed, or at least it hasn't been in its menace to successful growing in Massachusetts. But in Wisconsin it has been a source of considerable worry. "I'm having a good time with these two things now," is his expression.

Often, sons do not do as their fathers did. But this does not apply to the Steven's boys. Both seem to think their father's life work is pretty good. As Dr. Stevens seldom does things by half-way measures, his boys are twins. Russell B. is a botanist now teaching at Birmingham Southern College and Carl M. is engaged in research chemistry at Cornell Medical Col-

lege. One or the other may well turn to cranberries before their father quits, at least he frankly hopes so. He also has a daughter of 17, Mary.

Neil Stevens says he can't claim to be a president of any chambers of commerces, Rotary or Kiwanis Clubs, but we cribbed a list of his scientific society connections out of "Whos Who". Here it is in translation. Mycological Society of America, Council 1932; American Phytopathological Society, Vice President 1933, President 1934; Botanical Society of Washington, Secretary 1928, President 1931; American Association for the Advancement of Science, Council 1933-1939, Vice President and Chairman Section G (Botany) 1939.

While looking these up we also noted that he was adjunct professor at George Washington University 1931-36 as well as Secretary and Director of the Arlington and Fairfax Building and Loan Association 1933-1935. As these overlap with each other and with the earlier notes he gave us they must represent part time jobs.

And as far as hobbies or relaxation goes he was while in Washington "addicted" to brushing out Appalachian mountain trails. He was a member of the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club of Washington, D. C. Some of its members have an idea it is real sport to put in "leisure" time cleaning up mountain trails during the spring, summer and fall. In the winter, he says, the members go in for old-fashioned square dancing. Since there are no mountains in Illinois.

But at this point, our pencil which had been giving off wisps of smoke for some time as we were trying to take down Neil's rapid-fire style of talking, burst into flame. He said he had told enough about himself anyway. He hastily dropped his feet from our desk-top and as he was flying out the door concluded with: "You can put down too, that I'm addicted to my summer camp at Indian Mound Beach (Wareham, Mass.) which I have owned for twenty years and can't make up my mind to sell though I only use it about two weeks a year."



Best Wishes for the Holiday Season And for 1942

Packers and Distributors

SUITSUS Brand CAPE COD
CRANBERRIES

SILENT NIGHT
HOLY NIGHT

“It’s Always Cranberry Time”

COLLEY CRANBERRY COMPANY

WATER STREET

PLYMOUTH

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 3)

streams could be flooded at all and this does not include more than 15 to 20 percent of the bog acreage. The rainfall figures from August first show how acute the water situation is. The August rainfall was 2.76 inches, September .21 inches, October 1.88, and for November to the 27th, 2.67 inches. About the usual amount of fall sanding is being done, with little, if any, large-scale building or rebuilding.

Percentage of Crop to Cannery Very Large

A total of 192,967 barrels have been received

by Cranberry Cannery, Inc., up to about the end of November, according to the November issue of the “Cranberry Cooperative News,” published by that company, and a total of 214,000 will, it is expected, be received by the end of the season. Other packers of cranberries have bought very heavily this season, so that the total per-

cent of the crop going off the fresh fruit market will have been very considerable. The total number of canned cranberry sauce, in the figures of the National Cannery Association at Washington, packed according to the “News” last year was 1,993,062 cases. This is an increase from 694,396 cases in 1934. The increase in the six-year period has been 187 percent. When the final figures for the pack of this season are available the proportion of the crop going to the cannery will have been very considerable.

Oregon Without Much Labor Difficulty

There was no real labor shortage in that state during the picking season, but labor was scarce enough to slow down operations to some extent. The State Employment office made its initial effort to be of service in placing pickers to the best advantage, which aided the growers somewhat in getting the crop off.

Jersey Crop 88,000 Bbls.

The New Jersey crop, according to the government figures is 88,000 barrels, which is no change from the estimate of October 1. The berries in that state were harvested somewhat earlier than usual due to the extraordinary dry weather with lack of water for adequate frost flowage.

Wisconsin Now Clinching Second In Producing

The Wisconsin crop is estimated as 105,000 barrels. This is a decrease from last year’s figure of 121,000 barrels, but it is well over the last ten-year average of 68,600 and shows that Wisconsin is apparently steadily clinching its position as the second-largest producing state. About all of the Wisconsin crop has been shipped and the growers as a whole are reported as well pleased with the season. Everyone in that state has plenty of water for winter flooding. The bud growth there seems a little larger than usual this fall, and if

they are not winter-killed or meet with any other misfortune it is the general opinion among the growers that the crop next year in Wisconsin will probably be larger than that of this year. The Wisconsin Cranberry Sales company estimate for this year, is as it has been maintained all along, approximate-

ly 100,000 barrels. The labor situation in that state, as in all others, was not as favorable, but none of the growers found any real difficulty in getting all the help they had to have, either in harvesting or in getting the berries ready for the market.

seems about normal and the usual fall sanding program is going ahead. There is apparently no large amount of new bog being made this fall, although of course some improvements will be made by individual growers.

Expect More Canning of All Fruits

Pres. Robert C. Paulus of the National Canning Association in a recent address said that the canning industry may be expected to become more of a factor in the American fruit and vegetable deal in 1942 than last year. In addition to a normal domestic demand, he continued, the packers also may expect considerable export business under the land-lease lend. From every indication it seems that more and more cranberries will be canned.

Rural Policy Committee For Mass. Growers

A meeting was held at the Massachusetts State Bog at East Wareham, Tuesday, November 25th, for the purpose of organizing a cranberry committee to be known as the "Rural Policy Cranberry sub-committee." The meeting was called by Joe T. Brown, Plymouth County agent, and a number of the leading growers were present. The objects of the committee are to secure recommendations and information pertinent to the cranberry industry and divert this information to the proper channels for action. In general its purpose is to obtain a coordinating effort on the part of each and every private and public agency in obtaining unified action in connection with the various rural problems throughout the country. This committee is not to be a temporary defense proposition, and it is hoped in the near future to combine along this line of work, since there are many problems outside of the actual cultural practices, which could be considered. Mr. Brown stated the purpose of the meeting, giving background information, and was assisted by Francis Schadeegg of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Amherst. Ellis D. Atwood was made chairman of this committee. A permanent committee is yet to be elected by the growers, sales organizations and the cranberry clubs.

Coos County Making Most Rapid Growth

New plantings are going in all over Coos county in that state and the year 1941 has been the year of the most rapid growth of the industry there. Probably about fifty acres are now being developed in that county.

Mass. Very Short for Winter Flowage

Massachusetts is not well fixed in regard to its water prospects for winter flooding as yet, due to the long drought in the East. If some long and steady rains do not come along before too long, some of the bogs may get hurt. Bud for next year's crop

Oregon Continues Up In Production

The estimate for Oregon by the government is for 10,200 barrels, which is less than last year's 12,100, but still way ahead of the ten-year average which is 4,640 barrels. This yield did fall a trifle short of the October 1 estimate of 11,100, but some bogs bore extremely well and it is a big crop for Oregon.

(Continued on Page 15)



A Merry Christmas To All

Stokely Brothers & Company, Inc.

90 Riverside Avenue
New Bedford, Mass.
New England Headquarters Office
General Office :
Indianapolis, Indiana

Best for the Purpose CRANBERRY BOXES

MADE FROM NATIVE WHITE PINE

Grown and Manufactured Here

F. H. COLE

Established 1707

MANUFACTURER OF

WOODEN BOXES AND SHOOKS

NORTH CARVER, MASS.

Tel. 46-5

M. L. Urann Again Elected to Farm Credit Board

Marcus L. Urann of South Hanson, Mass., president of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., has been re-elected

WALTER E. ROWLEY

Civil Engineer and
Surveyor

Cranberry Bog Engineering
a Specialty

Decas Block
Wareham, Mass.

Telephones: Office 93-W
Residence 832-M-1

William H. Harriman

Center St., North Carver, Mass.

Real Estator

Specializing in the Purchase and
Sale of Cranberry Properties

to the Farm Credit Board at Springfield, Mass. As such he will serve as a director of the Springfield Bank for Co-operatives, the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, and the Production Credit Corporation of Springfield; units of the Farm Credit Administration serving New England, New York and New Jersey.

The board is a seven-man body, and the term to which Mr. Urann is elected is for three years. He was first elected to the Board in 1938. The board directs a farm credit business of some \$125,000,000 to some 55,000 individuals and 85 farmers' co-operatives.

Sanding With Oxen

(Continued from Page 8)

two are now about six months' old. Mr. King likes oxen.

It is a reassuring, bucolic picture on a frosty morning to see Mr. King, ox whip in hand, "geeing" and "hawing" the animals over the rolling pastures, hauling a bright blue ox cart, filled with white bog sand. He has time to smoke his pipe as he walks along beside them, feeling content with

getting off a good crop this fall, and knowing that the vines are now budded for next year's yield. He is doing his small share in providing a part of the nation's food supply; incidentally the oxen are conserving a trifle in the gasoline supply, and he is going about his business of farming, taking care of his little piece of cranberry swamp, contentedly, thoroughly, in the good old-fashioned way of his forefathers. Yes, oxen are slow—but what's the hurry anyhow?

Fresh From the Fields

(Continued from Page 14)

To Use Sand Pump for Resanding William Litschke of Grayland Washington, has repurchased a new sand pump with necessary pipe and hose for resanding. He expects to resand his own acreage and may resand also for others. The pumping outfit costs about five hundred dollars and is expected to be able to resand about an acre a day to a depth of one inch. It will take about three men to handle the work, two in the field and one operating the pump

TIME FLIES

FASTER EVERY YEAR

IT SEEMS

It begins to look as if the speedup system had been made to work on the year itself. So now, before 1942 races away from us completely,



Tempo Fortissimo

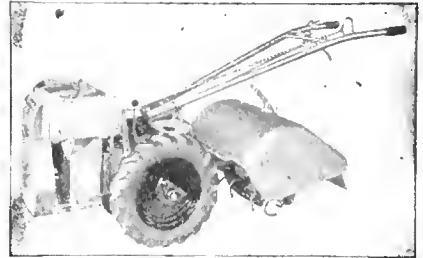
HERE ARE OUR BEST WISHES TO ALL

Plymouth County Electric Co.

WAREHAM — — PLYMOUTH

Tel. 200

Tel. 1300



PREPARE BOGS For PLANTING
With Ariens Tiller—3 models to meet your requirements. Ideal for working bogs or remaking old bogs. Completely destroys fern and other weed growth. Condition bogs much faster than by any other method. Write for name of nearest distributor.

ARIENS COMPANY

Brillion, Wisconsin

Box 508

We Have Listings of
Cranberry Bogs, Large and Small

FOR SALE

Geo. A. Cole Agency

WILDA HANEY

Decas Block
Wareham, Massachusetts



CONTRARY to expectation our cranberry growers seem to be in a constant state of “dither”, at this time of year. The crop is harvested, most of the berries sold, money coming in — why the rush?

We finally caught up with one recently. Trying to ease into a cross-examination politely — it went like this:

“How’s your business?”

“Not so good.”

“Not so good?”

“Not so good as next year.” And off he went.

What can you say to men like that, at this time of year? Only:-

“Merry Christmas — Happy New Year”

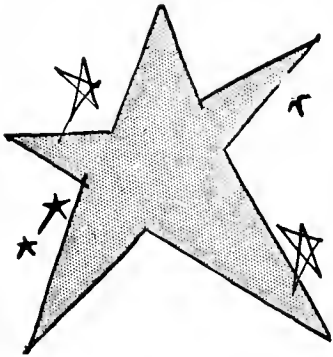
A. D. MAKEPEACE CO.
WAREHAM, MASS.

HAPPY NEW YEAR 1942

AND A MERRY, MERRY CHRISTMAS
TO CRANBERRY GROWERS
AND
OTHER FRIENDS

New England Cranberry Sales Company

Middleboro, Massachusetts



**Holiday Greetings
to the
Cranberry World**

WE THANK OUR FRIENDS,
MEMBERS, AND CUSTOMERS FOR
THEIR FAVORS DURING THIS AND
OTHER YEARS PAST, AND EXTEND
OUR BEST WISHES FOR 1942

Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company

Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin



YOUR SHARE!

Right now—and straight through cranberry time—there's newspaper, magazine and radio advertising to millions behind one known brand name of cranberries. You can share in the results—early, active and continuous demand through the season—by marketing your cranberry crop under this famous brand name...

Eatmor Cranberries

Goodell
Library

JAN 15 1942

Massachusetts
State College



AS OF OLD

(Detail of "Peacedale", 1941)

1942

. . . . If we may this year be a page upon which is written appreciative recollections of the past in cranberry growing, a record of worthy achievements of today and of noble hopes and plans for 1942, we will be achieving a part of our obligation of one thousand, nine hundred and forty-two

We hope those with interests within the cranberry industry will help make our medium a common meeting place of constructive information. We urge our readers to contribute any cranberry material or suggestions they would like to see in print.

CRANBERRIES



In the War-time Year Ahead

BUY

Bailey Equipment

and buy the best

Our Cranberry Equipment and Supplies
Served You In The Last War

In The Present, Until The Clouds Roll By,
We Will Serve You Again Just As Far As
Conditions Will Permit

H. R. BAILEY CO.

SOUTH CARVER
MASSACHUSETTS

ESTABLISHED 1895

Tel. Carver 23 - 2



Goodbye to 1941
Welcome
1942

We cannot tell what this momentous year in the world history will bring

But

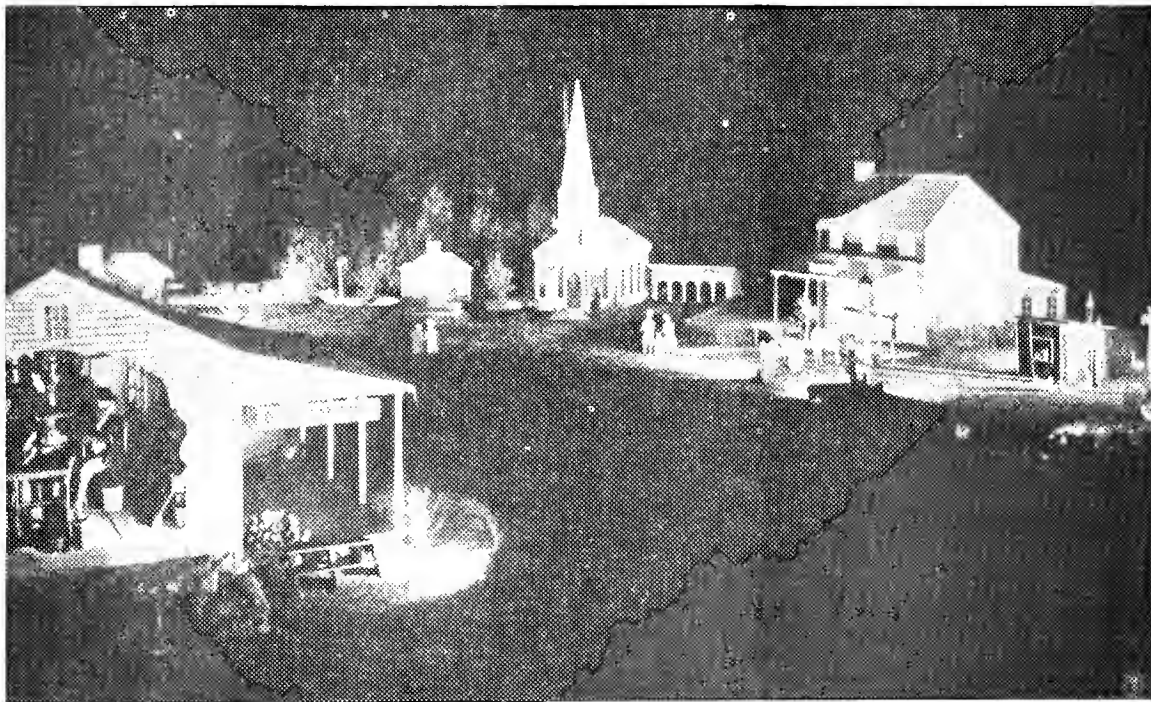
We can and do thank the growers' for their splendid cooperation this past year

And

To all extend heartiest best wishes for the coming year and express our confidence in the future for our country and Democracy.

MINOT FOOD PACKERS, INC.
HAMMONTON, N. J.

"PEACEDALE" – In a world at war



Display designed by Harry E. Fraser, 305 Prospect Street, Norwood, Mass.

Record Attendance at Christmas-New Year Display, South Carver

It was only make-believe, "Peacedale," the Christmas - New Year display presented for the eighth time by public-spirited Mr. and Mrs. Ellis D. Atwood. But more people than ever before availed themselves of a respite from these troubled times and visited "Peacedale," at the estate of this leading Massachusetts cranberry grower at South Carver, Mass.

The hundreds of lights were turned on and the animated figures set in motion December 14, and under the winter skies of a war-torn world remained on every evening until after New Year's. Last year's recorded attendance was 41,148, registering from every state in the union except one, but it was estimated nearly twice that number were there at one time or another. This year, including New Year's night, 45,666 signed the

guest register in the warm house.

Attendants clad in white with cranberry red, assisted two Carver special police officers in parking automobiles. The entire display covered about 20,000 square feet of space and was designed by Harry B. Fraser, 305 Prospect street, Norwood, Mass.

The one registering from farthest away was a Chinese girl from Shanghai, who is a student at Wheaton College. Most comments heard were that the display exceeded any previous in popular appeal.

One of the features was on Sunday evening, Dec. 28, when the Plymouth Men's Glee Club, under the direction of Laurence Houde, presented a one-hour program of combined Christmas singing. The singing was amplified by loud speakers and a fine program was enjoyed. The complete club membership, about thirty, participated.

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

**Top Set As
Third Largest** The total cranberry crop for the country is now estimated by the USDA crop reporting service as to have been 3,200 barrels, making it the third highest crop on record, having exceeded only by the huge yield of 1937, well over 800,000, and 1926, of 751,600, and is well above the ten-year average, 1930-1939, of 603,820. Outstanding in the increase was the yield of Massachusetts of 510,000 barrels as compared with 332,000 barrels the year before and 412,400 for the ten-year average, ending '39. It was the second largest yield ever for Massachusetts. The principal increase was on Cape Cod itself, where there are many dry bogs, and on other dry bogs in the state. Damage from fruit worm was light, and frost losses as have been none in the past few years, were kept at a minimum.

**West Coast
Increase
Outstanding** Perhaps the most outstanding feature is the increase in production which the West Coast is hitting the past few years. This year Washington's crop is estimated as 10,000 barrels, which is an increase of approximately three fold over the ten year period. Oregon, though it produced a little less than last year, still got 10,200. The highest production per acre is so being obtained in these states, Oregon obtaining an estimated 73 barrels and Washington 45. These figures may not, however, be entirely fair to Massachusetts and New Jersey, where some bogs very old and in run out conditions are still classified as the cranberry acreage. Massachusetts averaged

37.2 barrels per acre; New Jersey but eight, but in Jersey there is perhaps even more bog which should not be classified as active cranberry property. Wisconsin's production is given as 39.6, dropping down from 50.4 last year. It is significant that the two West Coast states produced more than half as much as New Jersey. New Jersey's yield has been set at 88,000 barrels and that of Wisconsin as 99,000. Jersey this year was unfortunate because of extremely dry weather in the summer and fall over a long unbroken period.

**Old Mass. Had
The Berries
This Year** It is also worthy of note that the only state which reached the 100,000 barrel figure is Massachusetts, and in fact an extremely large portion of the entire crop was raised in Massachusetts and particularly on Cape Cod where cranberry growing started.

**NESCO Pack-
ing House No.
I Has Dinner** With the completion of the screening, the New England Cranberry Sales company celebrated the event with a get-together dinner at the company's Number one packing house at West Wareham, December 17. The finishing of the season's work coincided with the Christmas holiday period, so the pleasurable event was decided to be held. About thirty-three were present. It was in charge of employees of the Tremont (West Wareham) packing house, planned by Fred Hepburn, with Fred Ferrioli, chef, assisted by his sister, Mrs. Alton Pierce, Jr. Mr. Hepburn, greenhouse

foreman, was toastmaster. Ruel S. Gibbs, president of the Sales company; A. D. Benson, general manager; Miss Sue Pitman, assistant treasurer, and Raymond Morse, supervisor of all the screenhouses, were speakers. The dinner was Italian spaghetti. Mr. Benson in his talk reminisced of experiences during the previous war. Other guests included Mrs. Gibbs, Franklin G. Barlow, Mrs. Helen Leonard, Miss Alma Stonkers, Wilbur Filmore, and Stanley Benson of the company office at Middleboro. Mrs. Edmund Peck, one of the screeners, was surprised by a candle-lighted birthday cake in honor of her birthday that day. Leo Santos, a deer hunter who didn't get his deer, received a toy one and a gun with strict instructions to get one for next season.

**Wis. Sales Co.
Re-elects Officers
And Directors** This meeting was preceded by that of the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company in the Wood County Realty hall, with the largest attendance, about 150, in its history. Its officers and directors were re-elected as follows: President, A. E. Bennett, Cranmoor; vice president, Albert Hedler, Phillips; treasurer, Guy O. Babcock, Wisconsin Rapids, and Vernon Goldsworthy, Wisconsin Rapids, secretary and general manager. Directors renamed were, in addition to Messrs. Bennett, Hedler and Babcock, Oscar Potter of Warrens; Clark Treat of Millston; Joe Bissig, Wisconsin Rapids, and C. L. Lewis, Beaverbrook. Representatives to the American

Continued on Page 10)



ARTHUR U. CHANEY
President American Cranberry Exchange
Died December 2, 1941

A. U. Chaney's Untimely Death Brings To Close Thirty-five Years of Service to Cranberry Industry

The death of Arthur U. Chaney, president and general manager of the American Cranberry Exchange, ended a career of nearly half a century in the fruit and produce industry, in which he climbed to a high place, leaving the industry a brighter and better field through his unremitting efforts. His death came not only as a great shock to the cranberry branch of the perishable fruits but to all in this industry as his interest extended beyond his own particular unit.

Highlighting many years of his services in the interests of these producers was the passage in 1930, of the Perishable Agricultural Act, which in a measure was largely started through his efforts. He sought to obtain federal legislation curbing fraudulent produce marketing practices. At the time of the passage of the bill, Herbert Hoover, then President, presented to Mr. Chaney the pen which he used for his signing of the act.

The Department of Agriculture granted License No. 1 under the act to the American Cranberry Exchange, which license the Exchange still holds.

Although he had been in ill health for several years, Mr. Chaney refused to make more than the barest concession to this, refusing to give up his work. He was at the office of the Exchange, 90 West Broadway, nearly every day, and insisted that although he might be a little weak and would tire easily, that he was really alright. He put in a full day's work at the office on the day before he was stricken, Sunday, Nov. 30th.

His death came Tuesday evening, Dec. 2nd, at the Lenox Hill hospital of a cerebral hemorrhage. He was 67. He had been living with his son Paul, and the latter's wife at London Terrace, 424 West 23rd street, New York.

The loss of his wife, a few years ago, was a blow to him from which he never fully recovered.

The story of the American Cran-

IN RECENT MONTHS he had labored under increasing nervous tension, but his thirst for work and responsibility did not lag. The activities of his last few days were characteristic.

Saturday afternoon was spent in the office analyzing figures and tearing them to pieces. Long after the lights flickered in office windows he asked for a conference on market conditions in every corner of the country.

Upon arrival home Saturday evening he slipped into an easy chair and with a sigh remarked, "The crop is marketed."

Sunday he was at home, addressing Christmas cards, writing a friendly letter, and contemplating a well-earned vacation.

During the night he lapsed into a coma. Early Tuesday evening he died.

He was an outstanding figure in our industry for thirty-five years. This was not accidental. He earned this preeminence by long and intensive study of our problems, by good judgment, earnestness and square dealing.

Through these outstanding characteristics he held the confidence of producers and distributors.

His was a Christian life, in his business and in his home. We are grateful for what he has given us of loyalty, leadership and for his great big generous heart.

THE DIRECTORS
American Cranberry Exchange

berry Exchange since its inception and beyond that in substantial measure, of the progress of the cranberry industry in regard to crop marketing for more than three decades is the story of his activities. In this work he has been assisted by his brother, Chester M. Chaney, as assistant general manager of the Exchange, secretary and treasurer. The Chaney's, with the co-operation of others of the cranberry industry, played a leading part in bringing order out of chaotic marketing conditions which prevailed.

That his efforts and interests were not confined alone to cranberries is shown by the fact that at the time of his death he was a director and member of the

executive committee of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, a conference body of farmer's cooperative business organizations with headquarters in Washington, D. C. He had the distinction of being one of the organizers and the first secretary of the Western Fruit Jobber's Association. During the first World War he also helped organize and became one of the directors of the American Fruit and Vegetable Shippers, which later joined with the Western Fruit Jobbers to form the United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association.

Mr. Chaney was born on a farm in Clay County, Illinois, April 16, 1874. He learned stenography and went to work at eighteen. His

first business venture was in January, 1895, when he opened a brokerage office in Des Moines, Iowa, for Edmund Peycke, at that time a big operator in Kansas City. He later bought a half interest in the business which was operated as Peycke Bros. and Chaney. He bought out the Peycke interests in 1902 and with Elwood interests in 1903 and with Elwood H. Royer and C. M. Chaney, he formed the A. U. Chaney company.

In those days the brokerage business was not confined to perishables. Mr. Chaney has told how he frequently sold more sugar, rice and canned goods than perishables. At first, with him, cranberries were merely a side line.

Mr. Chaney's story, and that of the inception, formation and progress of the American Cranberry Exchange, may be understood in his own words of an address before the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, in 1934. He said in part:

"Prior to 1907, I, associated with two other men, one of whom was my brother, was operating a general brokerage, commission and shipping business in Des Moines, Iowa, and one of the products we were handling was cranberries, on a merchandising basis. Cooperative marketing was little known.

"The question of pooling and averaging and establishing common grades had never been tried in cranberry distribution up to that time. Out in California, the California Fruit Exchange had made several efforts at cooperation, and was then operating on a fairly successful plan, making short time pools for local districts with considerable measure of success, and was really making the most successful progress in cooperative marketing up to that time.

"There was also a cooperative marketing organization in Virginia, known as the Eastern Shore of Virginia Produce Exchange, but it was only semi-cooperative, as it was based on capital stock that earned a profit, and owned by a few individuals.

"A similar company to that was operated by the Celery Shippers of California. It was not owned by celery growers, but celery shippers, known as the California Vegetable Union.

"In the fall of 1905 I made my usual trip to Wisconsin to buy cranberries. In that State there was an outstanding leader by the name of John Gaynor, and by him most of the growers were guided

in making their sales. He was a lawyer and a cranberry grower. He loved his fellow man, and took great joy in rendering free service and aid to his neighbors. I had learned by former experience that few berries could be bought in that territory without first buying Mr. Gaynor's fruit, and then paying the other growers a like price. The crop of 1905 throughout the United States was a short one, even for that period, totaling only 252,000 barrels, but the prices being paid to growers generally ranged but very little above all the previous years, i.e. \$5.00 to \$7.00 per barrel. We were paying for Early Blacks \$5.00 per barrel, for Native Jerseys about \$6.25, and for Late Howes \$7.00, which, considering the crop, was a very low price.

"I called on Mr. Gaynor first and told him that I was ready to pay \$6.00 per barrel for his berries and all similar berries in Wisconsin. He asked me how much time, trouble and expense it would require for me to buy as many as I needed. I replied that I was uncertain in that regard, as I did not know how many I wanted, as much would depend on the competition I would run into. He asked me how much I would pay if I could be furnished the whole crop of the State in one purchase, and thus control the supply, which would amount to a little less than 100 cars. I replied that I would take the whole crop on a basis of \$6.75 per barrel, which was 75 cents per barrel more than I was ready to pay otherwise. He asked me to make that offer stand good until he could call in all the growers by mail, as there were no telephone connections at that time. I accepted his proposition, and three days later all of the growers of the district came to town, and during the day I closed the contract with them for the entire crop, as arranged by Judge Gaynor. It proved a successful season. We had a constantly advancing market, because of the short crop and low starting prices. The Wisconsin growers were very happy with the deal, and so were we.

"After that season ended Judge Gaynor asked me to give them a plan by which they could have a permanent organization of cranberry growers in Wisconsin, and allow us to handle the entire crop for their account. I wrote the plan, which involved establishing grades, with a label representing each grade, pooling the returns from berries of like grade, thus avoiding the possibility of discrimination, eliminating competition between the growers for the orders, and entirely mutualizing their marketing risk. The plan was accepted, and the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company was launched, for marketing the crop

of 1906, and our Des Moines concern acted as its selling agent and charged 7% of the sale price.

"In 1906 the crop was a comparatively large one for that period, amounting to 363,000 barrels in the United States. The Wisconsin crop was moved out in a normal manner, with returns quite satisfactory to the growers.

"During all this same time our Des Moines concern was handling cranberries in a limited way from Massachusetts and New Jersey on a merchandising basis.

"The two seasons success of the Wisconsin growers was spread abroad. Judge Gaynor was so interested that he himself took a trip to Massachusetts and New Jersey to tell the growers of the Wisconsin plan. During January of 1907 I was invited by the Cape Cod and some New Jersey growers to come East and tell them about the Wisconsin plan. To make a long story short, it resulted in organizing a group of growers in Massachusetts, under the name of the New England Cranberry Sales Co., and a group of growers in New Jersey, that were not then associated with the Growers' Cranberry Company, in an organization known as the New Jersey Cranberry Sales Company.

"This new plan met with greater response than had been expected. When these companies were first organized it was their intent to operate through the Des Moines selling agent, but they had such a strong following that it was considered wise, on my recommendation, that they organize their own central selling organization, which they did, and took over the cranberry part of the business of the Des Moines concern, with my brother and myself as managers and created the National Fruit Exchange.

"They say 'Necessity is the mother of invention'. Necessity forces people sometimes to surrender their individualities and cooperate with each other for their common welfare. Necessity brought cranberry growers many years ago to the realization that they must cooperate in an effort to broaden the distribution of their product and educate people to consume more cranberries.

"A cooperative can only succeed on its own individual merits. It has many advantages. First: establishing grades. Second: having a sufficient quantity of each grade to make a reputation on its brands in the markets. Third: mutualizing the risk of marketing. Fourth: regulation of distribution that will more nearly fit supply with demand.

"It is the duty of the selling agent to know what to ask for a commodity and when to sell it. No farmer is large enough to be in

(Continued on Page 11)

— 1942 —

THE year 1942 slides into place before us and it is a year for which, however much we may wish, we cannot read the stars. With the country at war, it must be a momentous year. We can only have faith in our destiny, and wish, at this time for the best fortune in the coming twelvemonth. That is our wish to all.

Of course there is no chance but that the hard hand of war will be laid to some degree upon the cranberry industry as in all else. The demands of defence come first, in men and in materials. Labor will be harder to get, and there will be trouble obtaining supplies, lumber, automobile tires, transportation and everything.

There is no point in saying that those of the cranberry industry will give their all measure; that may be taken for granted. And, unless all signs of the past few years have failed, the growers will be able to produce all the cranberries the country will normally need, barring of course, the exigence of war and the totally unexpected. With this year's total crop the third, and very nearly the second largest ever produced, the growers have again demonstrated their growing mastery of the art of cranberry culture. Under any normal conditions the trend is obviously toward bigger crops each year. The million barrel crop is far from being a remote dream.

And from the production figures of this year emerge two things—perhaps foremost the rather startling crops the West Coast has now begun to produce, particularly Washington, and the other, that from Old Cape Cod, the original home of the cranberry, and from the Cape's appendage," the rest of Massachusetts, came the great bulk of the total.

To those states of Oregon and Washington, relatively young in cranberry growing, should be extended only best wishes and congratulations. Wisconsin seems amply able to take care of herself in the cranberry business. Perhaps next year, New Jersey, which shortly after the Civil War for some years led even Cape Cod in production may assume its old-time more

PUBLISHED MONTHLY
at the

WAREHAM COURIER OFFICE,
WAREHAM, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A

Editor and Publisher
CLARENCE J. HALL

LEMUEL C. HALL
Associate Editor

Subscription \$2.00 per year
Advertising rates upon application

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important place than in recent years. The bogs of the Cape proper and other dry bogs which bore heavily this fall could scarcely be expected to produce quite so much again next year. For one thing, last year the weather was tremendously hard upon Jersey with the never-ending drought of the summer and fall. Weather as far as rainfall goes, wasn't too good to Massachusetts this fall and early winter, and a great many bogs went into cold weather with very inadequate protection.

The year 1942 is here. We'll do our best.

First of Cape Cranberry Club Meetings Held

**Marcus L. Urann Chief
Speaker at Cotuit — Past
Merchandising Season
Probably Most Satisfac-
tory One Ever.**

"Probably the most dangerous and yet the most profitable season ever," was the characterization of the past season by Marcus L. Urann, president of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., before the first winter meeting of the Upper Cape Cod Cranberry club at Bruce hall, Cotuit, January 5th. He said that as closely as he could figure the average price for cranberries to growers in all of the three largest producing states was \$12.53.

He said that the thing which had put the "season across was the fellowship and cooperation of the members of Cranberry Cannery, Inc." Cranberry Cannery has already paid \$10.00 a barrel for cranberries, to members in two \$5.00 payments, and expects to pay at least fifty cents more, bringing the price it paid to members to \$10.50 a barrel, which was what these growers received for their berries alone, without cost of package, or other deductions.

"The fresh fruit selling season seems to be shortening down to a period," he said, "starting in September and ending just after Thanksgiving. And most cranberry sales are now made in the month of November."

He told how it was the work of Cranberry Cannery to stretch this season out, and that foresight and hard work on the part of the company had gotten cranberries into western markets early. He said the season had opened well, but reached a definite stop about December 2. Then he said the cannery was deluged with cranberries, but these were taken as they still came, and a few were still coming in. Except for this market there would have been no late price. Canning had taken

care of much fruit, which while perfect for canning would not have stood up in the fresh fruit market. It was a year of poorer quality in all three states.

Cranberry Cannery had received 210,000 barrels so far, he said. There are now 53,000 barrels in the freezer, ready for next season's canning.

There had been no shortage of sugar for canning during the past season, he asserted, as sugar had been bought well in advance, \$600,000 being bought in one day last spring. In answer to a question about next season he said there was a world surplus in sight for next year, and he anticipated no trouble there, although it would probably be higher. There is now four times the amount of beet sugar being raised. The Government has enough tin on hand for a normal need of two years, although it will be under priority.

Bertram Tomlinson, Barnstable County Agent, who arranged the program, spoke briefly on agricultural supplies during the war. He said the slogan "Food will win the war," with the added words, "and write the peace," was true. He said the United States after the war should still have enough food, and that it was these nations still producing ample food which would be in a position to make the peace terms. He anticipated no food rationing in this country, at least this year. He said farmers are far more proficient in producing food than they were in the last war a quarter century ago. He accredited the soil conservation program as assisting materially in the good position in which the nation finds itself today in regard to capacity to grow crops.

He said, of course, farm machinery would be hard and slow to get as equipment was effected by the priority on metals and other things. He urged the best of care of farm equipment to extend its usefulness. Following his talk, Mr. Tomlinson showed a reel of sound moving pictures.

Nathan Nye, the new president, was in charge. The meeting was preceded by a supper. The next meeting of the Upper Cape club is

Chester E. Cross Assistant At Mass. State Bog

Dr. Chester E. Cross has been appointed to the assistant professorship at the East Wareham, Mass. Cranberry Experiment Station, and thus a need of long-standing for an assistant for Dr. Henry J. Franklin has been filled. Dr. F. J. Seivers, director of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Amherst has made the appointment after advisory meetings were held. His appointment has been approved and Dr. Cross is now on the job. This is a full time appointment and will enable Dr. Cross to do further work on the important weed control study he has been engaged in and for such other work as is desired.

Mr. Cross is a resident of Sandwich. He was born in Boston, was graduated from Mass. State College at Amherst with his bachelor's degree in 1935, received his master degree in 1937 and continued his studies at Harvard University, received his doctor's degree in 1940.

He has already made some important contributions to cranberry problems, particularly in his weed control research. The need for an assistant at the State Bog to relieve Dr. Franklin of some of his work has long been recognized and the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association has urged passage of a bill by the State legislature to provide for an assistant and this has now been accomplished.

to be held at the same hall in Cotuit, February 2. This will also be preceded by a supper.

The first meeting of the Lower Cape club, which will have substantially the same program, is to be held at Dennis, January 14. This meeting will not be preceded by the usual supper, but will open at 7:30 and a lunch will be served later.

The value of these cranberry meetings is being shown by the good attendances, and Massachusetts growers, with four clubs now look forward to some instructive and pleasant meetings the rest of the winter.

Alkaline Flooding Water In Cranberry Growing

by

N. E. STEVENS, L. N. ROGERS and H. F. BAIN

Editor's Note: While the following is of more immediate vital concern to Wisconsin growers than elsewhere in the East, it presents an interesting study for all cranberry growers. The alkaline condition of the water may have an accumulative effect upon the Wisconsin yield. It is printed through the courtesy of Dr. Neil E. Stevens.

Introduction

For the past fifteen years the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets has maintained a field investigator who specialized in cranberry problems. Although his work was devoted chiefly to the control of insects and diseases of the cranberry, the nature of the industry and the interests of the growers made it inevitable that his attention should be given to any phases indirectly related to the main problem. The present paper discusses one of these, the apparent relation between use of alkaline flooding water and certain cultural problems. In view of the importance of the subject and the fact that there is little prospect of a relationship being experimentally studied within a reasonable time, it seems desirable to record our opinions and the evidence on which they are based in order that they may be available to cranberry growers and to later investigators. Until such experiments are made, however, we are strongly of the opinion that anyone considering the development of new cranberry marshes will do well to have the water analyzed and not undertake development if it shows a pH level above 7 or more than 25 parts per million of bound Carbon dioxide.

In response to the natural question as to why the relation between cultural problems and the alkalinity of flooding water has not been studied by other investigators if it

is as important as the writers believe, it is necessary only to point out that the greater amount of the investigation of cranberry problems has been done in the eastern states, particularly in Massachusetts, and that nowhere in Massachusetts or New Jersey, or on Long Island, New York, has any cranberry property been found which uses even slightly alkaline water.

It is our conviction that the use of alkaline water in flooding cranberry marshes greatly increases the difficulties of producing profitable crops of berries.

That the difficulties tend to become greater as the alkalinity of the water is higher.

That the effects are, to a certain extent, cumulative, being more evident and more serious in older marshes, after alkaline water has been used for a number of years.

That the effects of alkaline water are evidenced in some or all of the following ways:

Different and sometimes more serious weeds.

Excess vine growth.

Overgrowth and absorption of flower buds.

Excess leaf drop, not fully controllable by known methods.

Abnormally small crops over a period of years.

That when a certain degree of alkalinity is passed, profitable cultivation of cranberries over a long period becomes impossible by any methods now known.

These opinions rest on our study of the history of the cranberry industry in Wisconsin and on the known record and present condition of certain marshes in that state. They can thus be defended only by stating the evidence, as we understand it, in some detail.

The Importance of Water In Cranberry Culture

As is well known to all interested in the industry, flowage water in

large amounts is essential to intensive cranberry culture by modern methods. As pointed out by Bain, (2 p. 12) the severe climate of Wisconsin has resulted in marsh construction being dominated by the water systems. In 1929 he found that in the Crammoor district there were on the average 7 acres of reservoir to one acre of vines, a ratio considered fairly typical of conditions throughout the state. However, this extensive development of flooding systems is a relatively recent development.

Sources of Flooding Water

At the time of the survey on which the 1929 publication was based, only 8 Wisconsin marshes obtained water directly from streams or natural lakes. This number has been increased somewhat since that time, but flooding water for cranberry marshes in Wisconsin still comes predominantly from artificial reservoirs, many of course, fed to some extent from streams.

Comparison of the sketch map of the larger Wisconsin lakes with a map of the locations of cultivated cranberry marshes, shows how small a part of the cultivated cranberry acreage is to be found in the great lake districts of the state.

The foregoing should not be interpreted as meaning that lakes should be considered as a unit as regards their suitability for flooding cranberry marshes. Actually, as the careful work of various Wisconsin agencies has demonstrated, they show a wide variation in many respects. As regards alkalinity, the characteristic discussed in this paper, lakes within the state differ widely. Each lake should, therefore, be tested and studied separately, but certain general statements may be made which are of interest in connection with the history of the cranberry industry in Wisconsin. Birge and Juday (3 p. 76) state that all of the lakes in the southeastern part of the state, except Devil's Lake, have very hard water, ranging from an average of about 60 to nearly 100 parts per million bound carbon dioxide. The lakes in northeastern Wisconsin show a wide variation in hardness, but Juday, Birge and Meloche (4)

point out a distinction which may be of considerable practical usefulness in cranberry culture. They distinguish between seepage lakes and drainage lakes. By seepage lakes they mean those lakes which do not have an inlet or outlet. They receive water through precipitation on their surfaces and from the surface drainage of limited basins. Any gain or loss to the ground water takes place through the process of seepage; hence they have been designated as seepage lakes. In general, seepage lakes are characterized by very soft water. Those bodies of water which have temporary or permanent outlets have been called drainage lakes. Some of them show characteristics much like those of the seepage lakes because they have no inlets and their outlets possess water only for a brief period each year and sometimes only at intervals of several years. Drainage lakes have a much wider range of pH value, many being decidedly alkaline in reaction.

(To be continued)

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 3)

Cranberry Exchange were, Guy Nash, Wisconsin Rapids; Guy Potter, Camp Douglas, and Albert Hedler, Phillips.

Wis. Ass'n. Holds 56th Annual Meeting The 56th annual meeting of the Wisconsin Cranberry Growers' association was held Wednesday, Dec. 24, at the Hotel Witter, Wisconsin Rapids, and Roland Potter of Camp Douglas was elected president. He succeeds Ermon Bennett of Cranmoore, who has served as president for the past five years. William F. Huffman, editor and publisher of the Wisconsin Rapids Daily Tribune and a cranberry grower, was elected vice president, succeeding Joseph Bean of Wyeville. Miss Anita Berard of Wisconsin Rapids was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Dinner and Dance at Hotel Witter These annual meetings concluded with a dinner at the Witter, with Atty. Theodore W. Brazeau,

and a leading cranberry grower acting as toastmaster. Dancing followed the dinner.

Speakers Are Heard, Hiring Of H. F. Bain Still Pending At the morning meeting of the Sales company it was voted to leave with a committee composed of three American Cranberry Exchange directors, further discussion with H. F. Bain, Washington, D. C., as being hired by the Sales company as a research expert. Mr. Bain, who is now with the United States Department of Agriculture, was present at the meeting. Also at the meeting was C. M. Chaney, general manager and secretary of the American Exchange, and the latter discussed the marketing of the season's crop. Of Wisconsin's crop of about 98,000 barrels, about 16,500 barrels were sent to canneries. Other speakers were Lester Haines of New Jersey, an inspector for the Exchange; Andrew Bissig of Chicago, manager for the Exchange at Chicago, and Mr. Brazeau.

Growers' Ass'n. Has Program Speakers at the Growers' session were Mill Swanton, secretary of the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture, who discussed the cooperative movement; E. L. Chambers, state entomologist, who spoke on insect pests, and Dr. Neil E. Stevens, botanist professor at the University of Illinois, the latter speaking upon the cause of leaf drop.

Still Little Water in New Jersey There has still been very little relief in the water situation in New Jersey up to the first of the year. Up to date it has been a rare bog which is flowed in Jersey this year.

Jersey Cranb'ry Area Near War Industries The war is already affecting the Jersey cranberry industry to some extent in regard to its labor supply for bog activities, both regular and "floating" bog workers. There are probably more war industries within a 50

mile radius of Pemberton, which is about the heart of the Jersey cranberry growing, than in any other cranberry section. Fort Dix is also within the cranberry district, as is Camp Edwards in Massachusetts. Some bog and blueberry property has already been taken for military use and now the camp area is close to really important bogs. It is felt possible that more property may be taken.

Cranberries Are All Cleaned Up; Even Lates Despite the world turmoil the American Cranberry Exchange is able to report to its members that the portion of the crop which it handled has all been sold, and also that a majority of the customers of the Exchange have had a much better clean-up by January first than usual. Practically all independent berries have also been disposed of. Although this was the third largest crop on record, the disposal of even the late berries should leave a fine impression on the trade, and particularly better in regard to late varieties.

Mass. Bogs Are Getting Winter Flowage A fairly heavy rainfall on two occasions has helped the water situation in Massachusetts some, and now many bogs are under winter flood, and have been skimmed over with ice. A good deal of bog acreage was dry or only partly flooded in mid-December, however, and there was one very cold snap, with bitter winds. Buds may have been nipped a little.

Mass. Farm Products Total Higher Although the rainfall for the year as a whole was unusually light in Massachusetts, the aggregate value of principal crops, including cranberries, was \$25,957,000 compared to \$21,484,000 in 1941. All important crops, as did cranberries, showed an increase in value of production, and the unit price for most important crops was higher.

A Summary of Wisconsin In '41

The Wisconsin cranberry crop was 99,000 barrels as compared with the 1940 crop, which totaled 121,000 barrels. Approximately 90% of the production of the Wisconsin crop was marketed through the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company and approximately 20% of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company production was delivered to the canners for canning purposes, with 80% being sold through the American Cranberry Exchange on the fresh fruit market. Wisconsin placed second in the national production of cranberries again, as it has for the past several years. Massachusetts was first and New Jersey third.

The price of cranberries compared favorably with that of last year, but the net profit is of course, less because of the increased cost of supplies used on the marshes, such as boxes, fertilizer, lumber, insecticides, and because the cost of labor used in the production of the crop was higher this year than last year. The area around Wisconsin Rapids, which is the center of the cranberry industry in Wisconsin, produced as it usually does, more berries than did the Mather and Warrens district, or the northern part of the state. Apparently the northern part of the state was damaged by the severe cold weather of a year ago last November on Armistice Day, which injured the fruit buds, which would of course, have been the basis of this year's cranberry crop. Lack of sufficient water probably resulted in some frost damage in the spring. The excessive rains in the fall were just as detrimental by slowing up the harvesting and effecting the keeping quality of the crop. Some growers also reported damage from winter flooding injury which resulted when the weather was mild and the vines standing in water too long before the bog froze down for the winter.

Considerable new planting will be done in Wisconsin next year,

Cranberry Cannery File Answer

Cranberry Cannery, Inc., South Hanson, Mass., have filed an answer to a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission which charged it with violation of the Robinson-Patman Act.

but not as much as has been done in some previous years because of the present war. Varieties to be planted will be namely Searls Jumbo and McFarlin. The fall as a general rule was quite favorable for getting wild land ready for planting next spring or for those growers who reclaimed unproductive areas of old marsh.

All of the marshes in Wisconsin report plenty of water for a winter flood and early spring frost, a condition which is not always true. A number of growers have commenced sanding where the ice is thick enough or where sand was needed to build new dikes along the roads. We anticipated that the usual amount of sanding will be done this winter as normally, as all growers realize the value of sanding as a cultural method.

The prospects for the 1942 crop of cranberries seems to be normal from my study of the fruit buds which formed this fall. Conditions, however, did not seem to warrant any bumper crop and many of the fruit buds which normally do not over-grow in the fall, did in certain areas this year, over-grow with the result that these large or normal buds, will be killed during the winter and early spring. This condition is not thought to be excessive at this date, but will be a factor in the reduction of next year's crop. Another detrimental factor will be a mild winter, with heavy snows, which will result in injury to the leaves and buds through smothering or lack of oxygen.

Insect pests and fungus trouble apparently will not be any more serious than normal, but some difficulty may be expected in obtaining sufficient insecticides of the correct kind, to fight the various pests.

—Vernon Goldsworthy

The complaint alleged that the respondent paid four of its Philadelphia customers certain sums for advertising services furnished in connection with the sale of the respondent's product without making such payments available on proportionally equal terms to other customers.

The answer admits all allegations of the complaint as to the alleged payments, but contends that they were bona fide payments for actual advertising service rendered in connection with the sale of the respondent's products under the private labels of such customers; that the amounts of the payments were based and computed on the amount of such advertising and were on proportionally equal terms, and that such payments or considerations were available on proportionally equal terms to all other customers competing in the Philadelphia trading area.

The answer asserts that none of such other customers applied for such allowances or offered to furnish such advertising services to the respondent at any time during the period covered by the complaint. The answer further declares that the respondent discontinued the practice of purchasing such advertising services approximately one year prior to the issuance of the complaint.

Hearing will be held in due course.

A. U. Chaney

(Continued from Page 6)

touch with all the markets of the country sufficiently to estimate the probable demand for his commodity. It is easy to assemble the information as to the supply. It is quite a different problem to estimate the demand. The law of supply and demand always makes the price, and always will. It is our job to try to estimate the probable demand, and try to create a sufficient demand that will bring a fair value for our product, or the maximum obtainable based on the supply that we have. It is not what a few barrels or a few cars will bring—it is what the whole crop will bring that counts. I have been told that the most successful operator on the stock market is the one that figures on the law of averages, who does not expect to make money on every transaction, or fail to lose money on any transaction. Producers should not gamble with their crops

in the hope of always getting the high prices. They are running the danger of missing the opportunity to sell, or they may even sell at the lowest point on the market. Identically the same psychology works with the seller as it does with the buyer, with the farmer or merchant. Most merchants like to buy on an advancing market, and refrain from buying on a declining market. The seller is likely to refrain from selling on an advancing market, and be over-anxious to sell on a declining market. The law of averages is the best principle for everyone, farmer or merchant, large or small.

"One of the peculiar things in co-operative marketing is the smaller the grower the less likely he is to be interested. He feels that he is not getting the benefits that the larger grower receives. He is also more inclined to gamble with his crop, and he is the one that can least afford to gamble. When he makes his shipment it usually takes his whole crop; he has all his eggs in one basket, and if her happens to make a bad sale he suffers the consequences on his whole crop. He has nothing with which to make it up. If he makes a good sale he remembers it from year to year and tries to repeat. The pooling system is the best protection in the world to the smaller producer, for the reason that he gets the same price as the larger producer, if he has the same quality of fruit. All are treated alike, with no possibility of discrimination. The larger grower recognizes the advantage of reducing competition, and recognizes that there is not a grower large enough to have a sufficient quantity to establish a national reputation for his brand. Cranberries are sold throughout the country, and by having a common brand the predominating grades can be sold in any part of the country, wherever the market offers the best opportunity.

"Matters went along well until in 1914, when we were blessed with a real bumper crop, 638,000 barrels, by far the largest on record up to that year. At the same time we contended with depressed business conditions, caused by the starting of the World War in Europe, and big competitive fruit crops. No effort to increase consumption of cranberries had ever been attempted. The natural demand was wholly insufficient to consume such a crop at a price that would return growers the cost of production. Our pools were only operating on a weekly basis. So anxious were all growers to ship that shipments could not be regulated. We controlled only about 50% of the crop. Markets became demoralized and went

Consider Your Season Supplies For 1942 Now

Due to the war Massachusetts farmers may have difficulties getting their own materials of war to

from bad to worse, resulting in the crop averaging less than \$4.00 per barrel. Then growers began to discuss advertising. In 1916 the members voted to spend 10 cents per barrel on an advertising test, to learn whether it would pay to advertise cranberries. This raised about \$25,000.00, and the whole of it was spent in the city of Chicago, intensively advertising in newspapers, billboards and street cars. The result showed a net increase in all cranberry sales in Chicago and vicinity of 55%, as against the largest increase in any other distant city of 5%. Thereafter we started annual national campaigns. The result was that when our crops were moderate we secured very high prices, the highest being in 1928, with a crop of 525,000 barrels, or just 20% more than in the year 1907, the year we first organized, we averaged \$14.30 per barrel, against \$6.69 in 1907.

"In 1926 we had our largest crop, 740,000 barrels, and averaged \$7.01. This last year we also had our second largest crop, 668,000 barrels, and will average a little over \$6.50 per barrel in spite of the very depressed buying power of the consuming public.

"The future rests entirely with the cranberry grower. As a manufacturer of food products does, our growers must do if they continue to prosper. They must continue educating the consumer of the many delightful ways to cook and serve cranberries, and thus keep demand ahead of supply. Cranberries must retain the favor of consumers or be a forgotten fruit. Competition for the consumers' tastes for food is terrific".

Mr. Chaney leaves two sons, Burton Chaney of Fruitland, Idaho, and Paul Chaney of New York City; his brother, Chester M. Chaney of Rye, N. Y., and two other brothers, E. M. Chaney of Monmouth, Illinois, and T. C. Chaney of Kansas City.

The funeral was Saturday, Dec. 6, from Central Church, Disciples of Christ, 142 West 81st street, New York. Interment was at Ferneliff cemetery, Westchester County, New York.

combat insect and disease pests on their 1942 crops, say Massachusetts State College authorities. All farmers are urged to place orders immediately for 1942 supplies of fungicides and insecticides

Slow production of these materials, use of the chemicals for war needs, restricted rail transportation, and a severe shortage of containers will delay distribution of spray supplies to dealers and farmers, they point out.

The Massachusetts State College men recently completed a survey of all principal Massachusetts distributors of insecticides and fungicides. The results of the survey show that, while minor shortage will appear in both lead and white arsenic, there will be enough of these raw materials to fill early orders of calcium arsenate, lead arsenate, Paris green, and the arsenites at least for 1942. Although there may be enough copper sulphate and other copper fungicide the supply is likely to be slow in coming.

Formaldehyde will be another material that will be very difficult to get during 1942. There probably will be sufficient supplies of bichloride of mercury and calomel common materials used to combat many vegetable seed and soil borne diseases and insect pests, although these materials will cost more in 1942.

The supply of rotenone up to the declaration of war with Japan is considered large enough to supply 1942 needs, but the cost will be higher this year than in 1941. The supply of pyrethrum, on the other hand, is considered above normal and the price is expected to be lower than last year. Although no particular shortages appear to exist for such materials as sulphur, lime sulphur, spray oil, lime, nicotine sulphate, and cyanide, the shortage of tin cans and steel drums and paper bags will make these and other chemicals difficult to obtain.

Thysania Moth

The Thysania moth of Guatemala attains the phenomenal wingspread of more than 12 inches, according to Natural History magazine.

WALTER E. ROWLEY

Civil Engineer and
Surveyor

Cranberry Bog Engineer-
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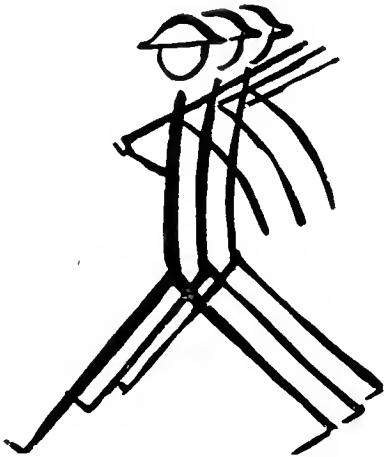
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This magazine hopes to play its part in helping the industry to produce its quota of the food “budget.” We hope all will utilize our column more than ever, in this time of stress, as a meeting place of information. Cranberry growers of the United States and those of Canada are all a part of the effort of the United nations.

Cranberry Growing "Creeps" Across Line To New Hampshire

**Frank C. Hayes of Pelham
Is To Set Natural Bog
With Early Blacks — His
Son Also Building Bog.**

By CLARENCE J. HALL

Cranberry vines have a fondness to creep and crawl along—that is, to expand. So does the cranberry industry.

The industry is just about to creep over the state line from Massachusetts into New Hampshire. Work was started there this fall on a bog; in fact work was begun on two, but the properties belong to affiliated owners.

Frank C. Hayes, who is an overseer in a mill at Lawrence, Mass., makes his home at Pelham, New Hampshire, which is just over the line from the Bay State. For years on and off he has harvested wild cranberries from some swamp land near his home. These wild berries were nice berries and he found a ready market for the ten or fifteen barrels he could get off, in the grocery stores of Lawrence. Most years, however, the frosts of the Granite State worked faster than he could and got a whole lot more of the berries than he did.

The vines grow plentifully on a meadow of about 14 acres. Mr. Hayes decided to put this meadow of little value into real cranberry production. Of course he had heard about the cranberry bogs of Cape Cod and he went to the Cape. He received some expert advice, and his New Hampshire prospect has been looked over and said to be favorable. Of course there will be the usual difficulties and troubles of growing cranberries, but there seems no reason why they can't be grown in the farming community of Pelham, New Hampshire.

Mr. Hayes, last fall, set to work hiring a bull dozer and gasoline shovel. The soil on the meadow is marl, overlaid with a little mud. The meadow adjoins Beaver Brook, a lively, pretty stream which runs for about forty miles from its source, Beaver Lake, near Derry,



FRANK C. HAYES — The level acres of his new New Hampshire Bog are shown behind him

N. H., until it empties into the big Merrimac.

To beat the frosts Mr. Hayes plans to install an efficient pump. He is also going to dig out all the wild New Hampshire vines, and intends to kill by flooding and set the area with good Cape Cod vines of known-producing value. These will be Early Blacks, which will lick the New Hampshire late Spring and early Fall frosts. Temperatures, even in the southernmost part of New Hampshire have dropped to 37 degrees below zero in the winter.

But it has been figured out that the danger of frosts with adequate flowage facilities won't be much, if any more menacing than that of bogs just across the state line in Middlesex County, Massachusetts. Frosts may not be any more severe

just across the line from perhaps May 10th to September 20th, which would give a long enough growing season.

In making the the bog Mr. Hayes had one advantage in that the meadow is practically level, with the exception of two very slight "bumps." There are no trees or stumps to require removal. He can obtain plenty of first-class bog land from property of his son, far away. Beaver Brook bus supplies water and he has permission from the New Hampshire attorney general to tap this source within reasonable restriction, of course.

The cranberry enthusiasm of the New Hampshire man has been passed along to his son, Edward Hayes, who is also an overseer in

(Continued on Page 12)

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

Order Supplies and Equipment Now It is not just idle talk when many now are urging cranberry growers to order what supplies and equipment and repair parts they anticipate they will need this coming season. It should be apparent, in these times to every grower that unless he may be disappointed, and perhaps by a delay hinder a little in the defense program he should make his plans and place orders for what he needs he must have in the spring and summer ahead.

Cape Club Meetings Feb. 2 and Feb. 11 The second series of meetings of the Cape Cod Cranberry clubs take place during February, the first, the Upper Cape club, being at Bruce Hall, Otuit, February 2, with the usual preceding supper at 6:30 o'clock. The program prepared was an address by Dr. William Colby, agronomist, of Mass. State College, and his subject was "Observations regarding cranberry fertilizer requirements." Dr. Henry F. Bergman, senior pathologist, also of the Mass. State College and the East Wareham Experiment station, well known to all Cape growers, was scheduled to speak on "Causes of winter killing of cranberries." Dr. Bergman has made extensive studies into this phase of bog injury. There were also planned motion pictures, "The Magic Desert," and "Vitamin Elements in Plant Feeding." The program for the meeting of the Lower Cape club at Harwich, February 11, has not yet been announced, but an interesting one is looked forward to and it is prob-

able the pictures will be shown there also.

Decas Bros. Adding To Bog Acreage Naturally the war, with the high wages and shortage of labor is having its effect upon the amount of new bog being built, although some is going on in the Cape area this winter. The weather has been such as to enable operations such as brush burning and some other work to be continued. There is very little frost in the ground in Massachusetts. One of the major bog building activities is that now continuing on the Decas Bros. company of Wareham. A year or two ago these three brothers, William, Charles and Nicholas, bought the 25-acre bog of the Mattapoissett Cranberry company at the Tinkhamtown section of Mattapoissett.

There was opportunity for 25 more acres of good bog there and work was started on putting in fifteen acres of this. This year this project is being finished up with ten more acres being built. Early Blacks only will be planted; no late varieties. With the completion of this bog the Decas Brothers, who only a few years ago were strangers to the cranberry industry, will have about 100 acres of bog all told, and own other good sites which may be put into bog.

Little Ice for Mass. Sanding So Far Most years in Massachusetts a good deal of ice sanding is done, but this year, except for the short and sharp cold spell of a few days around January 10, the winter has been far too mild to

make ice which will bear a truck. A few days of sanding were gotten in by a few growers however, who were able to get trucks on their bogs. The month of February and early March may bring enough ice to do a little more sanding, although chances of course are not as good as for January. This has upset the sanding schedule for those who planned to use ice this winter and sanding will presumably have to be done in the spring. Sanding on the ice, is of course much cheaper when large areas may be rapidly covered, and this lack of ice will increase the year's expense budget for some.

14 Below In Jersey On Jan. 10th In the cold spell of January 10th, temperatures of about 14 degrees below zero were recorded. Here again for the present, as in Massachusetts, the amount of damage done is hard to tell.

22 Minus on The Cape Jan. 10th How much damage the sudden, severe cold spell which swept over the East about the tenth of January caused, is as yet problematical. A temperature of 22 degrees minus was recorded at the State Bog at East Wareham on the Sunday morning of the 10th, while unofficial readings of thermometers were given as low as 30 degrees below. For two or three mornings readings of zero and below were observed at various points over the Southeastern Mass. cranberry area. Probably a great majority of the bogs had a sufficient supply of water, or were at least partially covered, and then

(Continued on Page 9)

The Economics of the Cranberry Picking Machine

by Russell A. Trufant

The picking machine has been a controversial subject ever since its introduction a dozen years ago—and before that, too. Opinion today shades from those who would not let one on the job, through those who keep one “for insurance”, and those who accept it as an additional tool, to those who use it for everything except brushing their teeth. Undoubtedly some of the machines never had a fair trial on suitable vines, and this accounts for some of the rabid opposition. On the other hand, some mechanically inclined persons unduly favor machines. Though I started late in machine picking, I have operated at least one machine through parts of the last several seasons, and consider myself one of the “moderates” in viewpoint. Perhaps my opinion is due in part to the extensive remodelling my machines have received.

Many anecdotes have been told at the expense of the machine. Perhaps the best is the one about the man breaking in a new operator. After full instruction, and riding a round or two, the new man asked in desperation, “but how in thunder do you tell where you have picked?” The instructor looked down at the berries before and behind him, and explained, “well, where the machine has been, there’s ruts.”

Is there any economics of machine picking? There is just as much as there is for any other method of picking. One distinct type of vine calls for hand picking, another for trapping, another for scooping. None of these methods can beat the machine on heavy, tangled vines. The machine will pick berries out of a veritable mattress, without any evidence of the destruction wrought by other methods. It will pick fully as clean as any other method in such a place.

We form a poor opinion of the man who scoops berries we think should be trapped, or who hand-

picks good scooping vines. Anyone that does either is passing up something, provided he could get the right help. And I say, here and now, that the man who refuses to machine-pick suitable vines is as bad as the man who picks everything by machine. Both are gypping themselves. Incidentally, I am going to call snap-machine picking “trapping”, to avoid confusion with the power machine, which is the only “machine” I recognize.

I am often asked about the relative merits of different methods of picking. That is a hard question. The rifle and the hand grenade are each good tools, but not in the chosen field of the other. So it is with picking methods. To get a fair comparison, conditions must not favor any one method. You could not compare scooping with trapping fairly on a two-year-old bog.

Let us take an imaginary bog, where a heavy growth of vines has been carelessly sanded. There are patches of bare sand, ringed with vines dangling berries on the sand. There are patches of the old vine mattress, with berries mostly on top. Such a bog would be about equally unfavorable for any one method. The conscientious grower would tear his hair deciding how to pick it; the more blase’ man would send in the first crew who came along, but stay entirely away himself, for the sake of his peace

of mind. Assume that there is a acre of this bog, and that, if each end every berry were picked, there would be forty barrels. I would expect hand-pickers to leave five barrels of underberries; trapper ten; scoopers, fifteen; and the machine, twenty barrels under these conditions. By the way, do you ever count underberries with the estimating hoop? A most instructive pastime, if you can’t hard-boiled. Then we have:- (see table below)

Now you are all saying “But I hasn’t figured in—”!! No, there are too many minor variables. At our case is imaginary anyhow. Trapping takes close supervision but in machine picking, the play for the supervisor is at the wheel of the machine. Overhead, depreciation, etc. vary widely according to extent of use, and other factors. Shortages of hand-pickers, trappers, or scoopers, or machine might change costs. The machine can land most of its berries at corners nearest shore, or at places runs, etc. And under today’s conditions, underberries are not a loss. The difference in floats might about balance the scoops and machine in the \$10 per barrel case.

So what? We all know that a good year, the more you can hand-pick the better. The trapper are perhaps the most versatile pickers, but they still have a fair well defined field of their own. You ought not to try to pick berries off the sand with either scoop or the machine. They “ain’t built that way”. And keeping quality open up a whole new field for argument. The machine is at least on a par with any method on keeping. The price of berries may sway the dividing line between one kind

Continued on Page 10)

	Hand	Trap	Scoop	Machine
Crop	40	40	40	40
Underberries	5	10	15	20
Picked	35	30	25	20
Cost, per bbl.	\$ 3.00	\$ 2.75	\$ 1.25	\$.
Total Cost	105.00	82.50	31.25	4.
Assuming a value, in the trash, of \$10.00 per barrel,				
Brings	\$350.00	\$300.00	\$250.00	\$200.
Netting	245.00	217.50	218.75	196.
Or in a poorer year, a trash value of \$5.00 per barrel,				
Brings	\$175.00	\$150.00	\$125.00	\$100.
Netting	70.00	67.50	93.75	96.

New Jersey's Need More Care and Less Acreage?

Recent Improvements To Some Jersey Bogs May Soon Prove "Eye Opener" As to Value of This — Planting on New Cranberry Ground Still Good Investment.

From "Proceedings of the Seventy-Second Annual Convention of the American Cranberry Growers' Association).

C. A. DOEHLERT
Assistant in Research, N. J. Cranberry
and Blueberry Research Laboratory

There are several methods of maintaining and raising the production of New Jersey bogs that are well known and are showing good results where they are put to use. Recent improvement of some bogs has demonstrated that cranberry growing in New Jersey still a good business opportunity. The operations that have been showing conspicuously good results include leafhopper control, insect control, sanding (with coarse sand and good drainage), drawing the winter flood early, and rebuilding old bogs. When flowing after harvest has been done in late September to recover dropped berries, good girdler control has also been obtained. The combination of sanding, sowing, good drainage, and early drawing is showing very good results. Where water supplies are short, sanding is doubly valuable because of frost protection and the hunt for good coarse sand is worthy of a lot of effort.

The consistent use of these methods has been very much in evidence at Whitesbog in the last few years and it is easy for anyone to see the return on the effort and expense put forth. One of these years when the weather breaks right we are going to have our eyes opened by a bumper crop on these bogs around here. If June 15 had not sent a hail storm across the young upper bogs, I believe this year would have been an eye opener here at Whitesbog.

There are two operations that are accepted as good cranberry

practice and which should come into commoner use. It should be worth a little time to check over the advantages they offer.

Late Holding

The first is holding the winter flood until July on poorly producing bogs. Late holding is well recognized as a valuable operation. It successfully eliminates leaf-hoppers, fireworms, fruit worms, and most of the girdler which can be later cleaned up by a September reflow. It eliminates some weeds, checks others and makes pulling much easier. It stimulates the vines so they can help crowd out the weeds and grass. If the crop for the next year is doubled, the total harvesting expense is very much reduced. It cuts down expenses of spraying and dusting. It has brought bogs out of the red and made them profitable. But in addition to all this, it should be used as much as possible to increase the care of the remaining bogs by virtue of having a smaller acreage to tend in the spring and again during the picking season. It can hardly be emphasized enough that the more care on less acreage is New Jersey's great need. Late holding should not be classed as a crop-losing operation, but as a builder of better paying crops.

Shallower Flowage

The second operation that deserves more attention is the dividing of bogs that are much out of level into smaller sections so that they may be flowed with less water. This refers to winter flood as well as reflows. Generally a deeply flowed bog is less productive than a bog having a winter flood just a few inches above the tops of the vines. When reflows are used for frost or insects the value of a shallow flood becomes increasingly important. Every hour saved in putting the flood on and in taking it off favors stronger vines and a better crop. Even if the vines or buds are not noticeably injured, the flood shuts off air and slows up growth. Unless the water supply



is unusually ample, the saving of water for additional reflows is, of course, an enormous gain on bogs that are level or nearly level.

The more rapid drainage of shallow flowed bogs increases the number of days available for all kinds of work, spraying, dusting, weeding, ditching, mowing and harvesting. This can be a very important advantage. The smaller the bog, the simpler it is to reflow for insects and stop an infestation before it spreads over a large area. Dividing a bog for more efficient flooding will, in some cases, open up the possibility of holding one part late while otherwise there would not be enough water available to do any late holding at all. There are many bogs in New Jersey that could be greatly helped by some additional dams to make shallower flowage possible.

The greatest efficiency in the use of water is obtained by thorough leveling of the bog in rebuilding. Where rebuilding is being done, the chance to level a bog should be taken as a fortunate opportunity.

New Bogs

Very few new bogs are being planted.

Planting new land still offers a good return to the New Jersey cranberry grower, if the soil is good and there is also ample water for reflowing, a good outlet for rapid drainage, and a supply of coarse sand. With the present difficulty in getting labor, planting of bogs may have to be postponed but it should be worthwhile to be on the watch for good locations.

Dr. Chester E. Cross Comes To Assistant Professorship At Mass. State Bog Well Prepared

He Is Graduate of Mass. State College — Has His Doctor's Degree from Harvard — Will Continue Weed Control Studies; Now Studying Winter Kill — He Is to Abstract Articles In Magazine "Cranberries" for Scientific Journal.

Dr. Chester E. Cross, who has been appointed to the assistant professorship at the Massachusetts State Cranberry Experiment station at East Wareham, Mass., to assist Dr. Henry J. Franklin in his work there, filling a need of many years, comes to the post well equipped in training for the work. During the summers, since 1937, he has worked at the station at East Wareham on the chemical weed control experimentation program. Many of his recommendations for chemical weed control have since been given practical try-outs by growers, in their constant effort to keep down weeds on their bogs. This year he remained on after the regular summer period and received official notice of his appointment December 28, 1941.

While to date his principal interest has been with this line of study, at present he is working with Dr. H. F. Bergman on winter flooding injury problems, due to the deficiency of oxygen in some flood waters. Dr. Bergman has been conducting research in these problems for a number of years.

Along this line Dr. Cross is making a study of winter kill; what causes it and what possible methods, other than winter flooding could be used to prevent it. He is also anxious to try out a few ideas relative to fertilizing bogs, trials on which he hopes to make during the coming summer.

Dr. Cross was born in Boston, May 5, 1913, and not long afterward his family moved to Malden

where he lived until 1928. He attended the Linden Grammar School, the Browne Junior High School and the Malden High School. He had completed one year there when his family moved to Onset and he finished preliminary schooling at Wareham High School, being graduated there in 1931.

Principal B. C. Patterson, who is also a graduate of Malden High School, certified his entrance into Massachusetts State College. During four years as an undergraduate there he majored in botany, and did minor work in chemistry, geology and entomology. He received his Bachelor of Science degree in 1935, and with it the Hill's Botanical prize for an herbarium of plants, collected in Massachusetts. He remained at Mass. State for two years more in the graduate school, accepting a laboratory assistantship in botany. In 1937 he was elected to the Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society and after completing a thesis on fossil pine cones, received his Master of Science degree.

That fall he went to Harvard's Graduate School of Arts and Science on a George Emerson scholarship. At Harvard he continued his studies in palaeobotany and finally wrote a doctor's thesis in that field. During his second and third years at Harvard he taught biology in the freshman laboratories under a graduate assistantship, which defrayed his college expenses. In June 1940 he received the Doctor of Philosophy degree in biology, and returned to the Cape to live.

While a graduate of Mass. State he met Miss Shirley Gale, who took a bachelor of Science degree there in 1937, and then entered Radcliff College where she received both her Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy degrees in biology. They were married in 1939 and since their marriage have lived at Spring Hill, East Sand-

wich. Mrs. Cross is a member of the Phi Kappa Phi and Phi Beta Kappa Honor Societies.

Last summer Dr. Cross was requested by the editors of "Biological Abstracts", a publication made up of brief summaries and resumes of scientific and historical articles which are published in a wide variety of scientific journals, to abstract articles which appear in the magazine "Cranberries." "Biological Abstracts" includes work written in foreign languages as well as English. The abstracts are made by competent scientists who do the work gratuitously. In this way, workers in all branches of scientific endeavor can keep abreast of the work being done throughout the world.

Since receiving the request to abstract material published in "Cranberries," Dr. Cross has started with the first issue of this publication and by degrees is bringing the work up to date. When this is done "Biological Abstracts," as the scientific world in general through it, will be kept promptly posted upon articles of scientific and historic value appearing in the publication.

Old Narrow Gauge Railroad for Cranberry Property

Ellis D. Atwood of Mass. "Dickering" to Buy Part of Abandoned Maine Road for Use at South Carver

Ellis D. Atwood of South Carver, Mass., whose progressiveness in the cranberry world and whose public-spiritedness in his annual Christmas-New Year displays and generosity toward his employees in providing a model village widely known, is now contemplating putting in a narrow-gauge railroad system on his bog property.

Mr. Atwood has been completing "dickering" for the purchase of the abandoned Bridgton and Harrison Narrow Gauge railway. Just at present there isn't much to announce at

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PRUNUS MARITIMA

THE cranberry industry began on Cape Cod with indifference for the most part, or derision toward the pioneers. The beginnings of a culture of the native beach plum on the Cape and in New Jersey have been incubating now for several years. In the case of the beach plum—perhaps in the light of what the cranberry industry has meant in the past century—there is, on the contrary, much interest.

Serious thought is being put into the idea of turning the beach plum, a fruit which has been valued more or less since the days of the first settlers, into a fruit of commercial value—through intelligent cultivation. Bertram Tomlinson, agricultural agent of Barnstable county, has put much thought and time into this study, and printed in this issue is the first part of a leaflet he has prepared as a special circular issued by the Extension Service of the Massachusetts State College. That its issuance has been eagerly awaited is proven by the incredible number of requests he has received for information about the beach plum. In North Truro, Mrs. Ina Snow has been cultivating the beach plum with intensive interest and keen insight for a number of years. On Martha's Vineyard, Mrs. Wilfred O. White of that place and Boston has an extensive beach plum planting. Others have also made very substantial beginnings.

"Prunus maritima," or the beach plum to most of us, may very likely be a natural asset of importance on the Cape and in New Jersey. A salute here to the pioneers!

KEEP PLUGGING

THE grimness of war is gripping us more and more closely. We miss familiar faces among us as the younger men move into training or to the front; restrictions on tires hamper us, and perhaps we shake back a grain or two of sugar from a too-heaped spoon before we drop it into the coffee cup. We wonder

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

at the

WAREHAM COURIER OFFICE,
WAREHAM, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

Editor and Publisher
CLARENCE J. HALL

LEMUEL C. HALL
Associate Editor

Subscription \$2.00 per year
Advertising rates upon application

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Barnstable County Agricultural Agent
Barnstable, Mass.

if the rationing of sugar may curtail the consumption of cranberry sauce?

We wonder how we will possibly get enough help to sand our bogs, keep them weeded this summer, and harvest and pack our crop next fall. Cranberries are a very healthful food, "they (quoting Marjorie Mills in the Boston Herald) have raced far ahead of spinach as sources of iron" which the human system needs for building red blood cells. "Fifty percent of this is available in cranberries as against seventeen in spinach" to continue quoting.

Cranberries are now an important part in our food economy.

THE CULTURE OF THE BEACH PLUM (*Prunus Maritima*) IN MASSACHUSETTS

By BERTRAM TOMLINSON
(County Agricultural Agent)

(Reprinted with permission from a Special Circular of the Extension
Service of Massachusetts State College)

Growth Range and Economic Importance

The beach plum has a wide growth range extending along the Atlantic coast from Virginia to New Brunswick, with optimum growth being reached in New Jersey and Massachusetts. It is found growing in the sand dunes of Cape Cod, as well as further inland where the soil varies from a coarse Hinckley sand to the Merrimac sandy loams. Apparently the type of soil affects the character of growth, as the beach plum bushes in the coastal sands are very short and have a prostrate habit of growth. Quite often the shifting sands cover the bushes after they have set fruit, and at harvest time the fruit-laden branches must be pulled out of the sand. Such fruit is said to be of the highest quality, it being of good flavor and free from insect blemishes as a result of the sand covering. Bushes growing further inland vary in their character of growth from low bushes about three feet in height to tree-like bushes six to nine feet tall. Whether this difference is due to soil type entirely or to varietal characteristics has not been established.

The beach plum has long been commercialized on Cape Cod, where many families gather the fruit and make beach plum jelly or preserves, which sell readily to thousands of summer visitors. The pleasing, characteristic taste of beach plum products now enjoys a national reputation. To meet this increased demand several concerns have established facilities enabling them to process from several hundred to a thousand bushels of plums. The natural supply of the fruit is extremely variable, and from a survey made in 1936, covering a five-year period, the crop was medium in 1932,

light in 1933, poor in 1934, light in 1935, and very scarce in 1936. Even in the fairly good crop year of 1932, one person out of four answering this question reported that the supply at that time was inadequate. The same survey showed the following average values per bushel: 1932, \$2.10; 1933, \$2.19; 1934, \$2.08; 1935, \$2.64, and 1936, \$6.20. In 1938 the supply was fairly adequate to meet the demand, and the price ranged from \$2.00 to \$3.20 per bushel.

The 1941 crop was one of the largest observed in many years. An estimate, based on a field survey and talks with those familiar with previous crops, indicates that 15,000 bushels were produced in Barnstable, Dukes, and Nantucket counties. Field records obtained from those in the business of receiving and selling beach plums showed that 4,000 bushels had been shipped to jelly makers located elsewhere. Prices paid to growers ranged from \$1.50 to \$3.50 per bushel depending upon quality. Beach plums were also quoted in the Boston retail market at 25 cents per quart during August and September.

Causes of Variation in Yields

From observations made during the past seven years, it would seem that the crop is seriously affected by adverse weather conditions at flowering time. A cold, wet season apparently causes poor pollination. Then too, killing frosts often destroy much of the crop, and insects and diseases also take their toll. During recent years, very serious damage has been done by the tent caterpillar in early spring.

Present Status of the Beach Plum on Cape Cod

It is estimated that from 6,000 to 10,000 bushels of beach plums were harvested on Cape Cod in

1938. The crop came about through no special effort on the part of man except the comparatively easy task of harvesting nature's gift. Because of the increasing demand for beach plum products, it would seem that the time has come for man to cooperate with nature and thus develop a new agricultural industry which seems peculiarly adapted to a region where high winds and light droughty soils present difficult problems in the growing of many cash crops. While some may think it visionary to look upon the beach plum as having great commercial possibilities as an important cash crop for southeastern Massachusetts, the fact should not be overlooked that the huge cranberry industry of today started from a modest beginning over 100 years ago. Cranberries did not excite much interest until Henry Hall of Dennis in 1816 observed the vine accidentally covered with sawdust washed down from the upland. This made a more vigorous growth and grew a larger berry.

Interest during the past three years on the part of those owning beach plum property to make definite plans to develop the crop commercially. For example, over 50 people have requested that they be listed by the Cape Cod Extension Service at Barnstable to receive any published information on the culture of this crop. Many have brought in samples of plums to the county agricultural agent's office and during the past 12 months the requests for information on cultural practices far exceed those of any other crop.

Another factor adding impetus toward this development of the beach plum industry was a gift of \$5,000 presented to the Arnold Arboretum by James R. Jewett of Cambridge, Mass. Under the terms of this gift, the income may be used for first and second prizes to be known as the James R. Jewett and the Vieno T. Johnson prizes. For the present, these prizes are "to be awarded to individuals who have made significant contributions to the improvement of our native beach plum (*Prunus maritima*) or who, through their development of beach plum pro-

s, may have made contributions of social significance.

The first awards under the terms of the gift were made in August of 1911 to Mrs. Wilfred O. White of Boston and Vineyard Haven, Massachusetts, in appreciation of their outstanding efforts during the past few years in furthering interest in our native beach plum, and to Mrs. Ina Snow of North Andover, Massachusetts, who has a long record of interesting observations made regarding the growth and fruiting habits of this fruit.

Protection of Beach Plum Property

As a first step in the development of this fruit, it would seem to be good business for those owners of natural beach plum land to treat it as "improved beach plum property" and warn off trespassers. Such a system is already followed by the low-bush blueberry growers in eastern Maine, and the posted warnings are generally respected. The owner then can feel reasonably certain of assessing his fruit at harvest time. He can then harvest it at the proper time and appropriately mark with a tag those bushes which bear superior fruit for propagation later. This is a very important step, for at present there is a general scramble "to get there first" and many persons pick the plums when green rather than take the chance that someone else may harvest them later. At least one person on Cape Cod is already posting his property and harvesting his crop in a methodical manner at premium prices.

Insects and Diseases

Among the serious insect pests of the beach plum are the tent caterpillar, plum gouger, and plum curculio. These are all chewing insects that are encountered in the culture of other fruits, so should be controlled by following a thorough spray program. A suggested program for the control of insects and diseases will be found elsewhere in this leaflet. Of the diseases, plum pockets or plum bladders and black rot are the most serious.

According to Dr. O. C. Boyd, extension pathologist at Massachusetts State College, "Plum pockets

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 3)

also there had been a considerable fall of snow just before these temperatures struck so the damage as a whole may have been only of small amount.

Heart of Jersey Cran. Industry Surrounded by Defense Plants

New Jersey's greatest immediate problem seems to be that of a very acute shortage of labor. While this shortage at this season of the year is not too pressing,

attacks both the native or wild and the cultivated varieties of plums. Its damage is confined mostly to the coastal section of the state, where losses frequently are extremely heavy. Plum pockets is caused by a fungus (*Taphrina pruni*) very similar in appearance and general behavior to the one that causes the peach leaf curl.

"The fungus of plum pockets passes the winter in infected twigs. In the spring it spreads to the central part of the blossom, the ovary, which later becomes the fruit. It also attacks the very young leaves, causing them to become misshapen, turn yellow, and drop. Infected fruits turn a pale yellow or reddish color shortly after the shucks fall, and later are covered with a grayish or powdery layer of spores which serve to spread the disease to young twigs. Diseased plums may drop at this stage, or they may continue to grow to full sized but misshapen, swollen, hollow, hard fruits which are worthless."

If at all possible, it is advisable to prune out and burn diseased and dead twigs, and apply the sprays indicated in the schedule below.

Black knot, another fungus disease (*Plowrightia morbosa*), stimulates the tissues to form the characteristic black knots or galls. This disease can be controlled only by cutting out and burning the diseased portions during the dormant period, preferably before the first of January since the winter spores develop from midwinter to spring, and then spraying as indicated.

(To be continued)

the difficulty of obtaining any kind of help will be felt. The New Jersey bog area is almost completely surrounded by defense activities and the defense work, which must go through, is taking most of the available supply of labor. Camp Dix of New Jersey is right in the heart of the cranberry district. In fact Camp Dix bounds Whitesbog on nearly half of the bog limits. One of the camp power lines crosses Whitesbog.

War Slowing Up Oregon Bog Building

Last season on the West coast in Oregon there was quite a flurry of bog building, but this winter since the declaration of war this has been slowed up. In some portions of Coos county, where the climate is much more mild than in the East or Wisconsin, the growers are facing a considerable problem developing because of dandelions. There are two varieties, and one of these refuses, they find, to be killed out by flooding.

Sanding at Wash. State Bog

About four acres of the Washington State Experiment bog at Long Beach, Washington, was resanded in January. The sand was pumped on with a sanding pump rented for the work. The experiment station was established at Long Beach in 1924.

Washington Growers Feel War Tension

The Washington cranberry growers are very much war conscious as many of the bogs are located almost within a stone's throw of the Pacific ocean. A Japanese submarine could perhaps fire a shell, or an enemy plane easily drop a bomb which could land on a West Coast cranberry bog. However, it is no secret that a very active aerial, land and sea patrol is being maintained along the Pacific waters now holding enemy threat. In the meantime, the West Coast cranberry growers, as are business men all over the country, are going about the daily business. The growers of Washington are pruned

ing whenever weather permits, and doing other bog work. Some cold weather for that cranberry area was reported over the year end, with temperatures dropping as low as 20 once or twice.

N. E. C. S. Co. Members of the **Votes to Buy New England Canning Stock** Cranberry Sales company met at the Carver Town hall, January 12th, and through the manager received and considered a report of the directors with relation to the Sales Company participating more actively in the canning part of the marketing of the cranberry crop. The report was received by the membership with a great deal of interest and a vote, without dissent, was taken that the plan as submitted be put into operation. This plan provides for the acquiring by the Sales company of a considerable quantity of shares of Cranberry Cannery, Inc. This acquisition will be financed by contributions from the membership in direct proportion to a member's patronage and sales through the N. E. C. S. C. In this way each member will have a definite interest in the holdings and participation of the Sales Company in the affairs of Cranberry Cannery, Inc.

Jersey Growers Hold Annual Winter Meeting

**Expected Labor Shortage
This Season Chief Topic
—Ralph W. Haines of
Vincentown, New President.**

The annual meeting of the American Cranberry Growers' association was held at the Walt Whitman hotel, Camden, New Jersey, Saturday, January 31, and was well attended, with war-time conditions the chief topic.

Major Lepper of the United States Employment Service spoke about the great need for labor in the many war industries in New Jersey and advised the growers not to pay too much hope in getting labor from the migrant labor

Narrow Gauge R. R. for Cranberry Property

(Continued from Page 6)

this project, but Mr. Atwood has obtained the small locomotive which has been famous for many years, some flat cars and some track. About being able to obtain any passenger coaches, the prospect is, at the moment, obscure—also the amount of track he will be able to get.

With the tire situation what it is a private railroad system doesn't seem to be a far-fetched plan. Mr. Atwood's object, however, would be partly for utility and also with a "hobby" aspect. Berries could be hauled from the bogs to the

camps operated by his organization. However, he said he would do the best he could to see that the cranberry crop was harvested.

Stanley Coville, chairman of the Labor committee of the Burlington County Board of Agriculture, reported some progress in establishing such camps within the radius of the cranberry and blueberry districts. President Lester Collins pointed out some of the difficulties the Jersey cranberry industry would be up against this season in regard to labor.

The total of the Jersey cranberry crop for last fall was dropped still further by State Statistician Harry B. Weiss, reporting revised figures for the crop as 80,000 barrels.

A resolution was made and passed in memory of Arthur U. Chaney, president and general manager of the American Cranberry Growers' association. Messrs. Wilcox, Doehlert and Beckwith of the New Jersey Experiment station made brief reports of their work.

Ralph W. Haines of Vincentown, first vice president, succeeded Lester Collins as president. The other officers chosen were: first vice president, James Lee; second vice president, Isaiah Haines; statistician, Harry B. Weiss, and secretary-treasurer, Charles S. Beckwith. Theodore H. Budd and F. Allison Scammell were named delegates to the State Agricultural Convention.

screenhouse, help could be transported and it could be very useful in hauling sand. On his property, Mr. Atwood has about 1,800 acres of cranberry bog, 400 acres of reservoir, about 100 miles of ditches, 18 miles of road, some of it hard-surface a mile or so of portable bog track sand cars and three gas bog locomotives.

He hopes to obtain a Pullman car and two tank cars, the other two which run on narrow gauge in the United States, a baggage car, and a snow-plow.

This is the last passenger-carrying narrow gauge left and he hopes to restore the railroad nearly as possible for its historical value.

The Economics of the Picking Machine

(Continued from Page 4)

picking and another, just as the size of the crop does. But I cannot imagine conditions under which any one method of picking would be wholly wiped out. The machine man and the no-machine man are out of place in any case unless you can imagine their handling all one kind of vines.

Can you grow all-machine vine? I think so, and I think I am beginning to see how. I believe that will cost less per year, too. Vining would be unnecessary. Sanding could be less frequent. I think hosing-in would be a required sanding practice, and that will cut the loss in the next crop after sanding. Regular use of splashers on floats would also be involved. But it is still much too early for any positive statements on these subjects. What about the machine on different varieties? I beg off. Anybody knowing my recent experience with Howes would discount what I might say by 100%. What little I know is about Blacks.

The operation of the machine is important. If there is any place where the proprietor is needed in picking, it is on the side of the machine. There, the exercise of good judgment means more in dollars and cents than anywhere else on the bog. A picker can pick next year's crop

same time he picks this year's. The machine itself is important. We have found that many of the more obvious shortcomings of the original machines can be overcome by changes in the machine. Wider spacers help avoid rutting; weaker springs and a rigid rear roll stop prevent clogging, gouging and skipping the machine; closer regulation of the front roll-wheels means easier control of picking depth, and so on. Personally, I would hesitate to use an unaltered machine anywhere. My late father and myself have experimented each year, trying to improve the machine. Some of our changes overshot the mark; others failed. But our final result is a machine which I feel has a definite place in any crop program. With different practices in cultivation, that place would be greatly enlarged.

One point to be remembered is that machine picking has a double-edged effect on a low-price crop. Referring back to our table of comparison, note that a further price rise to \$4 a barrel in the trash would indicate that machine picking is definitely paid best, while putting the fewest berries on the market. Some bumper crop in a depression year, with low prices promised. A general switch to machine picking would cut the crop and tend to raise the price, in addition to saving economical in picking costs. The labor situation would not be improved, but Uncle Sam seems determined to take that over any day.

Our labor situation would be greatly improved if we did not need to import labor for picking. We could maintain a fixed crew year round, without adding any extra hands, our labor problems would almost disappear. The use of the picking machine to its full economic extent is the largest single step we could take in that direction. Labor would not suffer. Just as in the case of machine harvesting of other crops, the reduced cost of production would make it profitable to plant more (and less desirable) acreage, increasing the demand for year-round employment. And the more berries the machine can leave on the bog, without losing economic advantage, the better the prices we will get!!

Alkaline Flooding Water In Cranberry Growing

by

N. E. STEVENS, L. N. ROGERS and H. F. BAIN

(Continued from last month)

Types of Water and Their Distribution

Wherever possible throughout this paper we have expressed the condition of the water used on the various marshes in two ways—pH (hydrogen-ion concentration) and in parts per million of bound carbon dioxide. It is possible that if we understood conditions better some measurable character such as mg. of calcium per liter might more accurately express the differences from the point of view of cranberry culture. pH is, however, generally used in describing the acidity of agricultural soils, and the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, all express hardness of water in parts per million of bound carbon dioxide.

There is a small number of marshes in the northern part of the state with flooding water from 7.2 to almost 8.2, and a still smaller group, chiefly in the southeastern quarter of the state, with flooding water which at times may test as high as pH 8.4 or even pH 8.6.

Specific Cultural Problems Possibly Related to the Use of Alkaline Water

The following observations relate specifically to the three or four marshes in the state which are known to have flooding water which sometimes tests as alkaline as pH 8.4 or 8.6. These marshes have been observed closely over a period of ten or twelve years and have never during this time produced a really satisfactory crop of fruit, even though they have had adequate frost protection and no unusual losses from insects and disease. As already stated, we have no proof that this condition is due to the alkalinity of the flooding water, but there are certain pathological conditions which

are observed on these marshes, not often found on those with acid water.

In general, the effect one gets from observing such a marsh is that the vines are constantly over-fertilized and over-stimulated. Vegetative growth is much too abundant and many of the berries actually produced are abnormally large. Growth in the spring is unusually vigorous and rapid and is frequently associated with a condition that we have come to call "flower bud absorption". This is a condition in which (uprights develop from fruit buds on which) the blossom buds have aborted and fail to grow away from the enclosing bud scales, although growth of the uprights leaving them proceeds normally in other respects. The general appearance suggests frost injury, but repeated observations have convinced us it is not due to frost in these cases and may be associated with water. At any rate, this condition is much more common on marshes with alkaline water.

On such marshes in the fall, fruit buds tend to overgrow, that is, develop beyond the point normal for the resting period, and are thus more subject to injury, frequently to complete killing, during the winter submergence. In addition to this killing of flower buds, other types of winter injury, the well-known "leaf drop" and even death of vines is more common and more difficult to control on marshes having extremely alkaline water.

Whether the abnormalities noted are due to alkaline water or soil is, of course, not proved, but they are certainly associated with it. One theory is that they are, at least in part, the result of excess nitrogen due to the action of bacteria which grow best in alkaline soil. Weed problems appear to be

somewhat different and indeed to be somewhat aggravated on these marshes with alkaline water as compared to the usual marsh. Some species of weeds not serious on the more acid marshes cause difficulty on them, and in addition they have their share of many troublesome cranberry weed species. The general impression one gets here, as in the case of the cranberry vines themselves, is that the soil is extremely fertile and favorable to plant growth.

While such extreme conditions as those noted above are not to be found on marshes with slightly alkaline water (pH 7.2-7.8), and some of these under good management produce good crops and pay good dividends, the general management problems seem to be aggravated even here.

History of the Industry in Relation to Flooding Water

In spite of some inevitable conflict in statements as to the exact dates, areas and yields, it is possible from the publications of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society and the Wisconsin Cranberry Growers' Association to reconstruct a fairly consistent and adequate history of the cranberry industry in the state. Some knowledge of this history seems necessary to an understanding of the general problem here discussed.

Unquestionably cranberries were picked and sold in large quantities from wild vines before there was any attempt at cultivation. The earliest record of actual cultivation found thus far is in connection with a paper on cranberry culture presented before the Horticultural Society in 1876 by H. Floyd of Berlin. In discussing this paper a Mr. Peffer is quoted (p. 145) as saying that "he had cultivated cranberries since 1853; found that they grew readily from cuttings, even on clay soil; had found difficulty in the frost leaving the ground and covering the vines with muck where he scalped the marshes." How extensive Mr. Peffer's plantings were is not known, but there is little doubt that the earliest general improvement of marshes was in the region of which Berlin was the commercial and shipping center. E. W. Daniels,

writing in 1878 (p 140) states that in 1860 he purchased land near Auroraville for cranberry growing, but soon abandoned it to the state. A few years later (1865 seems to be the most probable date), H. S. Sackett purchased a tract of land two miles from Berlin and built dams for flooding the marsh. Sackett is reported to have had a very profitable crop in 1868 and the Carey brothers a large and profitable one in 1872. The earliest report (1878) of the 1872 crop states that it was over 6000 barrels for the Carey marsh itself and 14,400 for the Berlin area, with a maximum price in Berlin of \$11.00 a barrel. Later accounts naturally indicate a somewhat larger yield.

(To be continued)

Cranberry Growing Creeps Across Line

(Continued from Page 2)

mill at Billerica, Mass. From him, his friend, Edward R. Bell, a traveling salesman covering New England, has caught the cranberry fever; and the two have gone into partnership to make cranberry bogs.

This firm of Hayes & Bell started also last fall, ditching from the same Beaver Brook, putting in a dam and flume to reclaim a piece of about thirteen acres for cranberry growing. This is also natural cranberry land, but consists of more peat probably than that of the elder Mr. Hayes, since it promotes a good growth of sphagnum moss. A big shovel there has dipped into a big bank and found splendid bog sand for a depth of quite a few feet; heavy, coarse sand, without any gravel, just right for bog making, and apparently plenty of it. The land on this particular piece, on which they intend to build is thickly overgrown with cranberry vines, and in fact looks almost like a bog before anything has been done to it. It looks as if way back sometime there had been a little effort made toward cultivating it for cranberries. New Hampshire did, in fact, many years ago, produce a little of the commercial cranberry supply besides for home use of early farmers.

Uncultivated cranberries have been picked there and cranberries can be cultivated in New Hampshire. Land is not expensive in this part of New Hampshire, but there is little suitable for producing cranberries, perhaps no more in that particular section than that which this cranberry group now owns.

The Hayes & Bell firm plan to crown out the native New Hampshire vines for a couple of years and then put in Early Blacks, as does the elder Mr. Hayes.

Conditions of climate in these now-building New Hampshire bogs not far distant from those in Massachusetts should be quite similar to the Massachusetts bog. It is only about ten miles as the airplane flies to the big 37-acre bog of the Lowell Cranberry Company at Carlisle, which is recognized as one of the best bog properties, and the fine Wilmington bog of the same company is also near. There are several other small bogs in this particular section, and cranberry culture goes back in a small way there in Middlesex County, about as far as to the days of the pioneering on the Cape.

Should these New Hampshire growers call their product "Cap Cod Early Blacks"? Of course they justifiably could since all Early Black vines owe their origin to the bog of Captain Cyrus Cahoon at Pleasant Lake on the Cape. Early Blacks are called Early Blacks in New Jersey and on the West Coast. Or should they originate a truly New Hampshire name, such as perhaps "Granite Staters", or "White Mountains" or maybe the "Flume Berry" named for New Hampshire's famous natural flume of Franconia Notch?

They will doubtless retain the popular Early Black designation and the cranberry industry will welcome the introduction of New Hampshire grown Early Blacks and wish success to the New Hampshire newcomers.

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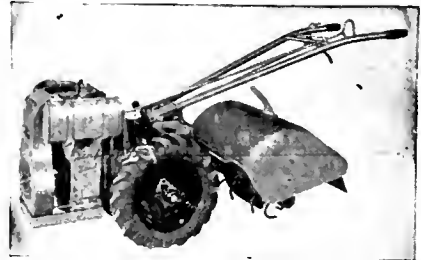
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Information Meetings Being Held By Cranberry Clubs In Barnstable-Plymouth Counties

Winter Time Attendance Shows Growers Realize Value of These Group Sessions.

Cape Cod Clubs

Second of the series of winter and spring meetings of the Upper and Lower Cape Cod Cranberry Clubs were held during February, the Upper club at Cotuit, February 10, and the Lower club at Harwich, February 11. Dr. Henry F. Bergman, senior pathologist, USDA, and Dr. William Colby, agronomist, both of Mass. State College, Amherst were the principal speakers. Dr. Bergman gave an informative talk upon "Causes of Winter Killing of Vines," and Dr. Colby upon "Observations Regarding Cranberry Fertilizer Requirements." Both meetings were largely attended, especially that at Harwich.

Dr. Bergman, with a graph and statistics passed out to his listeners, explained how lack of oxygen caused by the shutting off of sunlight to flooded bogs, when ice formed and became covered with snow, brought about injury which cut down the crop. He told of enclosed check plots which had been erected at the State cranberry bog at East Wareham, one for Early Black, one for Howes and one for McFarlin, and covered against sunlight had compared with vines in the same areas in the flood waters of the bog. The cutting off of sunlight and preventing the process of photo-synthesis, particularly where snow on ice is involved is especially productive of danger, he said. This process, he explained, is the process of building up carbohydrates by light affecting the green portions of plant life. It is as necessary, this storing up of these "foods", as it is for a plant to breathe, he pointed out, yet it goes on only when there is light, while the respiration of plants goes on continuously, day and night.

Dr. Colby sketched the history of peat deposits which are the foundation of cranberry bogs. He

said that before, and when the Pilgrims came to Plymouth the country was covered with dense forests. Leaves and other material from these trees gradually formed on the surface of the ground a layer of refuse of decaying organic matter and this was the peat. Under well-drained conditions this never got very thick but in poorly-drained swamps it sometimes extended from a depth of inches to 15 or 20 feet.

As the forests were cut away farmers found their soil getting less fertile, and used this peat or "vegetable mould" to fertilize. Records of this use are common for about the period 1770, when farmers of most soils found out their soil had to be fertilized.

Early cranberry growers believed that the "perfect crop" had been found in cranberries and that bogs needed only sand and moisture. As, however, the fertilizing attributes of the peat become used up in various ways it was found that, while peat does not need a substitute, in some instances this peat food does need supplementing with fertilizing qualities, and that is where the value of fertilizing on a cranberry bog come in. He told of the early theory of building bogs on the uplands, and that it failed because the uplands did not contain the necessary peat. He said the problem of the cranberry growers differed from that of other agriculturalists in that the cranberry grower did not have to substitute fertility of his soil but only to supplement it in some instances by artificial fertilization. He said fertilizing was advisable probably upon thin peat bogs, perhaps old thick peat bogs, on "hard-pan" bogs, and bogs where accumulated layers of sand had lessened the fertility of the peat.

At the Harwich meeting a letter from Leslie Cross of the Growers' Buying Pool was read by Russell Makepeace, urging growers to immediately consider what supplies

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TO WASTE

they will need this season. He said if a direct order was not placed it was advisable that growers at least give estimates of their supplies. Mr. Cross said that all supplies had not increased in cost, in fact, pyrethrum had gone down in price, and in many lines there were supplies which would be adequate. He stressed, however, that deliveries were subject to national emergencies such as in transportation and it was best to be foresighted and on the safe side.

Three entertaining motion pictures were shown, and these were accompanied with synchronized talks. One, concerning the natural Chilean nitrate fertilizer was especially interesting, these being shown by County Agricultural Agent, Bertram Tomlinson.

The customary ample supper preceded the meeting.

Plymouth County Clubs

With a program including several talks by important leaders of the cranberry industry, the South Shore Cranberry Club held its first meeting of 1942 at Odd Fellow's Hall, Kingston, the evening of the holiday, February 23. President George O. Short of Island Creek, and Plymouth County Agricultural Agent Joe T. Brown had arranged a meeting which turned out to be very instructive. It was preceded

(Continued from Page 6)

Chester M. Chaney Succeeds Late Brother As Gen. Manager American Cranberry Exchange

E. C. McGrew of the New York Office Is Stepped Up To Position of Asst. Gen. Manager.

Chester M. Chaney, assistant general manager of the American Cranberry Exchange, has been elected, at a special meeting of the board of directors, to succeed his late brother, Arthur U. Chaney, as general manager of the Exchange, and E. C. McGrew named assistant general manager, stepping the latter up from his present position.

Both Mr. Chaney and Clyde McGrew are so well known, and their activities in cranberry affairs have been known to most. Mr. Chaney was associated with his brother in the A. U. Chaney company at Des Moines, Iowa, and his interests in the cranberry industry date from the seasons 1905-06 when the Chaney company had a buying office in Wareham, Mass.

When the Exchange was first organized as the National Fruit Exchange he was elected secretary and appointed assistant general manager, which title he has carried through the years. About 1914 he had the responsibility of treasurer added to his duties. His actual work for the past several years has been the direct handling of the sale and distribution of the crop.

Mr. McGrew has been with the Exchange since September, 1919, after his release from the army, following the First World War. He has worked up from the bottom and is familiar with all departments of the business.

He was born on a farm at Flora, a town in southern Illinois. In the war he was a member of the U. S. Marines, serving with the Fifth Regiment, Second Division of the A. E. F. He was in France and remained with the Army of Occupation, being overseas a year and a half.

When he entered the employ of the Exchange it was as office boy. He has been traffic manager, assistant treasurer, and has had charge of sales work. His work in various capacities has brought him in contact with all phases of the workings of the Exchange. He is familiar with all marketing centers east of the Mississippi, and many of the more western ones. He has attended a great many conventions and has a very wide acquaintance with the produce trade and of course is widely and well-known within the cranberry industry.

He attended New York University and completed his education at Columbia, taking business subjects.

In a notice to members of the Exchange, Mr. Chaney wrote:

"On behalf of Mr. McGrew and myself I wish to express our thanks for and appreciation of the honor. We realize the responsibility that these positions carry and it shall be our aim to carry on without material change the general principles and long-standing policies of your Exchange laid down by your former General Manager and those that may be established by your Directors in the future."

A part of the duty of the leaders of the American Cranberry Exchange is in attending conventions concerning the marketing end of the cranberry business, particularly in regard to cooperatives. This is readily understandable when figures compiled by the Farm Credit Administration show that the nation's 10,000 farmer cooperatives in 1940-41 marketing season increased their members by 200,000 over the preceding marketing season and boosted their business volume by 193 million dollars. The national membership is now 3,400,000 farmer members with a business turnover of \$2,280,000,000.

During the convention month of January last Mr. Chaney attended

the annual meeting of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives in Atlanta, Ga.; Mr. McGrew attended the annual meeting of the Canadian Fruit Wholesaler's Association at Quebec, and both he and Mr. Haines attended the annual meeting of the National League of Wholesale Fresh Fruit & Vegetable distributors in Baltimore and the United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable association in Belleair, Fla.

Of further interest to the cranberry industry in general are these remarks of Mr. Chaney to the Exchange members:

"From our contacts with the trade at the conventions, we would say their attitude toward cranberries and the manner in which the 1941 crop was marketed was generally favorable. In fact, we had many favorable comments. There was no big money made on cranberries by speculation. There apparently was very little speculating done and the consumer demand for fresh cranberries during the month of December was sufficient to reduce stocks to a safe minimum by January 1st.

"As most of you know, we were practically sold out before the Thanksgivings and shipped out before Christmas. Our total volume of business in money for the 1941 season was approximately \$3,695,000.00 without the loss of one penny in bad debts to the present time, with very little still on our books. Our Credit Department has reason to be proud of this performance.

"Sugar shortage may be worrying some of you and perhaps you are wondering what conditions will be in this respect this fall or during our normal cranberry season. It is unsafe to make definite predictions during these times very far in advance, but from such information as we have been able to pick up, the writer personally is of the opinion that barring failure of the sugar beet crop of the U. S. A. and the sugar cane crop of Cuba, there will be ample supplies for all normal uses during the Fall months. Hoarding creates shortages and I think one of the main purposes of the government's sugar rationing program is to prevent hoarding."

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

Much Mass. Bog Acreage Has Been Exposed To Cold Winter Winds

The weather in Massachusetts has been a little colder in general this winter on the whole, and has been accompanied by many very cold winds and a number of severely cold days. This condition has found many Massachusetts bogs, and particularly the so-called "dry" bogs of Barnstable County with no, or insufficient winter flowage. The result, many growers fear, will have been anything but favorable for next fall's crop. At the present time it is of course impossible to determine how much effect this will have upon the harvest as a whole in the fall. In many instances, reservoirs and ponds have remained the lowest that can be recalled ever, or in many years. There have been some rains, but not enough to supply the deficiency of the drought of last summer and fall.

Not Enough Water At Present For Spring Frosts

As spring heaves into view, this brings the added worry as to how much water will be available for spring frost flooding, unless the situation is remedied by heavy rains between now and the frost danger season. Some growers, and these include some of the larger ones, have only enough water in sight for one or two or three frost flowings at the present time.

Expect No Radio Frost Warning In Mass.

As far as can be ascertained at the present time the system of Massachusetts radio frost warning begun two or

three years ago is definitely "out" for this spring, as one of the necessary measures of preventing the enemy from obtaining weather information of value to him. The matter for these broadcasts has been taken up by Chester Vose of Marion, chairman of the frost committee of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' association, and by James W. Dayton of the Massachusetts State college. G. H. Noyes, senior meteorologist of the U. S. Weather Bureau at Boston, has ruled that this is apparently a necessary precaution, but that as far as has been ascertained at present it will be possible for the growers to continue the old telephone system of frost warnings.

Of course likewise, there will be no radio weather reports in New Jersey, but the Cranberry Experiment Station at Pemberton has been assured by the weather bureau that it can be furnished telephone information in time for its use. The station expects to send out late warnings considering the seriousness of anticipated frosts, by telephone.

Same Applies To New Jersey

Wisconsin marshes seem to have weathered the winter well and have all been well flooded. There is no special cranberry activity in that state just now, as growers are waiting to get the winter floods off. Growers of course know they face labor shortages this season along with all other businesses, but feel there may not be too much difficulty in obtaining enough help to get

Wis. Marshes Well Covered During Winter

through the season and the crop harvested. Nothing definite, in view of the general uncertainty of conditions in regard to obtaining the services of Dr. Henry F. Bain of the United States Department of Agriculture by the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales company as a research expert has been settled yet. The matter is still in abeyance due to the uncertainty of the times.

at last received some consideration from the weather man during February and had some rain, enough to flood most of the bogs that had not previously flowed. As far as it appears now, the winter weather has not been as injurious as it was one winter several years ago, although the chief worry now is how much the freeze of January 11 hurt the vines. This freeze is known to have hurt blueberry bushes in New Jersey. It is thought not to have killed the cranberry buds directly but may have injured the vines to some extent. Although there has been some rain the growers hope for more to fill the reservoirs higher for spring frosts.

Jersey Has Some Rain in Feb'ry.

The greatest worry of the New Jersey growers remains, however, and that is labor and particularly harvest labor, but although this thought hangs overhead, picking time is yet so far away little can be done about it—except worry. It has been the custom in New Jersey to burn a space about cranberry bogs as a protection against summer fires, and normally this is

Labor Question Looms in Jersey

(Continued on Page 7)

A Cranberry Sanding Experiment

By CHARLES S. BECKWITH

(Chief N. J. Cranberry and Blueberry Research Laboratory)

Editor's Note: This is reprinted from the Proceedings of the Seventy-Second Annual Convention of the American Cranberry Growers' Association, and is an interesting contribution as to the value of sanding.

The New Jersey Cranberry Station has had more questions about sanding during the past year than anything else and we have been trying to learn as much as possible about this important operation. Some growers have sanded with good results and some with poor results. We cannot always explain why the different results are obtained. Some experimental work has to be done in order to get definite information. We want to be able to tell a grower how to do a good job of sanding or at least how to miss more of the more obvious difficulties.

It might seem easy to find the results of sanding on any bog simply by treating in various manner and observing the vines and crops. Our experience, however, has been that a bog soil varies so much that it is impossible to determine accurately just what does happen. It was decided to make up an artificial bog of soil that had been mixed and therefore even and keep it under known conditions so we could check on all the operations. The bog is located in the laboratory yard in Pemberton and it contains 22 plots, each 2x4 feet in size and in half the plots the water is held 16 inches below the surface and in the other half the water is held 8 inches below. Each half then, has eleven plots, two of each has been sanded with coarse sand 1 inch thick, two have coarse

sand 3 inches thick, two have fine sand 3 inches thick, and three have no sand at all. The difference between the fine and coarse sand is the difference between the ordinary fine sand generally found around New Jersey bogs and coarse sand from a selected pit. The size of particles is given in table 1. In the coarse sand, there is some

growth on the rest of the plots accordingly. These values are given in table 2. You will note that the unsanded peat made more growth than any of sanded plots. This growth is very vegetative as indicated by the larger area and thickness of the leaves and thick stems. At the same time the weed growth on the peat area was at least 10 times that on any of the sanded plots. This weed growth was removed promptly and not allowed to interfere with the growth of the cranberries. On a bog of commercial size such care

Table 2
Relative Growth in First Year of Sanding Experiment

	Shallow Drainage	Deep Drainage
	Peat only	75
Sand Coarse, 1" deep	70	80
Sand Coarse, 3" deep	50	50
Sand Fine, 1" deep	50	80
Sand Fine, 3" deep	20	60

gravel consisting of pebbles over 5 mm. in diameter; this amounts to 6 parts in a hundred but is not considered of importance as sand. There is none of this gravel in the fine sand.

These plots were set out in the spring of 1941 with Early Black cranberry vines. As far as we could determine the vines were of similar vigor. They were all cut to a 6 inch length. The cuttings were placed 6 inches apart in the beds. They have been growing very well ever since and you will be interested in the growth they have made this first summer.

We have rated the growth on the best plots as 100 and estimated the

would have been impossible and probably the growth of the cranberry vines would have suffered thereby. This is an important point and it should be remembered in this experiment that we are not letting the weed factor exert its natural effect which would, under ordinary bog conditions be very unfavorable to the unsanded, shallow drained bogs. The light covering of sand allows better growth than the 3-inch layer. Coarse sand was much better than the fine sand. The 16-inch drainage was distinctly better than the 8-inch drainage except in the case of the coarse sand 3 inches deep where there was no difference.

Another interesting point is that with fine sand the beneficial effect of deep drainage is even more marked than with coarse sand.

Of course you all understand that these results can not be conclusive without checking them on a larger scale. But when we consider that no results have ever been published concerning such differences, the information is interesting and should be helpful.

Table 1

Size of Particles	Coarse Sand	Fine Sand
	per cent	per cent
Less than 1/2 mm.	22.2	77.8
1/2 - 1	35.2	19.7
1 - 2	20.0	2.5
2 - 3	11.3	
3 - 5	11.3	
	100.0	100.0

WAR TESTS OUR METAL

SPRING will shortly be here, and the bud of cranberry interest which has been more or less dormant during the winter starts to swell. What the "new growth" of this year will find to develop and fruit in, is impossible to foretell. The Nation and the whole world are at war.

The prosecution of the war is first in our minds and for cranberry growers then comes the thought of how will it be possible to raise and market the crop under the necessary restrictions of war time. Two of the foremost worrisome thoughts are labor and how much sugar will be available to sweeten the crop next fall, and then there is the spectre of the rubber situation, hampering normal movements and of transportation. There is rail congestion and limited supplies of every sort.

Labor will be scarce and higher, but some way this will, it seems assured, be overcome. Maybe an old custom of one grower helping another out might be revived between very small growers, in an isolated case here and there. Maybe the families of smaller growers might pitch in a little in case of dire need, and the in-laws and neighbors too. Out in Oregon last fall, when various crops were in danger of spoiling on the vine or tree or in the ground, tradesmen, merchants and bankers lent a hand. All recognized that agriculture was vital and crops had to be gotten in. This applied to cranberries, among other crops in those states also.

The canners have been cut in tin plate allotment by about forty percent, but the government, recognizing the health value of cranberries, has not as yet limited sugar supplies. The outlook for the home consumption of fresh cranberries is not as bright in this respect as in normal times. There is, however, a cheerful glimmer in the fact that every family will have its ration and in addition, as indicated at present, a special allotment of 200 pounds per family available for home canning purposes. This may be drawn at the rate

PUBLISHED MONTHLY
at the

WAREHAM COURIER OFFICE,
WAREHAM, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A

Editor and Publisher
CLARENCE J. HALL

LEMUEL C. HALL
Associate Editor

Subscription \$2.00 per year
Advertising rates upon application

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Barnstable County Agricultural Agent
Barnstable, Mass.

of 75 pounds a month from May first to October 1. All in all, the outlook for both the fresh and canned cranberry market is far from the blackest so far. Cranberry growers have some very sound crop marketing agencies working for them.

For more than a hundred years the business of successfully growing and selling cranberries has weathered every storm. There is, too, satisfaction in the thought that "Food will win the war—and write the peace." Agriculturists are a unit of the war offensive.

Cranberry Clubs

(Continued from Page 1)

by an excellent supper, and was well attended.

"Cranberry Prospects for 1942," was the subject assigned to Dr. Henry J. Franklin, director of the Massachusetts Cranberry Experiment Station, and after saying it was difficult enough to predict "cranberry prospects" at any time, it was almost impossible to do so under War Conditions. He mentioned three points which might be expected to affect the crop.

The large size of last year's crop in Massachusetts and especially on the Cape itself would presumably be a forecast of a smaller crop this fall, as statistics amply prove that a shorter crop may be expected to follow a big one.

Secondly, he pointed out that many of the Massachusetts bogs have not been able to achieve adequate flowage this winter, and that colder weather and particularly cold winters would have had their effect upon the vines exposed. The amount of this damage would largely depend, he felt, upon just how much of the acreage had been exposed this winter, but that this fact of inadequate flowing and cold winds would be a limiting factor.

For the third point, he said that hot, dry weather in October, last fall, followed their harvesting season, and that a record kept over a period of years showed that when hot, dry weather was upon vines which had just been disturbed and loosened by scooping, showed this had an adverse effect upon the crop of the following year.

Regarding the labor situation he said, it might seem an odd time to suggest expansion, but it might be well for the growers to consider this as a means of obtaining and holding help through a longer employment period, so these workers would be available in the fall. He left the question of insecticides and fertilizers to be explained by James W. Dayton of the Massachusetts State College and that of sugar, to Marcus L. Urann, president of Cranberry Cannery, Inc.

Mr. Dayton said that in regard to fertilizers and spray materials, what he had to tell could be expressed very simply. That first,

"probably you will be able to get what you need in fertilizers this year, and the same probably goes for spray materials, and secondly, to place orders without delay." He stressed the importance of ordering now. This, he said, aided the firms supplying these materials and said this also applied to farm equipment, parts and repairs. This would not only be of benefit to the growers themselves, he said, but would help in the national war effort, by enabling manufacturers to better understand what the farmers of the country actually need and hope to get.

He said there should be plenty of pyrethrum products this season in spite of the war, as the Kenya Colony in Africa is now able to supplant the Japanese supply with powder of at least equal quality and at certainly no higher prices.

Regarding sugar, Mr. Urann said that commercial canners had been assured of the sugar they needed to can this year's pack, so there should be no real difficulty in this score. As for tin, canners of cranberries have been restricted to the pack as of 1940, which in the case of Cranberry Cannery, it would mean a million and a half cases could be packed in cans, this year as compared to 2,000,000 in 1941. The company has an ample supply of the size cans in which it is specified cranberry sauce may be packed, he continued. The company had been forehanded, he said, and could put up a great quantity in glass containers of various sizes. He said that cranberry sauce is at present being shipped in greatly increased quantity and the demand has now been spread out over a longer period than previously.

E. Clyde McGrew, new assistant general manager of the American Cranberry Exchange of New York, was present. He spoke of the loss to the industry in the death of A. U. Chaney, but said, "the captain had so organized the crew of the Exchange that it was expected his mates would be able to carry on."

Mr. McGrew referred to a ruling that housewives would be allotted 200 pounds of sugar per household for the canning of fruits and vegetables during the period from May 1 to October 1. This is to be

allotted 75 pounds to a month during this period, and although it may be used, under liability of criminal prosecution, only for household purposes it added to a more hopeful picture for the cranberry grower. He said the Exchange would keep alert to all developments, the growers could be assured.

County Agent Brown gave a talk upon various subjects, especially emphasizing the value of the Rural War Action Councils which are now being set up. He again stressed the importance of ordering new equipment and parts for repair of equipment without delay. This should be done immediately for the grower's own protection, he said, and also for the better prosecution of the war. Agriculture is a vital unit in the war front, he said, and repeated that "agriculture will win the war, and write the peace." Preceding the business meeting he showed a talking movie. J. R. Beattie, assistant Plymouth County agent, gave an instructive talk upon "Filing Farm Income Tax Returns."

There was also discussion regarding payments for sanding practices under the soil conservation act, and growers were urged to take more interest in this matter or they might lose their allotments. Carleton Fickett, secretary of the Plymouth County Farm Bureau, and others spoke upon this matter.

President Short opened the meeting with a brief talk upon war conditions in general and read the eulogy to A. U. Chaney by the directors of the American Cranberry Exchange.

The date of the next meeting was left indefinite, depending more or less upon how the "tire situation" might develop, and how much growers felt justified in travelling. In this connection it was pointed out that the staff at the State Bog at East Wareham and the county agents would doubtless have to curtail and combine visits to bogs as much as possible, as they were restricted in regard to tires as is the general public.

Substantially the same program was held the following evening, February 24, at Rochester Grange hall when the Southeastern Cranberry club met. About 60 attended

and it was an excellent and instructive meeting.

Dr. Chester M. Cross, assistant to Dr. Henry J. Franklin of the State Experiment Station spoke in the place of James W. Dayton upon fertilizers and insecticides.

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 3)

The last of the operations performed before removing the winter food. This season in Jersey, rowers will be restricted so that no night fires can be used at all and day fires must be used only up to the last of March. This will make a little difficulty, but it is not serious and is merely one more way in which the war is making itself upon every phase of life, and can be borne without rumbling. After dark, fires of all kinds which might be seen from the air, are prohibited. Last year, Jersey State fire authorities were called upon for 2,743 forest fires, an all-time high for New Jersey, and besides lessening Jersey's heritage of woodland for normal purposes, it is pointed out dense forest cover is a distinct military advantage.

R. B. Clayberger To Manage Rider- Wilkinson Bogs in Jersey

The 175 acre cranberry property at Hampton

Park, New Jersey, operated for many years under the name of Rider-Wilkinson, Inc., is now under the sole control of the C. W. Wilkinson Estate. Beginning April first the management of the bogs will be undertaken by Ralph B. Clayberger of Merchantsville, trustee of the Wilkinson estate. Harold B. Scammell of Toms River, who has been in charge of the property for the past two years, will terminate his connection at that time. Mr. Clayberger, for many years was head of C. Wilkinson's Sons, 134 Dock street, Philadelphia, leading produce dealers of that city. The firm went out of business two or three years ago when Mr. Clayberger was severely injured in an automobile accident from which he is just recovering.

Dr. Franklin To Contribute to USDA '43 Yearbook

Dr. Henry J. Franklin has been honored by being one of five Massachusetts State College men to be asked to contribute articles to the 1943 "Yearbook of Agriculture," published by the United States Department of Agriculture. He was asked to write two articles, one upon the cranberry industry, and one upon the blueberry. He has completed these, which are concisely-told accounts of these two industries as they are in operation at present. Director Munson says that the '43 book will be a volume of especial importance, especially in these times "when increased food production and better nutrition are twin goals that must be met."

Wash. Crop Increase Expected To Continue

Advises from the West Coast, particularly Washington, where considerable increases in the crop have been made the last year or two, indicate this increased production, may in general, be expected from now on. Possibly there may be a slight increase this fall over that of last year as in Washington some additional acreage is just coming into bearing. More bogs have also been provided with sprinkler protection against frost and drought.

100 Acres More To Soon Be in Full Bearing

For the long-range outlook, there are at least one hundred acres in Washington which have not yet come into bearing. Some of this will not be mature for two or three years. Increase seems assured by the present outlook as additional bog is building, although it is of course being slowed some by the war.

Wash. Bogs Very Close To Ocean

Cranberry growers and other residents of the West coast are very well aware of the war, and of the fact they may suffer air raids during the coming spring and summer. However, it has been said this is having little effect upon the morale of the people except to cause them to

BEACH PLUM ARTICLE RESUMED NEXT ISSUE

Due to lack of space in this issue the continuation of the article upon beach plum culture scheduled for this month will be printed in the next number.

"lay in a good supply of hunting rifles." Most of the Washington bogs in the Grayland section and at Long Beach, Ilwaco, are located within a mile or a mile and a half of the ocean. They are located close to good harbors, such as the Columbia river, Gray's harbor, and Willapa harbor. However, military and civil defense has been well organized. Residents in these areas do not expect to be evacuated although they are near Columbia river forts, unless conditions change materially.

Alkaline Flooding Water In Cranberry Growing

By N. E. Stevens, L. N. Rogers
and H. F. Bain

(Continued from last month)

Independent accounts by Hitchcock in 1875 (p. 126-128) and Daniels in 1878 (p. 140-143) are in substantial agreement that there were in the Berlin area at this time over 1000 acres of more or less improved marshes under the ownership of the Careys, Sackett, Walters, Rounds and Company and Mason (later Spencer) and others. These marshes, while containing only wild vines, were not unimproved. Mr. Sackett had no canals but held the water from rainfall and spring freshets. Rounds and Company had 10 miles of ditches and Spencer 8 miles. The Careys had "fifteen miles of ditch" and a canal one and one-fourth miles long from their mill-pond at Aurorsville built at a cost of \$7,800.

The importance of an adequate water supply and of adequate control of the water for winter protection and insect control is emphasized in detail by H. Floyd of Berlin in 1876 (p. 64-68) and C. S. Whittier of Camp Douglas in 1877 (p. 53-59).

(To be continued)

Cranberry Cannery To Take Over the "Colley Process"

Increased War Time Needs For Dehydrated Products Offer Opportunity For Greatly Increased Outlet For Cranberries.

As an added measure of assurance to the cranberry industry, the announcement that the dehydrating business of the Colley Cranberry Company of Plymouth, Mass., is being taken over by Cranberry Cannery, Inc., is of importance. Orrin G. Colley of the Colley company describes this step as an "all-out" move which will further promote the interests of cranberry growers through a largely-increased outlet for the crop through dehydration, if war time conditions deem this be used extensively.

Defense emergency has brought added importance to dehydrating demands of the army, navy and Lend-Lease agencies for quantity foods in highly concentrated form. Preservation of foods by methods which have been satisfactory in normal times do not wholly meet present war and export conditions.

Cranberries, as a vital food have an opportunity to share in this new development. To deliver to the trade and the armed forces quantities of cranberries in dehydrated form is a large order. It requires large capital and equipment.

Mr. Colley states that the taking over of the dehydrating facilities of the Colley company by Cranberry Cannery, Inc., with its greater resources and wider-spread facilities will make it possible to make a very large pack of dehydrated berries. This can be carried out immediately, and will offer one increased outlet for the crop this fall. The dehydrating outlet is one which should be utilized more fully, it is pointed out.

Cranberry Cannery, Inc., will now process and sell dehydrated cranberries under the Ocean Spray brand. The Sardick process, which is the one used, requires no sugar

to make cranberries in this form available to the public.

Cannery of cranberry sauce have been assured sufficient tin to equal the pack of 1940. Cranberries have been designated one of 53 foods, for which the amount of tin plate available is as of that year. In the case of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., this means a pack of 1,500,000 cases or 150,000 barrels of fruit as against 2,000,000 cases last year, 1941. Cranberry Cannery, Marcus L. Urann, president, says, has orders in for glass for 2,000,000 cases more, a considerable amount of this already in its warehouses, or enough to care for 350,000 barrels in all, if that quantity should be taken off the fresh fruit market.

The outlook for sugar for the commercial cannery is seemingly at the present time more favorable than that for consumers. Mr. Urann says the government, so far, is placing no limit upon the sugar the company may have.

Orrin G. Colley will continue to head this branch.

The Colley Cranberry Company, directed by George A. Colley, Sr., will continue buying and selling fresh cranberries as it has continuously for 13 years.

Huge New Packing House Being Built For J. J. Beaton

Great Floor Space Will Be Available for This Fall's Crop at South Wareham, Mass.

One of the biggest new screenhouses yet to be built within the cranberry industry is now under completion by John J. Beaton, leading Massachusetts "independent" grower. This huge building is at South Wareham, where it is adjacent to the track of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.

The building is in the form of a "T" with the main building having a frontage of 204 feet and a width of 70. The ell is 140 by 70. This gives about 24,000 square feet of floor space. The building, of wooden construction, is a story and

a half in height and this gives about 10,000 more square feet, making a total of about 34,000 square feet.

This new packing house for Beaton, concentrates all his screening activities at one central point, except those at the Wine Brook bog at Monponsett and the Swift bog at Falmouth. By this central location, greater efficiency may be attained and a double hauling of cranberries to the outlying screenhouses and then from them to the railroad is avoided. It will also enable a central packing crew which can be kept in continuous operation, avoiding delays in screening.

The building will be insulated throughout and will be attractively finished, and the grounds will be graded for a pleasing appearance. The new, big packing house will, it is confident, be ready for the handling of the berries of the large Beaton group of growers and of his own berries in ample time for the crop of next fall.

This is a "straight" packing house with no provision made for canning.

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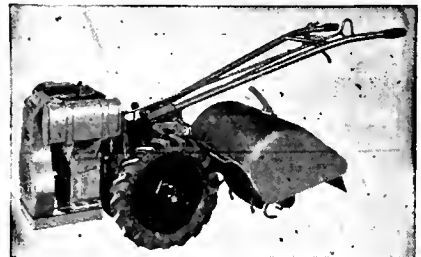
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Some thoughts as expressed by
Mr. L. J. Taber of the National Grange
in the "Co-operative Digest" — Feb. 1942.

"Co-operation will help bring victory because it promotes teamwork and understanding.

"Co-operation is as democratic as the Constitution. It is as American as the Nation's Capitol. It is as Christian as the Golden Rule.

"Co-operation means more than justice to the farmer—it means justice to labor, to capital and, above all, to the consuming public.

"Co-operation must be efficient in methods and sound in its economics. It must always be controlled from the grass roots.

"Co-operation promotes peace—it is needed in war. It is indispensable in the coming reconstruction period following this war.

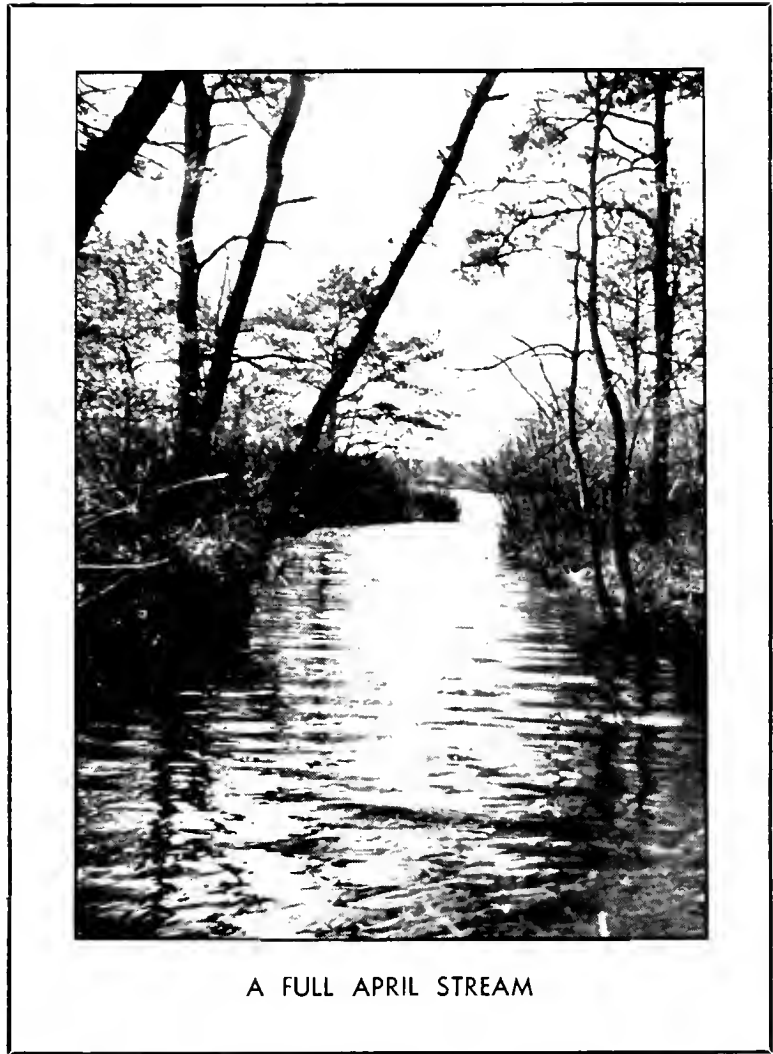
"If we co-operate 'We shall not fail'."

New England Cranberry Sales Company

The Fresh Cranberry Co-operative of Massachusetts



PE COB
EW JERSE
WISCONSIN
OREGON
WASHINGTON



A FULL APRIL STREAM

OPEN LETTER

War time is a time when the fullest information is of the greatest value. It is a time when each man should have the latest information available about his own industry.

This magazine is at the service of the growers in this respect. Again we urge growers to take greater advantage of our columns. We would like to receive communications from the cranberry growers upon any topic relating to the cranberry industry in which they are interested.

A grower's views upon varying aspects as he sees them are interesting to other growers. Other growers may have different thoughts upon these matters. By pooling information the general fund of common cranberry knowledge may be increased.

We urge growers to make this magazine a forum of information. We would like to have your views upon some problem which may interest you at the moment. Somebody else might have just the answer.

We urge correspondence from the growers.

Our columns are also open for advertising messages.

As one means of aiding yourself, your fellow grower and so the industry as a whole, and so back to yourself again, we suggest greater use of this publication as a common forum in this grim period of war.

**“LET US STRIVE TO FINISH
THE WORK WE ARE IN”**

— ABRAHAM LINCOLN

“Let us strive to finish the work we are in,” said Abraham Lincoln during the Civil War, when the life of the Nation as it had existed since its inception was at stake. The life of our United States, and the ideals of Democracy all over the world are at stake today.

Our enemies in this year of 1942 are powerful and relentless and they would over-run the whole world. The work we are in is to defeat these hordes. The cranberry grower of Cape Cod, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Oregon, Washington and Nova Scotia is striving side by side with the sheep raiser of Australia, striving to finish this work. Some of those who have been engaged in the growing of cranberries and some of those in the production of Australian wool, will strive to finish the work by the actual bearing of arms. Others will strive to finish the work by producing for the vast war-time needs of the United Nations. Work buys U. S. Bonds and pays taxes.

Every one of us must strive in a useful way to finish this work we are in. The issue is clear cut, if we have in mind at all times simply, “to work for victory.” “Let us strive to finish the work we are in.”

A. D. MAKEPEACE CO.
WAREHAM, MASS.

Washington Growers Join East; Grayland Association Becomes Member of Cranberry Cannery

Association, With Some Ilwaco and Long Beach Section Growers, Make Up About 75% of West Coast Crop—Will Can at Markham Under Ocean Spray Label.

Cranberry Cannery, Inc., of South Hanson, Massachusetts, has completed the extension of its cooperative organization completely across the country, as the Grayland Cranberry Growers' Association of Grayland, Washington, has voted to join Cranberry Cannery. This action was taken by the Grayland growers at a stockholders' meeting, Sunday, March 22, and places the Grayland group of 142 growers within the canning cooperative.

This will make the fifth canning outlet operated by Cranberry Cannery, Inc., the others being the main plant at South Hanson, Onset, Mass., New Egypt, New Jersey, and the one completed last year in North Chicago, Illinois, to care for the Wisconsin growers. This step brings into cooperative marketing a part of the West Coast, the only remaining cranberry-producing area which has hitherto sold its crops independently.

Cranberry Cannery is to establish a Pacific branch at Markham, where the Grayland association last year opened a cannery of its own. Facilities will be expanded, warehouse space will be enlarged, and a cold storage plant may be built. It is expected to pack about a quarter of a million cases of cranberries there next fall. Some Massachusetts cranberries will be sent to the coast to blend with these West Coast cranberries in order to produce a uniform canned product. These cranberries canned at the Markham plant will be marketed under the familiar Ocean Spray label.

Cranberries on the Pacific coast, although grown mostly from East-

ern vines, are darker in color than Massachusetts cranberries, have thinner skins and a milder flavor.

Shareholders in the Grayland cannery are to be given stock in the national cooperative, it is said. Although the Grayland Growers' Association will no longer market berries, it will continue to serve in all other capacities.

Some growers of Ilwaco and Long Beach in southern Washington have also joined with Cranberry Cannery in addition to the Grayland group, and it is estimated that a total of 75 percent of the entire Pacific crop will now be marketed through Cranberry Cannery. Cranberry Cannery announces. The Pacific Coast production last year has been estimated as about 55,000 barrels, of which Washington produced about three-quarters and Oregon the remainder.

Thousands of acres of cranberry land are available in Oregon and Washington for cranberry development, and cranberry acreage in that section was increasing rapidly in the last few years, and a good deal more acreage will shortly be in bearing.

West Coast Has Highest Average Yields Per Acre

Charles Dexter McFarlin, a Native of Carver, Mass., Settling in Oregon, Was First Cranberry Grower.

With Oregon and Washington assuming a growing importance, although still relatively small, in the total cranberry production of the country, the spirit of the western growers as expressed by one is of Oregon apropos.

"I do believe we of the West Coast can match the Easterners for our enthusiasm for cranberry

growing—we love it—it is part of our very existence!"

The writer of this adds that Oregon, in production is "only drop in the bucket," but that kind of enthusiasm is now causing the crop of the West Coast to cause quite a splash in the bucket of the cranberry industry.

Cranberry growing began in Oregon in Clatsop County, which is at the mouth of the Columbia River, just across that mighty waterway from Pacific County, Washington, which produces Washington cranberries.

There were about 100 acres in Clatsop, but in the past 25 years or more, especially the past 10, the marshes there have not been so good in production and at the present time there are between fifty and sixty acres contributing to Oregon's production. The largest in that county is that of Mr. Dellinger, who has about 30 acres. Clatsop last year produced roughly 2,500 barrels of Oregon's 10,000 barrels.

Cos County, which is now the great producing county, is on the coast in the southern part of Oregon.

Most of the cranberry bogs in Washington in the Grayland section and at Long Beach and Ilwaco are located within a mile or so of the ocean. The bogs near Grayland, which is a center of production, are owned and operated as are many bogs now in Carver and elsewhere in Massachusetts by people of Finnish extraction. Many of these present growers were formerly fishermen from Gray's Harbor. The West Coast here is misty, alleviating severe frosts a good deal.

Growers live in modernly equipped houses. Being Finnish people, a common sight is a small building housing the inevitable steam bath, a bath house not unknown by any means in Carver and on Cape Cod in Finnish communities there.

In 1940, the Washington production was 25,200 barrels (USD. figure), compared to about 40,000 this year, and the ten-year average, 1930 - 1939, was 12,480. Washington's acreage has been se-

(Continued on Page 7)

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

Jersey Passes School Bill To Help Relieve Labor Scarcity

New Jersey, the "Garden State," producing such great quantities of foodstuffs,

and also now with its great defense work industries, is taking steps to relieve the acute agricultural labor shortage which is building up here. Summer weeding and getting the crop picked next fall were about the worst worries of the growers. It is now expected, however, that schools will open late, possibly by two or three weeks, and that the minimum age for workers during the summer will be reduced. The Jersey legislature has just passed the Hendrickson Child Labor bill, under a suspension of rules, and it has been signed by the governor. This bill makes it possible for high school pupils over 14 years of age to work on farms up to 15 days per school year, in lieu of schoolroom studies. This measure is in addition to the late opening.

This will add to the potential labor supply for spring and harvesting work. It permits schools to be closed in extreme cases. The bill has been called as "flexible as a buggy whip," and has the endorsement of school authorities, labor officials and the National Child Labor committee. Preparation of this bill was sponsored by the Farm Bureau Labor Committee, the Grange and other organizations, and it has the support of many county boards of agriculture.

The passage of this measure should prove of material help in the extreme case of agricultural labor shortage which exists in New Jersey.

Suggest Change Of Wareham High School Hours

The idea of making some sort of working arrangement, which would permit High school pupils to alleviate picking shortages in and around Wareham was mentioned in the annual report of the Wareham, Mass., superintendent of schools. "The cranberry crop means much to the town and the expected labor situation may be met in part, at least," he wrote, "by rearranging the hours of opening the schools during the picking season, especially in the case of the high school. The town must maintain the high school 180 days each school year or be penalized approximately \$10,000. For that reason, it is impossible to shorten the school year. It is possible, however, to start the high school earlier in the morning and to close at a little before noon during the picking season of September and October, so as to free the high school pupils for afternoon employment on the bogs."

The foregoing was merely offered as a suggestion by the Wareham superintendent of schools, but it shows that the grievous effect of having the cranberry crop waste on the vines would have in the cranberry-growing communities, is being recognized.

Years ago schools on the Cape were opened later, or were closed during the picking season to enable the children to take part in the harvest and to add to the winter supply of family cash.

Labor Shortage Daily Grows More Apparent

Otherwise on the labor front all over the cranberry lines there is little else to report—ex-

cept that the difficulty of obtaining adequate help for spring and summer work, and particularly for the fall picking, becomes more apparent daily. Large growers are losing depended-upon employees through the draft, through these men volunteering for some form of service, and through their obtaining defense work at wages with which the agriculturalists cannot compete. Little constructive effort can apparently be made so early, but it becomes apparent that the situation will have to be met in some fashion, certainly in regard to harvest. For weed control, growers can, and probably will, go in more for chemical control, rather than hand weeding, even than formerly, although before this kerosene spraying for certain grasses and weeds was increasing.

Water In Mass. But "Too Late" For Winter Protection

Massachusetts bogs, after a winter of scanty floodings in many instances are now probably as well covered by water as usual, but there is certainly reason to believe that this water came "too late," if not too little, to prevent considerable winter kill. There has been a good deal of winter kill on some bogs, which were unprotected against some very cold winds in February. There were heavy rains on March 14 and 15 in Southeastern Massachusetts, although this "rain" was snow in the Middlesex County bog section. Rain has fallen since then, so that at the present writing bog waters are up, at least on a great majority of the bogs.

(Continued on Page 6)

"... the Time Has Come To Consider The Commercial Beach Plum Plantation"

Says, Mrs. Ina S. Snow of North Truro, Cape Cod, After Studying This Asset of Massachusetts and New Jersey—An Asset Which May Be Developed as the Cranberry Was.

by
CLARENCE J. HALL

Every achievement must of necessity be led up to by the hesitant, uncertain steps of pioneers who grope their way determinedly ahead, and now it seems a new small agricultural industry is on the threshold of accomplishment. This is the commercial cultivation of the beach plum. In bringing this about Mrs. Ina S. Snow of North Truro, way down near the tip of the Cape, has played a steady part.

About a century and a quarter ago cranberry cultivation was begun in just this way on the Cape. The blueberry has been cultivated only since 1916. The wild beach plum, growing along the Atlantic coast, from Virginia to New Brunswick, and with particular success on Cape Cod and in New Jersey, was picked as were the wild cranberries and wild blueberries by the earliest of settlers in America. From the native cranberry and from the native blueberry have come sizeable agricultural industries. So now, seemingly, the wild beach plum (*Prunus Maritima*) will be developed into a cultivated marketable crop from its long existing state as a prized but undeveloped native asset.

"In searching out early records of the beach plum," Mrs. Snow not long ago told members of the Provincetown Research Club, "I have found very little mention of it (the beach plum) in print." Since the interest shown by Mrs. Snow and a few others, this is rapidly ceasing to be the case, as within the past three or four years a good deal has been written about the beach plum. Her own interest in the beach plum has been one of the major factors in bringing this about.

Beach Plums Valued in 1600's

"From family history, I learned when I was a child what my grandmother had to tell of how her grandmother used to put down preserves in stone crocks for winter use, and that ought to go back somewhere near to Revolutionary times, when this great-great-great-grandmother of mine must have learned her cooking lessons of her mother," she says. But Mrs. Snow has learned that recorded knowledge of the beach plum goes back further than that. A deed of land to Sancy Hook in New Jersey, now owned by the Federal government and dating from the 1600's, carries with it the right of any Indian to gather beach plums there. The Indians thought enough of this native plum to retain this right, even that early.

Mrs. Snow is regarded frequently as the pioneer in beach plum cultivation, and last year was awarded the first V. T. Johnson prize of \$50, offered as the result of a gift of \$5,000 to the Arnold Arboretum of Boston by James R. Jewett of Cambridge, Mass., to encourage development of the beach plum. She seems to have been the first on the Cape, at least in recent times, to become greatly interested in the possibilities of cultivation inherent in the native beach plum and her observations of it go back about twenty years.

She finds in her research, however that an issue of "The American Agriculturalist" of November 1872 has an article about the beach plum, describing it very much as it is known today, telling of the preserves the inhabitants of the seashore towns make of it, of the beauty of the blossoms and fruit,

and that it was seen in markets of seashore towns.

"If a Good Variety—"

"And," she says, "the 'American Agriculturalist' adds this significant statement, '—and we are surprised that no attempts have been made to improve it by cultivation. If a good variety could be produced—' This was in 1872. And now again in 1941 we repeat with the 'American Agriculturalist', 'a really good variety could be produced—' and we say it longingly but now with hope also, for a state is being made."

Continuing the history: "In 1889 a Mr. Bassett of New Jersey did some work along this line and distributed some grafted stock under the name of 'Bassett's American'. But since then no constructive work was done in propagation until 1935 or '36,—except, of course, the growing of plants from seed for seashore planting in New Jersey to hold sandy lands, and on the Cape for land-scaping."

Mrs. Snow Began in 1924

A task, Mrs. Snow has set herself to is finding this "good variety". Since 1924 she has kept records of wild plants on her 5 acre property at North Truro.

Mrs. Snow, although born in Boston, is of old Outer-Cape stock and is a former Provincetown resident. In 1924 she decided to make her home in adjacent North Truro. Since then she has lived at "Arrowhead" farm which is that sandy, high, often windswept section of Truro, where the great beam of Highland Light pierces the sky at night. Arrowhead farm, though sandy, is excellent for many crops, and the beach plum is scattered by Nature all over its area. Mrs. Snow has an extensive poultry business just now owning about 500 hens, and also has built up a considerable preserving business. Beach plums specialized, of course.

She finds a ready demand for this beach plum jelly, for the beach plums themselves (the raw fruit she has sold cuttings and even a few of the pits for cultivating purposes).

(To be continued)

VEGETABLE LIFE UNAWARE OF HITLER

SPRING has officially arrived. While it is a spring of bitter, world-wide war to mankind, to vegetable life it is just another time to take on new growth. Potatoes will feel this urge of the warming weather and the cranberry winter buds will swell and blossom just as usual, as if mankind was not locked in a death struggle to see if oppression, or the right of self government shall win.

Fortunate are the growers of potatoes and the growers of cranberries that they have the privilege of assisting potatoes and cranberries to grow to provide stamina for the forces of democracy. Contributing greatly to the "vim, vigor and victory," campaign can be the cranberry growers, or the health-giving ingredients in cranberries are now well recognized. Cranberries are no longer a luxury, but a great American tonic, rich in iron, iodine, vitamins and mineral salts. Health-conscious people will not eliminate cranberries from their diet this year.

This spring the cranberry grower, along with other agriculturalists, should value his freedom and the right to work on a free land. America is fortunate in that the agriculturalist is a thinking man. Now that spring is here the cranberry grower can get to work in the "Food for Victory Program."

WHAT CAN I DO ?

THE things everyone can do to help end the war victoriously are almost numberless. Most of us beyond question are doing a good deal, as it is, but yet somehow most of us would like to do a little more if we knew just what is helpful. A "List of War Time Duties", has been outlined by J. T. Brown, Plymouth County (Mass.) Agricultural Agent, but it applies to everybody in every county. Mr. Brown stresses that more scrap iron is needed immediately — have you any laying around? Cooperate with labor agencies,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY
at the
WAREHAM COURIER OFFICE,
WAREHAM, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A

Editor and Publisher
CLARENCE J. HALL

LEMUEL C. HALL
Associate Editor

Subscription \$2.00 per year
Advertising rates upon application

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Director Mass. State Cranberry Experiment Station
East Wareham, Mass.

BERTRAM TOMLINSON
Barnstable County Agricultural Agent
Barnstable, Mass.

if you need agricultural labor, are you in touch with your local board? Also, every man, woman and child of good health is needed to help in full-time, part-time, or short-day work. You can "cut a cord of wood for victory." Remember there is a fuel shortage. There may not be enough anti-freeze next winter. When you drain at the end of cold weather, save this, your car in service helps. Finally, have you given thought as to how much you can sign up for in the nation-wide pledge campaign for the purchase of Savings Stamps and Bonds?

Cranberry Orders For This Time of Year Highest Ever

Trade Does Not Seem Too Much Worried About Sugar Shortage, Report American Cranberry Ex- change.

The rationing of sugar begins this month, and to the cranberry grower, sugar in his personal coffee is something he can more or less take or leave, but he is vitally interested in how much will be available to the users of cranberry sauce next fall. Of sugar, the American Cranberry Exchange in a letter to its members says:

"We are keeping in close touch with the Sugar Section of the War Production Board and have promised our cooperation. Their willingness to cooperate with us is indicated in their correspondence. You can well imagine how easy it will be to lend our full cooperation in the event of the country's having a surplus of sugar during the months of October, November and December, but we are not banking on it."

The Exchange is encouraging, in regard to future orders of cranberries. It says: "To date, actual and 'subject-to-price' orders are at an all time high for this time of the year. We have yet to hear from many customers in many markets and territories, so it looks as though the trade was not worried too much about a sugar shortage next fall."

The advertising committee of the Exchange, and its agents are giving much attention to planning for the marketing of the 1942 crop. The committee is "playing safe" and is working on alternate plans; one to use in case the much-talked of sugar shortage develops and the other is for a normal sugar supply.

The advertising agency has conducted an impartial nation-wide survey of consumer buying of cranberries during the months of October, November and December of last year, and this survey shows that more people bought, and bought more often, fresh cran-

berries during the month of December than in either November or October. This disproves the theory that consumers "lay off" fresh cranberries after Thanksgiving.

Concerning freight rates, the Exchange says: "In December 1941 the railroads filed a petition with the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to increase all freight rates by 10 per cent. Through the National Trade Association our case was presented before the Commission, and in its decision the railroads are permitted an increase of only 3 per cent on agricultural products, including cranberries."

The Government and railroad agencies are urging cooperation of all shippers for voluntary standardization of shipping containers. At the present time cranberry industry is using approximately five sizes of shipping containers, with about seven different manufacturing specifications. The Exchange points out the necessity of working out a more uniform package and is working closely with the national association, Government bureaus and carriers' representatives in this connection.

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 3)

Jersey Now Has Water—But After A Dry Winter

New Jersey, which has suffered a record-breaking prolonged drought since last summer, now, as has Massachusetts, has plenty of water to take care of the bogs. It is feared, however, that the supply coming so late in the winter, was too late for the best results. It does, however, of course give the growers something to work with in the frost season just ahead.

Mass. Blues Badly Hit "In Spots"

The Massachusetts cultivated blueberry crop and the wild crop as well has been effected adversely by the cold of the past winter, particularly the low point, 24 below zero, of January 11 which was officially reached at the State Experiment Station at East Wareham. No definite conclusions may be drawn as yet, however, and the

damage done as a whole may have been too severe. It is severe, however, in the area around Wareham, and the cultivated blueberries at the State Experiment Station were badly injured, 75 or 80 per cent it is estimated. This applies to some private plantings in the vicinity. However, in Sandwich not far below on the Cape, damage was apparently slight. There was little damage at Amherst Mass. State College at Amherst Towns around and including Wareham, Rochester, and Middleboro, may have received injury amounting to an average of twenty-five, or even twenty-five per cent. The results as yet are difficult to analyze.

Jersey Damage Estimated 25%

The New Jersey free crop of the season period damaged blueberry blueberries along the Jersey coast and through Atlantic County to a present estimate of 50 percent. It is being assumed that the total Jersey crop, which is the most important blueberry crop of any state, was hurt about 25 percent. The section immediately around Pemberton was relatively uninjured.

Growers Ordering Equipment Heavily

Growers this spring are apparently ordering more equipment for bog work than in a number of years. Growers are well aware of the fact that in the future, equipment of many kinds will be limited in quantity and some items will probably not be supplied at all. This recognition of war time curtailment of available material has seemingly led far-sighted growers to protect themselves for the season and for the future insofar as possible.

New York State Blueberry Bulletin

Blueberry growing is attracting much interest in New York state, according to a dispatch to the New York Packer from Geneva, N.Y. The bulletin has been issued by the Experimental station there. It deals with propagation, marketing and other details of commercial blueberry production.

Commercial production of blueberries began in New Jersey in 1860 and there are now more than 100,000 acres planted to that state with smaller areas in Michigan and New England. A supposed lack of suitable soils and of information concerning blueberry cultivation requirements have retarded extensive plantings in New York state. In this pamphlet it is pointed out that New York has only 50,000 acres of Saugatuck soils, the soil type upon which all commercial plantings in Michigan are growing, and which is quite similar in many of its characteristics to the blueberry soils of New Jersey.

May Be Less Frost Troubles This Season

Records show that the average annual mean temperature last year for both northern and southern New England was a little above normal, and while winter is not entirely gone yet, it is probable that the mean for the winter was somewhat higher than usual. This has indicated to Dr. Henry J. Franklin that there may be less frost troubles this year, especially in regard to severe late spring frosts and early fall frosts. Time, however, will tell about this.

Girdler In Coos County, Oregon

Oregon, which has been quite free from insect pests, now may have to begin more intensive preparations against insect pests. A number of bogs in Coos County are showing signs of girdler, and there will likely be considerable sanding in the near future.

Local Labor Agencies

Through the cooperation of the United States Employment Service and the Town and Rural War Action Committee, it is anticipated that each local Rural War Action committee will have a local coordinator for listing agricultural labor and labor needs. The prosecution of the war effectively demands every man, woman, and child of good health to take an active part in doing something for the war effort. Anyone having need for agricultural labor on a full-time, part-time or short-day

basis should contact his local representatives as soon as these are established. Also, people available for such jobs should make this known to the labor coordinator. County agents are pointing out that the very serious agricultural labor supply this coming growing season demands early preparation to meet the situation satisfactorily.

Expect Higher Turkey Production

The turkey production usually has a direct relation to the cranberry consumption and this year it is announced that turkey producers anticipate to hatch about 8 percent more poults for raising than last year. This is the report of the USDA based upon information from 5,000 growers who had about 2½ million poults for raising a year ago. It is, however, pointed out that expectations do not always materialize, the difference depending a good deal upon price of feed, the supply and price of hatchery eggs, and poults prices during the coming hatching season. In former years the estimate and actual performance have varied considerably. The largest increase is expected in the South Atlantic States, which produced but 65 percent of the '41 crop. The western states, which produced 25 percent of the crop last year, anticipate an increase of seven percent.

Washington Has Cranberry Visitors

There was little activity in the Washington cranberry section during March, other than the completion of the uniting of the Grayland Cranberry Growers' association with Cranberry Canners, Inc. The weather for the month was unusually cold. The West Coast did entertain some growers from other sections. Marcus L. Urann and Carl B. Urann, with Miss Ellen Stillman of Cranberry Canners, were in the section in connection with the Grayland consolidation. Charles Lewis of Beaver Brook, Wisconsin's most northern and one of the largest growers, was visiting there, as was Guy Potter, likewise a prominent Wisconsin cranberry man.

Wisconsin Marshes Come Through

Most of the growers in Wisconsin are ready to let off the water, and in general the vines are believed to have come through the cold weather without any winter killing in that state. Everyone had plenty of water available last fall. Neither is a great deal of leaf drop anticipated, as most of the vines were pretty well frozen in. Leaf drop, has some years, been of considerable severity in Wisconsin.

Cape Clubs Hold Final Meetings

Dr. Henry J. Franklin, director of the State Cranberry Experiment Station is to be the principal speaker at the final meetings of the Upper and Lower Cape Cod cranberry clubs. These are April 6th at Cotuit and April 8th at Orleans.

West Coast Average

(Continued from Page 2)

at 800, and its yield in 1941 at 45 barrels per acre.

This yield was the highest per acre average of any producing state, except that of its neighbor, Oregon, which the government figures place at 73 barrels per acre.

West Coast cranberry growing is said to have been started when Charles Dexter McFarlin of Carver shipped some vines to Oregon, and set them out there. This was in the early 1880's.

CRANBERRIES and CHECKERS

There isn't too much doing in the cranberry line in the winter time, but there remains checkers. Newell W. Banks, checker champion, recently took on 31 players simultaneously at St. Petersburg, Fla., at least two of them being cranberry growers, Herman J. Gebhardt of Black River Falls, Wisconsin, and C. A. Ricker of Duxbury, Mass. He lost none of the games, but Mr. Ricker is said to have played a draw, and if Mr. Ricker is as successful in cranberry production next fall as in his checker playing against the champion, he should have a very excellent crop next fall.

THE CULTURE OF THE BEACH PLUM (Prunus Maritime) IN MASSACHUSETTS

By BERTRAM TOMLINSON
(County Agricultural Agent)

(Reprinted with permission from a Special Circular of the Extension Service of Massachusetts State College)

(Continued from February issue)

The following spray schedule was first proposed in 1938, and has proved so satisfactory that no changes have been necessary.

the two diseases mentioned are more prevalent on aged bushes than on young ones. Those inclined to experiment might well try the following pruning methods:

Time of application	Materials	Pests
No. 1 Spring dormant, any time before buds break.	7 gals. liquid lime sulfur to 100 gals. water, or 1 gal. to 15 gals., or 1 qt. to 3½ gals.	Plum Pockets Black Knot
No. 2 Just before blossom buds open	1 gal. lime sulfur to 50 gals. water, or 1 pt. to 6 gals., or with dry lime sulfur ½ lb. to 6 gals. water.	Plum Pockets Black Knot
No. 3 As shucks fall	Wettable sulfur as recommended by manufacturer, and 3 lbs. lead arsenate to 100 gals. water; or wettable sulfur, and ½ oz. lead arsenate (2¼ level tablespoons) to 1 gal. water.	Leaf Spot Curculio Brown Rot Plum Pockets Black Knot Plum Gouger Tent Caterpillar
No. 4 Ten days to two weeks later.	Same materials as in No. 3 spray.	Same pests except Plum Pockets

Pruning

No general pruning of beach plum bushes has been practiced, although one grower reports cutting off all top growth on a few plants with a brush scythe. The resulting young growth now looks so promising that he plans to repeat the practice in other sections of his beach plum property. A study of the fruiting characteristics shows that fruiting buds form on the previous season's growth. Therefore, it follows that bushes that have made good terminal growth are the best producers. In many instances, bushes are aged and so crowded with weak growth that little or no terminal growth is produced. Such bushes seem to flower profusely, but they are so weak and lacking in vigor that they either fail to set fruit, or if set the crop is very light. There seems to be some indication that

(1) remove all the top growth with a brush scythe, (2) remove all dead and weak branches, and several of the older stems to make room for new growth. The latter seems the more practical from a horticultural standpoint, but the former may prove to be more efficient from the standpoint of economy. However, it would require about two years for bushes to come into production again. All pruned twigs should be gathered in a pile and burned.

(To be continued)

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Alkaline Flooding Water In Cranberry Growing

By N. E. Stevens, L. N. Rogers
and H. F. Bain

(Continued from last month)

Independent accounts by Hitchcock in 1875 (p. 126-128) and Daniels in 1878 (p. 140-143) are in substantial agreement that there were in the Berlin area at this time over 1000 acres of more or less improved marshes under the ownership of the Careys, Sackett, Walters, Rounds and Company and a Mason (later Spencer) and others. These marshes, while containing only wild vines, were not unimproved. Mr. Sackett had no canal but held the water from rainfall and spring freshets. Rounds and Company had 10 miles of ditches and Spencer 8 miles. The Carey had "fifteen miles of ditch" and canal one and one-fourth mile long from their mill-pond at Aurocraville built at a cost of \$7,800. The importance of an adequate water supply and of adequate control of the water for winter protection and insect control is emphasized in detail by H. Floyd Berlin 1876 (p. 64-68), and C. E. Whittier of Camp Douglas in 1877 (p. 53-59).

(To be continued)



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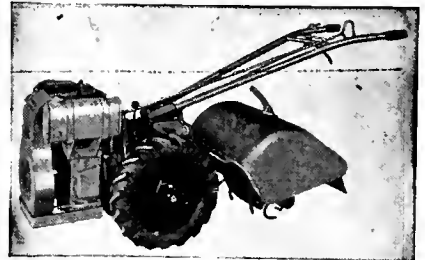
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IN THIS ISSUE

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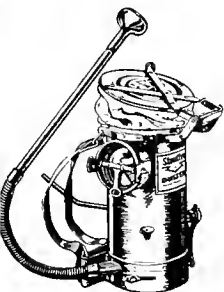
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Look for Another Good Season If Sugar Is Obtainable

Not Unfavorable Outlook Forecast at N. E. Cranberry Sales Co. Meeting—Last Year Entire Cranberry Industry Grossed \$9,000,000, Biggest Ever—Officers, Directors Elected — Pork Instead of Turkey?

The 31st annual meeting of the New England Cranberry Sales company was held at the Carver Town hall, Thursday, April 16. It was not an unfavorable outlook for the cranberry industry for the coming year, the first of the entry of the United States into the war, which was presented, if of course the unpredictable fortunes of war and attendant difficulties are kept in mind.

The cranberry industry faces the war situation, following a harvest which grossed the greatest return ever, approximately \$9,000,000, it was brought out. This was for the third largest crop ever produced, yet the average Exchange selling price last fall, according to figures of the American Cranberry Exchange, as told by Chester M. Chaney, general manager, was \$12.49. This was not the highest average selling price ever achieved, but it was the highest which had ever been approximated for such a large crop, 735,200 barrels, and the price had been well sustained and stable throughout the season, and the clean up was early and complete.

Order Now Ahead

An encouraging feature for this coming season, Mr. Chaney said, was in the amount of orders which had been booked to date. This is the largest yet received for so early in the year, strongly indicating that the trade will want cranberries this coming fall. "If we can get enough sugar, in general, I look for another good season", he said. "But I don't look for as large a crop as last fall".

In speaking of the increase in production, Mr. Chaney pointed out that this had been accomplished with very little increase in acreage in the past eleven year period, but the steady increase in production had been due chiefly to much better cultural practices on the part of most of the growers. Growers are becoming better cranberry producers.

"You are going to have interruptions this fall, transportation may be troublesome, you are going to lose men going in the service, there is the uncertainty of the sugar situation, but the nation is going on eating cranberries, so don't be unduly fearful. Go ahead and raise cranberries," said John C. Makepeace during his talk on the advertising program for the coming season.

"The market will be here next fall," also assured E. Clyde McGrew, assistant general manager of the Exchange. "We are going to hear a lot about the health value of fresh fruits and vegetables. The government is emphasizing that more than ever. Go ahead and raise the cranberries to help sustain the nation's health."

Specifically summing up the last selling season and looking forward to the active cranberry season now beginning, Mr. Chaney said the past season had been very satisfactory, he believed, for most of the growers. Early Blacks were opened at \$2.85, and closed at \$3.25, although only a few carloads were left to be sold at the latter figures, and this opening price appeared to have been about right, as the price level was sustained all through the season. Howes were opened at \$3.40, subject to a five cent discount, to stimulate immediate buying, and reached \$3.50 at the end of the season.

Traveling inspectors for the Exchange last year made a check in all of 1149 retail stores, and a steady seasonal increase in the percentage of those selling cran-

(Continued on Page 10)

Growers' Cranberry Company Meets In New Jersey

The annual meeting of the Growers' Cranberry Company was held at Pemberton, New Jersey, April 21, when officials of the American Cranberry Exchange and other spoke. Routine business was transacted and the growers hear talks similar to those given at the New England Sales Company meeting.

Franklin S. Chambers was re-elected president at the director meeting and also, Isaac Harrison first vice president; Theodore F. Budd, second vice president; Edward Crabbe, third vice president and Miss E. C. Becher, secretary and treasurer. Directors elected at the meeting were, Theodore F. Budd, David Conrad, Ezra Evans, James D. Holman, Alfred Steverson, and W. I. Couch.

Ruel S. Gibbs Is Elected President of Cranberry Exchange

Delegates and directors of the American Cranberry Exchange have held the annual meetings in New York and named officials for the coming year, electing Ruel S. Gibbs of Wareham, president of the New England Cranberry Sales company, president of the Exchange. He succeeds the late A. U. Chaney, who in recent years was president as well as general manager of the Exchange.

Chester M. Chaney is executive vice president and general manager. First vice president is J. C. Makepeace of Wareham, Massachusetts; second vice president, Isaac Harrison of Crosswicks, New Jersey; third vice president, Albert Hedley of Phillips, Wisconsin; secretary, treasurer, and assistant general manager, C. Clyde McGrew, New York, and assistant treasurer, F. F. Pratt of New York.

Members elected as directors are: Ellis D. Atwood, Carver, Mass.; C. M. Chaney, New York

(Continued on Page 12)

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

Some Jersey Bogs Not Flooded All Winter

A comprehensive check-up has yet to be made on the New Jersey bogs to ascertain the amount of winter-kill, but there probably has been some on an extensive scale here and there. Many of the bogs were not flooded until January or early February, due to the extreme scarcity of water supplies, and in fact some were not flooded at all.

Jersey Labor Not Yet Acute

The labor situation has not yet become acute in Jersey, although there is the same scarcity and probably a greater scarcity than prevails in the other districts. So far sufficient labor to do the necessary work is being obtained but the work is costing the growers more than last year, and the workers in many instances may not be as efficient as the usual labor supply. The war is calling many of the younger Jersey potential cranberry growers to the service and this is having a rather depressing effect upon the outlook. However, this situation applies to every place and every industry.

Wisconsin Hopes For Heavier Crop This Year

All Wisconsin marshes now have the water off, and growers find that the vines look well, with no winter damage or injury apparent. These early prospects seem good for a larger crop than last year for Wisconsin, which did not harvest a heavy crop in comparison with its increasing yields in late years. Some of the bogs are beginning to grow and the season is about two weeks early.

War Is Making Itself Felt in Industry There

Some labor difficulty is developing, as in fact it is in about every activity in almost all of the country. Some of the shortage is due to large Government projects at Camp McCoy and Merrimack, Wisconsin. Despite this, quite a little spring planting has been accomplished. Some of the sons of the growers are already in the armed service, of course, and undoubtedly more will be soon. The war will have a decided effect upon the acreage planted this season. So far the Wisconsin Sales Company which purchases cooperatively supplies has had no trouble in getting them. There is a sufficient supply of boxes, insecticides, fertilizers and weed killers for current needs. The grass clippers which were extensively used on the Wisconsin marshes and kept much of the grass down are no longer being made, and this will, it is feared, have a detrimental effect on the cranberry marshes there as time goes on.

Manufacture of C'nberry Rotonone Products Stopped

Uses of rotenone for certain purposes, because of the shutting off of imports from Malaya and the Netherland Indies have been restricted by Order M-133, April 14, of the War Production Board. This order permits its continued use as a delousing agent and for food crops other than cranberries, cotton, tobacco, egg plant, cucurbits (such as cucumbers, squashes) onions, peppers, and sweet corn. Household uses are prohibited, also.

Minot Food Packers Building Destroyed By Fire

Building at Hammonton, New Jersey, Occupied by This Large Cranberry Canner Demolished — Loss Huge — Plans As Yet Not Announced.

The three-story frame structure occupied by the Minot Food Packers, Inc., large packers of cranberry sauce at Hammonton, New Jersey, was left in embers after a fire early in the afternoon of April 14. Estimates of the loss have been made from \$300,000 to \$500,000.

In less than an hour after the blaze was discovered by a bookkeeper shortly before 1 p. m., the building was in embers despite hard efforts by more than 150 firemen from Hammonton and neighboring communities, which lasted for three hours. The flames were fanned by a high wind. The 55-year old building was described as a raging inferno shortly after the fire was discovered. Also housed in the building was the Eastern Beverage corporation. This firm is said to have suffered a loss of about \$75,000.

Neither company officers nor firemen were able to determine the cause of the blaze which apparently started in the center of the building, according to "The Hammonton News," of Hammonton.

Mayor John Machise of Hammonton offered the cooperation of the town government in an effort

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"... the Time Has Come To Consider The Commercial Beach Plum Plantation"

Says, Mrs. Ina S. Snow of North Truro, Cape Cod, After Studying This Asset of Massachusetts and New Jersey—An Asset Which May Be Developed as the Cranberry Was.

by
CLARENCE J. HALL

(Continued from last month)

She always enjoyed going "beach plumming" and "pasture plumming". "Pasture plumming," is a local distinction for picking the wild beach plums which grow in pastures and fields, that is, away from the beaches themselves. There is, she observes, a definite distinction between the plums which grow directly on the beaches, their low bearing branches often being covered by the sand, and those which grow on the pasture. The growth of the trees, color, size and taste of the fruit is different. The two however, are apparently the same thing, the difference, she feels, being due to environment.

Mrs. Snow is not especially interested in making an "aristocrat" of the common beach plum. By "aristocrat" she means a highly cultivated plum, the result perhaps of hybridization, a process which might result in a bigger and more plentiful variety, but a variety which might have lost much of its natural "beach plum" tang and zest in flavor.

"What I want to find is the best variety that will lend itself to propagation," she says. "What I want are good beach plums, the largest, the juiciest, the best tasting. I don't want to lose any of the beach plum characteristics."

After nearly twenty years of transplanting, propagating in various ways with pits, from suckers, from cuttings, both twigs and roots, some successful and some futile, of tagging wild bushes and of keeping careful records, she has now three trees at Arrowhead of which she is extremely hopeful.

One of these, which came from the beach is of the characteristic low-growing type which grow directly on beaches, and its fruit

has a flat pit, and is a reddish purple, oval, and is decidedly "biennial" in production. The other two are of the so-called "pasture" type and have large, round, vivid blue-purple fruit. These two bushes bear fairly productively each year, whereas most beach plum bushes produce good crops only every other year. All three of these have shown definitely good records over a period of years.

Market Ready at Hand

The prospective cultivator of the beach plum will find a market already at hand which cannot be supplied, she says, although hundreds of bushels, maybe thousands waste unpicked on the native bushes. For the first time last year, beach plums were quoted in the Boston fruit market by Boston newspapers.

"Beach plum jelly stands are springing up all over the Cape," Mrs. Snow continues. "The demand for it and for the plums themselves is increasing rapidly. It has about doubled in the last three or four years. One or two of whom I know, sold over two hundred bushels apiece from their beach plum bushes last season. About 6,000 bushels were probably shipped from the Cape and more than that were preserved on the Cape, the estimated total harvested being 15,000 bushels. Prices paid ran from \$1.50 to \$3.50 a bushel. The fruit sold at retail for 25 cents a quart."

Last year was an exceptionally good plum and berry year, but the demand was not exceptional and it is expected this demand will continue.

Although cranberries were first cultivated between 1810 and 1820,

it was not until just before Civil War that the industry really got underway. Many returns from the Civil War to the Cape and to New Jersey turned to cultivating these wild cranberries one of the means available of making a living. This was especially true on the Cape where the war had destroyed the Cape's maritime prosperity. During the War after, the cranberry industry was a tremendous boom. We are now in a war now and beach plum culture is just beginning. However, the parallel is only fanciful.

However, as to land of little value, as cranberry land was found to be before the cranberry industry made it among the most valuable there does seem to be a so-called parallel. The beach plum grows on coarse Hinckley sand. Cape Cod as is evidenced by the wide spread of the natural beach plum there has plenty of soil suitable to cultivation, much of it which in the present may not be considered valuable.

That there is interest in the beach plum is proven by the fact that more than 500 have filed requests with Bertram Tomlins at the Cape Cod Extension Service for information upon its culture. Agent Tomlinson has taken a keen interest in the possibility of the beach plum, and when the full story of its culture is written his name should appear prominently as a prime promoter.

Cultivators Meet

A meeting was called by him in his office last October 6th to form a beach plum association. A group of those interested responded and Wilfred Wheeler of Falmouth was elected chairman and Mrs. Snow secretary. Among those attending were Clayton Norton of North Eastham, William Foster of Sandwich and Seth Collins of Wauquoit. The intent was to complete the formation of the association this spring, but due to the war this has been in abeyance for the moment. At least a start was made.

In the case of Mrs. Snow, the old, familiar adage of the bet-mouse trap, and a path beaten one's door, is apt, as it has been of many another. To her door

(Continued on Page 11)

Mass. Cranberry Clubs Conclude Winter-Spring Meetings

Cape Cod Clubs

Final winter-spring meetings for '42 were held by the Upper Cape Cod Cranberry Club, Monday, April 6th, at Bruce Hall, Cotuit, and by the Lower Cape Cod Cranberry Club at Orleans, Wednesday evening, April 8. Supper was at 8:30 at the Masonic building and meeting at the Town hall for the Upper Club, and supper and meeting at Bruce hall for the Upper Club. About forty were present at each of these gatherings.

Dr. Henry J. Franklin, director of the State Cranberry Experiment Station at East Wareham, was the principal speaker at each, speaking upon "Pest Control Under War Time Conditions". In his remarks Dr. Franklin again emphasized the probable advantages of the new Paradichlorobenzene, or "PDB" spray as it is generally called, as a treatment for poison ivy particularly. "I really think this is going to be very helpful in these things," he said.

Another point brought out by Dr. Franklin was calling attention to the white grub infestations. He said it is being adequately demonstrated that where June flowing is persistently omitted this grub may cause very serious infestations. The white grub can be a very serious pest, he said, and they eat very heavily, much more so than the June grub worm. While it had not been conclusively proven, Dr. Franklin continued, that June flowing will reduce infestations, what experiments have been carried out point strongly to this fact. The beetle, he said, seemingly, definitely does not like dampness, and the grub is found most plentifully in dry uplands.

A talk upon the pollution of streams by insecticides used by cranberry growers was given by Mr. S. Dumonte of the Department of Fish and Game at the Orleans meeting. Mr. Dumonte, who is newly elected, said that one of the worst things which had been called

to his attention were complaints against practices which sportsmen said were killing fish.

Mr. Dumonte emphasized that he had no wish to make any trouble for the cranberry growers, but reminded them that there are laws against the pollution of streams.

"We wish you would take every precaution to prevent any trouble," he asserted, "and by doing so not give us any reason for making any trouble for you at all." He said that wardens this spring are taking particular note of this matter of pollution of streams. Pollutions of streams by anybody, even by cranberry growers who did so in the prosecution of their business of growing cranberries would have to be controlled.

At both meetings County Agent Bertram Tomlinson was scheduled to show motion pictures, but was forced to explain that for the first time he had been unable to get the films promised him shipped to him in time for their showing.

Emile St. Jacques of the Hayden Cranberry Separator Company of Wareham was present both times, and said that his available supply of equipment was being used up very rapidly. He said the United States Department of Agriculture was urging every farmer to keep all his equipment in the best of repair. This was absolutely necessary, he said, as the present outlook for obtaining much new equipment in '43 was anything but bright, and by then it might be almost impossible to even get desired replacements.

At both meetings growers joined in informal discussions. Officers for the coming year were elected. Those for the Lower club: president, Howard Cahoon, Harwich; vice president, Everett Howes, Dennis; secretary and treasurer (re-elected), Calvin Eldredge, Pleasant Lake; executive committee, Nathan Crowell, East Dennis, retiring president; Elnathan E. Eldredge, Jr., Chatham; George

Bearse, Chatham; Maurice Lee, Brewster, and Carroll F. Doane, Harwich.

The Upper Club made Congressman Charles L. Gifford of Cotuit, for many years a cranberry grower and a leader in cranberry interests, honorary president. For officers it elected: president, James Freeman, Sandwich; vice president, John Shields, Osterville; secretary, Seth Collins, Waquoit; treasurer, Jesse Murray, Osterville; directors, Robert Handy, Cataumet; David Crowell, Sandwich; Nathan Nye (retiring president), Sagamore, and Arthur Curtis, Marstons Mills.

A notable point of these meetings of the Cape Clubs this winter and spring was the attendance, in spite of war circumstances and the attendant tire situation.

Plymouth County Clubs

Final meetings of the season for the South Shore and the Southeastern Cranberry clubs were held at Kingston Town hall and Rochester Grange hall, April 28 and April 29 respectively. Cranberry topics, chiefly pertaining to the war, were discussed at both meetings. President George I. Short presided at the Kingston meeting and President Frank Crandon at the Rochester gathering.

The Kingston meeting was speeded through with as little delay as possible by President Short, as a frost warning was "out" that night, and many of the growers had the responsibility of protecting their bogs. Nevertheless an interesting meeting was held.

Dr. Chester E. Cross, assistant to Dr. Franklin at the Massachusetts Experiment station, spoke on "New Principals in Weed Control Measures", saying that greater chemical weed control could be engaged in this season in place of hand labor to keep up the weed control program. He indicated this might have to be limited in some instances by the scarcity of some materials such as kerosene. He spoke of the success of a copper sulphate solution upon rushes, and told of an almost 100 percent kill by this method without injury

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News from Washington-Oregon

News Notes from Southern Oregon

By ETHEL KRANICK

There has been a late, cold spring on the coast and the cranberry buds are not as far along as usual.

No new picking machines are being made on account of materials going into war supplies.

West Coast growers are beginning to speculate on the effect of sugar rationing on the sale of fresh fruit.

The West Coast industry is evidently "growing up" as it has attracted several visitors from Wisconsin and Massachusetts. Marcus L. Urann, Carl Urann and their advertising manager, Miss Ellen Stillman, of Hanson, Mass., were coast visitors in early April. The Uranns are building a cannery at Markam, Washington, for Cranberry Cannery, Inc. The west coast growers are very much interested in plans to join the American Cranberry Exchange and Cranberry Cannery, Inc. Most of the Washington growers and quite a percentage of Oregon growers have already signed up to sell their fruit to the canners.

Mr. and Mrs. Rollo Parrish of Long Beach, Washington, were week end visitors to the Bandon section (April 25-26).

At the annual meeting of the Coos Cooperative the following officers were elected: E. D. Webb, president; John Neilson, vice-president; Sumner Fish, secretary; Ray Bates, treasurer. Members and officers of the Coos Cooperative are investigating the merits of joining the American Cranberry Exchange and Cranberry Cannery, Inc. At the present time no group action has been taken.

Washington Notes

The season in Washington is nearly two weeks later than usual, but this should not effect the size of the crop in any way as conditions as a whole are about on the average. The cranberry buds are started to break on the older bogs while new growth on the younger

ones is an inch or more long. There is very little spring planting, except additions made by individual growers, who are doing their own work. Labor is scarce and more men are being taken away to the armed forces all the time. Spraying for the fireworm will probably start in Washington about May 11.

Blueberries have been in full bloom for the past few weeks. The warm Japanese current flowing along the Oregon-Washington coast produces a climate more mild than the latitude would indicate, with an average temperature in the daytime in winter of 50 degrees, dropping to 32 at night, now and then. Summer temperatures average 70 to 80, with occasional frosts in spring and fall, most of the coast bogs having sprinkler systems or air propellers for frost protection.

Japanese Grower Affected By the Evacuation Order

The cranberry bog of the Japanese grower, Ira Murakami, of the Ilwaco section, is to be managed for the duration of the war by Walter Jennings, who is an old-time resident of the vicinity and has worked on the cranberry bogs at intervals for more than 20 years. Mr. and Mrs. Jennings are to occupy the Murakami residence, which is an attractive bungalow on a ridge, overlooking their bog properties.

Mr. Murakami's first planting was made in 1919, and consisted of about three acres, which he has increased to about ten acres and in addition has purchased three or four more adjoining, known as the "Pape Marsh." The Murakami bog is well managed and compares favorably with any of the well-managed Washington bogs, and is completely equipped with a sprinkler system, a sand pump for resanding, a stationary spray plant with electric motor, and a modern, well equipped warehouse

MRS. ELIZABETH F. LEE



Mrs. Elizabeth F. Lee, vice president of Cranberry Cannery, Inc. and a leading cranberry grower of New Jersey died April 22 at New Lisbon, New Jersey. Mrs. Lee was a charter member of the American Cranberry Exchange and

pioneer in the canning of cranberries, having been working with the canning of cranberries since 1917.

About a year ago Mrs. Lee was cited for distinguished service to New Jersey agriculture at the 25th Annual State Agricultural Convention at Trenton, New Jersey. Her work in extending the markets for cranberries and her contribution to the cranberry industry were officially recognized by the State of New Jersey.

Mrs. Lee had been a cranberry grower for more than 30 years and was recognized as one of the most efficient operators in the state having about 150 acres of bog. She pioneered in developing cranberry sauce under the name of "Bog-Sweet," the brand name still being used, operating her own plant. In 1930 Mrs. Lee's company merged with the A. D. Makepeace Company and the Ocean Spray Preserving Company to form Cranberry Cannery, Inc.

Mrs. Lee, with her nephew Enoch F. Bills, had been carrying on the business of Cranberry Cannery Plant No. 3 in New Egypt.

and screening room.

In addition to his cranberry business, Mr. Murakami is interested in the oyster business which is of considerable importance in that section of Washington. His son, Richard, who is a high school graduate and attended the University of Washington, managed

(Continued on Page 9)

PART OF A DESIGN FOR WINNING

OBSERVATION — At the recent Cape Cod cranberry club meetings; cranberry growers, their wives, from the community, gathering at a white painted town hall or other public place, gathering to eat supper together and to discuss cranberry problems. These are war-time gatherings, gatherings in a time with the very existence of the United States as we know it, at stake. There isn't much, if any, complaining about this or that restriction, neither is there any hysterical declamations of patriotism, and there is no appearance of uninformed complacency. Instead, there is serious consideration of their business of growing cranberries, and some pleasant, neighborly conversation. The realization of the war and all it means, and a determination to carry it to a successful conclusion is there, concealed beneath the surface. Isn't this a sign of strength? A willingness to go about business, insofar as it doesn't interfere with the war effort, despite handicaps. A desire to produce a valuable food, to earn a living, to pay taxes and buy U. S. Bonds. This is one of the behind-the-lines contributions, one part of the design for victory. Enemy airplanes could, conceivably, be approaching through the soft, spring night, an enemy submarine could, conceivably, be lurking beneath the dark night waters, but there is no hint of fear, and these groups are a symbol of other groups across the width and length of the country.

KINSHIP

CRANBERRY club meetings on the West Coast have been blacked-out; the East sea coast is now dimmed-out, and it is said the Middle West "could conceivably be bombed from the air by the enemy." "We are all in the same boat," and bringing still further feeling of unity among cranberry growers the country over is now the joining of a substantial number of the West Coast growers to Cranberry Canners, Inc., with its member-

PUBLISHED MONTHLY
at the
WAREHAM COURIER OFFICE,
WAREHAM, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A

Editor and Publisher
CLARENCE J. HALL

LEMUEL C. HALL
Associate Editor

Subscription \$2.00 per year
Advertising rates upon application

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Barnstable, Mass.

ship in Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Wisconsin.

West Coast cranberry production has stepped up remarkably in the past few years. There is every reason, apparently to believe this increased production will be increased still more.

Closer ties between East and Middle West and the far West are welcome. We believe growers of the older cranberry sections are highly pleased to welcome in those of the far West in closer cooperation.

Failure To Inactivate the False Blossom Virus In Dormant Cranberry Vines By Heat

By PROF. NEIL E. STEVENS

During the past fifteen years, at least, there has been a marked increase in the amount of the false blossom disease on cultivated cranberries in Wisconsin. In his report on a survey made in 1925, at which time there were approximately seventy cultivated marshes in the state, W. H. Sawyer listed seventeen on which he could find no false blossom. Of these, ten contained only the McFarlin variety—long known to be highly resistant to this disease—or have been abandoned or entirely replanted. On six of the remaining seven, false blossom was found prior to 1929 and on three of the largest, it has spread rapidly.

For several years there have not been available enough disease free vines of desired varieties to meet the needs of new planting and it has been necessary to certify for sale lots known to contain some diseased vines. Under these conditions the development of a method for making such vines really safe for planting, either by killing the diseased vines outright or by inactivating the virus in such vines, would be valuable. To be of real utility in the industry the treatment would apparently have to be applied while the vines are dormant, preferably just before planting time in early spring.

The success of Wilbrink in inactivating the virus of the *sereh* disease in sugar cane sets by a hot water treatment and of Kunkel with heat treatments of virus diseases of the peach led to a series of tests of hot water treatments of cranberry vines. The results of these tests carried out on dormant vines of the Howes variety during 1938-39 and 40 may be summarized in a single word—failure.

Temperatures from 113°F to 129°F were tried. The length of treatments varied from five minutes to two hours for the higher temperatures and up to twelve hours for the lower temperatures. Temperatures above 122°F for times longer than 30 minutes killed

or hopelessly stunted the plants. Temperatures below 122°F even after periods up to three hours or more, failed to injure the virus. 122 F for 30 minutes seemed to be near the dividing line and killed only about 40% of the cuttings. At least some of the plants were still diseased after this treatment.

No difference could be observed in the resistance of dormant, healthy and diseased vines to heat.

West Coast Plans of Cranberry Cannery Progressing

Plans have been completed further for the linking of the eastern coast members of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., and those of Wisconsin with growers of Washington and Oregon. The West Coast growers, who have signed up with Cranberry Cannery, so far, produce about 90 percent of the Pacific Coast cranberry crop, it is reported in the "Cranberry Cooperative News" of Cranberry Cannery.

The West Coast has been producing increasingly important crops in the past few years, and every indication from those states, and particularly in Washington is that this increase in production there will continued at its present high level and will increase. Marcus L. Urann, president of Cranberry Cannery, who has been visiting the coast, believes that the greatest development of cranberry production in the next decade will be on the West Coast.

Following the example of other cranberry areas in appointing an advisory committee to work along with Cranberry Cannery board of directors, each of the western cranberry districts will appoint one or more members to form the Pacific advisory committee which will be responsible for the operation of Cranberry Cannery's new Pacific plant as well as growers' relations with the cooperative.

While the committee had not been completed it so far consists of: chairman, Rolla Parrish of Long Beach, Washington; W. S. Jacobson of Grayland, Washington, president of the Grayland Cranberry Growers' association; Einar Waara of Grayland, and Mrs. Gertrude Dellinger of Warrenton, Oregon.

William Huovilla, secretary of the Grayland Cranberry Growers Association, has been made the new plant manager of the Cranberry Cannery's West coast division.

He will be assisted by the newly appointed advisory committee which will be responsible for Pacific operations. Four men who operated the canning plant at Markham, Washington, last year have been sent on to the North Chicago plant of Cranberry Cannery to learn the methods of production. These are Mr. Houvila, George Lillegard, Pent Jarvela and Wilho Ross.

Cape Cod cranberries will be shipped to the West Coast to blend with Pacific berries. The principal variety on the West Coast is the MacFarlin, some early blacks, and Howes, all berries of Massachusetts origin, and the large Stankavich, which was developed by the late Mr. Stankavich of Bandon, Oregon.

Alkaline Flooding Water In Cranberry Growing

By N. E. Stevens, L. N. Rogers and H. F. Bain

(Continued from last month)

It was undoubtedly the large profits made during the early 1870's in the Berlin area that led to the expansion of the industry in Wisconsin and particularly to the establishment of marshes in Wood county and the Mather-Warrens districts, estimated in 1875 (p. 126) to comprise 2,500 acres of newly improved marshes. It is probably unnecessary to add that an area of cranberries at that time did not mean what it does today, but mere-

ly wild vines with more or less improvement in the way of ditches and dikes.

The present importance of the Wood County and the Mather-Warrens districts in Wisconsin is evident from the fact that they still comprise 75 per cent of the total acreage. Here are located most of the oldest marshes in the state, many of them in successful operation under the direct descendants of the men who first improved them.

In the Berlin area, on the other hand, at the present time, there is but one commercial marsh. The decline of the Berlin area has, of course been continuous. There were some good crops in this area within the last thirty-five years.

While there may be many factors concerned with the decline of cranberry growing in the Berlin area and its persistence on a profitable basis in Wood, Juneau and Monroe counties, in spite of such hazards as the drought and fires of 1894 and 1895, and the great drought and winter killing of 1932 and 1934, it is certainly true that the water used in constantly increasing amounts to supplement that held from the rain came in Wood County and those west and south from such streams as Hemlock Creek, the Lemonweir River and later from the Wisconsin River, all somewhat acid, whereas the sources of flooding water in Waushara county, such as the Fox River and Willow Creek, are decidedly alkaline.

(To be continued)

Minot Fire

(Continued from Page 3)

to re-establish the packing house and thereby insure the jobs of about 80 employees.

The Minot company in addition to its large scale manufacturing and packing of cranberry sauce has been a large packer of clam chowder, potato salad and prune juice.

Temporary offices were opened at 5 Twelfth street, near the burned factory.

As this magazine goes to press the New England Cranberry Sales Company is calling attention to its members as to a serious forest fire hazard now developed.

Japanese Grower

(Continued from Page 6)

the oyster boats and canning plant. Mr. and Mrs. Murakami have three children, the two daughters being married and all have gone through the local grade and high schools.

Army regulations require the Japanese to remain in their homes from eight in the evening until seven in the morning and they are not allowed to travel more than five miles from their homes. It is expected they will be removed from the coast region, declared a military zone, very shortly.

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 3)

This order applies to manufacture of preparations containing rotenone but does not effect the use of such products already manufactured. Therefore, such as is manufactured is still permitted to be used until whatever stock on hand is used up. Encouragement for next year, however, is contained in "Victory", weekly bulletin of the Office for Emergency Management, which says, "Imports of rotenone from Latin America, normally half the United States supply, are expected to increase sharply next year."

Gas Not Curtailed for Farm Machinery

While the War Production Board's limitation of gasoline to distributors is getting under way, this does not curtail supplies for use in farm machinery, it has been pointed out. Under order L-70, farmers receive preferential treatment for motor fuel used in the operation of agricultural machinery and equipment. It may be necessary for a farmer to file with his motor fuel supplier a certification that motor fuel delivered on the representation will be used only for the purposes authorized.

Mass. Bogs Substantially Ahead of Last Year

Massachusetts bogs in general may be said to be substantially ahead of last season, as buds are beginning to swell. Just how much winter kill

was suffered has not been definitely ascertained, but that there was considerable seems certain. The injury may not have been as severe as was at one time feared, however. Cape Cod proper suffered less severely than did the rest of the Massachusetts cranberry area. Although water supplies were late, many of the Cape bogs had a fair coverage in time before temperatures got too low. At the present time water supplies in the reservoirs are adequate, but brooks and streams have not fully recovered from the prolonged drought of last summer and last fall.

April Frosts Threaten Mass. Growers

Late April frosts caused flowage of Massachusetts bogs during an unseasonably cold spell. One night two reports of as low as 18 were received by Dr. H. J. Franklin of the Massachusetts State Experiment Station, following his forecast of 19. One of these reports was from a bog at East Wareham and the other from a Tihonet bog of the A. D. Makepeace Co. in the Wareham - Carver section. Such low temperatures at that stage of the season were potential of considerable damage. The night before 22 degrees was recorded with a low of 20 at Lowell in Middlesex County.

1942 Weed and Pest Chart Revisions

In an effort to conserve paper and labor the Cranberry Pest and Weed Control charts as issued by the Extension Service of the Massachusetts State college were not reprinted this year. Instead, revisions made were noted on a slip to be used in conjunction with the 1941 chart. A limited supply of the 1941 charts were still available and are being distributed by county agents.

WANTED

YOUNG MAN, married, high school graduate with advanced training, wants work in cranberry field promising future. Thoroughly reliable, references, has keen interest in agriculture and experience in this line, spraying can operate and repair pumps, etc. Apply "N", Box 71, Wareham, Mass.

Another Good Season

(Continued from Page 2)

berries was shown, from the lowest in October, to 93.8 in November and 95.4 in December. These figures from stores actually visited checked with figures obtained directly by the Exchange that cranberry sales had actually been greater in December than they were in November, which he said was a rather surprising, but a very favorable trend.

Pork Instead of Turkey?

Another surprising feature was brought out last year through a consumer's check, he said. Three million letters had been sent out with questionnaires as to how consumers used cranberries and with what meats. This was done in cooperation with the Exchange's advertising agency, Barton, Batten, Durstine & Osborn, Inc., and the mailing lists had been assembled from subscribers of five national magazines, including women's magazines of large circulation and "True Story" magazine to get replies from lower income groups. This had included those who lived in both cities and towns the country over. Turkeys and cranberry sauce have traditionally been associated as going together, but these replies for the October series, showed that pork lead all other meats and also fowl as the choice to eat cranberry sauce with. Chicken also ranked higher than turkey.

More Cranberry Pie

"Ten-minute" cranberry sauce was the favored cranberry recipe, but cranberry pie had unexpectedly become the fourth favored method of cranberry consumption. This increase in cranberry pies, it was felt, was due in good part to the campaign which had been conducted in conjunction with shortening products.

"We had always felt that cranberries are a semi-luxury," Mr. Chaney continued, "and the replies showed definitely that more cranberries are consumed by people in the higher income brackets."

The use of a cellophane pack, introduced chiefly through the A.

D. Makepeace company, was proving decidedly successful, Mr. Chaney said. The Makepeace company last year packed 73 cars in this way, and the demand for this type of pack was not filled. This demand for a cellophane pack has not been stimulated, it has just been a natural growth, and it is intended to let the demand continue to grow naturally, he said.

Cellophane Popular

"The cellophane pack is 'a natural' for cranberries," said Mr. Makepeace. "It was designed primarily to meet the new self-service type of trade which is being created by the chain groceries. Cellophane for packages has greatly increased for many products in the past two or three years. For cranberries the cellophane makes an admirable display".

Mr. Makepeace said the million barrel crop was coming in the not far distant future, and the growers would have to expect to market constantly larger crops. This is due to better cultural practices among more of the growers. Previously about one crop out of five was unprofitable, but he felt this was being overcome. With the larger crops to move each year, better marketing must be engaged in all the time, he said. "We must keep marketing in mind all the time."

The advertising budget to be expended by the directors of the Exchange was fixed by voting a levy not to exceed 48 cents on each barrel for the 1942 crop.

Mr. McGrew in his talk, urged proper consideration of the transportation. "The transportation situation," he said, "is of necessity congested in such a time as this. It may get worse, but we do not feel for a moment that we will be unable to move our crop. But it will entail more work and careful planning."

"Transportation is a war weapon. It is a commodity, and must be conceived as such. We will have to load promptly. Cars must not be delayed and kept from rolling."

Lester Haines, of New Jersey, a recently employed traveling rep-

resentative of the Exchange, was introduced, as was also Roge Weston, who has been engaged in that capacity for several years.

Mr. Weston corroborated the evidence in favor of the cellophane wrappers, as he said he had had the actual opportunity to observe the demand for cranberries so displayed. He told how not only the containers on store shelves displayed the cranberries to best advantage, but that the trademark "Eatmor" on the package was made better known to the consumer, as the package bearing the label was carried into the consumer's kitchen.

The absence of A. D. Benson, general manager of the New England company, for the first time since he has held office was regretfully recorded and it was voted a message be sent to him during the noon intermission. Mr. Benson was confined at home by a slight illness. The treasurer report was accepted and Paul F. Thompson of Middleboro read the report for the auditors, which was filed as read.

Officers — Directors

At noon a splendid luncheon was served at the Sons of Veterans' hall and in the afternoon, following the speaking, there was showing of motion pictures and meeting of the directors. President Ruel S. Gibbs of Wareham presided at the meeting.

Following election by ballot for directors, the directors elected officers for the coming year, with Miss Sue A. Pitman, acting clerk of the balloting. Ruel S. Gibbs of Wareham was re-elected president; Ellis D. Atwood of South Carver first vice president; Paul F. Thompson of Middleboro, second vice president; Arthur D. Benson, clerk, treasurer, and general manager, and Miss Sue A. Pitman, assistant.

Directors of the American Cranberry Exchange elected were: I. B. R. Barker, Ruel S. Gibbs, Ellis D. Atwood, John C. Makepeace, Marcus L. Urann, George A. Cowen and A. D. Benson.

District one (Hanson, Pembroke Marshfield, Duxbury, Kingston and Plymouth) Paul E. Thompson

iddleboro; Kenneth G. Garside, Uxbridge; George E. Short, Island Creek, and Marcus L. Urann, So. Anson.

District two (Plymouth) L. B. Barker, Buzzards Bay; George Riggs; Harrison F. Goddard; Robert C. Hammond, Onset, and D. Howland.

District three (Middleboro) John Howes and Albert A. Thomas.

District four (Carver) Ellis D. Twood, H. R. Bailey, Frank H. Cole, Homer L. Gibbs, Ruel S. Gibbs, Carroll D. Griffith, E. S. Mosher, Bernard E. Shaw, and Frank F. Weston.

District five (Assonet, Free-town, Lakeville, Rochester, Taunton, and Marion) Arthur D. Bennett, George A. Cowen, and Nahum Orse.

District six (Wareham) Arthur Bullock, Frank J. Butler, John Makepeace, and Carl B. Urann. District seven (Barnstable County) J. Foxcroft Carleton, Louis A. Towell, William Crowell, Fred S. Jenkins, Russell Makepeace, and F. Makepeace.

Colburn C. Wood of Plymouth, and Dr. Henry J. Franklin of East Wareham, who had been nominated, requested that they did not wish to be candidates again this year.

Plymouth County Clubs

(Continued from Page 5)

vines, but said these must be applied not later than June 30th. Kerosene applied in August offered a "beautiful" kill of "pitch-ticks," or "beggar ticks," he said. He said his experience had been contrary to an opinion that kerosene applied after the harvest season was injurious to the vines. He also suggested applications of kerosene immediately at this time. He advised spraying with kerosene for loose strife, but consideration must be given to frost floods, as in all these spring treatments, or the use of water would nullify its effectiveness. "I'm afraid you may have trouble in getting through kerosene," he said. He suggested iron sulphate in April and May for astors and eel grass. He said the applying of "P. D. B." for poison ivy and chokeberry had obtained 80 per cent kill, and urged

its application, especially in April and May as a good time to take advantage of its effectiveness.

He suggested that a study of the weed chart might suggest to individual growers using a single chemical preparation to kill several weeds which might be in the same area of a bog.

Chester Vose of Marion, chairman of the frost committee of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' association, talked upon and answered questions about obtaining frost warnings by telephone, as radio warnings were apparently "out" for the duration.

J. T. Brown, county agent, who arranged the programs for the meetings, said plans were being made to register men, women and children, for full or part time services, to assist in farm work, and particularly in the harvesting of crops, including cranberries, as the getting in of the crops was necessary to the war program. He said he understood that selective service boards were now giving consideration to "key men" in cranberry production effected by the draft in deciding their rating as cranberries are being decided an essential product. He said these boards are performing an extremely difficult task and performing it well. The labor situation would probably become increasingly difficult as more of the nation's effort is turned toward war production and he urged all growers to take every precaution they could by using foresighted planning. He said this planning would also be necessary in arranging for transportation of the crop as the rails were of necessity bound to be congested more and more.

Dr. Franklin spoke briefly upon chemicals and spoke of the value of pyrethrum and cryolite in mixture as providing a quick kill and a long range kill. Pyrethrum is cheap and plentiful this year, he said, while derris may no longer be manufactured for cranberry uses, and the supplies which are on hand are very limited and higher.

"Priority Ratings for Cranberry Growers" was the subject of a talk by W. C. Harrington, Extension Service engineer. He told of the scarcity of materials, and ex-

plained various forms which might be obtained in ordering for repairs and maintenance. He showed the use of various forms which were "short cuts" in obtaining priorities, but even in these he said delays between order and delivery must be considered. He strongly urged immediate ordering of any supplies needed as weeks might elapse before actual delivery in many items.

There were fairly good attendances at both meetings.

Beach Plum Plantation

(Continued from Page 4)

Arrowhead on the narrow Cape at North Truro have come many who have heard of her efforts, and they ask about beach plum growing. She has inquiring letters from Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and other places.

Mrs. Snow is of course by no means the only keen proponent of the beach plum. On Marthas Vineyard, Mrs. William White of that place and Boston has a five acre property where the beach plum is being propagated. William Foster at Sandwich has much good beach plum land surrounding his cranberry bogs and has a small planting. Mr. Wheeler at Hatchville is working on the project. A few others are doing experimental work, spraying, pruning, fertilizing and transplanting bushes. Some are doing a business in selling small bushes for landscaping and the beach plum is propagated and sold by some nurserymen. Here again is another parallel to the cranberry. Long before the American cranberry was commercially cultivated for its fruit it was taken to England for cultivation as an ornamental vine. One Cape man who takes market products to Boston daily is buying and taking in beach plums for the Boston market. Some better grocery houses are buying the plum to make their own line of beach plum jelly.

"All this interest in the beach plum," says Mrs. Snow, "and the demand for its products seems to indicate that the time has come to consider the commercial beach plum plantation. The New Jersey experiment station has for some time grown bushes from the pits

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to hold sand dunes. Three or four years ago J. M. Batcheller of the United States Department of Agriculture, division of hill culture research, came to see some of my bushes. Increasing interest is being shown by those who have beach plum bushes, both in improving the bushes, growing new ones, and planting existing small bushes on good beach plum land.

Cranberry Industry Example

"I have customers who come for preserves and come again, saying their mother or grandmother used to make them long ago and they have had none for years. Beach plum ice cream is coming into its own and is being featured in restaurants. Beach plum juice for sodas and cocktails is being bottled.

"This is the beach plum industry as it is gaining momentum today. There is no reason why the beach plum industry should not grow to the proportions of the present cranberry industry. It is certainly a more pleasing raw fruit than the cranberry, and it has as many possibilities as the cranberry." This is the conclusion of Mrs. Snow, who has done so much in arousing interest in beach plum culture.

She, incidently, continued the good work when after asking the writer to take "pot luck" on a recent day, at Arrowhead Farm, she provided hearty, old-fashioned Cape Cod succotash, and then

criss-crossed beach plum pie, with a sample of the beach plum candied.

(Editor's Note: For the scientific side of the beach plum culture, this magazine began in its February issue a reprint of a publication on beach plum culture of the Extension Service, Mass. State College, prepared by Bertram Tomlinson.)

Stokely Bros. Co. To Continue To Can Cranberries

While Stokely Brothers & Company, Inc., of Indianapolis, Indiana; has closed down manufacturing at their plant at New Bedford, Mass., near the heart of the Cape Cod cranberry area, Stokely Brothers will continue the production of cranberry sauce as in the past, according to a letter from W. B. Stokely, Jr. Stokely has no intention of abandoning the production and canning of cranberry sauce, as long as necessary containers can be obtained, and it is the present intention of Stokely to buy as many or more cranberries in the Cape Cod area this year as bought previously.

ARTICLE OMITTED

Due to lack of space this month the article upon the cultivation of the beach plum, by Bertram Tomlinson, Barnstable County Agricultural Agent, is omitted from this issue, to be continued next month.

Ruel S. Gibbs Elected

(Continued from Page 2)

Albert Hedler, Phillips, Wis.; L. B. R. Barker, Buzzards Bay, Mass.; Geo. A. Cowen, Middleboro, Mass.; J. C. Makepeace, Wareham, Mass.; A. D. Benson, Middleboro, Mass.; Edward Crabbe, Toms River, N. J.; Guy Nash, Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.; Theodore H. Budd, Pemberton, N. J.; Ruel S. Gibbs, Wareham, Mass.; Guy N. Potter, Camp Douglas, Wis.; Franklin S. Chambers, New Lisbon, N. J.; Isaac Harrison, Crosswicks, N. J., and M. L. Urann, Hanson, Mass.

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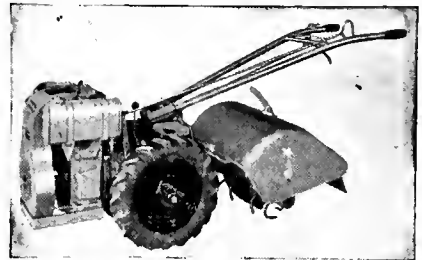
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EXTRACT FROM RECENT UNSOLICITED LETTER

" . . . let me say that I think your magazine is rendering a great service to cranberry growers by the dissemination of personal, cultural and marketing news. Information about persons, the relative size of crops, color and quality of the fruit and the success of our co-operatives and independent sales organizations lead to confidence and stability all along the lines—with growers, cooperatives and distributing agencies . . . "

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With the increasing shortage of agricultural insecticides, "Magnetic" Cryolite is going to be well-nigh indispensable in the control of Cranberry weevil and fruit worm. Last year, Cape Cod growers reported outstanding success with this low-cost, synthetic cryolite, both as a spray or dust.

There is no shortage of "Magnetic" Cryolite, and we invite cranberry growers in all sections to write to our nearest office for complete information and our 1942 "Magnetic" Cryolite circular with spraying and dusting chart.

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 CRANBERRY CANNERS, INC**

Announcement

June 1, 1942

On April 14, 1942 we were the unfortunate victims of a fire that started in a property adjoining our Canning Factory. Our Plant was totally destroyed.

Many times in our messages to the Growers we have spoken of "The American Way". We never had it more forcibly brought to our attention than at the time of our misfortune. Every neighbor Canner immediately came to our rescue and offered us the facilities of their Plant to continue manufacturing. Three weeks after the fire we were in a position to supply our trade with fresh packed Cranberry Sauce.

We wish to publicly express our thanks and appreciation to all of those Growers and Cannerymen who expressed their sympathy to us and also offered their services. We will never forget it.

We are pleased to announce that we are now installing new machinery and lining up our 1942 Packing Program at our new address, Bridgeton, New Jersey. For the present we will continue to have temporary offices in Hammonton, N. J. Our new Plant should be in operation about August 1st.

MINOT FOOD PACKERS INC.

D. D. CONWAY
President

N. E. Cranberry Sales Co. Will Be Prepared To Pack In Cellophane This Season

Equipment To Keep in Vanguard with Modern Trend of This Neat, Attractive Packing To Be Installed at Tremont, Which Could Pack Carload Daily.

Increasing approval of the consuming buyer of cranberries packed in cellophane bags has induced the New England Cranberry Sales Company to meet this new trend by plans to install equipment to pack cranberries in this attractive package this coming fall. Property adjacent to the number one packing house of the Company at Tremont (West Wareham, Mass.) has been purchased, and orders have been placed for the manufacture and installation of packaging machines, conveyors, sealers and other equipment. The property was formerly owned by Mrs. Ellen Walsh and lately by John J. Beaton.

It has been estimated by Arthur D. Benson, general manager of the Sales Company, that the plant will be able to handle the packing of a carload of berries a day.

The development of cellophane packing of cranberries and the popularity of this package was one of the most important developments of the year. Cranberries in cellophane packages of one pound each make an attractive item of display for the consuming public.

Last year the A. D. Makepeace Company of Wareham, a member of the Sales Company, packed a total of approximately 15,000 barrels of fruit in these packages. This packaging was done only on definite requests and orders from merchants and so far as possible packages were shipped as needed to the particular firm that desired them.

"The requests for such packages for next season seem to be approximately twice the quantity of those used during the season of 1941," Mr. Benson says, "and it

has seemed to the Board of Directors that the Company should not expect one member to carry on this work alone, but that the Company Packing House should be in a position to care for requests for this type of package also."

This packaging of various products in cellophane has grown greatly in popularity in recent years, as everyone has probably observed, and that there is a trend toward packing various commodities in smaller, neater packages.

"It will be remembered," says Mr. Benson, that in 1915 an endeavor was made to give cranberries to the housewife in one-pound packages and a pound carton was perfected, and a number of cases of these cartons were sold in the years 1915 and 1916. It did not meet with acceptance and was discarded.

"Then again in 1930 we tried the packing of berries in two-pound cartons and again in 1932 in one-pound boxes with cellophane outlook. Neither of these packages met the demand of the distribution.

"The present package, however, seems to be one that will meet with acceptance by the large distributors of fresh fruits and vegetables and others exhibiting similar commodities in cellophane bags."

This move keeps cranberries in the vanguard of this new marketing trend.

Makepeace Plans About Same Pack As Last Year

The present plans of the A. D. Makepeace company in regard to packing in cellophane call for about the same amount and in the same manner as last year, it is stated at the Makepeace office, Wareham, Mass., unless there is some change in the situation.

Another Lead On Heat Treatments For False Blossom

By DR. NEIL E. STEVENS

A brief note in a recent number of the weekly scientific magazine "Science" offers a very interesting new lead in the attempt to inactivate the false blossom virus heat. Dr. L. O. Kunkel, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, formerly of the Beaton-Thompson Institute, has transmitted the disease from cranberries to periwinkles, (not shell fish but an ornamental plant) by the use of the common parasite, dodder.

In growing periwinkle the virus was inactivated by exposure to 104 degrees F for two weeks. When this is compared with figures given in my report in the May number of "Cranberries" regarding the tests with dormant cranberry vines, it will be seen that Dr. Kunkel succeeded in periwinkles with a much lower temperature used for a much longer period, than were used for the cranberries.

He is now conducting similar tests with growing cranberry vines. It is difficult to see how such a method could be applied in practice to the large quantities of vines needed for commercial plantings, but it might be used on experimental lots. At any rate it is an interesting addition to our knowledge of false blossom.

J. J. Beaton Is Ready To Supply Cellophane Pack

The Beaton Distributing Agency at Wareham has purchased and has on hand a considerable quantity of the new cellophane bags, the bags being attractively printed and bearing the words "Cape Cod Cranberries." M. C. Beaton of the company says there are definite plans for the amount to be packed except that the company is in a position to supply this new type of pack if the trade desires

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

Early Estimates Not even war
ive Mass. can stop the
ance of annual "guess-
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han Average estimating the
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even though
e grower may do only a little
ore than wonder in his own mind
w many barrels he will get and
rhaps tell a neighboring grower
two. In view of last year's big
op for Massachusetts, 503,000
rrels, and especially the bumper
r Barnstable County, a big crop
ould naturally not be expected
is season. Estimates are being
ade, however, that the Massachu-
tts yield will be at least aver-
e, the past ten-year average
ing 412,400, with an inclination
predict a more than normal
op. The total yield for the coun-
y was 735,000 barrels. One esti-
ate from a reliable estimator has
aced a crop, according to the
esent outlook, of possibly as
gh as 700,000.

Gypsies Not As Tending to
ad In General confirm this
hough Heavy more opti-
n Cape mistic feel-
ing is the
ct that gypsy moths are not ap-
arently going to be as bad as
ey have been, at least in Plym-
uth County. It was hoped by
any that the extremely cold
eather at certain times last win-
er, particularly the bitter night
f January 10, might have killed
f a good many of the gypsies.
hile there are a good many gyp-
es hatched out, and reports from
e Cape where it was not so cold
s in Plymouth County indicate a
ood many, it is now apparent that
e January freeze and other cold

weather did freeze a good many
of eggs, and that the gypsy infes-
tation in general will not be as
severe as some years.

False Army On the other
Worm Again side of the pic-
Appearing ture is the fact
In Mass. that the fire-
worm is show-
ing up in about the usual amount,
while the false army worm is
showing up abundantly. This
makes the third successive year
that the army worm has been a
serious pest on the Massachusetts
bogs. For a good many years this
pest has not been at all prevalent
in Massachusetts, in fact not since
1906 and 1907 has there been
much trouble caused by this insect.

Considerable Also frosts have
Frost Damage caused as much
May 10th bother as usual
in Massachu-
setts and there was a severe one
on the Sunday night of May 10th,
which is now known to have caused
considerable damage. An estimate
of the damage of this frost has run
as high as six to eight percent of
the crop. A warning of 24 degrees
was sent out that night by Dr.
Franklin from the state bog, and
perhaps an average of reports of
temperatures which were reached
would be 23. Temperatures as
low as 18 were told of, however, in
the area around Duxbury in Plym-
outh County and it was in this
general section that the worst of
the damage was done. Many
growers took precautions and
flooded their bogs. Others, how-
ever, sat up until two o'clock and
after, and as the wind was still
blowing then took no further
measures to cover. The wind

News from Washington - Oregon

Washington

About a month ago a new com-
pany came into the Long Beach,
Washington area and purchased
about two hundred and fifty acres
of cranberry land with the inten-
tion of planting one hundred acres
next spring, if help can be obtained
for the work.

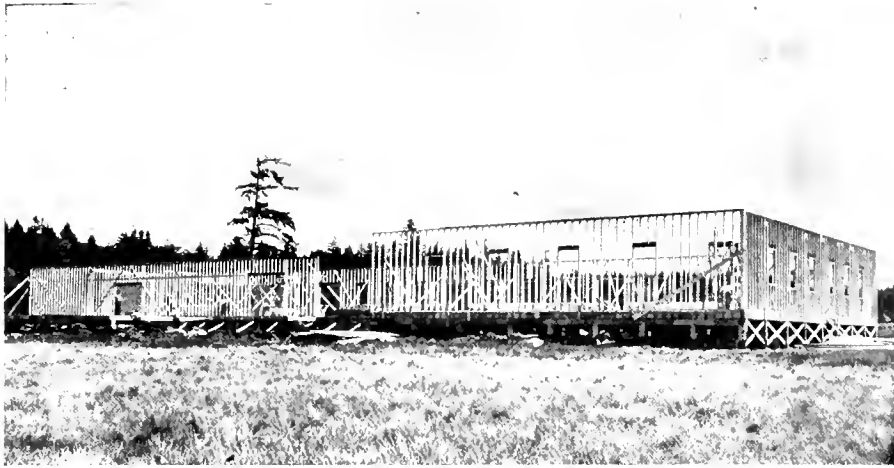
The tract is being surveyed at
the present time, and development
work will start during the summer,
if sufficient labor is available.

In view of the labor scarcity,
which Washington growers antici-
pate, some are putting in small
dikes on their bogs with a view to
flooding and water raking this fall.
Those dikes are merely planks set
on edge and driven into the ground
three or four inches. This makes
a dam sufficiently high and tight
enough to hold water for water
scooping. Whenever the water
drops the pump may be started to
keep the water at the desired level.
It is expected that very little hand
picking will be done in Oregon, ex-
cept on young bogs where the vines
are not yet deep enough for scoop-
ing.

The past spring in Washington
has undoubtedly been the rainest
season within twenty years. How-
ever, it has caused no particular
damage other than the fact that
it has made weeding and spraying
very difficult. The weather also
has been much cooler than normal,
although no injurious frosts have
been encountered. The weather has
been just cloudy, cool, with tem-
peratures under 60 degrees most of

(Continued on Page 9)

(Continued on Page 12)



In spite of war difficulties the new plant (No. 6) of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., at Markham, Washington, is progressing. Photo shows skeleton of the building, 240 feet. It is located next to the railroad and automobile route on main highway from Seattle to Mexico. It overlooks Gray's Harbor and the Pacific Ocean. The plant, one and a half stories high, will have capacity to pack 250,000 cases.

A. T. Morrison, Long a Leader On The West Coast

A Tribute to a Pioneer Oregon Believer in Cooperation

By ETHEL M. KRANICK

At the age of 75, A. T. Morrison, for years president of the Coos Cranberry Cooperative of Coos County, Oregon, has again stepped out to pioneer in a broader field of cooperative marketing.

More than ten years ago, 1930, Mr. Morrison called the then few growers of the region together with the purpose of organizing, and working out a plan for the best way to sell their crops. He believed that if growers would get together and become better acquainted with each other; pool their common experiences and establish confidence, they would benefit thereby.

It took several years to convince the majority of the growers that such a move was for the common good, and yet would benefit each individual. Often he would prophesy that the time would come when the Pacific coast would work together in cooperation with the national organized selling cooperatives, "but it may not be in my time," he would add.

Mr. Morrison believed in a square deal, and, little by little, the Coos growers gained confidence

in the Coos County Cooperative. They were enabled to make selling connections which proved very satisfactory to themselves, and established an enviable reputation for Coos county cranberries.

Then, for the first time Cranberry Cannery, Inc., with membership in Massachusetts, New Jersey and Wisconsin, became actively interested in the West Coast and its cranberry crop, and in wielding the West Coast growers into the Cranberry Cannery organization.

The growers of the northern section of Oregon were first interested, and cooperated almost unanimously for their common good by joining the national cooperative. By this means they expected to do away with some bitter competition which has been a cause in keeping the Pacific Northwest cranberries a low priced market crop. These Clatsop County growers became affiliated, but the Coos Cooperative hesitated, because members have not caught the broad vision of national cooperation.

Mr. Morrison, with the same altruistic principles which caused him to start the first cooperative, again stepped out to lead his organization into the wider field of national cooperation. He felt that what was good for a small unit, is good also when applied to a larger group; that if the various small

cooperative had faith in other, all would benefit.

Again Mr. Morrison was a leader ahead of his time. Only a small percentage of his cooperative had a vision of the benefits of a wider field, as he saw it. This did not in any way change his plan for complete Pacific Coast national cooperation. Once more Mr. Morrison has started almost alone to prove that individuals can help themselves best by helping others. He felt that confidence, faith and unselfishness and a willingness for the cranberry industry is the way to satisfaction and prosperity.

Mr. Morrison may be old in years, but not in spirit—always a fighter for the thing that he believes right. May he reach the reward of a happiness which money cannot buy!

F. D. CALWAY, WISCONSIN GROWER PASSES AWAY

F. D. Calway of Neilsville, Wisconsin, who owns a small market in that vicinity, passed away recently. Mr. Calway was an attorney in Neilsville and a leader in the community.

He was a member of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales company and also a member of the Advisory committee of Cranberry Cannery, Inc.

Annual Report of Dr. Franklin

THE CRANBERRY STATION
East Wareham, Massachusetts
H. J. Franklin in Charge

Injurious and Beneficial Insects Affecting the Cranberry

(H. J. Franklin)

Hill Fireworm (*Traslcala finitella* Walker). One and a half acres of the Summit Cranberry Company's bog at Greene, R. I., re-anted in the spring of 1941, were iciously infested in the hills by s insect in mid-July. Vines anted there in 1940 were also acked but less severely and re along the runners lying on e sand than in the hills. These estations were curbed complete- y by spraying and dusting heavily h rotenone materials.

About 50 acres of heavy vines e Burrage bog at South Han- n, Mass., were found to be infest- throughout by this insect from y 12 to August 12, 1941. The rms were everywhere rather entiful there in the thicker clus- s of vines during the latter half July, being mostly in their tubes frass and silk well down among e vines but considerably above e bog floor. They did consider- le, but not severe, damage by vouring under leaves and ossoms. The superintendent of e bog said it had been similarl acked by this pest in 1940.

Many of the worms were about l grown on July 19, 1941. A v were still present in their es among the vines of the Bur- ge bog on August 12. The large- were about thirteen sixteenths an inch long, with the head ck, the cervical shield black h a much-broken pale yellow ipe along its front margin, the ly dark brown, stimed leng.h se on the back and sides, except ward the hind end, with about ht narrow and broken pale yei- y stripes, these being most con- cuous toward the front end. The st moths to appear in confine- nt emerged August 8 and more e out from August 10 to 20. ny live pupae remained on No- mber 18.

Some of these worms were found in their tubes among the foliage of cultivated swamp blueberry bushes at the station.

Cranberry Root Grub (*Amphi- coma vulpina*). Some of these grubs were sent to the Japanese and Asiatic beetle laboratory at Moorestown, New Jersey, in Janu- ary, 1941, to have their suscepti- bility to the milky disease organ- ism determined. C. H. Hadley, in charge of the laboratory, reported later as follows:

With further reference to my letter of January 10th regarding tests to determine the suscepti- bility of the cranberry root grub, *Amphicoma vulpina*, to the milky disease organism, we have com- pleted the preliminary tests with the material which you sent me in January. Negative results were obtained both by injection tests and feeding tests with the type A milky disease organism, *Bacillus popilliae*. No evidence of milky disease development was observed either by micro- scopic examination or upon mi- croscopic examination of the blood of the injected individuals. Neither was there any indication of development of the organism in larvae which had been given opportunity to feed in infected soil. We must, therefore, con- clude that this species of larva is not susceptible to milky dis- ease infection.

Late in the spring, one of the cranberry growers started further tests of paradichlorobenzene as a control for this pest, applying the chemical with a fertilizer spreader at the rate of 1200 pounds an acre and covering it at once with about an inch of sand. His plots were examined late in August and nearly all the grubs were found to

(Continued on Page 9)

Health Value of Cranberry Should Be Made Known Now

**James D. Holman of New
Jersey Believes Fruit of
Special Value in War
Time.**

At this time when health is so vital, and being stressed as so essential for all in their part in

winning the war, James D. Holman, a leading grower of New Jersey, suggests that the benefits of the cranberry as a health fruit should be emphasized. Cranberries should no longer be considered merely a delicious "luxury" food, Mr. Holman believes, but "once and for all, "be made known as the great American tonic fruit—a fruit rich in iron, iodine, vitamins and mineral salts".

This should be taken into con- sideration by growers and organi- zations in advertising cranberries. Consumers are more thoughtful in their buying in war time than in peace time. If the public is con- vinced of the nutritive and medici- nal value of cranberries, together with their known deliciousness, it is a substantial step toward suc- cessful marketing this fall, he says.

Mr. Holman, who recently was elected to the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture for a four- year term, is taking an active part in the agricultural program of his state, and is a Selective Service Appeal Agent. He is active in State Land Use Planning Board of which he is a member and of the Pine Area Labor Committee. His appointment to the State Board of Agriculture brought additional re- cognition to the cranberry in- dustry, and to a Jersey grower who comes rightly by his interest in cranberry growing. His grand- father, Charles L. Holman, built bogs when the business was first started in New Jersey. His mater- nal grandfather was one of the pioneer cranberry operators of the original wild marshes along Barne- gat Bay. His father, James D. Holman, Sr., was a leading grower of an older generation.

In regard to Jersey cranberry growing, Mr. Holman feels that the need is for increased plantings of Early Blacks and Howes, as the Native Jerseys do not produce well nor consistently. False blossom, frosts, girdlers, blossom worms and lack of sufficient sandings, are causes which have contributed to a lack of Jersey production. Larger growers there are sanding and re- setting, but lack of equipment on the part of some of the smaller growers is preventing a return to Jersey's former higher production.

TO OUR WEST COAST "NEIGHBORS"

YOUR Editor adds his congratulations to the many already extended the growers of the Pacific Coast for joining in national cooperative marketing.

Since it was organized in 1930, Cranberry Canners, Inc. has led an aggressive constructive march of progress through some of the most difficult years in the history of business. Many are now convinced it saved the industry from disaster in 1937, not only for that year, but inaugurated a policy so economically sound that a new era in bog values and consumer demand has been with us ever since.

We are facing some very hard and perplexing years. The more growers who unite to solve these problems, the safer and more profitable the years will be. Pacific growers **add** a mighty force.

WHAT SIZE THE COMING CROP ?

IT is just about as much of a task to guess, at this stage of the game, what the crop next fall will be, as it is to guess when the war will end. Yet many are forecasting the date of the end of hostilities and growers at this time always try to estimate the crop. One estimate has been made that the yield will be possibly a little better than average, and this estimate is from a reliable estimator. But, as always, time will tell.

SUGAR

ANY serious scarcity of sugar this fall which may limit the consumption of cranberries, will not be good news to the cranberry growers. This matter of the sugar situation is one of the chief worries, for the growers of cranberries, in this period when everyone has many worries. Consolation: sugar is a weapon of war, now; sugar is used to make molasses; molasses is used in making industrial alcohol; industrial alcohol is needed to make explosives. And explosives are needed to blast the Axis—as the R. A. F., and shortly

PUBLISHED MONTHLY
at the

WAREHAM COURIER OFFICE,
WAREHAM, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

Editor and Publisher
CLARENCE J. HALL

LEMUEL C. HALL
Associate Editor

Subscription \$2.00 per year
Advertising rates upon application

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BERTRAM TOMLINSON
Barnstable County Agricultural Agent
Barnstable, Mass.

the Yankee airmen are blasting the German cities.

GOOD NEWS

IT'S good news that new regulations assure nails and boxes for shipping fruit and vegetables, including cranberries. It's good news the sale of cranberry sauce is way up at a time of year which used to be out of season. There is very likely excellent news in the offing regarding the dehydrating of cranberries.

Alkaline Flooding Water In Cranberry Growing

By N. E. Stevens, L. N. Rogers
and H. F. Bain

(Continued from last month)

It seems highly probable that a casual relation exists between the type of flooding water used and the success of the industry in the Wood County area, and its decline in the Berlin area. It is not, however, necessary to assume such a relation in order to recognize the possibility that present methods of cranberry culture may be unsuited to marshes using alkaline water. Present cultural methods have been developed from the experiences of growers in the areas longest occupied and it is a fact that during the intensive development of the industry from 1900 until the present time, the successful growers in the central area have had no experience with the use of alkaline water in flooding. Neither have those in Massachusetts or New Jersey since so far as can be learned no alkaline water is used for flooding in either of these states.

Naturally, the more widely scattered marshes in the northern part of Wisconsin have yielded as yet much less information on this problem. For one thing they are all young compared to those further south, few if any, are over 30 years old, and if alkaline flooding water has any effect, it is probably cumulative. Moreover, they do not represent a single type of water, but a wide range of types. It is, however, true that those northern Wisconsin marshes, which during the past decade have proved so outstandingly prolific, have used for flooding, water derived from what Burge and Juday designate as "seepage lakes" characterized by very soft water.

Significance of the Above Observations

For the immediate future it seems clear that in planting commercial cranberry marshes, those locations having only alkaline flooding water should be avoided.

It is, of course, entirely possible that the correlation above described is not causal. Yet the chances of its being important are so great that it seems unwise for any individual to risk the large investment usually necessary for starting a new marsh in the face of this additional possible handicap.

It is admitted that we have not even observational evidence bearing on the question of the possibility of growing cranberries with alkaline flooding water on the highly acid peat soil associated with native stands of the production of brown bush. This experiment might well succeed, at least for a time, but on the other hand, might be expensive for any individual to attempt. Obviously, when time and facilities can be made available, this whole subject should be studied experimentally, though adequate experiments might take many years.

It is probably unnecessary to add that many factors other than a suitable water supply must be considered in selecting a suitable location for a cranberry marsh. This factor is emphasized here because in the past it has been so largely neglected.

The Culture of The Beach Plum (Prunus Maritima) In Massachusetts

By Bertram Tomlinson
(County Agricultural Agent)

(Reprinted by permission from a special circular of the Extension Service of Massachusetts State College).

(Continued from last month)

Propagation

Beach plums may be grown from seed, but the seedlings will not be of the same variety as the parent bush. There are two general methods of propagation. The root cutting method, according to George Graves of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, is far superior to any other yet developed. Following is a quotation from an article by Mr. Graves.

"Anyone who has observed the beach plum knows that its roots

sucker freely. It is also the clue to the natural way to make the plant multiply itself vegetative. Any piece of root has the ability to regenerate the whole plant. The basic method consists of planting 3 or 4-inch sections of 1 root. If no great quantity of plants is wanted, all that is necessary is to sever a root and put the end nearest the mother plant up to the soil surface, leaving a finely divided portion in place. This simple operation is done relatively early in the growing season; new shoots will break from the exposed end making an independent plant which can be dug in the autumn.

"If volume propagation is intended, it is necessary to take up whole roots, preferably in autumn. This can be done with or without lifting the mother plant. The plant can be taken up and shot off most of its sizable roots without much danger of its dying. In replanting, its top had best be cut away. The roots, preferably of lead pencil diameter or greater, can be cut into short lengths with a pair of pruning shears. In cutting them up it is well to lay them all one way, keeping the ends which were toward the mother plant together. The root cuttings can be planted vertically in frame flats, or open soil. If put in frames or open ground, their tops should be covered with an inch or so of soil. In flats in cold greenhouses, the tops are usually placed flush with the soil surface. If the open ground method is chosen, it is advisable to use cuttings of relatively large diameter, planting them horizontally at a depth of two to three inches. In both frames and open ground, the cuttings should be well mulched to prevent heaving during winter.

(To be continued)

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Minot Food Packers To Have New Plant About August First

Minot Food Packers, Inc., which suffered the loss of its plant in a fire, April 14, which destroyed the building at Hammonton, New Jersey, in which the business had been operated for a number of years, is now well on the way toward reestablishment. The business is to move to Bridgeton, and there new machinery is being installed, and the 1942 packing program is being ended up.

Despite its great loss in the fire the Minot Company was out of production only a short time and through cooperation was in a position to supply its trade with fresh-packed cranberry sauce within three weeks from the time of the fire. This fire started in a property adjoining the Minot factory itself and the entire building was leveled in a very short time.

Minot Food Packers is continuing to maintain temporary business offices in Hammonton, while the change over is being made. It is expected to have the new plant in operation about August first, which would be in time for the coming crop canning season.

Dr. Franklin's Report

(Continued from Page 5)

have been killed, even where flooding for frost protection and/or insect control had been done soon after the treatment was applied. This treatment probably will be useful in special situations, as on bogs that cannot be treated with cyanide because they drain into public water supplies, or perhaps on bogs with a surface soil so dense to take in the cyanide solution readily.

Quite a number of bogs were re-flooded from mid-May to mid-July, 1941, to check severe infestations of the root grub. This treatment was generally fairly successful, as it usually has been heretofore, but it was found that in several cases some grubs survived.

Cranberry Fruit Worm (*Mineola accinii*). Arsenate of lead, 8 pounds in 100 gallons of water with a casein spreader, applied at

the rate of 400 gallons per acre at the times when derris and cryolite are most effective, controlled this insect very well on experimental plots, but less completely than derris or cryolite. Xanthone, both in a spray and in a dust, failed to affect it appreciably.

Gypsy Moth (*Porthetria dispar*). Cryolite, 14 pounds in 100 gallons of water, 400 gallons an acre, failed to cause much reduction in the number of maturing caterpillars on a bog, as did also dusting with 100 pounds of natural cryolite per acre.

Cranberry Girdler (*Crambus hortuellus*). Fifty pounds of 4 percent rotenone derris dust (without activator) to an acre killed nearly all the moths of this pest on a treated area, but was not quite so effective as pyrethrum.

Black-headed Fireworm (*Phopobota*). An interesting development was the use of a mixture of cryolite and impregnated pyrethrum dust. Treatments with this mixture cost no more than those with clear pyrethrum dust and seemed to have greater value, especially with the first brood. The cryolite provides a considerable control after the pyrethrum ceases to act and so takes care of most of the young worms as the eggs continue to hatch.

Prevalence of Cranberry Pests. The relative general abundance of insect pests on Massachusetts bogs in the 1941 season was as follows:

1. Gypsy moth more abundant and destructive in Plymouth County than for many years, but much reduced on the middle and outer Cape, not giving much trouble there.

2. Blunt-nosed leafhopper (*Ophiola*) reduced as in recent years, because of general treatment.

3. Cranberry fruit worm only moderately troublesome and through working early; much less prevalent than in 1940, less eggs being laid by the moths, and the eggs being attacked by the *Trichogramma* parasite more severely and generally than usual.

4. Black-headed fireworm less abundant than usual and less than in 1940.

5. Firebeetle (*Cryplocephalus*) generally very scarce, but abundant on 10 acres of a bog in Norton.

6. Spanworms about the same as in 1940.

7. False armyworm (*Xylena*) even more prevalent than in 1940; more troublesome than for many years. Blossom worm even less prevalent than in 1940.

8. Cranberry girdler more harmful than in 1940.

9. Cranberry weevil about as in 1940.

10. Cranberry spittle insect (*Clastoptera*) and tipworm (*Dasyneura*) rather more troublesome than in 1940.

11. Spotted fireworm (*Cacocicia*) very few.

(To be continued)

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 3)

died away, however, and a heavy frost resulted, hitting bogs which did not have adequate protection. There was again danger on the following night but probably no injury. There were warnings also on the fifth and the 29th.

A Good Deal Of Small Rebuilding Going On

There is not much large new building going on this season in Massachusetts, due

chiefly to increased labor costs and scarcity of help and to supplies, shortage and cost. Some new planting is of course going on, and there is a good deal of renovating in progress. The excellent crop and excellent price of last season induced many growers to rebuild and patch up sections which were not up to snuff. At least as many vines have been sold this spring as usual, proving that there is quite a bit of activity in the line of small new plantings and rather extensive renovation. Among those doing bog work are William Foster of East Sandwich, four acres; Andrew Kerr, rebuilding at Marstons Mills; Lawrence Austin of Osterville, rebuilding at Pleasant Lake, and Fred Bunker at East Sandwich.

Much Winter Kill Has Shown Up in Mass.

Beyond a doubt it is now certain that there was a large amount of winter kill this past season. Estimates of

which could not get water supplies the damage done to individual bogs have run as high as forty and fifty percent. On some bogs the line of flowage is clearly marked, sometimes a ring of damaged vines showing just where the water did not reach. Those bogs which were not flooded by the end of January, and a good many growers were unable to get all of their vines under by that time, were certainly hurt by the cold.

Mass. Temperature Has Been Above Normal

The temperature for the month of April in

Massachusetts was above normal and this condition has continued through May. This means that the bogs are considerably ahead of average. The rainfall has been decidedly below normal, with the deficiency reaching perhaps as much as an inch below average. With this, and frost flowages already applied, reservoirs in general are not too high. Bogs in general, as the result, are farther along than usual, while all crops in Southern New England are ahead.

Mass. Labor Supply Sufficient

Labor available everywhere under the present conditions is very scanty and cranberry growers cannot expect to escape this general shortage, but so far sufficient help is obtainable in Massachusetts. Many of the best men of course have been called, or volunteered for service and many have gone into the defense work offering higher pay at present. Some of the help obtainable is inexperienced and therefore not as efficient as usual, but so far there have been no acute problems, although growers are keeping their fingers crossed and do not look forward to the harvest season with anticipation in this respect.

Falmouth (Mass.) School Children May Pick Strawberries

So acute is the shortage of labor for strawberry picking on Cape Cod that in Falmouth, in which area about \$200,000 worth of the fruit is grown,

the school children have permission to be released from school to help in the harvest. All Falmouth students from the age of 10 years up, who have parental permission, may engage in strawberry picking the Falmouth school superintendent, Paul Dillingham, has announced. Harvesting began the week of June first. There are about 400 growers in the Falmouth section and only a little more than half of these have plots small enough to harvest without aid outside of their families. Barnstable County Agent, Bertram Tomlinson assisted in making arrangements for the harvesting.

Jersey Also Hit by Same Severe Frost

The same May frost which caused damage on bogs in Massachusetts was also a one of severity on the Jersey bogs on the morning of May 11. The temperature dropped as low as 24 degrees and there was some damage. That was the only killing frost which has caused any injury in Jersey to cranberries whatsoever, and the damage done by this frost was not too serious, as many of the bogs still had on the winter flood, and most of the others could be and were reflooded.

Some Jersey Bogs To Be Held Under

A few Jersey growers have decided to hold their bogs under water this season, eliminating any possibility of a crop this fall, as the owners feel that under the present circumstances it is the best and most economical way of handling the situation. Such a program tends, of course, to aid the weed and insect problem.

About Usual Renovation in Jersey This Year

In spite of the general conditions there seems to be about the usual amount of replanting of bogs and the making of new ones. This is about the same attitude as is being maintained in Massachusetts. Growers who often spray for rot during the summer are planning on a somewhat reduced program this season, and a few will not spray at all.

Labor Short In Jersey

The labor situation continues seriously both the cranberry growers. The rate of pay is somewhat higher than was last year, and, as might be expected, the quality obtainable is somewhat lower. However, it has been possible for the growers to get help of some sort in sufficient quantities on all the bogs.

Jersey Strawberries Feel Shortage

The shortage of labor was also felt in New Jersey first and most acutely, as in Massachusetts in connection with the harvesting of New Jersey's strawberry crop. The State director of the United States Employment bureau has appealed to persons who have indicated their willingness to accept farm employment, to make themselves available to the strawberry growers. It was estimated 2,000 workers were needed.

Will Use Student Labor

The harvest of strawberries was the first test of the use of student labor in New Jersey, and it was expected that the harvest would find hundreds of youths in the fields in Atlantic, Cumberland, Gloucester and Mercer counties where permission to use student labor has been granted. In Burlington, Essex, Passaic, Monmouth and Morris counties applications have been made for the release of students to engage in agricultural work.

WPA Workers Warned To Take Farm Work

New Jersey WPA workers have been cautioned by the State WPA Administrator of their patriotic duty to accept agricultural jobs offered them during the current and coming crop season. The administrator pointed out that Congressional enactment demands the release of WPA workers from the federal program if they refuse reasonable private employment. This reminder by the administrator came at the opening of the season when there is widespread anxiety on the part of growers including the cranberry men about the labor shortage.

Be Patient With the Boy Many boys may of necessity be employed on Massachusetts agricultural work this summer vacation to alleviate the adult labor shortage. County Agent Brown of Plymouth County has issued some sensible suggestions that if boys are employed the best results to both the boy and the employer may be obtained if: he is remembered the boy is young and inexperienced, that his muscles are soft and tire easily, that he may need time to adjust himself to agricultural work, avoid harsh criticism, don't lose your temper, and don't forget that you were using yourself once.

Warning of Drought Brings Heavy Rain Just after the New England Cranberry Sales Company called to the attention of its members on May 4th that a serious forest fire hazard existed, no measurable rain having fallen in more than 300 hours, and that all deputy fire wardens had been urged to be on the alert and cranberry men were requested to have their machines loaded and all other equipment ready for instant service, there came a considerable rain in some areas. This proves the effectiveness of preparedness.

Change in Sugar for Canning and Preserving A new OPA rationing order concerning sugar for home canning, announced May 20, relaxes the sugar rationing program enough to allow housewives one pound of sugar for each four quarts of fruit to be canned, and in addition one pound of sugar for each member of the family per year for preserving jams and jellies. This arrangement is expected to encourage canning instead of preserving so as to enable the conservation of the greatest possible amount of fruit with the sugar available. Consumers wanting sugar for canning are to apply to their local rationing boards on special blanks provided for the purpose. This new ruling is Amendment No. 1 of Rationing Order No. 3, and it liberalizes the previous order, and home users of

sugar for canning and preserving may obtain these increased amounts by obtaining the certificates by filing OPA application form R-315 with local boards. This application asks the names of the consumers and the serial numbers of their War Ration Books; the number of quarts of fruit canned last year, the number of quarts of fruit in their possession, the number of quarts of fruit they intend to can, whether the sugar is to be used for preserving, and the excess sugar supply on hand when the War Ration Books were issued. This announcement, if not all that could be desired, is at least on the right side of the ledger.

An Opinion Regarding Bogs and Paratroops Members of the New England Cranberry Sales Company were recently sent a notice which included an opinion which had been called to the attention of the Sales Company. This opinion, which had been expressed by Colonel Churchill, a retired U. S. Army official, as quoted, was:

"Air-borne troops would choose our bog areas as an ideal spot in which to land. A bog is practically made for them; it is flat

and offers no hazards or trees or wires; further than that, it is soft."

Wisconsin Crop Prospects Good Present crop prospects for Wisconsin are considered for about as good a crop as Wisconsin has ever had. The ten-year average for Wisconsin is only about 70,000, but last year 99,000 barrels were produced and the year before 121,000. There was practically no frost damage there this year, at least until the first of June.

Much Rain Causes Heavy Grass-Weed Growth A great deal of rain fell the last two weeks in Wisconsin and has caused excessive vine growth, and this may prove detrimental to the crop as time goes on. The rain has also made the grass and weeds grow much faster, and this problem is a much more acute one in Wisconsin than it has been in some time.

Fireworm Average Fireworm is so far about the same as in the past few years, and growers are flooding where necessary to control the pest.

ELECTRICITY

Has Been Instrumental
In The Profitable Development of
Many Cranberry
Properties

Plymouth County Electric Co.

WAREHAM - - PLYMOUTH

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AA CRANBERRY FERTILIZERS

The result of years of trial and experiment on Cape bogs.

Used and endorsed by the best growers for years.

One brand for fruit:- 400 to 500 lbs. per acre after last June flooding.

One brand for vines:- 400 to 700 lbs. per acre applied just ahead of Spring sanding, also for Fall application under the sand.

Both brands will give you results that will put real money in your pocket.

Dealers at Carver, Middleboro, Wareham, Plymouth and throughout the entire Cape.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company

NORTH WEYMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS

Telephone — Weymouth 2640

Little New Wisconsin Bog Building

Growers in Wisconsin are planning on little new acreage this year, as labor is so scarce and, of course threatens to be an increasing problem as the season goes on, and costs are up.

News From Washington-Oregon

(Continued from Page 3)

the day, dropping to about forty-five at night. Since new growth started the temperature has been down to freezing at night only twice, and this for a very brief time only.

Washington growers have spray material enough on hand to take care of the season's needs, but will probably have to change the spray recommendations for next season due to the fact that rotenone is now allotted to other crops than cranberries.

The bogs look good for a good crop.

Oregon

The spring in Oregon has been a cold and wet one, and weeds have grown apace. Eight frosts have been experienced in Coos County through April and the middle of May.

E. R. Ivie has purchased the marsh owned by E. D. Webb and it is reported that Mr. Webb will move to Coquille.

Mr. Webb has resigned as president of the Coos County Cooperative and John Neilson, the recently-elected vice president, was elected president. Roy Bates was elected vice president to succeed Mr. Neilson.

Of most importance is the appearance of the bogs which indicate an excellent crop. The bud is unusually heavy.

er, New Jersey, well known to many within the cranberry industry. Corporal Scammell, himself, is not unknown to Massachusetts cranberry growers as he has visited the Cape bogs before, and while there had an opportunity to shake hands with a few growers, with whom he had previously become acquainted.

PERSONAL

We don't think it is revealing any military secret to say that Corporal Fred E. Scammell, U. S. Army Signal Corps, Interceptor Command, with headquarters at Boston, Mass., who gave instructive talks on air observation work at Wareham and other towns in the Southeastern Massachusetts cranberry area, is the son of Dr. Harold B. Scammell of Toms Riv-



PREPARE BOGS For PLANTING
With Ariens Tiller—3 models to meet your requirements. Ideal for working bogs or remaking old bogs. Completely destroys fern and other weed growth. Conditions bogs much faster than by any other method. Write for name of nearest distributor.

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William H. Harriman

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Specializing in the Purchase and Sale of Cranberry Properties

Extensive Experience in ELECTRICAL WORK

At Screenhouses, Bogs and Pumps Means Satisfaction

ALFRED PAPPI

WAREHAM, MASS. Tel. 626

We Have Listings of Cranberry Bogs, Large and Small
FOR SALE

Geo. A. Cole Agency
WILDA HANEY
Decas Block
Wareham, Massachusetts

The Place of Cranberries in the War

The men who fight, and the people behind the lines who make the guns to fight, **must have food.**

The morale of both fighters and factory workers is sustained by food. As never before, food must have nutritive elements for health, and must have color to perk up the spirits. Cranberries have both.

Today we growers are raising cranberries not to provide an accompaniment for the Thanksgiving turkey, but to provide a healthful food for the armed forces, the home forces, and our allies abroad. **Cranberries and Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce contain 14 minerals and vitamins in combinations found in no other food. These beneficial elements are needed.**

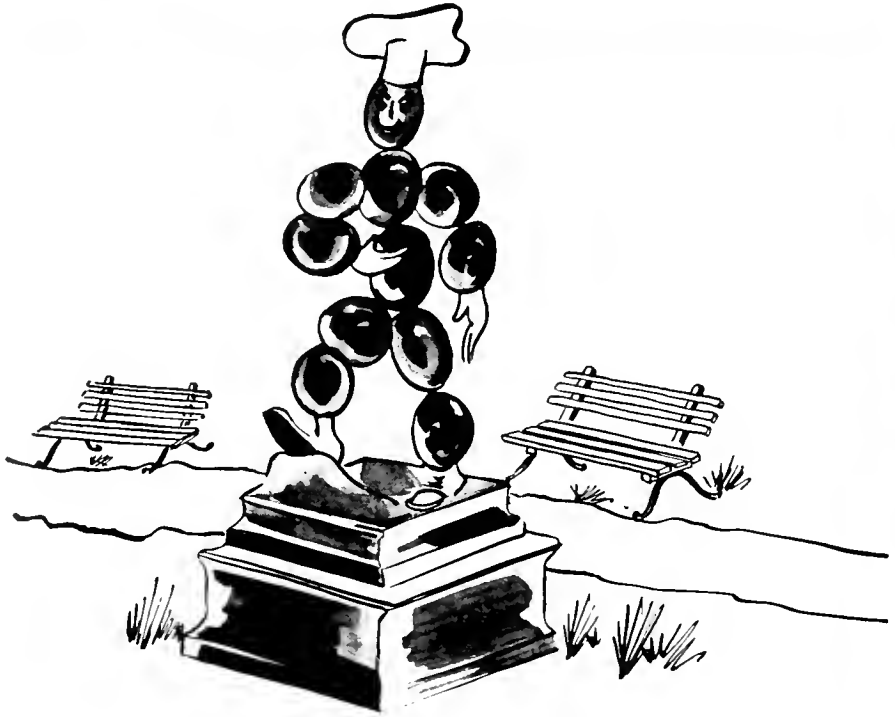
Saves sugar: **Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce** uses only 40% sugar, while jams and jellies have from 60% to 70%.

Last year Cranberry Cannery, Inc. canned 60,000,000 pounds of cranberry sauce, and dehydrated 500,000 pounds of cranberries which soldiers and sailors all over the world are now eating. Cranberry sauce adds zest to the diet, flavor to the food, and its appealing color makes the camp table more attractive.

Growing cranberries is a job worth while! This year let's grow more cranberries, better cranberries, and offer our help in the factories to preserve them.

CRANBERRY CANNERS, Inc.

The national co-operative cannery representing growers of
Massachusetts, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Washington and Oregon



"I've made a name for myself!"

● I'm nationally advertised to millions—in newspapers, in magazines, and on the radio! Women call for me! Dealers are proud to display me! If you want *your* cranberries to be really popular—better market them under the famous brand name of Eatmor!

**Eatmor
Cranberries**

REPRESENTING A TOTAL OF 10,000,000 YEAR WENSTEN

THE NATIONAL GRASSCUTTING



OLD GLORY!

KEEP IT FLYING

"O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."—July 4, 1942

Good
Libra.

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Phone or write us direct for information and prices on
DUSTS — SPRAY MATERIALS — FERTILIZERS
COLLEY CRANBERRY COMPANY

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Tel. Plymouth 1622

CRANBERRIES,
WAREHAM, MASS.

Enclosed is the renewal of my subscription to CRAN-
BERRIES. The aid to the cranberry industry that you men provide
with your magazine can not even be estimated since it is so great. I
hope you will continue to keep up the fine work in the future.

Sincerely yours,

.....



The men who man the guns of war must be
fed healthful foods. Cranberries are a healthful
food.

“Food will win the war and help write the
peace”—Secretary of Agriculture Wickard.

Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Co.

Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin

To the Cranberry Growers:

The fire that totally destroyed our factory in April did not knock us out, but imbued us with a spirit to "CARRY ON — BIGGER AND BETTER".

You have our assurance that we will be manufacturing cranberry sauce during the 1942 season in our new fully equipped plant at Bridgeton, New Jersey and "WE WILL PURCHASE BERRIES OF THE 1942 CROP" through our Cape Cod Representative, The Beaton Distributing Agency.

MINOT FOOD PACKERS INC.

D. D. CONWAY
President

Cranberry Canners, Inc., ANNUAL MEETING, June 30th, 1942

Interesting Meeting Discusses Many Problems Arising This Year, Plans Told to Meet Situations As They Arise—Officers Re-elected.

"We've got a whale of a job before us this year", said Marcus L. Urann, president of Cranberry Canners, Inc., at the annual meeting Tuesday, June 30, at the main plant at Hanson, Mass., "but we will meet the situation and no matter what you hear, I do not call the outlook a black one." This organization, he admitted, is being forced this year to meet conditions which change from day to day, but he said the organization is flexible and competent enough to do this. This feeling was corroborated by heads of the seven departments of Cranberry Canners, each telling of their work, and at the conclusion of the meeting in which members, and non-members, had been invited to sit through the business meeting, through the stockholders' meeting and then through the directors' meeting this feeling was echoed by speakers from the floor. They agreed the marketing of this year's crop could be done satisfactorily.

A part of the crop will have to be canned in glass instead of tin, a considerable portion will be dehydrated, as much as 100,000 barrels, it is now expected; there will be a labor shortage and some of the berries may have to be picked greener than usual and some riper than usual and there will be shipping difficulties. However, it was hoped to keep the cost of Ocean Spray cranberry sauce and cocktail low to the consumer and yet to bring the participating grower at least the ten dollar a barrel price. This was said even in consideration of what now may turn out to be an extremely large crop, not withstanding last year's big yield in Massachusetts.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Marcus L. Urann; First Vice-President, Isaac Harrison; Vice-President, H. Gordon Mann; Vice-President, Orrin G. Colley; Secretary, John C. Makepeace; Treasurer, John C. Makepeace.

Tribute read before the meeting by Mr. John C. Makepeace:

Mrs. Elizabeth F. Lee

There is a vacant chair in our midst today. We miss the wise counsel, the sobering influence, and the enthusiastic support of cooperation by Mrs. Elizabeth F. Lee, who since the organization of Cranberry Canners, Inc., has stood in the fore-front of the battle laboring for a cause which added to the security and happiness of every cranberry grower.

Mrs. Lee was one of those who blazed the trail in this great cooperative movement.

We shall miss her encouragement, her loyalty, and her vision. It is now left to the rest of us to carry on the cause which she so faithfully and so ably supported.

To perpetuate her memory, and to show our sorrow at her passing this memorial will be placed in our records, and a copy sent to her bereaved family. June 30, 1942

Members of the Executive Committee and their respective alternates elected were: Marcus L. Urann and Carl B. Urann; alternates for either, Russell Makepeace and Robert S. Handy; John C. Makepeace, alternate, Arthur D. Benson; Isaac Harrison, alternate, Enoch F. Bills.

Directors: Massachusetts, Arthur D. Benson, Robert S. Handy, John C. Makepeace, Russell Makepeace, Carl B. Urann, Marcus L. Urann; New Jersey, Enoch F. Bills, Franklin S. Chambers, Isaac Harrison; Wisconsin, Albert Hedlar, Charles L. Lewis, Guy Potter.

Mr. Urann opened the meeting "flanked" by the executive staff and assistants of the organization, and in his opening strongly urged all present, whether members or not, to take part in the meeting and also remain at the stockholders' and directors' meetings. He said he was very pleased at the large attendance in spite of gas rationing and tire restrictions and welcomed all to the session. He said he would call upon the heads of each of the seven departments of the organization to speak and lay before the growers the whole story of the cranberry situation this year.

The first was George Harbour,

Jersey Group Comes Up For Meeting

Attending the Cranberry Canners annual meeting was a delegation of New Jersey members. This was made up of Isaac Harrison, Crosswicks; Roger Brick, Medford; F. A. Scammell, Toms River; Enoch F. Bills, New Egypt; Franklin S. Chambers, New Lisbon, and William H. Reeves, New Lisbon. These all took part in the meeting and had a good opportunity to meet many old acquaintances in Massachusetts.

E. Clyde McGrew, assistant general manager of the American Cranberry Exchange of New York, was also in attendance at the meeting.

head of the administration department, who has only served a few months, and Mr. Harbour told of how greatly he had been impressed by the canning organization and hoped to meet all the members in time. "with the cooperation of the gas ration board".

Lawrence Bailey, head of the executive department, told of the difficulties involved in having to

(Continued on Page 6)

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

All Signs Point Now To a Large Crop

As the final two months of the cranberry year before harvest come in, all indications point to a very substantial crop, very likely greater than an average crop and possibly approaching the greatest yield ever, that of 1937. Last year was a big year, and the total for the country was set at 742,200, while the ten-year average (1930-39) is 603,820. All present signs point to at least or much larger production than this.

Beautiful Bloom In Mass. And in Jersey

The high expectation is based, a good deal, upon an extremely heavy bloom in both Massachusetts and New Jersey, and the excellent set which is taking place under almost perfect weather conditions; and of reports of a very good bloom in Wisconsin and seemingly favorable prospects there. There are also good reports of the anticipation of the increased acreage in Washington and Oregon.

Good Weather Hastening Crop Along, Also

It is felt in both Massachusetts and Jersey that the ideal weather conditions have been pushing the crop along. It now seems that the berries may be in pickable condition a week or ten days earlier than normal and that picking may be begun on a considerable scale the last week in August.

Yield Will Exceed Light Crop Expected

Any estimates at this stage of the game are necessarily hazardous and two long months lie between now and harvest time.

However, while a lighter crop than last season had been anticipated it now seems that the cranberry industry will produce a heavy crop of this food this year.

Almost as this is written a heavy rain on the night of July 2, falling on the blossom, lessened crop expectation to some extent, probably.

Picking May Begin a Week Earlier in East

Ever increasing labor shortage may also hasten the harvest this year, and growers may be forced to pick a little earlier than they otherwise would, to make sure they get the berries off before frosts come. There will doubtless be great anxiety and as much haste made as possible to make as much progress in the harvesting as is possible.

MASSACHUSETTS

Mass. Bogs Snowy With Blossom

Especially was it believed true that the bogs of Massachusetts and in particular those of Barnstable County which last year had an unusually heavy crop, would of necessity be on the light side this season. Now just the opposite is very definitely in the making. Many of the bogs of Massachusetts have been literally snowy with blossom. A large proportion of the bogs of Plymouth and of Barnstable counties have presented a beautiful picture during the month of June.

Set Too Heavy For Foliage ?

So heavy in fact has been the bloom, that more than one grower has raised the question of whether or not the foliage is sufficient to nourish to

maturity the number of berries which are setting on each upright.

Bigger Berries May Increase Yield

It is pointed out by Dr. Franklin that the relationship of the weather and the crop has been very favorable. Beginning in February and continuing through May temperatures were higher than normal. The relationship between weather and the size of the berries should be taken into consideration and that of a larger size than usual may be expected, certainly in regard to the late Howes. This will of course, effect the crop total materially. Then, too, it has been noted that the bees in Massachusetts have been unusually active to cause an unusually effective pollination. While this thought is theory only, Dr. Franklin has pointed out that it is logical that when vines are in condition to produce a good crop Nature may provide a nectar more desirable to the bees than ordinarily is the case, thus making certain that a good pollination may be effected. Dr. Franklin's opinion at the present moment is, that a very substantial crop may be anticipated in Massachusetts.

But One Rainy Week in June

The first two weeks of June in Massachusetts were warm and relatively dry. From the 15th of the month to the 22nd, or approximately the third week, there was a miserable period of rainy, foggy, and rather raw weather when the precipitation between those dates was 1.09 inches, as recorded at the Massachusetts Experiment station at East Wareham. The highest temperature during the third week

(Continued on Page 12)



L. B. R. BARKER

Photo—Hudson Studio, Brockton

"THERE IS SOMETHING ABOUT CRANBERRY GROWING THAT MAKES ONE AN OPTIMIST"

"I Am Still a Cranberry Bog Enthusiast," Says LeBaron R. Barker, a Leading Massachusetts Grower. After 44 Years As a Cranberry Man — His Efforts Show Value of Cooperation

By CLARENCE J. HALL

Still an optimist about cranberry growing, and a self-admitted one, after 44 years in the business; starting in 1898, the year of the Spanish-American War, through World War No. 1, and into the present global conflict, whatever its name may eventually be, is LeBaron R. Barker of Plymouth, Mass.

Many of the cranberry industry know Mr. Barker as one of the largest and most efficient growers, whose contributions to the industry have been important, particularly in the line of cooperative efforts which have brought about sound results. His observations, in a time of upheaval are constructive and heartening. His dipping a little into the past to bring back to light how achievements were

brought about, reveals again the value of consistent effort.

Mr. Barker kindly agreed to talk a little about himself and his experiences. It turned out he talked a good deal about what can be done, and has been done by cooperation and intelligent interest in progress, but not so much about himself. He told these facts at his "Century" bog screenhouse, near White Island pond, which is

in the "Plymouth Woods" section of Wareham.

The Century bog screenhouse is frequently pointed out as a model packing house and has been visited by many growers, and groups such as last year when the visiting Wisconsinites found a stop there to be one of the highlights of their trip East. This packing house is where all of the berries from the no less than 260 acres of fine bog which he owns are screened, with the exception of the fruit from his bogs in Carver, which are packed by the New England Cranberry Sales Company.

The big, spick-and-span Century structure, and the beautifully-kept Century bog around it, are visible and indisputable evidence of the truths of Mr. Barker's beliefs in efficiency in cranberry growing, and how cooperation may benefit all growers. He says he considers

his place in life that of a cranberry grower, but "beyond" that, he considers himself a "cooperator," and that by cooperation great good has been accomplished, and he buttressed his statements concerning the worth of cooperation with documents and facts showing what has been done and how it was done. This was particularly in reference to the part cooperation played in obtaining the Massachusetts Experiment Station at East Wareham for the cranberry growers and in the organization of the New England Cranberry Sales company and of the American Cranberry Exchange.

If Mr. Barker will pardon an overworked, but in this case apt phrase, he has long been regarded as "one of the staunch pillars" of cranberry organization, and in telling of how progressive steps came about he recalls to mind, phases of constructive endeavor which may be well recalled. Especially in these times of uncertainty are they worth while keeping in mind and provide satisfaction in the soundness of the cranberry business.

"Tagged Around" With Uncle

"My first association with cranberry bogs began when I was a small boy, tagging around with my uncle, George R. Briggs," Mr. Barker says. "In forty-four years I have had my share of the ups and downs of the business, but I am still a cranberry bog enthusiast. It is a healthy business for both the owners and the workmen.

"There is something about cranberry growing that makes one an optimist. You have a small crop this year, but next year your sanding may give you more berries, or a new bog may come into bearing. Cranberry growers have had many problems all these years, but they have always been solved, and last season was one of the best."

When Mr. Barker referred to "tagging around with his uncle," he was speaking of the time when George R. Briggs, one of the most important growers of an older generation, was getting established in the cranberry business at his Indian Brook bog in Plymouth, and was also building bogs for other

people. Mr. Briggs was president of the old Cape Cod Cranberry Sales Company, which was the forerunner of the New England Cranberry Sales Company, and was first president of that organization from its founding in 1907 until his death in 1931. At one time he was simultaneously president of the American Cranberry Exchange, the Cape Cod Cranberry Grower's association, and the New England Sales company.

Influenced by Uncle

Mr. Briggs' devotion to, and enthusiasm for the cranberry business was a good deal responsible for Mr. Barker's decision to make his career one of cranberry growing, too, after he was graduated from Harvard.

In 1888 Mr. Briggs began work on an eight-acre bog for Mr. Barker's father at Half Way pond, Plymouth, and in 1898, or the year of the Spanish War, Mr. Barker started growing cranberries, having charge of this bog, of another three-acre piece, and two-thirds of an acre of his own.

While making his statement of opportunity in cranberry growing emphatic, Mr. Barker wisely qualifies it a little. He says:

"Please don't misunderstand me and think that I would recommend this business to young men in general, for I most certainly would not. One must have good financial backing and a great deal of patience to get by the first few years." He admits he was fortunate enough to have the backing, and it may be taken for granted that his achievements have proved that he had the patience.

A Contradictory Business

"Our business is full of contradictions," he continues. "Ditch digging is filthy, sanding is clean; our berries are picked dry, Wisconsin berries are picked wet; we protect our cranberries from frost, and freeze berries for canning, and it takes a year to raise a crop, one night may ruin it.

In 1901 Mr. Barker bought the present so-called "Century" bog. In doing so he became owner of

one of the oldest and largest-producing bogs of the time. This was the "great" bog near White Island of the Crowell brothers, then having between 50 and 60 acres. Calvin Crowell sold 5-8th of the property; his brother, Hiram, 2-8th, and Hiram E. (Mr. Barker thinks a nephew) 1-8th. Calvin Crowell was one of the biggest and most progressive growers of his day.

Mr. Barker's deeds to the property show that the Crowells acquired property here beginning in 1856, and built the bog from then on.

How "Century" Was Named

The designation "Century" bog, may be a little misleading as it does not indicate the present age of the bog. The name "Century" was given it, Mr. Barker explains, as he acquired it at the opening of the 20th century.

The original Crowell bog has been completely rebuilt as have all the Crowell bogs. When Mr. Barker acquired the property he describes it as a "wild place," a collection of shanties, deep into the "Plymouth woods" and reached by sandy roads. The bog then was set to a multitude of varieties, as was the practice of so many of the growers of that period as they experimented with new varieties as they were developed. This made the crops mixed and not so desirable for shipping, and Mr. Barker has remade them, now set to Early Blacks and Howes only. But it was a good bog, and in the latter decades of the last century it was one of the bigger bearing properties and was a factor in the total Massachusetts crop. The year Mr. Barker took over it yielded 1,950 barrels, a very respectable yield for the time.

Mr. Barker does not ridicule the Crowells as bog builders and operators. He has admiration for their abilities. He says they had many sound ideas. They laid out this bog there differently than many other bogs and Mr. Barker has retained this feature. The bogs are not cross ditched as frequently as are most bogs. In fact all ditches, except a few, run

(Continued on Page 14)

Annual Meeting

(Continued from Page 2)

use glass containers for a part of the crop this season, but said the company had been fortunate in being foresighted and expected to have all the glass that was needed. He said the company had tin for 1,500,000 cases and glass bought and being delivered for 2,000,000 cases. "We will have all the glass we need", he said, "and so far we have all the caps we need, and expect to obtain all that will be necessary."

Sugar Requirements Met

He told of the difficulties in getting allotments of sugar, particularly in January and February, but that now all the sugar necessary was in prospect, providing the company did not use more than 90 percent the amount used last year. Mr. Urann explained that this meant that 9/10 of a pound of sugar for a pound of cranberries must be used instead of pound for pound, but this made no difference, as the cannery had already been running under that ratio last year.

Marcus Havey, head of the North Chicago plant, said that division was prepared to handle 200 barrels of cranberries a day and while that seemed small compared with the main plants he expected the mid-west branch would get along alright this season.

"The best berries are none too good for canning", said Enoch F. Bills, head of the New Jersey plant at New Egypt, "and I tell the members so. They are bringing in some fine fruit". He extended an invitation to come down and visit the plant at New Egypt.

Leslie Cross, head of the grower's buying pool, said this had been a year of many headaches in buying and keeping supplies on hand. He told of the order freezing the use of Rotenone for cranberries, and that was a handicap, but there was plenty of Cryolite.

He told of the order of June 15 which prevented the sale of pyrethrum, but that after a good deal of effort Washington has now given consent to use pyrethrum on cranberry bogs "if we can get it".

It was brought out in this connection that cranberries have not been classed by the government as

an essential food, and in fact it has been only by effort that they have not been classified as "unessential".

Dehydrated Cranberries for Armed Forces

Yet, it was told that the Government has ordered 100,000 barrels of cranberries dehydrated and that cranberries in this form will be used all over the world by the fighting forces. It is expected there will be a sizeable order from the Russian government. It is hoped the Army and Navy may order 50,000 barrels of fresh cranberries. These orders indicate that cranberries, containing 13 minerals and three vitamins, including the important "C" are considered essential in food value.

H. Gordon Mann, head of the sales department told that, while a very small part of the unprecedented number of cases of cranberry sauce being sold at this season of the year are being held in dealers' hands, a very great part is going directly into consumption, and that most of the cranberry sauce available will be shortly well cleaned up.

N. S. Anderson, western representative of Cranberry Cannery, told of good sales success west of the Mississippi and Thomas Hodgkins, east of the Mississippi.

Cranberry Turkey Cutters Popular

Miss Ellen Stillman, head of the publicity department, gave a highly enlightening talk upon the advertising program, and told in detail how the effectiveness was being carefully checked. She said that surveys could be obtained and had been subscribed to which showed that Ocean Spray advertising had been independently found to be among the highest fifteen in effectiveness in all campaigns, and had obtained the highest rating in one campaign. She told of checking reader interest by coupon return. She said coupons and dimes, requesting more than a quarter million of the "turkey sauce cutters" had been received and that the income from this method of checking had been \$25,000 and that the company had made a substantial profit on the idea.

She said that advertising was absolutely necessary to keep a food product from becoming a forgotten

one, and told how the sales of oranges had increased three-fold over apples because oranges had been advertised three times as much.

Cranberry By-Product Torch

By-products were discussed at some length by Walter A. Nealy, head of the laboratory and by-products department. He told of the manufacture of the Ursolic acid. He stressed how important it was if use could be made of, and revenue received from these ordinary agricultural waste matters. He told of the Vacinala cream which is being made, demonstrated a piece of plastic made from cranberry skins, and also a torch, which could not be blown out, as one by-product. "You could change a flat tire on a windy night with this cranberry by-product torch", he said.

Changing Conditions Require Constant Watch

John C. Makepeace said he did not believe that the average grower realized how difficult it was to plan and carry out campaigns when conditions and restrictions changed from day to day. It was necessary to be vigilant 24 hours of the day he said to meet all changes, and that Mr. Urann was keeping this close watch. He said that except for the efforts of Mr. Urann cranberries might have been declared a non-essential food.

Mr. Urann said that cranberry sauce has been made the lowest priced product sold in the United States today and that this continued effort to make this possible has kept up the strong demand for cranberry sauce. At the same time it has been the aim to obtain for the grower a fair return for his money and labor. The goal in this respect has been at least ten dollars a barrel. The two contradictory aims have been achieved, he pointed out, as last year the growers received \$10.50 a barrel, with some money left over to be placed in reserve.

Aim to Pay at Least \$10 Again

He said it was confidently hoped these two ends could be maintained this year, even though it would not be easy. "We can't absolutely promise it", he asserted, "but our aim this year is again at least ten

dollars a barrel to the grower, and we expect to make it”.

The production of cranberry cocktail may be increased this year. As labor will be scarce it may cause some fruit to be left on the vines too long and become over ripe, but fruit can be used perfectly in cocktail. Also he said cranberries which might be picked too green because of labor scarcity, and these can be saved.

While “Cran”, cranberry juice, is not now being used extensively as a mixer with liquors, it is being used increasingly as a soft, warm-weather drink, Mr. Urann said, in response to a query concerning this product.

It was admitted the difficulties involved in packing a considerable part of the crop in glass rather than tin were great, but had been overcome. Two glass packing units are being installed at both the Hanson and Onset plants. The company has tin for 1,500,000 cases and will have glass for 2,000,000 making a total pack possibly exceeding the pack of 2,500,000 of last year. The fact was stressed that with cranberries in glass and in tin and dehydrated, the company was ready to care for consumer needs, not only of civilian within the country, but for military and for the needs of allied nations. The Sardik process is used in dehydrating, and the Government has declared dehydrated cranberries to be one of the finest of all dehydrated products.

A financial statement was read by Mr. Makepeace, as treasurer, showing strong financial condition of the company and George Ellis of Plymouth, certified accountant of Plymouth, was also a speaker, having found the financial status excellent.

At noon a fine lunch was served under the direction of Mrs. Mary Nash, home economist of the company.

The size of the expected crop, both in Massachusetts and New Jersey, was stressed and there seemed to be every anticipation of a large crop. It was admitted the times were uncertain in all respects and difficulties would be many, yet the general impression was that the situation would be met and the crop successfully marketed.

Dr. Philleo Nash Of Wisconsin called To Serve The OFF

Guy Nash, His Father, Had Turned Management of Biron Cranberry Co. Over To Him, But Now Must Resume Active Direction.

Dr. Philleo Nash, vice president of the Biron Cranberry Company of Wisconsin Rapids, is now serving in Washington as head of the Groups and Organizations Section, Office of Facts and Figures. Dr. Nash received a telephone call a few weeks ago from the Director of the Special Service department, Bureau of Intelligence, OFF, asking if he would go to work for the OFF.

The acceptance of Dr. Nash of the Washington wartime position returned the active management of the Biron Marsh, one of the largest in Wisconsin, back to the president, his father, the veteran and well-known Wisconsin grower, Guy Nash. Mr. Nash had hoped to take things easier after his son had returned to Wisconsin Rapids to direct the marsh about a year ago, but finds war necessity is forcing him to take up the reins again in his own capable hands. He will be assisted by his daughter, Miss Jean Nash.

Dr. Nash is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, majoring in anthropology, class of 1932, and after that took graduate work in the University of Chicago. During five or six summers he has done archeological work in Wisconsin, Illinois, and Ontario on Indian mounds and old Indian village remains. He has done research work in social anthropology in California, Oklahoma and especially Oregon, where he worked with the Klamath Indians.

After taking his Ph. D. degree at the University of Chicago, he taught anthropology for four years at the University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada, supervising also that section in the museum there.

He spent the summer of 1940 at Wisconsin Rapids, working for the Biron company, and returned a

year ago, planning to take over management of the marsh, and did so until it was interrupted by the call to come to Washington.

The family of Dr. Nash have just left to join him and for the summer they will live at Falls Church, Virginia, about twelve miles out of Washington.

Annual Report of Dr. H. J. Franklin

THE CRANBERRY STATION
East Wareham, Massachusetts
H. J. Franklin in Charge

(Continued from last month)

Control of Cranberry Bog
Weeds

(Chester E. Cross)

Paradichlorobenzene, naphthalene, ferric sulfate, ferrous sulfate, copper sulfate, borax, kerosene, and a special petroleum oil, PD-428D, were tried on various kinds of bog weeds, 276 plots being treated. The results of many experiments have shown that many cranberry weeds can be killed in May and early June by treatments largely ineffective later in the season.

Paradichlorobenzene. It was observed in August 1940 that poison ivy (*Rhus Toxicodendron*) growing on areas of bog treated with 1200 pounds of this chemical to the acre and then resanded with half an inch of sand lost all its leaves, while cranberry vines on the same ground showed no injury. Cranberry bog plots with poison ivy were treated in September 1940, with amounts ranging from 800 to 5400 pounds per acre and then resanded with half an inch of sand. All these plots, except that which received 800 pounds per acre, showed a kill of three fourths of the ivy in the summer of 1941, with no injury to the cranberry vines or their crop. Paradichlorobenzene applied in June, July, and August, 1941, killed the ivy well, 1200 pounds per acre being as effective as greater amounts. A cover of three quarters of an inch of sand seemed necessary for the

(Continued on Page 13)

REEFS ALL AROUND US

THERE are reefs of potential danger on all sides for the cranberry grower in this war-time summer of 1942, and a direct course to the port of another successful cranberry year is infinitely less clear than usual. Victorious prosecution of the war obscures all other aims. Unless this is achieved there would be no hope even though a successful cranberry year is achieved.

Yet, secondary to this supreme effort for the cranberry growers there is the necessity of surmounting this season of growing the crop, of getting it harvested, packed and sold. Reefs rise up out of the distressed sea ahead — reefs which were not on previous charts. Sudden ill winds beset; head winds born out of the terrible turmoil and tragedy of this war.

The course must be changed constantly, quickly. Plans must be revised, as in the forbidding of the use of rotenone on cranberry bogs and now in the freezing of pyrethrum in the hands of importers, except for release orders. There must be much "contriving" in various ways to get the crop picked in view of the labor situation. Cranberries must be packed in glass instead of tin, and in dehydrating there is suddenly a partial solution of a problem. Sugar remains about in the same situation.

In spite of all these difficulties, growers do not seem to feel the situations as they arise are insurmountable. They are making constant readjustments in their plans and no one is giving up the effort to make port, nor of winning the war.

A HAND-CLASP ACROSS THE CONTINENT

LAST month we expressed our congratulations to the cranberry growers of the West Coast for joining in national cooperative marketing of the cranberry crop. This month we wish to make known to the growers of Washington and Oregon a more personal appreciation.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

at the

WAREHAM COURIER OFFICE,
WAREHAM, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. AEditor and Publisher
CLARENCE J. HALLLEMUEL C. HALL
Associate EditorSubscription \$2.00 per year
Advertising rates upon application

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Nearly fifty more growers of Washington became subscribers to the cranberry magazine with this issue—and more are being added. Nearly 100 percent of the growers of Oregon also received this same issue. We might add that for a year now this magazine has had the privilege of also very nearly a one hundred percent "subscribership" in Wisconsin.

WILLIAM FOSTER in the midst of his unusual natural beach plum location. Contrast between the mowed bushes in the right foreground and those in rear is evident. Though keenly interested in beach plum cultivation, Mr. Foster at the moment seems more interested in his dog, and the dog in Mr. Foster—or Mr. Foster's pipe, than in the experiment.



Unusual and Promising Beach Plum Experiment Is Being Carried On This Year At East Sandwich, On Cape Cod

By CLARENCE J. HALL

Intensive investigation into the cultivation of the beach plum is being carried on this spring and summer at the property of William Foster, a young enthusiast of the culture at East Sandwich under the supervision of the Massachusetts State College of Agriculture, pomology department, Prof. John S. Bailey in charge. Inasmuch as beach plum cultivation has been suggested as practical—in some instances—as a “companion” crop for cranberries, this experiment has a dual interest. Mr. Foster is also a cranberry grower.

There in the Spring Hill section Mr. Foster has about 45 acres of land on which the beach plums grow naturally and in great abundance. His bog acreage is about 25.

So unusual, and so promising is the natural growth and situation of the beach plum “set-up” there, that it is selected for experimentation and is being watched with great interest by Prof. Bailey; Dr.

Henry J. Franklin of the Massachusetts Experiment station at East Wareham; Dr. Chester E. Cross, also of the station, and Bertram Tomlinson, Barnstable County Extension Service agent. As part of the general beach plum experiment, Dr. Arthur S. Levine, horticultural manufacturer's department of the college, is contributing to the investigation of beach plums in his line of work.

A very definite program is being carried out with Mr. Foster assisting and providing this unusual beach plum location.

An experiment in fertilization is one item being conducted by Dr. Cross as outlined in Mr. Tomlinson's bulletin on beach plum culture, with Mr. Foster cooperating. Three plots, each 30 x 30 feet, have been staked out: one plot is unfertilized and this check plot is to be compared with one plot fertilized with one application of 400 pounds of cranberry fertilizer and another with 400 pounds of cranberry fertilizer split into four applications.

Plants have been sprayed, and sprayed plants will be compared with unsprayed plants. Attempts will be made to find and plug any loopholes in the spray program.

Experiments at State Bog

A comprehensive experimental program with beach plums is to be carried out in propagation, and in this Prof. L. D. Doran, botany department of Mass. college, is co-operating. Short cuttings were started in mid-winter. Cuttings were taken at different dates; cuttings put in different propagating media; cuttings held at different temperatures; cuttings treated with different growth substances, and green wood cuttings started in June.

Dr. Franklin and Dr. Cross are working on beach plum improvement at the State Experiment station at East Wareham also. A collection of outstanding selections is being gathered and planted at the station. Selections from the collection of J. M. Batchelor of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service forms the basis of this.

In studying products, Dr. Arthur S. Levine is investigating the various factors involved, such as amount of sugar, amount of pectin and pH involved in the successful

processing of beach plums. As a result recipes for the making of beach plum jelly, butter, and juices have been worked out. These results are to be published in the near future.

Bushes Mowed Four Years Ago

Four years ago Mr. Foster made a step toward cultivation when he mowed, as close to the ground as possible, a section of the beach plums, which grow thick along a ridge extending from his home. From the roots which were left, there has sprung up a strong, healthy and evenly spaced growth of short bushes.

This is where the spraying and fertilizing experiments are being conducted.

It is felt that in mowing the old bushes down to the ground with a brush scythe, a beach plum which is bigger and better keeping may be produced. At least that seems to have been the result obtained by Mr. Foster in the berries he picked from these re-grown bushes last summer.

Mr. Foster believes there is no value in a great mass of wood in the bush, as the fruit comes only from the new growth. Last year Mr. Foster picked 182 bushels of beach plums. Last year, however, was, as is well known, one of the best beach plum years for some time.

Since the situation of these native beach plum bushes, all of which have grown naturally without any transplanting has been declared by several to be very unusual, Mr. Foster is keenly interested to see what can be done with the beach plum as a companion crop to cranberry growing. Results obtained here would be one experiment proving the potentiality in commercial beach plum growing.

Beach plums grow profusely all over the 45 acres of the Foster property, which is mostly made up of little rolling sandy hills and hollows.

As much as \$10.00 a bushel has been realized from plums grown on the Foster property, in years when the beach plums were scarce. As many as 3,000 quarts were picked one year from the property and then it was said this was only a small amount of the quantity

The Culture of The Beach Plum (Prunus Maritima) In Massachusetts

By Bertram Tomlinson
(County Agricultural Agent)

(Reprinted by permission from a special circular of the Extension Service of Massachusetts State College).

(Continued from last month)

"In greenhouses, growth of both top and root will start early, necessitating potting. These potted plants may be put into permanent

which could have been gathered. Beach plum prices have ranged from \$1.50 to \$2.00 a bushel.

Beach Plum Should Be Processed Promptly

Mr. Foster so far has sold most of his plums to canners of the Cape, except what he has kept for his own use. This year he may have a few canned himself. One difference in marketing between the beach plum and the cranberry is that beach plums may scarcely be kept a week from the time of picking before they must be processed in some way. They spoil very quickly.

This year his set was very good and he hopes there may be a good yield again. The spring season was not too wet and rainy. He feels a dry season is necessary for a good blossom and set. There was no frost injury, but then he says that in seven years in which he has observed the beach plums, he has never detected any injury which to him indicated frost damage.

In regard to his cranberry property, Mr. Foster may also be said to be conducting an "experiment," but it is an experiment proven by long experience to be one worth while. He is rebuilding a good deal. Concerning his cranberry crop, he says it is pretty hard to say much at present. "Some of my bogs are too old, some are too new," he says. He has Howes and Blacks, and he has considerable faith in Howes, particularly in his location which is not frosty, and he can get in a long growing season.

locations in early summer. In frames or open ground the new plants need not be moved until the second spring if the cuttings are given a spacing of three or four inches. In fact, if root cuttings are plentiful, it would be possible under favorable circumstances to plant several cuttings in each of the spots chosen for permanent locations. In any event, it seems best to make permanent plantings with plants no older than one year. Even under the crudest conditions, it is possible to get a 50 per cent stand from root pieces. This is economically sound.

"For those who are not interested in special varieties but simply want beach plum plants in quantity, there is no better method than to grow them from autumn-planted seeds."

William Doran of the Massachusetts State College has this to say on the propagation of beach plums by soft wood cuttings:

"Leafy, soft wood cuttings will root if taken here in June, treated with a root-inducing substance, and inserted in sandy soil under glass. Results were less good if cuttings were taken later in the summer, when the wood was a little harder, or if sand or sand-peat, instead of sandy soil, was the rooting medium. These cuttings respond to treatment with indolebutyric acid and there was no rooting of untreated cuttings. Optimum dilutions and length of time of treatment by the solution-immersion method have not yet been determined. Best rooting, only 43 per cent, followed treatment of cuttings for 20 hours with indolebutyric acid 25 milligrams per liter."

Selection Most Important

Reference has already been made to the need of tagging bushes producing good fruit at harvest time so they may be identified later. It will be found that the fruit varies extremely in color, size, flavor, etc., so one should be reasonably sure that his efforts in propagating are spent on superior specimens.

(To be continued)

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 3)

in June was 80 and the minimum 45. For the last week, from and including June 26 to July 1, the maximum was 80 and the minimum was 50. The total rainfall for the month of June was 2.14 inches.

Demand For Labor Will Be Keen There is no change in the labor situation in Massachusetts, except that it certainly is not getting any better, and there can be no expectation of improvement under the present war activity. Growers realize this and will have to make out in any way possible. It is likely there will be sharp competition for all possible help, and wages paid will necessarily be high. As a rule, Massachusetts growers respect the other fellow's picking crew and make little attempt to "steal" away labor. But that this demand for bog labor, especially now that a large crop is shaping up, will be keen, is certain.

Insect Loss Very Light Contributing greatly to the large crop prospect in Massachusetts is the fact that insect injury so far has been relatively light. The gypsy moth infestation was remarkably light, the cold of last winter having killed this pest, it is believed. The first brood of fireworm was not severe and control measures were effectively and promptly applied. The false army worm, which made its appearance for the third successive year, while troublesome was promptly controlled and its damage to the crop was relatively unimportant. The second brood fireworm, due to begin its work shortly, may, it is indicated, be a fairly heavy infestation. But that cannot be told until the time comes.

Pyrethrum Frozen in Hands of Importers The War Production Board, by order No. M-179, June 15, froze all stocks of pyrethrum, and this order, coming at the insect season, in addition to the previous order prohibiting the use of Derris on cranberry bogs, is leaving the

growers in a quandary regarding their further insect control program. The order on pyrethrum, unlike that on rotenone, does not forbid its use on cranberry crops, instead it freezes the product in the hands of the importers. Pyrethrum may be released by the importers upon a joint order signed by the War Production Board and the U. S. Army. The use of such stocks as are in the hands of retailers is not prohibited, but these stocks are insufficient. Strenuous efforts have been made to obtain release of additional pyrethrum. However, still more will have to be obtained if growers are to receive sufficient supplies on their orders. The Growers' Buying Pool of Cranberry Canners has been very active and has received additional shipments but the quantity will not be enough to supply the usual demand, it is feared. Undoubtedly many Massachusetts growers will be disappointed in their supply, and handicapped in this respect.

NEW JERSEY

Estimates From 130,000 To 150,000 The report comes from New Jersey that this is going to be a big year for that state, where for several years past production has been comparatively small, considering the crops New Jersey once produced. Estimates of the Jersey crop have been made of from 120,000 barrels to as high as possibly 150,000, and the later figure is from a reliable source, even though it is given as only a "guess." The Jersey crop last year was but 88,000 barrels. Jersey's average for the years 1930-39 is 105,700, but this figure is due in part to larger crops in the earlier years of that period. At any event there is a feeling that the Jersey crop will be as large as the Jersey production in the big year of 1937.

Bogs White With Bloom As in Massachusetts, the bogs are white with bloom and the set has been good. Again there has been similar thought among the growers as in Massachusetts, that the foliage will not be able to support the number of

berries which are setting.

Little Rainfall Still The weather in general there has also been excellent, even though there has been little precipitation. What rainfall there was has been mostly light and scattered. There have been no real downpours in the Jersey cranberry area.

Dry Conditions Continue From Last Year The general dry conditions in the Jersey cranberry area which reached intense drought stage in harvest time last fall, cutting down the crop, have continued into this year. The water supply has not recovered from the shortage which developed last year, and reservoirs, streams and natural swamp holes are below normal.

Working on Substitute For Pyrethrum At the cranberry sub-station at Pemberton substitutes for pyrethrum are being worked upon, both in regard to dust and to spray. It is realized that pyrethrum is going to be very expensive next year if it can be obtained at all. The work is going ahead on the theory that some other material can be substituted which will give satisfactory results. That is the present aim of the Jersey cranberry station staff.

Blueberry Labor Easier The labor situation for the blueberry growers, who in New Jersey include many of the leading Jersey growers, was eased to some extent by the volunteering of high school children for the picking of the crop. Good experienced and able-bodied men are still needed badly on the bogs of Jersey, but it is recognized as doubtful if such help can be obtained as long as the war lasts. Jersey men also recognize the greater importance of the war effort and are doing nothing to encourage anyone to work on cranberry bogs if they can be of any help in any of the many defense plants which are now operating and continuing to go up in that state.

WISCONSIN

Little Frost Or Insect Injury The vines in Wisconsin are blossoming well and the estimates of the crop are all on the side of a considerable harvest. There was very little injury from either frost or insects. Some of the Northern bogs which had light crops last year promise a very large yield this year, and increased yield seems to be in order on some of the marshes of the Mather district.

Sales Company Foresighted in Regard To Pyrethrum The Government order on pyrethrum is not expected to effect the growers this year, as some such action was anticipated, and the necessary supply was ordered very early. The Wisconsin Cranberry Sales company, which supplies most of the growers, by its early order is thought to have allowed for enough to fully meet the situation. The Sales company has also already placed in the hands of the growers almost all the grower supplies needed for this year. Practically all the boxes expected to be needed have already been delivered to the growers.

Dr. Franklin's Report

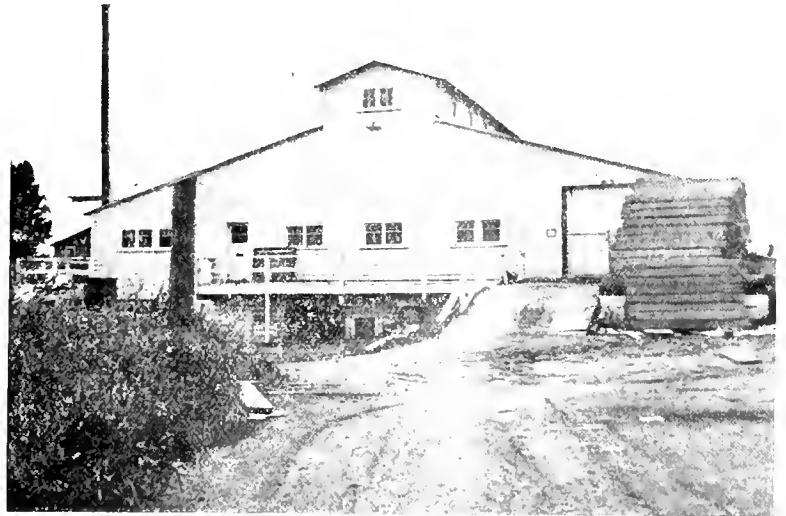
(Continued from Page 7)

best results. Frost flooding two weeks after the chemical was applied did not seem to affect the kill of ivy.

Paradichlorobenzene, 1200 pounds per acre applied in June, July, and August and covered with three-fourths of an inch of sand, killed 80 percent of considerable growths of chokeberry (*Aronia melanocarpa*), this weed losing all its leaves and its roots becoming brown and rotten in 12 days.

The following weeds endured paradichlorobenzene treatments as well as cranberry vines: Horse brier (*Smilax rotundifolia*), saw brier (*S. glauca*), small bramble (*Rubus hispidus*), coarse bramble (*R. villosus*), horsetail (*Equisetum*), asters (*A. spectabilis* and *A. multiflorus*), sphagnum moss, sensitive fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*),

(Continued on Page 16)



THIS WILL BE NEW CANNERY AT COQUILLE, OREGON

Cranberry Cannery Acquires Property at Coquille, Oregon

New Cannery Will Be Headquarters for Member Growers of Southern Oregon—Cannery Makes One Near Each Growing Section.

Cranberry Cannery has recently purchased the building of the Evans Products Company near the railroad station at Coquille, Oregon, through A. T. Morrison, local agent of the cannery, and J. Arthur Burg, attorney for the Evans interests. The main plant is 60 feet in frontage with a depth of 152 feet, an ell 40 by 50, and a wing 20 feet by 64. It will be remodeled into a cannery for the southwestern Oregon members of Cranberry Cannery, but this year will be equipped and put into operation to protect members from loss by holding berries, or from tender berries or bad marketing conditions.

This additional cannery is an answer to the difficulties of transportation caused by the war, and Cranberry Cannery is trying to establish plants near the marshes and in the regions where the canned berries will fill orders locally.

The cannery under construction at Markham, Washington, with freezing units located at Ilwaco and Astoria will take care of berries in the Grayland and Ilwaco districts of Washington and Clatsop County in Oregon.

All members may have their berries sorted and packed at this new Oregon plant at 15 cents per box, plus the package, if shipped fresh. Machinery will be added in the future to serve all members as needed. Another year this house will be the distributing center for insecticides and growers' supplies.

J. A. Stankavich, well known Oregon grower, who is now a member of Cranberry Cannery, has been selected by local members to go through a course of training to enable him to operate the Coquille cannery. Marcus Havey of the North Chicago plant at Chicago is being sent out to the West Coast to install the machinery in both the Markham and Coquille plants and give instructions to growers in the management of their business.

On July 12 the members of the Pacific Advisory Board will meet at the home of A. T. Morrison for their monthly meeting and while there will inspect the new cannery at Coquille. A picnic is being planned for that afternoon and all growers, whether members of Cranberry Cannery or not, have been invited to attend.

"There Is Something About Cranberry Growing"

(Continued from Page 5)

lengthwise of the bog, that is with the drainage. There are cross ditches, but these are mostly only at the dikes.

As builders of flumes, the Crowells were marvels, Mr. Barker says. The flumes were strong and enduring. "The Crowells built flumes as Caesar built his bridge," he says.

His Pilgrim Ancestor Once Owned Property

In acquiring the Crowell property Mr. Barker got not only some good bog, but quite by coincidence, he acquired a property which had a special significance to him. To a degree it may be said he "came into his own." He feels certain that this property was once owned by one of the Pilgrims, and the Pilgrim was his ancestor, Robert Bartlett, who came over on the *Ann*. He has in his possession a copy from the Plymouth Town records in which the town grants the property originally to Robert Bartlett as recorded December 30, 1663. He also has a yellowed deed dated March 1, 1668, the ink now turned brown with age, by which:

"Robert Bartlett, of the Town of Plymouth in the jurisdiction of Plymouth, in New England in America, Yeoman . . . in consideration of six pounds . . ." conveys to Michael Blackwell "a certain piece of meadow, lying within the bounds of Plymouth, towards Sandwich containing eight acres, be it more or less of meadow, the easterly side of it being near a little pond and swamp; (Ezekiel's Pond) and on the northerly side of it near a pond (White Island pond) and on the westerly side of it another pond; (Bartlett Marsh pond) out of which said pond cometh a small brook or puddle of dirty water . . ."

Red Brook runs through the Century bog and it is sometimes muddy, and its name comes from the rusty color of iron ore in the region, and this rusty color could well have inspired the adjective "dirty." At any rate Mr. Barker is satisfied that the description fits

the Century bog so perfectly, that a part of this bog was once the property of Robert Bartlett, Pilgrim. And it happens that if he cares to he may climb to the top of an observation tower at the Century packing house and look out over land once owned by his emigrant ancestor in America.

This tower, which is a distinctive feature of the packing house, was not built, however, for such a fanciful use. Its purpose was utilitarian, as by a system of drafts it provides ventilation for the berries in storage, and also is a look-out tower against the forest fires which annually rage through some portion of the great Plymouth woods.

Century Packing House Model of Efficiency

The reasons why the Century packing house is considered one of the best become apparent when Mr. Barker explains a trip through it, and this huge, well-planned building, kept right up to the minute in repairs and in neat arrangement speaks for itself of efficiency.

The Century bog was chosen as the location for his packing house, as the berries from his string of bogs from Half Way pond to White Island come here and are then partly on the way from bog to shipping point at the railroad.

The original building as built by Mr. Barker is 120 feet long by 60 feet wide, with a 40 foot long addition on the northerly end. At either end is a door, and trucks from the bogs roll in over a concrete floor to unload inside. If the weather is rainy these berries do not get wet before they are stored. This part of the building is of cement and it was built by regular bog employes, working under the eye of a few carpenters among them. Thousands of picking boxes are stacked in rigidly straight blocks. None are piled hit-or-miss to be broken, and none are left outside for the rain or snow to slowly ruin. Some of these picking crates have been in use for forty years. This is one small item of efficient management.

From this part, the tower with

its ventilating arrangement and its glassed-in top for observation, rises, and from it the screenhouse superintendent can look out over the tops of the filled boxes in screening time. This and high catwalks through the building make it easy to pick out berries which are uniform in ripeness and color for a single shipment.

Four years ago an addition of the same width as the original building and of the same length was extended to the side as a "T". This, too, has a concrete floor. The interior walls are of timber and celotex, while the outside is stucco. When the berries are taken from the original building they are carried on little rubber-wheeled trucks straight to a battery of eight separators near the entrance. Mr. Barker finds the trucks more convenient than the conveyor system often used in some larger screenhouses. This battery of separators may all be operated as a unit, or any one may be cut off, or used singly. The arrangement was planned, and the separators installed, by H. R. Bailey of South Carver.

Several press buttons at various points along the conveyor line control the electric power so that in event of an accident, such as a garment of a worker getting caught, the machinery may be stopped immediately.

From the separators all the vines go down a chute into a cement bin, equipped with fire sprinklers. No vines are piled up in unsightly heaps outside the screenhouse to provide a fire hazard. From this underground bin they are bailed and hauled away. Culls from the screens go into another waste storage space and there is no help of decaying berries outside.

A screen room elevated from the floor has 14 screens, although 28 screeners with two inspectors may be employed on the berries as they pass through on conveyor belts.

Berries Flow Through Continuously

When the belt brings the berries out of the screening room, if it is wished to grade them into large and small berries, this may be

done by an arrangement, specifically designed for the purpose here, by Mr. Bailey. Passing through this grader, all the large berries go into one set of boxes to be shaken down and headed, and the small ones into another line.

The whole screenhouse is so planned that the berries enter at one end on the trucks, and when screened and packed, leave the building at the other. There is no retracing of movement of the berries.

Comfort of Workers Provided For

For the comfort of the screeners a separate hot water heater keeps the temperature of the screen room at the desired degree. A larger heater can furnish warmth for the storage shed when needed. The women screeners have a pleasant rest room on a balcony with comfortable leather chairs, tables, etc. There are toilets and washstands with mirrors. On the main floor, just off the screen room, is a small office for the screenhouse superintendent, and toilets for the men. An unused space in a corner has now been enclosed and is being furnished as a private office for "the boss" himself, and from it he may look out of the window and see his finished product, truck loads of cranberries going off to market.

The business of being a cranberry grower can today be made a well-planned, smoothly-functioning one, but things were not always like this.

"When I was a young man," Mr. Barker says, "we picked with snaps, turned our separators by hand, screened over slats, shipped in barrels, and hauled our berries over sandy roads with horses. When we watched the frost, the old kerosene lantern was our best friend, as we could tuck it under the carriage blanket when we were cold."

Some very careful planning went into the perfecting of the water system for these Barker bogs in the Plymouth woods. Mr. Barker has enjoyed working out these engineering problems. These bog properties in the rolling, sandy, scrub-pined hills are "beautiful" to

the eye of any cranberry grower with a sense of what constitutes a fine piece of bog. Excellent upkeep is apparent on all of them.

Sleepless nights are a part of the lot of every cranberry grower with flowage facilities, and Mr. Barker through the years has put in many of these. He doubles up his crews on the bogs, feeling that one man alone is not sufficient in himself, either for the best protection of the bog or for his own safety.

Carefully - Planned Water System

"My present use of water for frost protection covers quite a range of methods," he says. "At the 'River' bog on the Agawam, just below Half Way pond, the stream is backed up. The water, when released goes into a reservoir which is large enough to care for the 'Eagle Hill' and the 'Kennard' bogs in the valley below. This water, in turn, flows into the 'Besse' bog reservoir, and from the 'Besse' bog it goes back to the river. The 'Century' is flooded by gravity from White Island Pond. The 'Finney' bogs at Carver are now flowed from reservoirs, and the water is handled by gravity, and most of it is used twice. Eighteen gasoline engines of various sizes are used in flooding the other bogs."

Finney Bog Bearing After 80 Years

"These Finney bogs, like the older portions of the Century be-

gun by the Crowells, are among the oldest bogs in Massachusetts. They are located at North Carver, or more definitely near 'Darby' station. They were formerly the property of Seth C. C. Finney and his brother Abbot. One small piece there was built before the time of Mr. Finney and this piece is known to be more than 80 years old. It is still in production and is interesting in that fact, that a bog of this age is still bearing.

"But a cranberry grower's activities do not, or, at least should not, end here. Groups of cranberry growers working in cooperation have made the cranberry business what it is. Without this cooperation we would be on the rocks—like many other forms of agriculture."

It is in this connection, that Mr. Barker's influence, and his interest and progressiveness, have made him most felt within the cranberry industry. It may be shown that his efforts toward cooperation, beginning early, and continuing unabated until the present, have had their good effect in cranberry conditions of today. In these steps toward stabilization his ideas have been guiding ones.

(To be continued next month)



ARIENS-Tiller
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ARIENS CO.
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Grown and Manufactured Here

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Established 1707

MANUFACTURER OF

WOODEN BOXES AND SHOOKS

NORTH CARVER, MASS.

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Minot Company To Be Ready By August Fifteenth

**Plant at Bridgeton Has 85
Percent of Equipment and
Priority Order—Installing
a Glass Line.**

Working against the almost overwhelming difficulties of re-establishment, necessitated by the war-time conditions, the Minot Food Packers, Inc., of New Jersey has accomplished the feat. D. D. Conway, the president, declares

that as previously announced, Minot, it is expected by August 15, will be ready for operation and awaiting the arrival of the 1942 cranberry crop.

At the plant, which is now to be located at Bridgeton, instead of Hammonton, the end of June saw all necessary kettles, pulpers, tanks, the Continuous Cooking outfit and necessary supplies to cover at least 85 percent of the operating equipment at hand. Also at that time Minot received the approval necessary on priorities for the balance of equipment needed for their manufacturing program to get under way.

The fire of April 14th, starting

in a neighboring building, totally destroying the Minot plant, has not even seriously interrupted the manufacture of the Minot products. The Minot company has been manufacturing its cranberry sauce at the plant of a friendly competitor, the Francis H. Leggett & company. This was despite the fact that the Leggett company also is a manufacturer of cranberry sauce. Mr. Conway says that the spirit of cooperation among all the friendly canners was remarkable, and appreciated by the Minot company in its disaster of the fire.

Although limited in the amount of tin obtainable this year, as are all canners. Minot is installing a glass line to overcome this fact. It expects to be able to produce its normal pack of cranberry sauce this season and is anticipating an increase in production as has been accomplished in previous years.

Dr. Franklin's Report

(Continued from Page 13)

shield fern (*Thelypteris palustris*), bayberry (*Myrica caroliniensis*), sweet gale (*Myrica Gale*), wild bean (*Apios tuberosa*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), hardhack (*Spirea tomentosa*), three-square grass (*Scirpus americanus*), spike rush (*Eleocharis tenuis*), and partridge pea (*Cassia chamaecrista*).

(To be continued)

ATTENTION CRANBERRY GROWERS !!!

DUE to the great demand for wooden boxes for defense purposes, we strongly advise all cranberry growers to order shipping boxes at once to insure a supply for this fall.

JESSE A. HOLMES & SON

Carver, Mass.

Tel. Carver 10-3

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Many Cranberry
Properties

Plymouth County Electric Co.

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Real Estator

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We Have Listings of
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If you're a member of Cranberry Canners, Inc. —

- * You're with the majority. Growers producing some 90% of the national cranberry crop are associated with this canning cooperative.
- * You own an interest in 6 canning plants and 5 freezing plants situated geographically nearest the big cranberry producing areas and the big cranberry consuming centers.
The plants are equipped to handle a 3,000,000 case pack of cranberry sauce.
- * You own one or more shares of the cooperative's stock for which you paid \$25.00 a share and which is paying you 6% dividends.
- * You have a force of 100 broker-salesmen, selling your Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce 12 months a year.
- * You have a national reputation and a consumer acceptance for your product, which more than \$1,000,000 invested in advertising has created.
- * You have the security of a year 'round demand for your product.
- * You are contributing to research which promises to find an outlet and an income from cranberry seeds and skins which formerly were wasted.
- * You are a manufacturer as well as a grower and are sharing the manufacturing profit of making canned cranberry sauce and cranberry juice.
- * You are helping feed the armed forces with dehydrated Ocean Spray Cranberry Flakes.

In short, you are the kind of grower who is building for tomorrow as well as for today. You believe that growers working together can accomplish more than growers working against each other. You believe the success of the cranberry industry depends on teamwork, foresight, development of new products and new markets, and you are with Cranberry Canners because you believe that through this organization growers are widening the scope of the cranberry industry and insuring a year 'round market for cranberry sauce.

CRANBERRY CANNERS, Inc.

**The national co-operative cannery representing growers of
Massachusetts, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Washington and Oregon**

COÖPERATION

Chris L. Christensen, Dean of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, says, "In dealing with farmers' cooperative associations, we need to recognize that it is the men who co-operate and not the commodity. Commodities cannot co-operate. It takes men, working together intelligently, in accordance with business rules to make co-operatives function successfully".

* * * * *

The New England Cranberry Sales Company, a fresh fruit cranberry co-operative, is composed of cranberry growers who have been co-operating since 1907. This co-operative solicits and welcomes the support of every cranberry grower.

NEW ENGLAND CRANBERRY SALES CO.

9 Station Street - Middleboro, Mass.

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Phone or write us direct for information and prices on

DUSTS — SPRAY MATERIALS — FERTILIZERS
COLLEY CRANBERRY COMPANY

PLYMOUTH, MASS.

Tel. Plymouth 1622

BEATON'S DISTRIBUTING AGENCY
Largest Independent Shipper of
Cape Cod Cranberries

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR
ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES OF CRANBERRIES
both
FRESH AND CANNING STOCK

Inquire about our improved plan.
A representative will call upon request. Call Wareham 130.

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IN THE WORLD CA
PACITIES 14 IN TO
7 FT CUTTING WIDTHS

ARIENS CO.

303 5th BRILLION, WIS

To the Cranberry Growers:

The fire that totally destroyed our factory in April did not knock us out, but imbued us with a spirit to "CARRY ON — BIGGER AND BETTER".

You have our assurance that we will be manufacturing cranberry sauce during the 1942 season in our new fully equipped plant at Bridgeton, New Jersey and "WE WILL PURCHASE BERRIES OF THE 1942 CROP" through our Cape Cod Representative, The Beaton Distributing Agency.

MINOT FOOD PACKERS INC.

D. D. CONWAY
President

LET IT BE KNOWN

THE CRANBERRY IS AN ESSENTIAL HEALTH-GIVING FOOD, NEEDED IN WAR TIME

AMONG the fruits the cranberry is unique in many ways. It is high in health value and richer in fruit acids than most fruits. It is a good source of the important Vitamin C and has other vitamins. It contains 13 minerals. Its sugar is fruit sugar and easily assimilated.

The need of such a health-giving fruit in war time is greater than ever. The cranberry will help the armed forces of the United Nations fight better for the victory we must have. The cranberry will help the civilian forces to work better in support of the fighting men.

The fact that cranberries are a health-giving fruit is being recognized by Government orders.

Among the last of the fruits to ripen, it is available fresh, during the winter, and the whole year around in sauce and in juice cocktail. Cranberries are especially adaptable to dehydration, which is now promising such possibilities.

Every grower probably knows these facts, and should keep them in his own mind at all time

And spread the word that cranberries are a product **ESSENTIAL** to the health which the Allies must have for the best prosecution of the war.

A. D. MAKEPEACE CO.
WAREHAM, MASS.

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

Uncertainties This Harvest Season

The picking of the 1942 cranberry crop will begin late this month and the growers enter a harvest season of greater uncertainties than ever before, due to the war. Labor, transportation, the sugar outlook and selling price are all veiled in issues of the times. Just how the crop will be at the moment nobody's guess.

Really Bumper Crop Not Expected Now

But certain it seems that the very big crop which was anticipated in Massachusetts a few weeks ago on the basis of a remarkable bloom has diminished considerably, although Jersey, which had a similar fine bloom, promises to come through with a large yield, larger by far than has been the Jersey crop in recent years as an average. Wisconsin estimates a little more than last year, while the West Coast expects about the same as last year, or maybe a few hundred barrels less. Last year's total was 5,200, of which Massachusetts produced 510,000; Wisconsin, 99,000; New Jersey and Long Island, 100,000, and Washington and Oregon, 46,200. Massachusetts' ten-year average (1930-39) is 412,000 barrels, and "a better than average" seems to be the opinion of any Massachusetts growers. As to venturing figures have guessed from 410,000 to 470,000. Much depends this year on the Jersey production.

Wait Gov't. Estimate

On the basis of fragmentary reports a crop better than the ten-year average

(1930-39) 603,820, but not as large perhaps as last year might be indicated. However, on such figures as are available now (July 30) and without the advantage of a couple of weeks more of growing time, a definite estimate would be hazardous. The official government estimate, released at the growers' meetings this month, will be eagerly awaited to give a definite basis of crop anticipation.

MASSACHUSETTS

"Good, Fair Crop" Expected

With July gone and the final growing weeks at hand, expectation of the Massachusetts crop is unanimously placed as average, or somewhat better than average. "A good, fair, crop" is the way most sum it up.

Beautiful Bloom Raised Some False Hopes

The bumper crop now seems definitely out of the window. By the middle of July the high optimism that a very heavy yield would be produced because of the unusually fine bloom, had pretty well been dulled. It seemed apparent that the bloom and set would not carry through to marketable fruit in the proportion that had at first been indicated. The set had been good, but the many berries grew slowly or not at all. It had been wondered by some at the time of the bloom and when the setting began, if there would be sufficient vitality in the vine to bring so many berries to sizable maturity. The first week in July showed there was ground for these fears. Often, uprights would have a large number of ber-

Exchange Plans For West Coast About Complete

Approximately 90 Percent of Oregon - Washington Production Associated With National Cooperative And Half of That Will Be Sold Fresh.

C. M. Chaney, general manager of the American Cranberry Exchange, recently returned from a trip to the cranberry district in southwest Washington, where he met with representative growers from the principal growing sections of both Oregon and Washington. He says negotiations have now been practically completed whereby growers representing approximately 90 per cent of the total production in Oregon and Washington will become associated with the exchange and that that part of their crop to be marketed fresh will be sold through the Exchange.

It is estimated that approximately half of the 90 per cent of the total production will be sold fresh through the Exchange. The present plan is to grade everything over a one-half inch screen. The berries that go over the one-half inch screen and are up to Eatmor standards will go on the fresh market. The key brand will be Mist-Kist, which has been a prominent brand used on shipments from that district for the past several years. Mist-Kist brand will represent a certain grade, but the Eatmor trade mark will also be printed on the boxes and/or labels and all shipments that come up to the Eatmor standards and are sold on the fresh market will carry the Eatmor advertising.

The berries that go through the screen will be canned cooperatively by Cranberry Cannery, Inc. Also, all berries that go over the one-half inch screen that are not up to

(Continued on Page 11)

(Continued on Page 16)



THE CENTURY BOG GREENHOUSE OF LEBARON R. BARKER

"There Is Something About Cranberry Growing That Makes One An Optimist"— LeB. R. Barker, A Leading Mass. Grower

By CLARENCE J. HALL

(Continued from last month)

In a broad sense, one of the cranberry cooperative organizations, is the Cape Cod Cranberry Grower's Association. Since its establishment in 1888 it had collected data as to the size of the prospective crop and other matters of general interest to its members.

In 1908, Dr. Henry J. Franklin, now director of the State Experiment Station at East Wareham, published his bulletin, No. 115, of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station publications, "How to Fight Cranberry Insects". This in itself was an important contribution to the business of growing cranberries. When Dr. Franklin made these investigations on the cranberry bogs of Cape Cod he was still a graduate student of the Massachusetts State College.

This publication brought home to the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association the need of an experiment station right in the cranberry region. A Legislative committee was appointed by the association, consisting of Dr. Franklin F. Marsh, Irving C. Hammond, Z. H. Jenkins, E. A. Stevens and LeBaron R. Barker. Mr. Barker was

secretary. He prepared and mailed a potent letter to all cranberry growers in New England and its effect was to bring real results. This letter foretold accurately what a cranberry experiment station could accomplish and now that many of these things have come to pass it is interesting to repeat. It read:

To the Members of the Cranberry Growers' Association, their Legislative Committee makes the following report:

Your committee has conferred with Messrs. Brooks, Preston, and Damon of the State Experiment Station, and finds them hereby in sympathy with a plan for a sub-station to be located in the cranberry growing district. They are willing to help us in every way if we will help ourselves by bearing a reasonable proportion of the expense. As cranberry growing is limited to certain areas, they do not feel justified in asking the State to bear the whole burden.

Such a station would investigate insects and their parasites, giving particular attention to the ravages of the fruit worm. It would also consider the various diseases of the cranberry, and would determine the best methods of spraying and flooding. Systematic experiments with fertiliz-

ers would be carried on with relation to their effect on the quantity, size and keeping qualities of the fruit, and to determine their retentative values in soil. The propagation of varieties, the destructiveness of weeds and mosses and the study of climatic conditions with probable assistance of the United States Weather Bureau, would be included in this work. The Station would, in short, be here to serve us.

We have every reason to believe that, by acting promptly we can secure the services of Dr. Henry J. Franklin for this undertaking. Most of the growers are familiar with the earnest, conscientious investigations which were made during his connection with the Amherst Station. His bulletin, "How to Fight Cranberry Insects", and the mounted specimens which he prepared for me prove his ability.

If every grower will contribute one cent for each barrel of berries that he shipped this year, we believe that, with the co-operation of the Station, the necessary funds can be raised. If you are willing to contribute that amount will you please fill in the enclosed postal card. We do not want money now, and shall not ask for it unless a sufficient amount is pledged to insure the success of the plan. A prompt answer will be appreciated.

Growers Pledge Their Support

Pledges, amounting to \$834 were received and so had proven that the growers felt the need of assistance to the cranberry indus-

sary enough to contribute own money, and Mr. Barker able to notify Professor Wil- F. Brooks, director of the achusetts Agricultural Sta- of Amherst, of this result. e ball had been started rolling ed a cranberry experiment on, and on July 20, 1909, Mr. received a letter from Prof. ks that Dr. Franklin, who was in Minnesota where he assistant state entomologist, accepted an offer to come East take up cranberry work, and d do so as soon as he had ght work he was engaged in e to such a condition as he l leave it. This was expected e about the first of October. . Brooks further suggested in letter that the association at annual meeting consider voting incorporate the old association, o incorporate a new one. e also urged the purchase of og, or bogs, and felt there uld be a screen and storage se, laboratory and office accom- lations. t this meeting the association ed to leave the matter of in- oration with the legislative mittee. After due considera- this committee, then consist- of Dr. Franklin F. Marsh of reham, secretary; Irving C. ammond, Onset; Franklin E. ith of Boston; Edwin A. Stev- , John C. Makepeace, and Mr. rker, notified members of the ociation that it advised the in- oration of the Cape Cod Cran- rry Growers' association as a ientific body, which would enable to make legal contracts and atly benefit in the matter of islation to obtain funds. The mittee also wrote the members: "It is the purpose of the Legis- tive Committee to present a ll to the Legislature this win- r for a proper recognition of e cranberry growers' interests d for the approval and assist- ce of the State in establishing d maintaining an Experiment ation in connection with the mherst Agricultural College nder the direct supervision of prof. H. J. Franklin, who has al- eady been secured for this work. d such incorporation will eadly assist the committee."

On January 19, 1910, a group, sisting of George R. Briggs,

John C. Makepeace, Franklin F. Marsh, William W. Marsh, Irving C. Hammond, Zebina W. Jenkins, Edwin A. Stevens, Franklin E. Smith, and Mr. Barker agreed to associate themselves with the intention to constitute a corporation according to the provisions of the one hundred and twenty-fifth chapter of the revised laws of Massachusetts. The name of the corporation was to be known as the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association. The corporation was constituted for the purpose of:

Promoting cranberry culture by scientific research in whatsoever pertains to the cultivation, harvesting, packing and sale of cranberries, including the demonstration of their nutritive and medicinal qualities.

This was a non-profit corporation.

Cooperation Brought About Experiment Station

Acting under House bill, No. 438, on petition of Edwin A. Stevens "and another" the Massachusetts Legislature, January 21, 1910, acted to provide for Experiment Work in the Planting and Growing of Cranberries:

"Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the Treasury of the Commonwealth the sum of twenty thousand dollars, to be expended at the Massachusetts Agricultural experiment station under the direction of the trustees of the Massachusetts agricultural college, in the purchase of real estate and of the necessary equipment, and for the employment of labor in experimental work respecting the planting and growing of cranberries."

This was not the first evidence of success achieved through cooperation in which Mr. Barker had played an important part. His first experience in the value of working together, came about through the experience of his first year as a cranberry shipper.

"When I began shipping in 1898, I consigned my berries to Tom, Dick and the Devil", he explains. "The results showed that the Devil got most of them and that the individual shipper was at his mercy. In 1900 I became a director of the Cape Cod Cranberry Sales Company.

"This was an early cooperative selling company, incorporated in

1895, of which George R. Briggs was president and Samuel N. Mayo of Brookline, with bogs in Carver, treasurer.

"The idea of this cooperative was alright, and the management was honest", Mr. Barker recalls. "I believe that Mr. Briggs had no salary and Mr. Mayo a nominal one for doing the bookkeeping. But the company was on too small a scale to amount to much, and its shipping outlets kept falling off.

"In 1906, the A. U. Chaney Company of Des Moines, Iowa, became sole agents for the Cape Cod Cranberry Sales Company, and the arrangements were so satisfactory that by the end of the season the Chaney's (the late A. U. and Chester M., now general manager) were in fine standing with the directors. They were also sole agents for the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company and for the Martin L. Haines estate in New Jersey.

N. E. Cranberry Sales Company Organized

A meeting of cranberry growers was called at Webster hall, Wareham, January 29, 1907, and about 100 attended. The late Dr. Marsh presided and Mr. Briggs addressed the growers upon the advantages of further cooperation. He said in part:

"We are met to consider the problem of marketing our fruit, the most important problem, when viewed in its broadest sense, that the cranberry growers are called upon to solve. Most of us know something about growing cranberries, but few know much about the business of selling them... The problem of selling our crop is too large, too technical, and in great measure far too removed from us to be understood thoroughly by cranberry growers, even if our time and attention were not occupied with other matters. To be solved satisfactorily, it must be studied carefully by competent men, who shall make this study their business, in order to work out plans suited to the conditions under which each separate crop must be solved and at the same time shall tend to build up a trade suffi-

(Continued on Page 15)

Plymouth Cranberry Plant Dehydrating Tomato Soup 24 Hrs. A Day For U. S. Lease-Lend Program For Russian Aid

**Work on Cranberries Will
Be Resumed When Crop
Comes in Next Month As
Cranberry Cannery Has
Large Order from U. S.
Army.**

The Plymouth (Mass.) plant of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., is now working on 24-hour a day dehydrating cream of tomato soup for the Surplus Commodities Division of the United States government, the product being sent to Russia under the lease-lend agreement. When the cranberry canning season is here shortly the plant will be turned back to its original purpose, that of dehydrating cranberries.

By the temporary conversion to the processing of tomato soup this cranberry plant, which would have been idle at this time, has been turned to the services of the country and during the time it has been dehydrating the soup it has produced approximately 400,000

pounds of tomato soup or enough to feed about 5,000,000 persons.

The process of making the dehydrated soup is as follows: Tomato puree is received at the plant in large cans. The puree is mixed with cornstarch, powdered milk, a vegetable oil, and condiments, thoroughly heated, and poured over a large revolving drum which in a flash removes the moisture content and leaves a thin tissue-like layer which is then broken up into tiny flakes, packaged, and labeled, with instructions printed in the Russian language for preparing the dehydrated soup.

There are several different processes of dehydration. The one used by Cranberry Cannery, Inc., is known as the Sardik process and is considered one of the best in existence.

The Plymouth plant employs 38 persons working three shifts a day, six days a week. One day's operations produce enough dehydrated soup to serve 65,000 persons.

A large order for dehydrated cranberries already has been received from the Quartermaster Division of the U. S. Army, which means the boys will be eating berry sauce not only with Thanksgiving dinners but frequently throughout the season. Taken by the Quartermaster Division to plan nutritive food for the service men. Cranberries are high in nutritional value, containing 14 important minerals and vitamins.

The great value of dehydrated food is that it reduces a large quantity of food to a fraction of its normal size thus saving valuable space and weight. For example, 100 lbs. of cranberry sauce when dehydrated weighs only 10 lbs. To make cranberry sauce from the dehydrated product, water and sugar are added, the mixture is boiled for one minute and allowed to gel. One lb. of the dehydrated cranberry sauce takes up about as much space as a 1 lb. bag of coffee, makes 25 lbs. of cranberry sauce or enough to serve 100 persons.

The entire output of dehydrated cranberries will go at present to the Army, Navy, and lend-lease but after the war it may be available to civilian consumers as well.

About Rotenone, Pyrethrum and the War

Editor's note: The following article concerning the current use of Rotenone and Pyrethrum appeared in the Sunday, July 19th issue of the New York Herald-Tribune written at request by Harold Noble of the S. B. Penick & Company of New York, and is reprinted with permission of the Herald-Tribune and through the courtesy of Mr. Noble.

By HAROLD NOBLE

In the last five or six years gardeners have used substantial quantities of pyrethrum flowers and rotenone root material in the form of plant sprays and dusts. The war, however, has made it imperative to curtail the use of such insecticides drastically, and make present supplies last as long as possible.

While deadly to insects, pyrethrum and rotenone are considered harmless to man and domestic animals. Both materials have been imported, and their cultivation in this country has been considered impracticable.

Rotenone is the principal active ingredient of derris and cube roots. Malaya, the Netherlands East Indies, the Philippines and French Indo-China supplied derris before the war, providing about 60 per cent of our rotenone material needs. At present new stocks of this root from these areas are unavailable. The other source of rotenone is cube root from South America, principally from Peru, though Brazil and Venezuela also provide a small part of our imports.

The United States Department of Agriculture announced last autumn a sharply increased 1942, 1943 and 1944 crop program, and a larger quantity of cube root is needed to protect this crop against insect infestation. It is calculated that the cube production will have to be trebled, if possible, within a

year to meet such a demand. Present supplies are sufficient only this year.

Used in Control of Typhus

Coincidental with this increased crop program a more important need has developed. This is the control of body lice, which are carriers of typhus fever, some outbreaks of which have been reported recently in Europe and Asia.

To increase the cube production the government has concluded an agreement with Peru, the present principal source of supply. Cube root is propagated from cuttings and it requires from two and one-half to three years to reach maturity.

The War Production Board and other government agencies also are co-operating with the industry

(Continued on Page 10)

Long Insect-Control Experimental Floodings On Biron Marsh, Wis., Show Successful, Interesting Results

Guy Nash and Dr. Neil E. Stevens Work Together on Tests With Water Containing Much Dissolved Oxygen, Getting Fireworm Elimination Without Injury to Bog or Crop — Some Other Wisconsin Bogs Damaged at Same Time, However.

That the way to progress is through experimentation, is news to no one. Unproven practices of all kinds, however, should be undertaken by a cranberry grower only with knowledge of the risk involved and a complete understanding of what is being done, unless the experimenter is one of an unusual species who doesn't care if he loses or lessens his crop. Furthermore, what is one man's meat may be another man's poison.

In Wisconsin, on the Biron Cranberry Company marsh, Guy Nash has experimented with long submergence for insect control, and he has met with success. However it should be emphasized that this year on other Wisconsin marshes in the same week in which Mr. Nash was submerging his bog for an extended period, severe injury was observed following submergence periods as short as fifteen, twelve and even ten hours.

Some years ago two sections of Late Howes on the Biron bog were flooded for twenty-four hours during July, immediately following shedding of petals and setting of fruit in an attempt to control leaf hoppers. Water temperature at one time reached 82 degrees at surface. There was no damage apparent to vines or the young fruit.

In 1941 at Biron there was a bad infestation of fireworm and control not being attained by dusting and

spraying, flooding was decided upon. The first sections, flooded for thirty-six hours, still had live worms, but no apparent plant injury, so the submergence on the next group of sections was increased to forty-eight hours with a complete kill of the fireworms and again with no plant injury. On the third group of sections, in order to give full forty-eight hours submergence on certain sections having a good crop and considerable number of fireworms, it was necessary to give a couple of other small sections with very little crop seventy-two hours under water. Even this prolonged three day flooding did no damage to what fruit buds were on the vines. There was a sizeable second brood of worms, pretty much all over the marsh, heavy in places (160 to 200 sweeps).

This year, owing to unusually warm weather in April, it seemed unwise to Mr. Nash to follow his usual custom of putting on a spring reflow late in the month. A rather cool May retarded progress so that in early June blossoming was not much in advance of normal. Fireworms were widely spread, although not so heavy as the 1941 first brood, and flooding was again decided upon, with forty-eight hours submergence intended. Actual submergence varied from forty to sixty hours, with the bulk of the marsh under water for sixty hours.

In both 1941 and 1942, the fact that the Wisconsin River, from which the flooding water was drawn, was itself in flood, and accordingly presumably highly charged with dissolved oxygen, was an element in the decision to try this control method.

The long flood was on June 6, 7, and 8, and Dr. Neil E. Stevens ran oxygen tests; it was due to the high dissolved oxygen found, associated with cooler weather than had been expected, that submergence was increased to sixty hours for the bulk of the bog.

There was no damage to the vines, hooks or buds, and a complete kill of the worms. Apparently most of the eggs had hatched as only a very few newly hatched worms were found subsequent to the flood. A few worms, newly hatched, were found on July 3d and later, which have been dusted, but so few it is believed there had been no considerable pupation prior to the flood.

Dr. Stevens has a fairly complete record of the oxygen content of the water at the Biron marsh, as a "crew" consisting of a chemist he "borrowed" from one of the Wisconsin Rapids Paper Mills, Mr. Nash's daughter, Jean, and N. E. S. made a determination every hour from sunrise to sunset, which in Wisconsin, in June, is a long time.

At 3 p. m., on June 6, when the marsh was already under water, the dissolved oxygen was 6.4 parts per million. By 4 next morning, June 7, it had fallen to 5.5. From this low point it rose steadily throughout the day to a high point of 8.3 which it showed at 2 p. m. and 4 p. m. June 7 was really clear for only about three hours. Most of the day it was cloudy to partly cloudy.

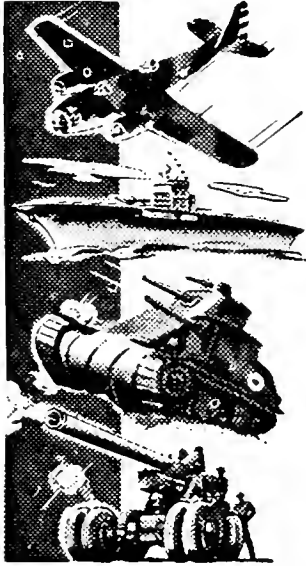
At 4 a. m. on the morning of the third day the oxygen content of the water over the vines had fallen to 4.4 parts per million. By six it was up to 5.3 and by eight it had risen to 6.3. As the day was clear and the water would come off that evening, the running of the tests was stopped.

Water temperatures were taken several times and ranged from 65 degrees to 72 degrees. Dr. Stevens considers that the record for June 7 indicates that less light than full sunlight was sufficient to maintain adequate photosynthetic activity on that particular marsh. And further, that since other Wisconsin bogs suffered injury from short submergence with water no warmer than used at Biron for long submergence, the kind of water used for flooding is very important.

Editor's Note — The foregoing article was contributed through the courtesy of both Mr. Nash and Dr. Stevens in the belief that this experiment, although not recommended for general use, might prove interesting to growers.

★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★ —

WE HAVE FAITH —



— In Our Country and Its Future
— In the Cranberry Industry and its Future

Since the days of the earliest settlers in America, cranberries, (wild cranberries, then), have played a part in the American food economy.

Cranberries were recognized for their healthy qualities at the time of the Revolution and in the War of 1812. Our armed forces ate cranberries (cultivated) in the Civil War, the Spanish War and the first World War.

Fighting men cannot fight well without food stamina, no those behind the lines keep them supplied with fighting material unless they, too, are well fed. Today, cranberries, fresh, canned and dehydrated, rich in vitamins and minerals, aid the cause of the United Nations at home and over the seas.

This is the third message to the cranberry growers sponsored by:

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New Bedford, Mass.
GOOD WOOD BOXES
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Niagara Sprayer & Chem. Co., Inc.
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Manufacturers of Insecticides, Fungicides, and Dusting Machinery

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Hayden Cranberry Separator Mfg. Co.
Wareham, Mass.

H. R. BAILEY CO.
South Carver, Mass.

Biron Cranberry Company
GUY NASH, President
Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin

GROWERS MEET SITUATION

LAST month we mentioned that the management of a cranberry business (any business for that matter) must look ahead these days and be prepared to change its course quickly. Obstacles rise ahead which were not there before. That foresight is worth a good deal and was exemplified in Wisconsin this summer when the growers had ample supplies of insecticides and other materials through the foresight of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company which peered ahead from last winter and ordered well in advance. That the growers of Massachusetts and New Jersey have been able to change course in "mid-gallop" is proven by the fact that the freezing of rotenone and pyrethrum did not cause them to halt; they switched to cryolite, sprayed more and dusted less and so met the insecticide problem.

SCIENCE GOES AHEAD

IT is pleasant to think that even in this dark and bloody period of history science goes right ahead, planning for betterments of peace-time living. Witness the continued progress in working toward a better variety of cranberry. The work is going on in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Wisconsin and the West Coast.

FREEDOM OF ACTION

THE freedom and the opportunity to put up such a huge packing house as that now being completed by the J. J. Beaton company, the largest independent grower of cranberries, are the things we are fighting for.

ELMS OF OLD NEW ENGLAND

THE ageless elms of old New England, as shown in our cover design, have nothing to do with cranberries, of course. Yet standing tall and sturdy along the highways of the Southeastern Massachusetts cranberry country, as in this peace-

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

at the

WAREHAM COURIER OFFICE,
WAREHAM, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.Editor and Publisher
CLARENCE J. HALLLEMUEL C. HALL
Associate EditorSubscription \$2.00 per year
Advertising rates upon application

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Director Mass. State Cranberry Experiment Station
East Wareham, Mass.
BERTRAM TOMLINSON
Barnstable County Agricultural Agent
Barnstable, Mass.

ful scene, not far from a Cape bog, they are a delight to the eye in their green grace and an encouragement to the soul. Somehow they denote our determination that enemy submarines shall not always be lurking off the Cape, that oil from sunken tankers shall not wash ashore on Jersey beaches, that enemy airplanes even be a possibility in the blue of a Wisconsin sky, nor enemy shells fall on Oregon soil.

Huge J. J. Beaton Screenhouse Completed Sept. First

One of the biggest packing houses in the cranberry world is nearing completion at South Wareham, Mass., for John J. Beaton, the Beaton Distributing Co. being the largest independent cranberry agency in the world. Begun, before the war would have made such a building impossible, it has been finished in spite of the many obstacles which present conditions have of necessity placed in its way. If ordering of materials and the starting of work had been delayed by two months this great, new addition to the cranberry industry would not have been possible until after the war.

This huge building, in the form of a "T", with the main building having a frontage of 204 feet and a width of 70 and an ell 140 by 70, in its story and a half style, pro-

vides about 34,000 feet of floor space.

There will be two screen rooms with two batteries of eight mills, four mills in each. Present arrangements will accommodate 16 screeners, but this number can be increased. These screen rooms will be heated and air conditioned. Should it become necessary to have heat for the berries in storage, this space could be opened up and blowers started. This will probably never be necessary as the building is well insulated. It is of fire-resistant material on the outside.

This building is just a short distance out of Wareham district and it would have been possible to have obtained town water, but the water would have come from a dead end. It was decided to get water from a well. As the work of getting

water progressed, it was found necessary to drill to a depth of 47 feet to get a good supply of good water. Clay and rocks offered difficulties.

The location is on a spur of the N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. and is a central as possible to the wide spread Beaton interests. Much greater efficiency in the handling of the berries is expected with eliminations of double handling and other savings. It will also provide a central packing house which can be kept in constant operation, without delays in screening. The packing house will care for all the Beaton bogs except the Wine Brook bog at Monponset and the Swift bog at Falmouth.

Completion is expected by about the first of September and the coming crop will be handled there

Rotenone, Pyrethrum, and the War

(Continued from Page 6)

accumulate adequate rotenone supplies for 1943.

Under an order issued in April by the W. P. B. rotenone may be used for louse control among the armed forces and on crops other than cotton, tobacco, cranberries, eggplant, cucumbers, melons, squash, onions, peppers, sweet corn and citrus fruit. An amendment permits its use on cattle for the control of certain grubs which puncture the hide.

It may not be used on flowers, ornamentals or in flea powders for cats and dogs. Neither can it be used for household fly sprays, nor for tick and lice sprays for cattle.

Quantity May Be Safely Reduced

When supplies of rotenone roots were plentiful gardeners and farmers applied insecticides generously to attain maximum control. The United States Department of Agriculture and the Connecticut State Experimental Station at New Haven have published bulletins indicating that half the quantity of rotenone formerly used will give almost 90 per cent control of in-

sects. Furthermore, the use of some vegetable oil acts to extend and enhance the toxicity of derris and cube products, and many large growers are employing this procedure to conserve stocks.

Pyrethrum flowers of the daisy family, are the base of most household, livestock and mosquito sprays. Pyrethrum products also are used largely as a bulk agricultural insecticide. While rotenone is deadly and slower in action, pyrethrum is immediate in its paralyzing effect. Moreover, pyrethrum seems specific against cabbage looper and aphids on broccoli and spinach.

As a war essential, pyrethrum comes to the fore as a control of the anopheles mosquito, which carries the malarial-fever germ, and its use is required in tropical combat zones. The Surgeon General's Office of the War Department uses it for protection of the armed forces against tropical diseases, and the United States Public Health Service will employ increasing quantities for similar use. The needs of the United Nations' armed forces, including those of some native populations, are within the scope of the program. In India notable progress with this insecticide has been reported.

The continued safe arrival of

pyrethrum flowers may relieve the current shortage sooner or later but last month it was clear that control of stocks in the United States was necessary. On June 1 the W. P. B. issued an order which "froze" supplies in the hands of importers, millers and extract manufacturers.

An inventory was made and the material is being allocated and distributed on the basis of monthly supplies and needs.

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Communication

CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

Gentlemen:-

In the May issue of your magazine a quiet interesting article was noted respecting the status of the Coos Cranberry Association, and it would seem from reading same after having digested it in the light that it was evidently intended, judging from our present situation insofar as the local association is concerned, the head has been severed and the association has been left in a very sad, helpless condition.

In fact, the severing of the head puts me in mind of severing the tail from a pig with the idea in mind that by such action the brain has been eliminated. Personally, I have never seen any concern, whether a corporation or any other body, that solely depended on any one person for its existence. There never was any one yet so good but what his place could not be filled and I doubt if there ever will be.

There are approximately 35 members belonging to the association at this time not including the five who withdrew and signed contracts with Cranberry Cannery. Another member joined several days ago with prospects of another one or two yet. From a production standpoint of those who left it amounted to approximately 15% of the 1941 cranberry crop and we still have 85% of the crop production membership with the association. We feel that with those now remaining that we should be able to get some business yet and anticipate that we will be able to dispose of our 1942 crop.

Among the membership who left our cranberry association was the former president and founder of the association who was its president from its organization up to the time he voluntarily left of his own choosing. The other member was the secretary for a number of years who also left of her own choosing.

When representatives of the Cranberry Cannery were here recently, they were present at several meetings of the members of the association and were given a hear-

ing in order to present their case for consideration. It was presumed and naturally assumed that when the matter was heard, that a membership discussion would be had to determine whether the association as a whole would sign a contract with the Cranberry Cannery or approve such signing by individual members. If this was not done, then the association would continue as it had in the past. At least, this would have been a reasonable conclusion and what any reasonable minded person would have expected.

During the second meeting, there were several blackouts and the meeting was interfered with by this disturbance. At the beginning of the second blackout, most of the members present left, leaving only a few of the members who continued with the meeting. Among those few were the then president and secretary who signed contracts with the Cranberry Cannery without first submitting the matter to the association for a further discussion and consideration. It was assumed by those that did not stay, and judging from the action taken by the president and secretary, that their action was deemed sufficient and that all the other members should have signed up regardless. However, it did not turn out as was expected. It would only seem fair to the members as a whole that those who organized the association would be the last to take action in order to be just, fair and considerate of the association's welfare. Furthermore, it would seem to any fair minded person that the officers would figure that the members would at least be given a chance to express themselves before any action was taken and that whatever the majority did such action would be considered and respected.

Insofar as the remains of our present association is concerned, it may have been shorn of its tail, but it is still wagging its head and we hope that it will continue to wag for a while yet.

The association has always been able to sell its cranberries by reason of its size, quality and reputation over the past several years and still have hopes that it will continue to be able to sell and dispose of its membership's crop, and see

no reason why this cannot be done for a while yet.

We have hopes even in our present condition to be able to pilot our association across the stormy waters ahead of us and bring what is left of it into some port of entry reasonably safe, and that we may enjoy some progress and prosperity with the ups and downs of life. It generally is best to play the game fairly and equitably because in the end it always leaves a better feeling among those that surround us and with whom we have to associate with.

Respectfully submitted,

John Nielson
Bandon, Oregon

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 3)

ries which had set, but only three, two or a single berry had grown properly. The result is that in some instances the crop is very spotty and is very hard to estimate.

Heavy Bloom Usually Does Not Carry Through The fact that the unusually heavy bloom failed to carry through into

cranberries was not entirely surprising as it has happened many times before, yet always raises some high hopes. This was the situation in 1938 following the huge crop of '37, and some growers feel that a heavy bloom always fails to bring a correspondingly heavy crop.

Growing Season A Normal One Yet as a matter of fact the growing

season in Massachusetts has been a fairly normal one, although considerable may depend upon the bogs on which the water was held late. The early water bogs came through normally and there is no reason not to expect that the late water bogs will do likewise.

"Cape" Crop Average or Better The crop of Cape Cod proper, that is Barnstable County which

last year produced its biggest crop in many years and was a considerable factor in the total of the crop

of last fall, definitely will not be a repeater this year. The bloom on the Cape was very heavy and many of the growers there again anticipated a huge yield, approaching perhaps last year's 100,000 barrels. Now, however, Cape estimates are for an average crop, or better, which certainly isn't too bad.

Berries Much Advanced For The Date

One very important and highly satisfactory factor is developing on the Massachusetts bogs and that is that the crop is from ten days to two weeks ahead of normal. With the labor shortage the most acute in many years, this is a blessing to the growers, who will make every effort to get their crops off the vines as rapidly as possible. They will strive to get them off before they become over ripe and to get them off before the frost starts to compete as to which shall have them, the growers or the frost. The early ripening this year, of all years, with a probable early start is a lucky break, if all turns out well.

Fruit Worm Earlier Also

A few say that the fruit worm is showing up much stronger than usual, but this may not be general and the fruit worm loss may be expected to be about normal. However, as with the crop, the fruit worm is much earlier and is getting in his work ahead of the normal time. This should of course tend to have the fruit worm loss end earlier.

Insect Injury As Whole Slight

Insect trouble as a matter of fact has been at a minimum this season. The first brood of the blackheads was relatively slight, although the second brood was heavier, as is often the case. Infestation was not unduly severe, however.

Growers Meet Insecticide Freezings

This was fortunate for the growers in view of the freezing orders from the government, first on rotenone and then on pyrethrum. This was of course made

necessary by the war. There was some difficulty in this respect despite every effort to obtain additional supplies. Some growers were without supplies when they needed them. More spraying was done than would have been the case had it been possible to dust, which requires more of the poison. A good deal of cryolite was used as a substitute. In the case of pyrethrum, supplies were in some cases received after the need had gone by, but on the whole the situation was well met.

Insecticide Notice Issued

The insect situation as it was shaping up by mid-July led Dr. Franklin to have the following postcards released through the county agents:

The Insecticide Situation by Dr. H. J. Franklin

It is now certain that further supplies of rotenone materials and pyrethrum will not be available to cranberry growers this year and probably not until the end of the war. Cryolite is the best substitute for these insecticides as a treatment for the fruit worm and the black-headed fireworm. It is best to use this as a spray, 6 lbs. in 100 gals. of water, 400 gals. to an acre, but it may be used as a dust, 30 lbs. to an acre. Two applications, 10 days apart are necessary for the fruit worm.

Cryolite is not effective against the blunt-nosed leaf hopper and no other insecticide is now generally available for use on this pest. Growers must plan to restrain it as much as possible by June flooding next year. Detailed advice about this and other matters will be distributed in due time.

July Heat Not Excessive

There was plenty of rainfall the first two weeks in July, possibly a little too much wetness. From July 3-8 there was 2.07 inches. The weather in the latter part of July, while feeling "close" was not acutely excessive in heat with one or two exceptions. Rainfall was extremely scanty.

Growers Watch Labor Situation

The labor situation, it goes without saying, is very much in the minds of the growers now as picking time is definitely in sight. Growers are

making every effort to keep closely in touch with their prospective crews, and are hoping they may depend upon their "regular" workers to remain with them. The prevailing wage for bog work this summer has been fifty cents an hour. It has been possible to obtain enough labor for the growers in general to get by, but many individual bogs have suffered from the impossibility to obtain any workers. Some of that which has been obtainable has been inexperienced and not as satisfactory as normal. As it is the growers are approaching the harvest season "with their fingers crossed."

Eleven Rural War Action committee meetings were held in Barnstable County, but it was the opinion of this committee that the labor situation as applied to cranberries would not effect the harvest of the crop to the point of a too serious situation. The determining factor in this reason was not because farm labor is plentiful, but that the cranberry harvest crews can earn wages during the picking season comparable with wages paid in other work competing for labor. For this reason the Cape committees felt it was not going to be practical to make a farm-to-farm canvass for the purpose of listing the help needed to harvest the cranberry crop.

Last year much alarm was felt at the prospect but the crop was moved from the vine without too much difficulty, and although the situation is not being minimized it is considered the berries can be picked again this fall satisfactorily.

WISCONSIN

Crop Now Is Estimated as Larger Than Last Year

Crop prospects in Wisconsin seem to be good, although it is too early to be sure of the set yet. The bloom was good, but conditions for setting were not as favorable as usual. The young berries seem to be coming along very nicely. It is estimated that the crop will be bigger than last year which was 99,000 barrels.

Rainfall Heavy— There has been plenty of rainfall and most growers have ample water supplies. Frost damage was very slight this year, but because of heavy rains the vines are making heavier growth than usual.

Marshes Very Grassy—Crop Not Affected Wisconsin growers have had more grass this year than usual, due chiefly probably to the heavy amount of rain, and it has also been said that Wisconsin is at the top of another "grass cycle." But then, also no more grass clippers are being made in Wisconsin at the present time, as it is not possible to get aluminum castings, steel tubing and other necessary parts. Of the two firms who made the cutters, the proprietor of one is already engaged in defense and the other is about to go into defense work. While the growth of grass and particularly marsh grasses is heavy, in Wisconsin it is not considered that an amount of grass which would be viewed with great alarm on a Cape Cod bog, causes any material crop reduction.

Insect Losses Small The second brood fireworm and the fruit worm are lighter than usual and seem to have done little damage. Members of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company were well supplied with insecticides for the fighting of these pests, and except for this fact at least somewhat heavier losses would have resulted.

Foresighted Buying of Sales Co. Very Helpful Due to the foresight of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company, which has fully 95 percent membership of the growers, growers in that state did not run short of materials. In the late winter and early spring, Vernon Goldsworthy, general manager, purchased the entire needs of insecticides, fertilizer, lumber, belting, milling equipment, weed killers, bog supplies, nails, boots and boxes. Consequently, the subsequent freezing and curtailment

orders of many growers' supplies, such as those for pyrethrum, did not effect the insect control program.

Sells Supplies At Billing Costs The Sales Company furnishes all supplies to its members at actual billing cost, which is probably not done by any other co-operative, as most make a charge for supplies they handle. Records which the Sales company recently completed show the company saved its members by these buying function more than enough to pay its actual operating costs.

Service Costs Growers Nothing The Wisconsin Cranberry Sales company handles all these functions without a penny of costs to the growers, as it actually has no expense involved, as the supplies are handled during the period when the company is not busy in handling berries. In addition the sales company gives growers help with their insect and cultural problems which has saved the members many thousands of dollars.

To Have Exhibit At State Fair The Sales company expects to have an exhibit as usual at the State Fair in Milwaukee. Last year the company had a very fine exhibit which was planned by E. L. Chambers, State entomologist, who is in charge of the horticultural building at the fair.

Company Meeting Aug. 12th The annual summer meeting of the Wisconsin Sales company is to be held August 12th at 9 a.m. at Realty Hall at Wisconsin Rapids. C. M. Chaney, general manager of the American Cranberry Exchange, is expected to be present to address the members. A. E. Bennett is president of the company.

Growers' Meeting Same Day The meeting of the Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers' Association will be held the same afternoon at the Hotel Witter. Mr. Chambers, state entomologist, Noel Thompson of

the State Capitol at Madison, and others will speak on various subjects of interest to the growers. Rollie Potter is president of the Growers' association.

Picking Will Start Earlier—More Water Raking The labor supply is short this year, but as yet has not reached an acute stage. Most growers expect to commence harvesting earlier than usual, and working with smaller crews the harvesting will take longer than usual. There are no picking machines in Wisconsin. Also, growers who ordinarily hand pick young plantings are expecting in most cases to water rake this season.

Considerable Airplane Dusting Considerable airplane dusting was done in Wisconsin this year for the control of the blunt-nosed leaf hopper. Several growers during July applied cryolite by airplane for the control of the second brood fireworm with apparent success.

Paper Cranberry Boxes Because of the scarcity of lumber the Sales company is investigating the possibility of paper boxes if the war continues, and plans to try some out experimentally, under the direction of the American Cranberry Exchange.

Fewer Trucks For Hauling All the berries of the Sales company for Cranberry Cannery, Inc., North Chicago plant moved last year by truck as plenty were available then. However, this year trucks are scarce and transportation may be a problem. Some of the Wisconsin marshes are more than 450 miles from the Chicago plant and none closer than 250 miles.

Dr. Stevens Once More Assisting Growers Dr. Neil E. Stevens is again in the Wisconsin district where he is being of great assistance to the growers. His headquarters are at the Sales company office at Wisconsin Rapids. He has been carrying out some very interest-

ing experiments on the relation of water injury to cranberry plants, particularly at the time of flooding for insect control. He has also been very busy taking care of the insect and cultural problems of the growers as they request in addition to his experimental work.

Dr. Bain Has Sent More Hybrids Henry Bain of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has sent out to Wisconsin some additional hybrids for planting at the nursery on the Biron Cranberry company property, this work being sponsored by the Wisconsin Sales company. Some of these hybrids show definite promise and are expected to be of a real value to the Wisconsin cranberry industry.

Cranberry Cannery Activities On The West Coast

Cranberry Cannery Pacific Advisory Committee Meets The Pacific Advisory Committee of Cranberry Cannery met at the Bandon, Oregon home of A. T. Morrison on July 12 for the monthly business meeting. The meeting was followed by a general picnic dinner which featured fried chicken and ice cream and following the dinner a tour was made of the local marshes, to give the distant members of the committee an opportunity to view the Bandon bogs. Those from the Grayland, Washington, district were W. S. Jacobson, president of the Grayland association, and George Lilligard, who is to be the Grayland cannery manager, and Einer Waara. Mr. and Mrs. Rolla Parrish came from Ilwaco, Pacific County, Washington. Mr. Parrish, who is chairman of the committee is the owner of about 100 acres of marsh. Mrs. Gertrude Dellinger and her son, Jack Dellinger, both members of the Dellmoor Cranberry Company, came from Clatsop County, Oregon. Eugene Atkinson, who is considered the oldest cranberry grower in Oregon, brought with him his daughter, Grace, and her cousin, Sharon Waring.

Coquille Plant Progressing Work is going forward on the Cranberry Cannery, Inc., plant at Coquille to take care of the Oregon portion of the West Coast crop. The machinery is expected to arrive shortly, to be installed, with J. A. Stankavich as the local manager.

Geo. O. Lillegaard To Manage Cannery William S. Houvila, who has been manager of the Cranberry Cannery plant at Markham, Washington, is to join the U. S. Armed services, and the duties of manager are to be assumed by George O. Lillegaard. Mr. Lillegaard was one of the West Coast men who recently went to Chicago to make a study of Cranberry Cannery operations there at the North Chicago cannery. He worked in the Grayland cannery last season. Mr. Lillegaard is a cranberry grower and joined Cranberry Cannery in March along with many other Pacific Coast growers.

WASHINGTON

Despite "Freak" Weather Crop May Slightly Exceed Last Year Despite not too favorable weather conditions up to mid-July it appears that the Washington crop will exceed last year somewhat, but not by as large a margin as was expected at the start of the season. The Washington growers had an assortment of weather. The season remained very rainy until the first few days of July, and then followed four days in which the temperature exceeded the 100 mark. This weather caused some scald in many bogs and a considerable amount in bogs which were sprayed with lime-sulphur during the dormant season. This latter spray was applied where scald control was necessary. Growers who applied an oil, lime-sulphur combinations reported injury was about the same as on unsprayed bogs.

Insect Injury Not Serious Following this hot spell the weather in Washington was rainy again for about ten days, and the growers were

finding it difficult to get enough dry weather in which to spray. Insect injury does not appear to be very serious in most bogs.

Working On Insect-Control Substitutes D. J. Crowley of the Washington state cranberry station, like Mr. Beckwith at Pemberton, New Jersey is also trying to find substitutes for pyrethrum and rotenone, in view of the possibility that the war lasts and these supplies are cut off for an indefinite future.

Work On New Seedling Progressing Well There are about a thousand thrifty seedlings from last year's cranberry crosses, and in equally good luck in raising these seedlings, Dr. Crowley feels that about 5,000 would be on hand as a result of this season's work. He plans to limit the work next season as several good varieties should be obtained from this number of seedlings.

D. J. Crowley Captain In New State Guard When the Japanese submarine fired those shots onto Oregon soil, the reports of the guns were distinctly heard by the growers of the Ilwaco-Long Beach section, but it did not throw any terror into the hearts of the people of the vicinity. The Washington State Guard was called into federal service nearly two years ago and at the present time, as in Massachusetts, Wisconsin and other states, a new state guard, or state guard reserve is being formed. Mr. Crowley, who saw active over-seas service in the last war, has received a Captain's commission and at the present time is recruiting his company, hoping to get it to full strength within a month or so.

OREGON

Hot Weather Effects Crop Slightly As in Washington there was a spell of unprecedented hot weather and this may have effected the Oregon production slightly. A rough estimate for the Pacific Coast has now been set as about

000. Last year's Washington-Oregon production was 46,200.

Coos Co-op. picnic The Coos County Cooperative held a picnic on July 12th.

Mr. Ivie Buys Webb Bog E. R. Ivie, who for the past seven years has marketed the Bandon berries, has purchased the E. D. Webb marsh and will continue in his capacity as picker and salesman for the Coos Cranberry Cooperative.

Book For Good Fresh Fruit Market The high wages which are being paid defense workers, combined with greater optimism in regard to the sugar supply in the West have caused members of the Coos Cooperative to look forward to a good fresh fruit market.

NEW JERSEY

Jersey Outlook Way Above Recent Averages No very definite estimates from New Jersey are available, but general opinion seems to be that the outlook for the crop is the brightest in a number of years. The crop picture is very good, and a yield considerably above the last average of many years seems to be in the making. The ten-year average for Jersey (1930-39) is 105,700. Jersey's last big yield was in that bumper of '37 when Jersey contributed 175,000. The last crop really big before that was in 1926 when Jersey got 217,000. Ocean county will produce a good crop this season.

Early Water Bog Excellent Jersey growers were optimistic over the Early Black and other early-drawn water bogs. There is of course, as in Massachusetts, still the matter of those bogs in which water was held late. There is also the fact the crop was not protected quite as well concerning insects as would have been the case if rotenone and pyrethrum had been available as usual. However, about everybody in Jersey is talking a good if not a bumper crop.

Labor More And More Curtailed

The labor situation in New Jersey promises to be a difficult one. The bogs are located fairly close to the Philadelphia Navy yard, Fort Dix, and the Naval Air station and Fort Monmouth. There is a lot of building and expansion going on all around, and defense plants are of course as busy as can be. The usual supply of labor is being depleted more and more.

Annual Meeting Aug. 27 The annual summer meeting of the American Cranberry Growers' Association is scheduled for August 27th. The usual fine program is being arranged.

"There Is Something About Cranberry Growing . . ."

(Continued from Page 5)

cient to absorb the increasing quantities of berries that our enlarged bogs and better methods of cultivation are constantly producing.

"Fluctuating prices for cranberries benefit no one concerned, certainly not the consumer, for he will have to pay the highest prices when the demand is greatest, while the low prices secure mostly stale, decaying fruit, wreckage of a demoralized market — not the dealer because fluctuating prices reduce his business to a speculation. One of the greatest difficulties we have met in the past has been the lack of any known sales agent who seemed available and competent to handle a plan of such magnitude."

Mr. Briggs introduced A. U. Chaney who assured the growers that the A. U. Chaney company had their business well established and enjoyed an increasing trade. "We will unquestionably make it a success," Mr. Chaney said.

Is An Original Director

A committee, consisting of George N. Smalley, Alfred A. Shaw and Mr. Barker, was appointed to bring in names of incorporation, and the New England Cranberry Sales Company was formed, which

now, with the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Co. and the Growers' Cranberry Company of New Jersey, make up this American Cranberry Exchange. Mr. Barker was one of the original 33 directors of the New England Company, and now that Samuel Gibbs of South Carver and Colburn Wood of Plymouth have retired from the directorate he is the only one still serving of the original board except Marcus L. Urann.

When Mr. Briggs died in the summer of 1931, he was succeeded as president of the New England Cranberry Sales Company by John C. Makepeace, and then by Mr. Barker in 1935, who served for five years. Mr. Briggs was president of the National Fruit Exchange which preceded the American Cranberry Exchange, from its start as well as the New England company, and was president of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' association, holding all three presidencies for a short time.

In 1918, Mr. Barker was appointed a member of a committee of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association to investigate power picking machines. That time was, like this, a time of war and consequently labor scarcity, and it was strongly felt that such a device was necessary. Two years later the work of this committee was taken over by the Sales Company and Mr. Barker was made chairman of a similar committee by the Sales Company and served as chairman until 1925 when the Turvo-Matthewson picking machine was actually completed.

Paul Thompson of Middleboro succeeded Mr. Barker as chairman, and Mr. Thompson has for many

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years made practical use of these machines, as have Mr. Barker and two or three others. While not perfect, Mr. Barker describes these machines as having great potential value, and the thought of a picker is especially pertinent again when it may be very difficult to get harvesting labor.

Such progress as has been made toward this long-desired goal of a cranberry picking machine has been made, in this connection through cooperative effort.

Is Chairman of Canning Committee

For several years Mr. Barker has been chairman of the canning committee of the New England Cranberry Sales Company. Here is what he says about that work:

"Canning is an excellent safety valve to relieve over-production of cranberries in any given year. It is building up an all-season demand for our product, and is still expanding its outlets. In this connection, I have watched with enthusiasm the rapid growth of another great co-operative, — Cranberry Cannery".

Exchange Plans For West Coast

(Continued from Page 3)

Eatmor standards will go to the cannery. A new, well-equipped canning and freezing plant is now in process of construction at Markham, Washington.

The Exchange has sent out a letter to each of its brokers in territory where it expects to sell the Oregon-Washington cranberries advising them of the plans. It states that the Mist-Kist brand of cranberries from that area have become well known in recent years and expects that with the new system of grading its popularity should materially increase during this and future seasons. The Exchange also expects to have a limited quantity of extra large berries, graded either over an 11/16 inch or a 3/4 inch screen to offer for shipment from Oregon and possibly from Washington under the "Big Injun" brand.

"Naturally," the letter says, "we also expect to carry our consumer advertising of Eatmor Cranberries into markets and territories where a large percentage of these Washington and Oregon berries have been sold in the past and where we

have not in the past run our full schedule of consumer advertising for the reason that the volume of business did not justify the expenditure.

"Please understand that it is not our intention to show partiality to any of our producing sections insofar as our sales efforts are concerned, but naturally it will be our aim, for obvious reasons, one of which is the matter of transportation, to market the berries as near the various producing sections as general trade conditions will permit."

Enthusiasm Concerning West Coast Outlook

Mr. Chaney reports the growers he was able to contact seem quite enthusiastic over the new arrangement and he feels that it will work out to the advantage of all con-

cerned. Mr. Chaney says is will the intention of the Exchange attempt to market a large percentage of that portion of the Oregon Washington crop that will be sold through the Exchange in the Northwest Pacific territory and California. He also says it is his opinion that the production of cranberries in the Oregon-Washington territory will continue to increase.

PLEASE NOTE

Due to lack of space it is regretted it was necessary to omit from this issue the continuation of the report of Dr. Franklin and the article upon the beach plum.

ATTENTION CRANBERRY GROWERS !!!

DUE to the great demand for wooden boxes for defense purposes, we strongly advise all cranberry growers to order shipping boxes at once to insure a supply for this fall.

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You've worked hard to grow those berries. Your year's income depends on what you get for them. This is *not* the year to take chances—speculate.

Priorities, sugar shortage, price ceilings, restricted transportation, all will make this one of the toughest years the cranberry men have experienced. On top of that, a big crop is expected.

This year you owe it not only to the industry but to yourself to cooperate with your fellow-growers to insure orderly marketing at fair prices.

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CRANBERRY CANNERS, Inc.

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The Growers' Canning Cooperative

If you are not receiving the "Cranberry Cooperative News", monthly news bulletin of Cranberry Canners' activities, send us a postal card. Your name will be added to the mailing list.

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To the Cranberry Growers:

We are pleased to announce that we started manufacturing operations in our new Plant on August 20. This fulfills our promise to our friends that we would be ready to manufacture Cranberry Sauce during the 1942 season.

We will purchase berries of the 1942 crop through our Cape Cod Representative, The Beaton Distributing Agency, and we suggest that you get in touch with our Representative.

MINOT FOOD PACKERS INC.

D. D. CONWAY
President

NOTICE
TO THE
CRANBERRY
GROWERS

You have our assurance
that we will be packing
CRANBERRY SAUCE
again this year.

Yours for VICTORY

STOKELY BROTHERS & COMPANY

NEW BEDFORD
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Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

MASSACHUSETTS

Picking Gets Under Way As this issue goes to press at the close of August, getting the crop picked is the all-grossing object, and with the harvesting just getting under way, no definite picture of the picking season is possible. Until the past few days belief was general that the crop was considerably ahead in opening, and that berries would average much larger in size. This probably true, but considerable the size and early ripening may be in top berries; general picking will tell the story.

Harvest in general got under way, Monday, August 31st, with the early picking being pretty well full swing by a couple of days later, and the end of the first week of September or Labor Day, September 7th, will see picking well in progress, barring rains.

Harvesting Costs To Be Increased The rate of pay is high, and the cost of harvesting, plus the high cost of bog work all spring and summer will raise the cost per barrel to the growers very essentially. There is no "set" price, but 85 cents an hour is the price many are planning to pay. Although a few may pay more, depending upon individual circumstances, while as high as \$1.25 an hour has been asked. The rate by the box is probably rather general at 30 and 35 cents a box, although this, too, varies with individual arrangements, depending upon whether or not the growers carry the boxes ashore, bonuses, and so forth. For hand picking some growers are paying 20 cents

a measure, and hand picking of Blacks on thin vines is in progress here and there, at least one grower starting as early as August 19th.

Labor Supply Not Too Acute The labor situation is apparently not going to be quite as extreme as has been feared—not that there will be any surfeit of pickers, and crews will be short, but the labor supply has shaped up at least as well as hoped for. This seems to be the story for most of the larger growers, whose crews are coming back, often from considerable distances away, but for many smaller growers the situation is more difficult. Good, experienced men for everybody are scarce.

Water Enough For Frosts The heavy rains of mid-August ripened the berries, added to their size and raised reservoirs a good deal to give adequate supplies of water for whatever frost flowing may be necessary. Reservoirs and ponds, however, are not too high, as they were greatly depleted by previous dry spells, and it takes time to get the water table back to normal.

Selling Price Not Hinted At Yet What the berries will bring is of course much in the growers' minds and they are aware that in general there is "plenty" of money and the general price level of all commodities is higher. However, any guesses at selling price at the present time would be out of place. Last year the Exchange opening price for Blacks was \$2.85 a quarter, and Howes \$3.40.

Low Temperatures On Mass. Bogs On Aug. 25, 26 and 27

Following a very warm Sunday, August 23, in Massachusetts, on Monday the weather turned sharply cold and by that night temperatures had dropped to unusually low degree on bogs. On the morning of the 25th a degree of 28 was reported at Holliston, 30 at Carlisle, and 35 and 38 in Carver, Foxboro and at other points. The first two communities are in Middlesex county, well in the interior, where colder temperatures are recorded than on the Cape or in Plymouth counties: In a few instances a little water was let run as a precautionary measure.

Again on the night of the 25th, while the shadow of the earth passed across the face of the moon in a total eclipse, temperatures dropped to about the same, or only little higher recordings.

The night of the 26th continued cold and the morning of the 27th brought more low reports, 29 being reached at Carlisle.

In all probability no damage was done anywhere. This abrupt freeze of such a degree in August is rare, but was duplicated two years ago in Massachusetts when on the same night, that of August 24th, a temperature of 25 was reached in Middlesex county.

Heavy Rains In Mid-August The growing season, following the unusually heavy bloom, was marked by considerable rainfall in early July, but then there came a drought until there were heavy,

(Continued on Page 14)

Massachusetts Crop Is 490,000 of 756,400 Barrel Total, Growers Are Told At Annual Association Meeting

**These Government Figures
Would Make Second Largest
Crop on Record —
Re-elect J. Grafton Howes
President and Make Arthur
S. Curtis, Treasurer
—Hear Interesting Talks.**

A forecast of the 1942 cranberry crop given at the annual meeting of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association, Tuesday, August 24, by C. D. Stevens, U. S. statistician, indicates a total of 756,400 barrels of which Massachusetts will contribute 490,000 barrels. Mr. Stevens announced government figures of 115,000 for Wisconsin, an even 100,000 for New Jersey, 40,000 for Washington and 11,400 barrels for Oregon. This would make the second largest crop on record, being exceeded only by that bumper of 1937 of 877,000. The last ten-year average is 603,000 barrels.

Of the Massachusetts crops the estimate of Early Blacks indicates 54 percent, a falling off from the 60 percent of last year, which was unusual; the estimate for Howes is 40 percent, and other varieties make up the difference. Whereas last year Barnstable County produced an unusually heavy crop, it has dropped back from that production as was to be expected, but gains in Plymouth County have about offset it.

In announcing the figures, Mr. Stevens said he was rather surprised when he arrived at the total, as it is out of the ordinary to have two such large crops in succession. "But," he said, "that is the way the figures at present total up." He said the bloom in Massachusetts had been heavy, the set better than average, there was a freedom from spring frosts, adequate moisture despite the dry spell, later abundant rain, and all of these have contributed to the size of the crop expected.

Congressman and Mrs. Gifford Will Observe Anniversary

Congressman Charles L. Gifford, whose annual talk to his fellow cranberry growers at the association meeting is always one of the most informative and most enjoyed of the day, with Mrs. Gifford is to observe their golden wedding anniversary September 6. A few days later Mr. Gifford will be renominated by the Republicans of the 15th District, and at the November elections will probably be sent back to Washington to sit on his 12th Congress.

Although Mr. Gifford will be seventy-two during the early days of the 78th Congress, his wit and the shrewdness of his observations make no concession to the years, and his long years of experience add to the soundness of his judgment of matters in these times when judgment cannot be too sound. Mr. Gifford's step is agile and his appearance that of a man of affairs.

For many, many years, Congressman Gifford has been a cranberry grower, and is often referred to as such by his fellows in Congress. Members of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' association each year enjoy his appearance among them, and are proud to have such a representative in the Halls of Congress.

Berries Large

The berries are in general of large size, he said, much larger than usual for the time period, and were nearing ripening faster than usual.

Mr. Stevens also released revised government figures for the crop of last year, these being: Massachusetts, 500,000, instead of 510,000; Wisconsin, 99,000; New

(Continued on Page 5)

Marketing Prospects Appear Favorable

With such a large crop in prospect as is at present indicated, a considerable proportion of the crop will be processed this fall. Cranberry Cannery, Inc., alone is planning a minimum pack of 350,000 barrels. This will provide for 200,000 barrels of Ocean Spray jellied cranberries in tin and glass; 25,000 barrels to be packed in whole cranberry sauce, 25,000 barrels in cocktail, and 100,000 barrel in dehydrated form.

The office of the Quartermaster of the United States Army has placed an order with Cranberry Cannery for 965,000 pounds of dehydrated cranberries which is the equivalent of ten times that quantity of raw cranberries, and will make 25,000,000 pounds of sauce which the soldiers will have the opportunity to consume.

This processing will be done at the Plymouth plant, which, at the moment has stopped dehydrating the tomato soup it has been processing for many weeks past. It is changing over, and as soon as cranberries become available will be turned to that purpose. The program calls for two carloads of fruit every day for continuous operation.

For the fresh fruit marketing prospects have been declared good by the American Cranberry Exchange. There is increased buying power of the country as a whole, the supply of most commodities including foods being in excess of supply. Although recognizing the difficulty of the times, the Exchange has asserted that the early outlook for the marketing of a large proportion of the crop in fresh fruit look exceedingly good.

The Exchange in its new recipe booklet gives the standard all sugar recipe, and also suggestion for three methods of using sugar substitutes for part of the sweetening. Its ads in newspapers and magazines will give sugar-saver recipes, so that the public will be well informed as to how to cook cranberries, whether or not the is any change in the sugar situ

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Massachusetts Crop

(Continued from Page 4)

Jersey, 80,000; Washington, 36,000, and Oregon, 11,400, making a total of 725,300 barrels, which makes the government estimate for this year 31,200 barrels more than the revised crop of 1941.

Officers Elected

I. Grafton Howes of Dennis was re-elected president for his second term, and Homer L. Gibbs of South Carver was elected first vice president in place of Arthur C. Curtis, who was elected treasurer to succeed Miss Elizabeth Jenkins of West Barnstable, who offered her resignation after having served for many years, having succeeded her late father, Z. H. Jenkins. George E. Short of Island Creek was elected second vice president; and Lemuel C. Hall of Wareham, secretary. The directors elected were: John C. Makepeace, Wareham; Marcus L. Urann, Hanson; Ellis D. Atwood, South Carver; Franklin E. Smith, Boston; John J. Beaton, Wareham; Paul E. Thompson, Middleboro; Chester E. Vose, Marion, and Harrison F. Goddard, Plymouth. Miss Jenkins was extended a vote of thanks for her long service.

There was a very good attendance, in spite of gas rationing and tire difficulty, but fewer cars might be noted, indicating "doubling up" to a considerable extent. The day was perfect, although there was an unusually cold north wind for August, and at noon 210 enjoyed a fine Cape Cod clambake prepared by Shurtleff and Holmes of Carver and served beneath a tent.

Dr. Henry J. Franklin, Dr. Henry F. Bergman and Dr. Chester E. Cross gave talks along technical lines of cranberry growing, and Prof. John S. Bailey of Amherst, who is in charge of the state beach plum experimentation, talked interestingly upon that subject. Louis Webster, acting Commissioner of Agriculture of Massachusetts, represented the state; Howard Russell, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Farm Bureaus, was another speaker. J. C. Thompson, executive secretary

of the Agricultural Council of New England, which is opposing the entry of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, into the agricultural field, warned cranberry growers, as agriculturists, to be on the alert against his activities. Hon. Charles L. Gifford of Cotuit gave an informal, but informative talk.

Mr. Webster expressed his pleasure at being able to attend the meeting, and particularly so as Massachusetts produced such a large percent of the total cranberry crop of the country, making cranberry growing so important for that state.

He told of the State agricultural advertising program, which had four "spots" on the radio and this stressed the best values which might be had in food stuffs at the moment. He said that cranberries will be given their share of time on the air when the harvest season justifies it and that he was keeping in touch with local members of the industry to be sure cranberries received full consideration.

In introducing the next speaker, Mr. Russell, Mr. Howes said it was one of his ambitions to have the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' association affiliated with the Farm Bureau and he hoped this "would be given consideration by the members and that this could be achieved."

Mass. Farm Bureau Speaker

Mr. Russell in beginning said that it seemed to him the cranberry growers have accomplished something which is valuable to all. "Some of our forefathers," he said, "tried to grow wheat here. They worked very hard and they spent their lives at it. But it was a crop which was not best adapted to the soil. Your ancestors looked around for a crop which was adapted to local conditions. Now I think there is a lesson for all farmers in your example. You have made a success out of raising cranberries in a soil and climate suited to them, and now I am glad to see that the beach plum, another natural resource, is being taken up.

Mr. Russell said the cranberry growers would be very welcome in

Jersey Growers Agree On Estimate of 100,000 Barrels

73d Annual Meeting of American Cranberry Growers' Ass'n. Held at Pemberton, August 27 — Hear Interesting Talk.

The 73d annual convention of the American Cranberry Growers' association was held at Pemberton, New Jersey, August 27, with about 75 members present who heard an unusually full and interesting program of speakers. Isaiah Haines presided.

Particular points of interest of the meeting was the crop estimate from D. O. Boster and Edward V. Lipman of the Crop Reporting Service. The estimate for New Jersey was 100,000 barrels, and this report was well supported by the opinion of individual growers present. James D. Holman and Franklin S. Chambers, two of the leading growers of the state, were speakers. Chester M. Chaney, general manager of the American Cranberry Exchange, and Clyde McGrew, assistant manager, told of marketing conditions and prospects for this crop. Herbert Bidlack and D. H. Kensler, county agricultural agents, were speakers, as were Charles D. Beckwith, director of the New Jersey Cranberry Experiment station, C. A. Doehlert and R. B. Wilcox of the staff.

(Continued on Page 15)

the farm bureau, and could assist in obtaining broad objectives, which would in turn be of value to them.

Dr. Franklin Speaks on Weather

Dr. Franklin spoke upon the forthcoming bulletin upon the relation of cranberries to weather, and made a suggestion as to having the bulletin in a bound form, as it might be subjected to considerable use by the growers as was the one upon insects. He made one reference to insects and that was

(Continued on Page 15)

Large Attendance At Meeting of Wisconsin Growers Association

Dr. H. T. Bergman Tells of Winter Flooding — Consider Labor Situation — Action of John L. Lewis In Attempt To Organize Wisconsin Dairy Men Brought Out.

One of the largest attendances on record was present at the annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers' association meeting at Realty Hall, Wisconsin Rapids, Wednesday morning, August 12th, when there was a fine program of speakers. These included Dr. Henry F. Bergman of the Massachusetts Experimental Extension service; Noel F. Thompson, associate pathologist of the University of Wisconsin; W. L. Weifenbach, production and inventory analyst of the war production board; Milo N. Swanson of the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture, and H. H. Smith, farm labor placement director of Wisconsin for the U. S. Federal Employment Service. Rollie Potter, president, was in charge.

Mr. Potter and Vernon Goldsworthy, acting secretary, and Mr. Smith outlined the means by which growers might work through the U. S. Employment service offices. The plan is to provide needed replacements in harvesting and packing the crop, which may become necessary by the depletion due to the shifting from peace to war and government construction work and the drafting of men for the armed forces. Mr. Smith's plan gave evidence of flexibility in that there will probably be no shortage of workers during the season. Francis Flynn, head of the Wisconsin Rapids office, pledged his assistance.

Milo E. Swanton of the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture warned of the "invasion" of the dairy and food production industry being attempted by the United Mine Workers. He outlined the means by which the invasion was being

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A. E. BENNETT

Wisconsin Sales Co. Honors Four Octogenarians

The Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company had the privilege of paying tribute at the annual meeting to no less than four of its members who have achieved the distinction of being octogenarians. A glowing tribute was paid to them in behalf of the members by Guy O. Babcock, treasurer of the company.

Those honored were A. E. Bennett of Cranmoor, "dean" of the Wisconsin growers and veteran president of the Sales Company; George M. Hill of Wisconsin Rapids, stockholder in several Wisconsin marshes; E. H. Kruger, Cranmoor grower of many years, and Richard Rezin, "patriarch" of the large Rezin family of cranberry growers.

Mr. Babcock called for the four to appear before the meeting, and then in behalf of the company he presented valuable pen and pencil

(Continued on Page 12)

Wis. Cranberry Sales Company Meets In Afternoon

Propose To Expand Nat'l. Marketing Co-operative—Renew Contract with Cranberry Cannery — C. M. Chaney, Speaker.

A large attendance of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company held the afternoon of August 12th at Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin discussed a number of important matters. Chief among them was a proposal to gain complete membership of all cranberry growers in a national cranberry cooperative in all the five cranberry growing areas.

Albert H. Hedler of Phillips, a leading Wisconsin grower in production, opened the discussion and Guy Nash, Charles L. Lewis, Jr. and others spoke in support of the objective. As the result a motion was unanimously passed empowering the standing canning committee of the Wisconsin company to start negotiations with eastern growers' cooperatives to enlist 100 percent membership in a national marketing association. Mr. Lewis, Mr. Hedler and Guy Potter of Camp Douglas were named by President A. E. Bennett to carry on the movement.

The growers in speaking on the proposal pointed out that the organized program paid for by the cooperative members of the American Cranberry Exchange created benefits for all grower alike. Now that the canning industry has been developed and underwritten financially and supported by the cooperative groups it was time, they declared, that all growers enroll in a common organization to handle both the fresh fruit and the processed products.

It was also pointed out that the basis for the equitable handling of all cranberries was to be found in the price pooling system in vogue in Wisconsin during the past two years, a system which does not penalize the growers whose fruit is sold fresh or is packed.

(Continued on Page 12)

Lower Temperature Cranberry Storage Tests To Reduce Loss

(Contribution No. 440, Mass. Agr. Exp. Sta.)

by PROF. C. I. GUNNESS

Editor's Note: Professor Gunness kindly wrote the following article at the request of this magazine. It is hoped, published just before the 1942 harvest begins, that facts regarding losses of cranberries kept in storage at lower temperatures, as ascertained so far will prove of value to growers.

A series of tests on the storage of cranberries was started at the Massachusetts Cranberry Station in 1936. The purpose of these tests is to determine to what extent the storage loss in cranberries can be reduced by holding them at lower temperatures than prevail in the average greenhouse. During the first season berries were stored in four different greenhouses in the vicinity of Wareham and three lots were stored in the Quincy Market cold storage plant in Boston. The rooms available were kept at the following temperatures: 30 degrees, 35 degrees and 50 degrees. Early Black berries picked on September 9 and stored until November 10 at 30 degrees showed the least storage loss, but when these berries were held until November 30 they showed considerably higher loss than those kept at 35 degrees. The same happened with Howes picked September 25. They kept well at 30 degrees until November 30 but were in very bad condition by January 31. It was apparent therefore that 30 degrees was too cold for satisfactory storage aside from the added cost of maintaining the lower temperature. Berries kept at 35 degrees showed considerably less loss than those kept at 50 degrees, while those kept in greenhouses showed the greatest loss.

In 1937 the small garage at the Cranberry Experiment Station was made over into a refrigerated storage. The building was divided

into four rooms insulated with sheet cork on the floor and with ground cork on the walls and ceiling. A refrigerating unit was provided by the Cranberry Growers' Association, and this small experimental storage has proved very satisfactory.

The four rooms are provided with individual thermostatic control and a very uniform temperature is maintained throughout the season. The storage rooms were operated for two years at the following temperatures: 35 degrees, 40 degrees, 45 degrees, and 50 degrees. In all cases check berries from the same lots were kept in greenhouses of various types. Considerable care was taken in providing uniform samples for all the storage rooms. The berries were weighed when they were put into storage, weighed again after they were removed, and screened berries weighed at the end of the test.

The storage loss in berries was shown to be determined by the temperature at which the berries are kept, and even slight changes in temperature were reflected in the losses. The temperature in the greenhouses has of course varied throughout the season and among different greenhouses. While this variation is a little hard to determine, its results have appeared wherever there was an appreciable temperature difference. In all the tests the lowest storage loss was at 35 degrees with slightly greater loss at 40 degrees and 45 degrees, but in all cases these losses were considerably less than those in the greenhouses.

The results of these tests have been very consistent throughout the series and the following table shows the variation in storage loss to be expected at different temperatures. Obviously the storage loss must vary from year to year with the conditions under which the berries are grown, but it is finally controlled largely by the storage temperature.

Storage Loss, in Percent
Early Black Variety

— 1939 —			
	35°	45°	Sc'nhouse
Stored Sept. 10 -			
Nov. 10	2.7	5.5	11.3
Stored Sept. 10 -			
Nov. 30	6.7	9.0	17.0

An interesting sidelight developed in connection with these tests. The berries that were picked unripe colored best every year at temperatures of 45 degrees and 50 degrees. Berries kept at 35 degrees showed but little color development; and strangely enough those kept at temperatures higher than 50 degrees colored very little more than those kept at 35 degrees. This was true with both Early Blacks and Howes. It appears from the above that cranberries kept in cold storage should be held at 35 degrees to show the least loss; whereas it is better to keep them at 45 degrees, even though this entails more loss, if they need to be colored to be attractive to the trade.

An effort was made in the last two seasons to discover the effect of a modified atmosphere on cranberries. Such storage has been successful with apples, particularly in England, and some work has been done in this country on storing apples in an atmosphere in which the oxygen is reduced to about 2% and carbon dioxide allowed to go up to about 5%. The results of these experiments on cranberries have so far been unsatisfactory, partly due to failure to keep the berries dry. This difficulty is not inherent in the process of storage but was due to the type of container in which the berries were kept.

The grower who reads this report will naturally ask what practiced significance these tests may have here.

So far none of the growers here in Massachusetts have operated refrigerated rooms in which to hold their berries. Many berries go into cold storage before they reach the consumer but only after they have been held in greenhouses or on their way to market. To provide a refrigerated storage calls for a large investment and the

(Continued on Page 10)

GROWERS ENTER FINAL OFFENSIVE

THE cranberry growers in those scattered sections of the country which produce this fruit have made their contribution in the "Food for Freedom" fight, in producing a bumper crop in their particular line. It has not been easy, with the many difficulties which have arisen, but it has been done.

Now comes the final effort in their offensive to get this healthful fruit before the consumer. The picking of the crop, the sorting, packing and marketing. Picking will certainly be a struggle against a big handicap in labor shortage, and this will apply to some extent also in the handling. Just how it will be met is each grower's individual problem, but in spite of really great odds this fall, this will probably be done somehow.

No one in authority seems to know just what the sugar situation, which will be a factor in the marketing, will be; but not too bad, seems to be the general opinion somehow. The fact that a large proportion of the crop will be processed and not reach the market in fresh form is a factor to which no grower is failing to be thankful. The industry is well organized to put up an aggressive offensive to achieve its marketing objective.

IT is a pleasure to record the recent recognition by the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company of four such long time and highly-esteemed members of the cranberry industry as A. E. Bennett, E. E. Kruger, George M. Hill and Richard Rezin of Wisconsin, now octogenarians all. Cape Cod has long been noted for its citizens of lengthy, sturdy lifetimes, but with this achievement the Cape can claim no monopoly on active longevity. Perhaps it is true that cranberry work is healthy work and in that we may all have our share of pride in honoring these men of Wisconsin. This magazine extends its congratulations to "Dad" Bennett, long an outstanding cranberry leader, and to Messrs. Kruger, Hill and Rezin.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

at the

WAREHAM COURIER OFFICE,
WAREHAM, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

Editor and Publisher
CLARENCE J. HALL

LEMUEL C. HALL
Associate Editor

Subscription \$2.00 per year

Advertising rates upon application

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Director Mass. State Cranberry Experiment Station
East Wareham, Mass.
BERTRAM TOMLINSON
Barnstable County Agricultural Agent
Barnstable, Mass.

THE cranberry industry might also give itself a pat on the back, for having among its workers, a man with the vision, and a man with the mechanical ability to adapt a cranberry duster to the benefit of another crop. as did Messrs. Tomlinson and St. Jacques. Isn't this an instance of free enterprise in a free country, a voluntary effort for mutual advantage, one of the things making this country worth fighting for?

Annual Report of Dr. H. J. Franklin

THE CRANBERRY STATION
East Wareham, Massachusetts
H. J. Franklin in Charge

(Continued from last month)

Naphthalene. Tests with naphthalene at 800, 1600, and 2400 pounds per acre were made in June, July, and August on poison ivy and other bog weeds. The chemical was broadcast by hand and covered with sand as in the paradichlorobenzene treatments. It failed to kill more than 10 percent of poison ivy even where it was applied in greatest quantity and had no effect on horsetail, hardhack, soft rush, reed canary grass, three-square grass, royal, sensitive, and shield ferns, or cranberry vines.

Ferric Sulfate. This year 32 plots with many kinds of cranberry bog weeds were treated with ferric sulfate at various rates. A carpet of young royal ferns on a peat-bottomed bog with poor drainage was killed with a broadcast treatment of 15 pounds per square rod, no cranberry vines or flower buds being hurt by it; 10 pounds per rod killed only 70 percent of the ferns and 20 pounds killed 8-10 percent of the cranberry branches.

One handful of ferric sulfate proved enough to kill 5-7 medium-sized cinnamon ferns. The vines around ferns treated with this amount under dry conditions showed no injury.

Ferric sulfate, 15 pounds per square rod, completely eliminated shield and sensitive ferns.

Single handfuls of ferric sulfate killed 2-4 clumps of soft rushes (*Juncus effusus*).

Spike rush (*Eleocharis*) was killed easily with 15 pounds of ferric sulfate or 35 pounds of ferrous sulfate to the square rod, but ferrous sulfate needs rain or a sprinkling of water to make it effective.

Ferric sulfate at 15-20 pounds per square rod must be used in

late May or early June to be effective on rice cut-grass. This weed when 6 or more inches high, in July and August, tolerated a great deal of the chemical.

A little ferric sulfate at the base of each shoot was effective on wild bean. A handful was enough for at least 6 shoots.

(Continued in next issue)

Storage Tests

(Continued from Page 7)

problem obviously has to be studied in detail before such an investment is justified. It would appear, however, that in many cases a refrigerated cranberry storage might be a sound investment. Berries to be kept in the best condition, should be cooled immediately after being picked. Obviously if they are picked on a hot afternoon it would be desirable to leave them out over night in order that some of the heat may escape from them and thereby lessen the amount of heat which has to be removed by the refrigerating equipment; but the greatest losses occur at the time the temperature is high, and the sooner the berries can be cooled down the less will be the storage loss. If, therefore, a grower wishes to keep his storage loss at a minimum and at the same time wishes to be able to screen berries as the market demands them, it would be desirable that storage facilities be available at his own plant.

A refrigerated storage must be insulated in order to keep the cost of operation within reasonable limits. In the case of a frame building this calls for some type of fill insulation between studs and in the ceiling. Before the war, ground cork was used extensively for this type of insulation and although it is not available at the moment there are other materials which can be used. While it may be out of the question to consider construction of such a storage at this time, before the war it was possible to provide new storage facilities at an investment cost of about \$2.50 per barrel of capacity.

We have no data on the operation of refrigerated cranberry storages on farms but the condition is

very similar to that of apple storages owned and operated by apple growers in this state. Many of these storages have been in operation for many years and it is generally considered that they operate at a cost of about \$.15 per bushel of capacity. On a barrel basis, this would mean that the storage of cranberries could be kept at about \$.50 per barrel. This would include cost of current, interest and depreciation on the plant and such fixed charges as taxes and insurance.

At first it may seem absurd to provide and operate a refrigerating plant for such a relatively short period as berries are held on farms. It might seem that services of this type could be provided more easily in cities in commercial storages. While it is true that the capital investment should show a profit over a very short period each year, the grower can provide facilities at much less cost than a custom storage in a city. Land and buildings are relatively low in cost and overhead, due to management, is also a minor item as compared to the costs which have to be met in the city storages. The most obvious advantage obtained through a storage on the farm is the convenience in handling and storing the crop.

The economic advantage of storing berries in a refrigerated room is, of course, dependent upon the length of time that berries are to be held. If they are to be held for a very short time, obviously the grower cannot afford to spend any great amount of money in providing a storage; but if they are to be held for a considerable period then it may be worth while to provide these better facilities. As indicated in the table it seems apparent that storage losses for berries that are held until the middle of November can be reduced about 10 percent. If we assume that the cost of providing such storage is worth about \$.50 per barrel, then obviously berries must bring a price of \$5.00 per barrel in order to make the storage worth while. At any time when the berries bring more than \$5.00 the storage will show a profit and at other times it will show a loss.

Cranberry Duster Adapted To Use of Growers of Cape Cod Strawberries

'Bert' Tomlinson, Barnstable County Agricultural Agent, Sees the Opportunity and Emile St. Jacques Supplies the Machine —13 in Use This Season.

From the power dusters of the cranberry bogs of Cape Cod the use of power dusting for insect control has come to the rescue of the growers of another crop—strawberries. Adapted cranberry dusters were used seemingly with great success this season on Cape Cod strawberry beds, and this is probably the only strawberry-growing area in the country that is using such a machine in the control of the strawberry weevil.

This season thirteen of these machines were used in the town of Falmouth, famous for its strawberry production. Excellent insect control was obtained for the first time. Many growers who had not obtained a full crop in years had a good one this year.

This development came about through the idea of Bertram Tomlinson, Barnstable County Agricultural Agent, who has the troubles of cranberry growers, strawberry growers and all other Cape agriculturalists upon his shoulders.

The work is done with converted cranberry dusters manufactured by Emile C. St. Jacques of the Hayden Separator Manufacturing Company of Wareham.

As "Bert" Tomlinson recalls, the beginning of these experiments which have led to the utilization of a piece of cranberry apparatus for the benefit of another crop, took place on a Saturday back in May 1939, when he first consulted Mr. St. Jacques about the possibility of building such a machine. The first demonstration of power dusting on a Cape strawberry bed was given at East Falmouth, May 23.

For demonstration purposes at this time Mr. Tomlinson was fol-



—Photo by Bertram Tomlinson
Top Close up of Adapted Duster ready to GO.
Lower: GOING, and throwing out a fine cloud of dust.

lowing out the recommendations of an entomologist who supplied him with the type of dust he was experimenting with and gave him directions to apply it with a hand crank duster, applying it at the rate of sixteen to eighteen pounds per acre.

"I borrowed a machine of this type and proceeded to attempt to carry out instructions," Mr. Tomlinson says. "After dusting one or two rows and having worked up a good sweat, I was saved from further punishment by weather conditions, and I was glad of the relief.

"On the way home, I pondered this matter and came to the con-

clusion that anybody who would recommend a hand type duster for strawberry growers or anyone else to treat an insect like the strawberry weevil, was dealing in theory rather than experience.

"It's a man-killing job, and I could well understand how growers reported to me that they had such machinery, but they would let the weevils eat up the strawberries, rather than kill themselves cranking a machine. It was then that I got the idea of asking Mr. St. Jacques to adapt one of his cranberry dusters to treating strawberries.

(Continued on Page 13)

Sales Company Honors

(Continued from Page 6)

sets as mementoes of the lasting esteem of their associations. Mr. Rezin was unable to attend the meeting and so receive his gift in person.

In making the gifts Mr. Babcock said that the success of a cooperative does not come entirely from efficient management of the officers and directors but is dependent upon the loyalty of the members fundamentally. These four were cited for their "unswerving loyalty, their high integrity, and their contributions over long years to the cranberry industry."

Mr. Bennett attained his eightieth birthday Tuesday, August 11th, and was honored at a birthday party, Sunday, August 9th, by his children and grandchildren at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Corey, 1011 East Two Mile avenue. A family reunion was held at noon with about 60 attending, and open house followed until five o'clock.

Mr. Bennett, who is known throughout the whole cranberry industry, has been among the leading political and agricultural figures of Wood County (Wisconsin) for more than half a century. He has held important positions from their inception in the Sales company, and also of the Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers' association.

His leadership was recognized by the State of Wisconsin five years ago when he was one of four men awarded an honorary diploma by the faculty of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin for his "outstanding achievements in the agriculture of the state."

On April 24th of this year Mr. and Mrs. Bennett observed their 57th wedding anniversary at the Corey home.

He has spent more than 60 years on the marshes and with his father was responsible for the development of the Bennett Jumbos, one of the best keeping of the Wisconsin varieties. During all his cranberry career he has been a bulwark of the Sales company and of the American Cranberry Exchange and

of the Wisconsin growers' association.

Mr. Kruger, who is 86, came to Central Wisconsin in 1891, with \$100 to invest in the cranberry industry. He had one of the few teams of horses then in the territory and is said to have been the first to plow a marsh there.

Mr. Hill, who was 85 on February 28, is active in many community affairs, and is a large stockholder in the Gaynor Cranberry company, Lester Cranberry company, and the Elm Lake Development company and the J. J. Emerick Cranberry company. He is particularly well known for his dredging operations in the past.

Wisconsin Meeting

(Continued from Page 6)

resisted in the dairy industry. He said John L. Lewis was aiming at regaining power he had lost in organized labor ranks by organizing other branches of industry and that he had selected the dairy industry because it was large as to numbers and there was some degree of regularity to the dairy farmers' income, "which he seems determined to get his hands on."

Dr. Bergman in his talk discussed winter vine injury from flooding; and Mr. Thompson presented a thorough report on recent studies conducted by Dr. Neil E. Stevens, now University of Illinois, botanist, who is employed by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture as cranberry expert. The talks by both these speakers were along similar lines. Dr. Bergman and Dr. Stevens have collaborated on their experiments and studies in order to ascertain the effect of the oxygen, or lack of it in the water in bog floods in the east and west.

The association voted to establish a committee of the growers to seek the inclusion of cranberry growing in the same classification as general agriculture and all other branches of food growing under the selective service law.

Wis. Sales Co. Meets

(Continued from Page 6)

Renew Contract With Cranberry Cannery

The contract which the Wisconsin

growers have with Cranberry Cannery, Inc., to which the Wisconsin growers recently made a considerable investment in capital stock, was renewed by action of the voters. This vote, which was also unanimous, binds the Wisconsin growers for only one year. It was said it was believed that the proposed national association for marketing cranberries would bring about a perpetual relationship and eliminate the need for contract relations.

M. S. Anderson, western sales manager for Cranberry Cannery, made a brief report on the sales situation of the canned product. All the fresh berries held in the freezers have been canned and sold, he said, and the company is thousands of cases behind in unfilled orders. He confidently predicted a firm demand for the coming crop.

Chaney Tells of Fresh Fruit Demand

C. M. Chaney, general manager of the Exchange, was the first speaker and he analyzed the fresh fruit market situation, declaring it to be active, and said that although the crop gave evidence at that time of being one of the largest ever, the demand was firm and that the U. S. army quartermaster had sent out four cranberry recipes with the standard army menu. This indicates a large consumption of fresh fruit for the armed forces on this continent.

He described the aggressive advertising campaign of the Exchange and discussed the sugar situation, saying that rationing would not operate against cranberry consumption as the government intends to issue bonus rations of sugar for the fall holiday season.

E. Clyde McGrew, assistant general manager, analyzed the transportation situation and said the locations of cranberry producing sections were advantageous for refrigerated car movements, as the cars would otherwise have to go back to other centers empty. All growers will be limited to 24 hours in which to fill cars, with penalties starting after that period, Sundays and holidays included. All cars must be packed to the

Fertilized Beach Plum Plots Show Results

Those Treated In State Extension Service Experiment at Foster Place, East Sandwich, Respond—Poor Cape Year in General.

The experiments upon beach plums (CRANBERRIES, July, 1942, p. 10-11) which were conducted this spring and summer upon the natural beach plum plantation owned by William Foster at East Sandwich, in charge of Prof. John S. Bailey of the Massachusetts State College, with Dr. Chester E. Cross, assistant to Dr. Franklin at the State bog assisting, have had some interesting developments.

In a summary of observations of his own, Dr. Cross found that beach plums flowered very heavily this season. In fact at that time Mr. Foster was very much impressed by the prospects, judging from the bloom. There were no hard rains during the blooming period, but it was wet and cold most of the time. The set was surprisingly good.

But, since it was followed, on the Cape, by about five weeks of very dry weather, the plums didn't increase to normal size; and before rain came about the tenth of August, a sizable percentage of the plums fell from the bushes.

Following the insect and fungus control program of the Extension Service, a very effective protection of the bushes was obtained at the Foster location. In addition to controlling the fungi and insects one plot was treated with 5-6-4 fertilizer at 400 pounds per acre, just before the blossoms opened. The set was better than in surrounding unfertilized areas, and the fruit did not drop from the bushes as it generally did elsewhere.

In another test, fertilizer was applied in three applications which

visible limits, he said, with approximately a 1,000 box load of quarter-barrel boxes. This is a new required standard load, as against 800 boxes previous years.

totalled 400 pounds to the acre. The effect was similar to that of the other fertilized area, but not nearly so pronounced, and many of the plums dropped off the bushes.

Presumably because of weather conditions during the growing season, Mr. Foster will not have nearly as many plums as he had a year ago. This seems to be true of beach plums on the Cape at the present time.

Marketing Prospects

(Continued from Page 5)

The Exchange is rather expecting the sugar situation to get better rather than worse as the season moves into marketing.

Demand for fresh fruit this fall is at least as good as normal, it is said at the J. J. Beaton Distributing Company, Wareham, Mass., largest of the independents. No difficulty is anticipated in the sales end.

Cranberry Duster

(Continued from Page 11)

Tomlinson Gives St. Jacques The Idea

"I gave him the idea on that Saturday in May, and told him I wanted the machine for demonstration purposes the following Monday. Emil looked at me as though he thought I was crazy for expecting instant service at such a busy time for him, but agreed that, seeing it was me, he would see what he could do. Luck was with him for the following Monday it rained, so he had one more day, and Tuesday, May 23, he was there on the job in Falmouth, with a machine ready for a demonstration.

St. Jacques Produces the Machine

"We had a few growers out, and the machine did a wonderful job. The idea sold itself at once to the growers, but they were not used to investing much money in farm machinery, and they halted at the idea of paying what they considered such a high price for one machine which would be used only two days in each year. Well, that was the beginning of an idea that finally took root with such good results.

"But, before purchasing, you may

FOSTER GETS BEACH PLUM AWARD

The second annual award for contributions to cultivated beach plum developments, the Vinto T. Johnson prize of \$50, has been awarded to William Foster of East Sandwich. The prize was awarded in connection with his cooperation with the work carried out by the State college.

PRESIDENT HOWES FOR MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE

I. Grafton Howes, president of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association, was nominated without opposition for Republican representative to the Massachusetts Legislature, and has no Democratic opponent for the election. He will succeed Edwin Eldredge of Chatham, who is a candidate for Barnstable County Commissioner.

be sure, the growers had closely observed the work of the first machine that had gone into Falmouth. One was sold in 1941. This year eleven were sold in Falmouth to the strawberry growers, most of them being owned on shares. The number of share owners to a machine varies from two to five growers."

This brought the total of cranberry power dusters adopted as strawberry dusters in use to thirteen. It is estimated that perhaps two hundred acres were dusted this past season. At least eight tons of lead dust (85-16) were used with excellent results. This was the first season that not a single grower made any complaints about weevil injury, that Mr. Tomlinson can remember.

Cranberries were growing wild on Cape Cod when the first settlers came to the region. So were native strawberries. Now the benefits of cultural methods of the growers of the cranberry crop have been applied to the good advantage of another native American crop—the strawberry—through the alertness of Bert Tomlinson and the skilled cooperation of Emile St. Jacques.

Stokely Brothers To Process Large Packs This Fall

Stokely Brothers & Company of Indianapolis, Indiana, with offices at New Bedford, Mass., is to continue to process cranberries this fall as it has in the past. The Stokely company, as is well known, is one of the biggest growers and packers of vegetables and fruit in the country, operating 39 modern canning plants in convenient centers in various sections of the 48 states.

Stokely Bros., which processed a very considerable pack of cranberry sauce last fall and in previous years will, it expects, process at least as extensively this year in its cranberry program.

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 3)

soaking rains beginning August 9, and the total rainfall for the month was brought well above average. After these rains the berries grew rapidly.

OREGON

Coos Coop. Has Picnic-Meeting The Coos Cranberry Cooperative had a meeting and picnic August 16th at the bog of E. B. Ivie, at Bandon, Oregon, with about 70 present, one of the largest turn-outs of Oregon growers yet. The members residing on Coos Bay attended in almost full force and a very enjoyable time was had by all those present.

After the lunch was served a discussion was held, particularly as to the prospects for the coming year in the disposal of the crop, prices and other matters.

Weather conditions in Oregon were in June too wet for good pollination it was feared, and this excess probably did effect the crop somewhat. But as the season developed, it became apparent that this damage did not materialize to the extent feared, at least in the Coos Bay area. The expectation

there is for a crop as good as last year, if not perhaps better. In Clatsop County the outlook is more spotty.

WISCONSIN

Berries Big In Size The Wisconsin outlook, as the season gets under way, is for a crop of about 115,000, and these berries give every indication of being larger in size than normal. A few growers began harvesting on September first and the greater part will be underway between the 7th and the 14th. Water supplies are good to take care of any frosts. The bud for next season's crop is also showing up as excellent.

Growing Season Favorable In the early part of the season there was too much rain, but as the growing season came to a close the weather was entirely favorable. This was the report received by C. D. Stevens and reported at the Cape Cod meeting.

WASHINGTON

Extreme Bloom Did Not Come Through The very heavy bloom of last spring, both in the Ilwaco and Grayland districts, which raised hopes of an even larger crop than last year, did not set to the extent indicated. This was due probably to continuous cloudy and rainy weather throughout the blossoming period. Even so, Washington's estimated crop of 40,000 is a big one, relative to yields of a few years ago.

Harvest Raising Labor Problem Harvest is beginning about the usual time, and how the labor situation will turn out is still more or less problematical as everywhere. It has been very difficult to get either men or women to work on the bogs; most of the women who worked at weeding turning to packing tuna fish at from 60 to 70 cents an hour, a price cranberry growers cannot meet.

Work on Big New Bog Slowed Work was started sometime ago on the new company bog which had planned to put in 100 acres this year. Power equipment, using a tractor and bulldozer, were tried out, but the ground was found to be too soft, so manual labor had to be used. The work was also handicapped by a lack of young men left in the community.

Cranberry Canners Picnic Sept. 5 The new cranberry Canners, Inc., at Markham, is nearly finished. Northwestern members of Cranberry Canners were to hold a picnic there Sunday, Sept. 5th, giving the members who have not already seen the plant an opportunity to look it over.

Crop Has Been Hard One To Estimate This seems to have been a season of ups and downs in regard to the crop, more so perhaps than usual. A wonderful bloom sent prospects for a bumper crop way up; then followed a period of declining hopes, as the set indicated did not seem to be carrying through as well as expected. The growth was "spotty," and many estimates, including those made in this magazine which was reporting, as closely as possible the general belief went too low, as berries did not appear to be taking on the size they should, and many berries stopped growing at all after the set.

Grayland Crop Good The lack of rotenone in Washington had some effect upon the insect control program it is said. The crop in the Grayland district is reported as excellent.

Crop Relatively Large Last year Washington produced 36,000 barrels by government figures, while the ten-year average (1930-39) is 12,330, so that the Washington production, in spite of not carrying out the hopes of blossom time, is relatively large.

Massachusetts Crop

(Continued from Page 5)

to the "Spittle Insect," to which he asked the growers to give serious consideration.

"Most of you call this just a minor pest," he said, "But I do not look upon it in that way. I think it is one of our most serious pests."

He went on to say that it did not burn up the vines in the obvious way of the fireworm, nor turn berries prematurely red and shrivel them up as did the fruitworm, but that he ventured it caused more injury than any pest except perhaps the root grub. "We have found this year," he said, "that the treatment is to flood in June for 24 hours, the time being when you have a blossom here and there showing."

He told of the weather studies which have been made and then spoke upon the relationship of the weather to the size of the berry.

He said the war was effecting the station somewhat, in making it more difficult to assist the growers as much as usual. This was due to deduction in travel

made necessary, and also the station was handicapped in the scarcity of insecticides and so was unable to experiment as much as desired and pass the results of these experiments along to the growers.

Dr. Cross To Join Army

Dr. Franklin then referred to the fact that the staff was depleting and that Dr. Cross, who was appointed to the assistant directorship of the station last year, has enrolled for officer's training school. Dr. Cross, who has been specializing in chemical weed control, then told of new developments.

Dr. Bergman in his talk spoke chiefly of the work which is being carried on in producing new varieties of cranberries. He said he would have a few berries this fall from crosses which had been made in the past. "The time is coming now," he said, "when we will have enough bearing crosses to make tests on a large scale to see what we have."

Mr. Thompson, speaking for the

recently-formed Agricultural Council of New England, said it was made up of various agricultural interests and was working to keep John L. Lewis out of New England agriculture. He told of how the dairymen of New England and of New York, whom Lewis is attempting to unionize, had organized to oppose such a move.

Congressman Gifford told the growers they were in for a long war and a hard one, and that they probably knew the country was in dreadful danger.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge sent a message of regret at his inability to be present at the meeting, and it was explained that Congressman Joseph Martin of Massachusetts was also unable to attend because of a previous engagement in Philadelphia.

Jersey Growers

(Continued from Page 5)

Discussion of arrangements for the employment of high school boys to help with the emergency of the harvesting was one of the important discussions, and also of



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the use of sand on New Jersey bogs, and the 100 barrel per acre club. There was a talk upon the possibility of a substitute pyrethrum which interested the growers in view of the insecticide problems which will have to be faced next season.

**JERSEY BLUES TOTAL
ABOUT 240,000
16 PINT CRATES**

The New Jersey blueberry crop has been set at approximately 240,000 crates (16 pints) or about 9 percent less than last year. The sub-zero weather of January killed many buds. The North Carolina crop was approximately 40,000

crates, or slightly above the yield last year. Considerable new acreage is coming into new bearing in Jersey every year.

Contrary to conditions on the Cape there is a fair sized wild beach plum crop, but it is not expected it will be picked to any great extent because of the general war activities.

**BROWN & LOE
TO HANDLE EATMOR
AT KANSAS CITY**

Brown & Loe, widely known brokers and distributors of fruits and vegetables of Kansas City, Mo., have been appointed the Kansas City representatives of the

American Cranberry Exchange, and are now handling Eatmor cranberry accounts. The Brown & Loe company have enjoyed an excellent volume of business this season, the best in the history of the firm. The firm which is now to handle the Eatmor brand in Kansas City has handled more than 2,000 cars the first six months of the present year, and the present tonnage is exceeding 400 cars monthly.

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North Harwich Screenhouse

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Canning Plant—New Egypt

Wisconsin

Canning Plant—North Chicago

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Canning Plant—Markham
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Oregon

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\$5.00 per barrel Advance on delivery of berries. Further payments as fast as canned berries are sold.

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The growers' cooperative cannery

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WASHINGTON

GERTRUDE LAWRENCE, Stage Star, Is Also Cape Cod Cranberry Grower
[Story on Page 13]

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To the Cranberry Growers:

We are pleased to announce that we started manufacturing operations in our new Plant on August 20. This fulfills our promise to our friends that we would be ready to manufacture Cranberry Sauce during the 1942 season.

We will purchase berries of the 1942 crop through our Cape Cod Representative, The Beaton Distributing Agency, and we suggest that you get in touch with our Representative.

MINOT FOOD PACKERS INC.

D. D. CONWAY
President

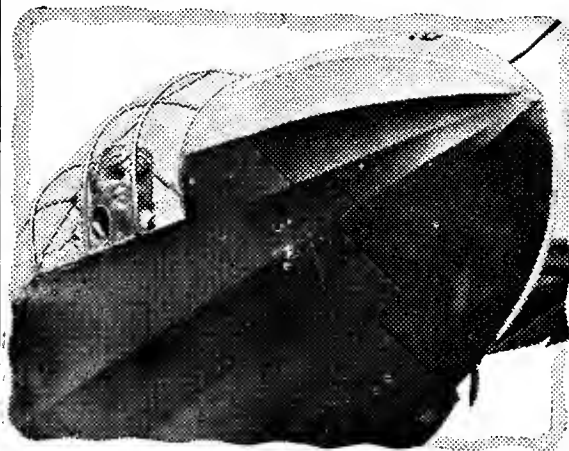
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Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

Market Holding Well At \$12.60 a Barrel For Blacks

The American Cranberry Exchange opening price of \$3.15 a quarter box or \$12.60 a barrel for Early Blacks is holding up well, even though it is higher than last year when the market opened \$1.20 lower a barrel at \$2.85 a quarter. The market demand is good for berries at this price, as it is in line with sharply increased operating and harvesting prices over last year and practically all prices have risen from their level of a year ago. The berries are being taken by the wholesale and retailer at this price, and are now reaching the hand of the consumer, "the housewife," where the real story will be told.

There is of course no indication of the price for the late berries as yet, as this market will not be opened until about the end of October.

MASSACHUSETTS

Harvest-Shipping Going on Well As Expected

At the end of September the situation in regard to harvesting, packing and shipping seemed to be going on as well as could be expected under such conditions as prevail today. In the last few days car shipments picked up from a drag until they were only half a dozen or so less shipped than for corresponding date last year. Of course it must be borne in mind that cars are more fully loaded as required this year, cars carrying 40 to 50 more barrels which would keep up the balance of actual barrels sent roll-

ing. It may be said the harvesting and shipping season in Massachusetts has not as yet struck any insurmountable "snag."

Early Blacks Were Up To Estimate

The Early Black picking was completed by some the week of September 21, and by October first the Blacks were about cleaned up. It is certain that the Blacks, which this year were estimated to be 54 percent of the 490,000 barrel crop predicted, came up to the estimate. Some growers ran a little over, a few considerably, but there is much shrinkage in screening this fall, the net Black crop will be just about the estimate. The crop fell down badly on the Lower Cape (from Barnstable down), but this was more than offset by the bogs particularly around Carver and in Wareham. The Cape of course bore an unusually large crop last year, and a drop was anticipated, but not to such an extent as occurred on the Lower Cape.

Indications Howes Will Hold Up

The start of harvest of the Late Howes got underway immediately after the Blacks were in, without lag except for the weather. How the Howes will live up to the estimate cannot be said as picking had progressed but slightly by October 1. A consensus of opinion of growers would probably be that the lates will hold up, and if there is any variation it will be on the up side.

Good Weather Gave Good Early Start

That the crop as a whole would run just about to estimate seemed to be assured short-

There Were No Late Spring Nor Early Fall Frosts

Growers may recall that early last spring Dr. Henry J. Franklin, director of the Massachusetts Experiment Station at East Wareham, said his studies of "long range" weather forecasting showed that for Massachusetts there would be no late spring frosts and no fall frosts of consequence before September 15th on cranberry bogs. (Cranberries, April issue). Those periods have now gone by and have proven the accuracy of his system.

This foretelling of weather trends months in advance can be of great importance to cranberry growers, as to other agriculturists, once it is demonstrated that it is possible to foresee the weather far ahead. This matter forms an important part of the forthcoming bulletin on weather relations to cranberries, which has been prepared, a bulletin which has been eagerly awaited for some time now.

ly after picking got underway — about a full week earlier than usual—some starting on August 31. There followed a week or more of fine weather until there came a heavy, general rain on September 9. A good start had been obtained up to that date, and 27 cars had been shipped from the Cape through Middleboro by that date. This was one car more than the corresponding date last year.

(Continued on Page 6)

"I'm Really Just A Pie Berry In the Cranberry Barrel," Says Arthur S. Curtis

**Nevertheless This Grower of Marstons Mills Is Now
Treasurer of Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Associa-
tion and One of Most Ardent Workers Among
Massachusetts Cranberry Men—Operates One
of Oldest Bogs on the Cape**

By C. J. HALL

For a good many years now, Arthur S. Curtis of Marstons Mills has been a well-known personage in the Cape Cod cranberry picture, yet Mr. Curtis is not a Cape Codder by birth, nor did he originally intend to be a cranberry grower. Instead he is a Cape Codder by "adoption," and started out in life as a mechanic, following in the footsteps of his father.

However, it is often the case that earliest inclinations do not materialize as life goes along, and the adoption of a different place as home and of a different occupation work out for the best, as in the case of Mr. Curtis in becoming what he terms "just an average Cape Cod cranberry grower." "I am really a 'pie' berry in the barrel, in comparison with the real giants of production," he modestly says.

He may designate himself as a "pie berry" and it is true his bog holdings are not large, as he operates an eleven acre bog, the so-called "Winslow" bog in the Marstons Mills section of Barnstable. This is one of the oldest bogs on the Cape with a fine reputation of many, many years as a good bog. Last year he was elected first vice president of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' association, but at the annual meeting in August of this year, the nominating committee decided he should be made treasurer of the association. This came entirely as a surprise to him but he was elected to this important job. When the Upper Cape Cod Cranberry Club was organized in 1935 he had found himself chosen the first president.

He is, and has been a busy worker in so many activities for the best interest of his adopted profession and Cape Cod, that he can scarcely keep track of all his duties. Both Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, who likewise is not a native Cape Codder, but is a former Pittsburg girl, work with the Red Cross in Cotuit, and while his work is necessarily more limited, Mrs.

Curtis is a member of the R. C. Motor Corps and also the First Aid and she has been very active in this work even before Pearl Harbor, starting last November.

He Lives "On" His Bog

The bog and home of Mr. Curtis are "down" a typical white sand, Cape Cod woods road, very much so, into the deep woods of the Marstons Mills area; yet no grass grows in these wheel ruts and somebody seems to be driving down to the Curtises for something or other all the time.

Mr. Curtis literally "lives on" his bog, both financially and actually. His home was remodelled from a building built as a screenhouse by the man who built the bog about three-quarters of a century ago. His "estate" in the pine woods of Marstons Mills is strictly a cranberry property; bog dwelling near tall pines, cranberry house, an old bog bunk house, and other small buildings. There is no mistaking the fact that his occupation is that of a cranberry grower. Bordering the rear of his property is a typical little, round Cape pond, with no

inlet and no outlet, locally known as "Patty's" pond, and this provides him an ample water supply for all flowage purposes.

This property is surprisingly pleasantly situated in a little valley, probably glacial in origin narrow between relatively high hills, which Mr. Curtis keeps free of brush. This, to his great good fortune, on at least one occasion as can be explained later. His bog in the valley is so isolated that he isn't even dependent upon the outside for his electricity supply, as he has his own very complete little power plant.

Wouldn't Swap His Home

"I wouldn't swap this place for any other on Cape Cod," Mr. Curtis says, and it is easy to agree that it is indeed a pleasant place pleasantly located. Particularly so after it is explained that, down a sandy road as it is, there have been only four days in the last nineteen years when snow has kept the Curtises from getting out, and these occasions were on Sunday when no particular effort was made to go abroad.

Mr. Curtis first became a cranberry grower in 1913, which, it goes without saying is quite a while ago. This was after, as he says, he had "knocked around" quite a bit. For a number of years he sold Pierce Arrow automobiles out of Boston.

The "Winslow" Bog

At the start of 1913 the "Winslow" bog, which is the property he now owns, was for sale, and on January 30th deed was passed from Charles F. Curtis, Stacy L. Hall and George E. McKay, executors of the will of Stacy Hall, to Mr. Curtis, Roscoe Brackett of Marstons Mills, and George Roberts.

In about 1853 Stacy Hall became associated with Curtis of Curtis & company of Faneuil Hall Market, Boston, and thereafter for a number of decades Curtis & Hall, as Boston buyers of cranberries were very active on the Cape every fall, and one of the factors in the marketing of the Cape Cod crop. For a time Curtis

& Hall were the operators of this Winslow bog.

This "Winslow" bog is recognized as one of the oldest bogs on the upper Cape, and is widely known by that name, and as such was familiar to all old-time growers for miles around. It was also known as an "off year" bog for it usually had, and still does, have a good crop in the so-called light years, which is far from being an undesirable attribute. The deed places it as at "Newtown" in Barnstable.

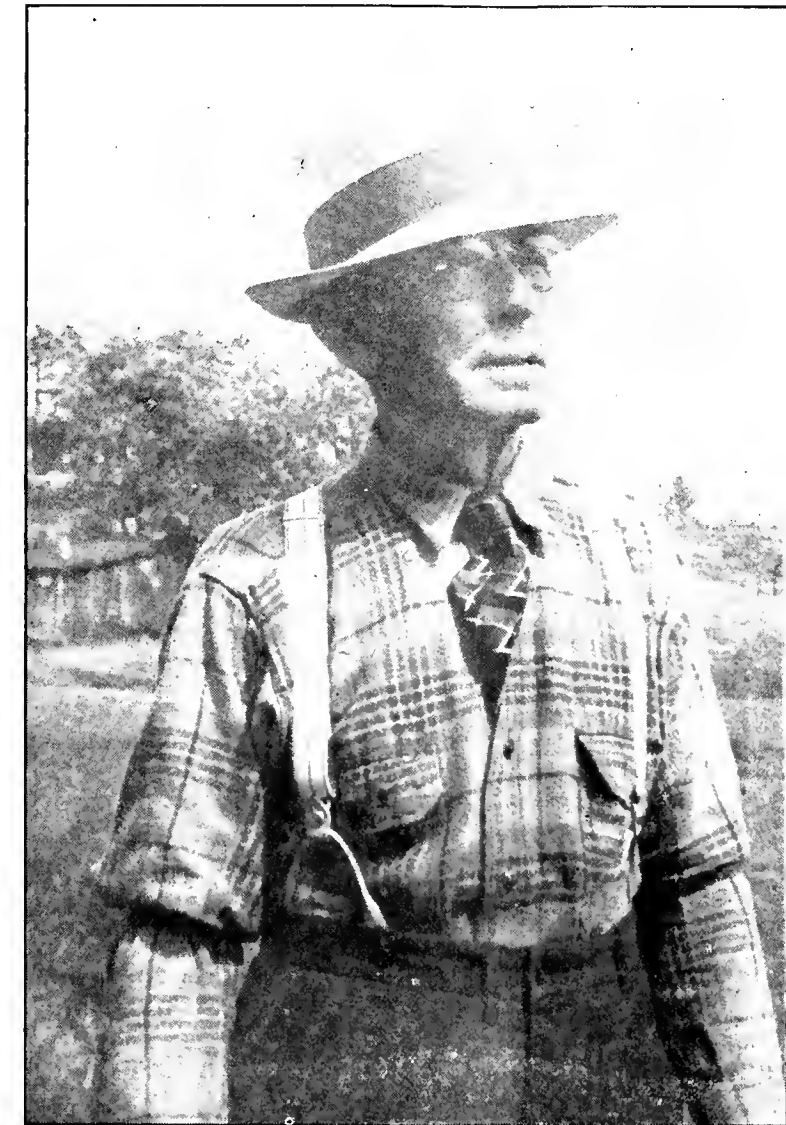
The builder was Benjamin Pollard Winslow, one of the upper Cape pioneers. The bog is believed to be about three-quarters of a century old. It presumably is the bog mentioned by the late James Webb of Cotuit, who in 1886 published a paper covered booklet, "Cape Cod Cranberries." At about that time Mr. Webb was probably building and managing more bog than any other man in Southeastern Massachusetts.

He wrote that the "Winslow" bog cost \$3,000 to build and cited its value as a producer, saying that from 1874 until 1882 it paid dividends of \$14,100, which was good profit on such an investment, then or now.

It was Roscoe Brackett of Marstons Mills who urged the purchase of this well-known property and the result was that he, George Roberts and Mr. Curtis bought the property. However, after a time it was decided that this bog of eleven acres was not a sufficient enterprise for three men, so Mr. Curtis offered to withdraw from the picture and was bought out.

In Europe With Red Cross In World War

During World War No. 1 he was in Boston, and there he decided to enter the service of the American Red Cross. He went to Europe and served with the Red Cross from July, 1918, to November, 1919, all of the time he was stationed in active areas in France driving a truck in work connected with supplies to evacuation camps and base hospitals. When the million-dollar Red Cross Commission was formed to aid Russian prisoners immedi-



ARTHUR S. CURTIS

ately after the war was over, he was selected for this work and was one of the first group that went into Berlin.

"Nobody can 'down' the Red Cross to me," Mr. Curtis says today. "It is the most wonderful organization in the world." His memory of what miracles the Red Cross accomplished during and after the first war is still strong in his mind.

Back from war-torn Europe in 1920, Mr. Curtis had the opportunity to buy back the Winslow bog, this time to become sole owner, and he now owns it, lock, stock and barrel. Mr. Brackett had sold

out his interest to Mr. Roberts and the latter was willing to sell it all to Mr. Curtis.

The bog is about two-thirds set to Howes, of a rather late bearing variety, the rest being Early Blacks, except for three sections of Bugles. Contrary to the impression of many, Mr. Curtis says that he finds Bugles, at least those on the Winslow bog, good consistent bearers, and that the berries produced are fine cranberries. However, with the present trend toward less and less differential between the selling price of Blacks and Howes he wishes that the pro-

(Continued on Page 12)

Wisconsin Growers' Association To Act As Appellant for Draft Deferment of "Key" Men for Members

Committee Named at Annual Meeting Acts After Conferring With State Selective Service Headquarters—To Seek Uniform Solution of Problem With Associations of Other Cranberry States.

At the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Cranberry Growers' Association at Wisconsin Rapids, August 12, a committee was appointed to study and pursue a method of retaining a minimum of one critical or "key" man for each Wisconsin marsh, and to seek to cause the deferment from draft of such critical men within the industry to preserve it during the war. This committee, consisting of William F. Huffman, chairman, Guy Nash and B. C. Brazeau, has since met several times and decided upon a course of action after a conference with Wisconsin State Headquarters of Selective Service.

The committee has sent letters to members of the association as to what it proposes to do, and has asked members who have "key" men subject to draft and who seek deferment for these men to fill out and return to the secretary form 42-A, which is the form for deferment.

The committee proposes to set up the secretary of the association, who is Vernon Goldsworthy, to act as the active agent in behalf of the growers, and to set up the association (not the individual marsh owner) as the appellant, thus eliminating personal interest.

The committee proposed to file a brief setting forth the specialized character of the cranberry industry with Wisconsin Selective Service and the National Headquarters of Selective Service. The committee will keep a complete set of files in the secretary's office on each man for whom deferment is sought and provide complete file for each District Draft Board, each County War Board and for each grower having a key man eligible for draft.

It proposes to file the appeals in

In a special statement to CRANBERRIES MAGAZINE, Wm. F. Huffman, chairman of the War Activities Committee of the Wisconsin Cranberry Growers Association urged the officers of the eastern and western growers associations to study the proposal and decide if they wish to join in the program. "If the growers in the other states do not care to follow the Wisconsin plan, there can be no opposition at least to each state group subscribing to the general statement which is to be filed with National Headquarters of Selective Service, Washington, D. C", Mr. Huffman stated. The Wisconsin committee will welcome any printed or published data which will be useful in compiling a case history of the cranberry industry covering all phases of the industry.

the following order: Critical men presently classified in 1A, 1B and 3A without minor dependents or men in 3A whose dependents are not minors or subject to his direct support. It plans to seek the cooperation of the County War Boards, and to seek a uniform method of handling this problem with the Growers' Associations of Massachusetts, New Jersey, Washington and Oregon, all the states which have cranberry industries.

After a careful study the committee has decided except where some special condition arises which can be construed as extraordinary, that the association will not ask for deferment of more than one key or critical man on a cranberry marsh for each 75 producing acres of cranberry beds or fraction thereof. It also points out to the growers that this procedure must not be used by any grower to gain deferment for any one other than the one critical man whom he elected to seek deferment for on the basis of one man for each 75 acres. It further has construed

such key men to be "the person who has complete supervision of the property, as to production, flooding, harvesting, etc." In the case of an owner, stockholder, or family member residing on the property and a foreman, both of which are of draft age, the choice of the grower who is the key man must lie between the two. There is further stipulation that, this is not for a "blanket" deferment for more than the person named, and that each deferment can be for a period of six months only, but is subject to renewal.

The committee, in the letter to Wisconsin association members, also points out that the committee's recommendations are acceptable to the State Selective Service Headquarters in general; and also that the procedure has been done in full cognizance of the Selective Service Act, and is done "according to the rights of an employer under the provisions of the act, and with full knowledge of the Director of the State Selective Service," and that "there is nothing unpatriotic or nothing suggestive of any questionable, unethical or illegal procedure."

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 3)

Spell of Bad Weather Holds Up This Gain A long period of unfavorable weather followed this, and even though there were not many actual rains, the weather was cloudy and the nights often foggy, preventing picking until about noon the following day. This did not help the situation any, nor make for good sound berries. By the middle of September car shipments had begun to lag behind that of last year a little, this continuing until for a time the shipments were about 20 cars behind.

Labor Shortage Still Further Delays Contributing greatly to this lag was of course the labor shortage. The labor situation did not show up as acute as had been feared, but many of the growers were forced to operate with their help curtailed by a third. Particularly in the case of smaller

growers was the shortage acute, many having to turn to themselves in truck driving, screening, etc. As short as the labor available was among the scoopers it was most acute in the screenhouse, trucking crews, etc. A good number of the men who were available preferred to take a chance on obtaining the top wages for scooping, rather than working in the packing houses or other jobs around the bogs.

Berries Big, But Not Record in Size The Massachusetts berries this fall are of good size, and there may be especially good size in the Howes which are now beginning to come in. While the size in general is very satisfactory, there is not the record size which it seemed might be in prospect a few weeks ago.

WISCONSIN

Wis. Crop Off 5 - 10,000 Barrels Probably 75 percent of the crop had been harvested by the 25th of September and it then seemed pretty certain that the 115,000 barrel estimate would not be reached, although it was expected then the crop would be between 105,000 - 110,000, still bigger than the yield of '41. The Natives particularly are running short this year. Size of some of the fruit is not as large as normal and the color is not as good as usual. Harvesting did not get into full swing until about the 15th, although the raking of a few of the smaller bogs had been completed before some of the larger operators had even begun to pick. As soon as harvesting began it was evident there would be a little falling off.

Weather Has Been Rainy Raking progressed rather slowly because of so much rain. One rainy period lasted three days with a rainfall of 1.82 inches in one 24-hour period. There was plenty of water available for frost and frost protection called for and for water raking.

N. E. Cranberry Sales Co. Adopts "All Season, All Variety" System of Pooling — Effective This Fall

Meeting on Sept. First Votes for Single Pool and Directors Unanimously Follow Instructions—Belived Will Work for Greatest Good of All Growers.

An all-season pool, replacing the present pooling system, was voted for by members of the New England Cranberry Sales company at the annual fall meeting, September first, at the Carver town hall, the action being, that the members favored the "all-season" pool and voted it be referred to the board of directors to be adopted if advisable. This action by the directors took place on September 15, by unanimous vote.

This system of pooling, it was brought out in the discussion, might work out to a disadvantage of some growers at some times, particularly as it tended to raise the proportionate return of those growing a larger proportion of Early Blacks taking from the return of the Late Howes. But it was brought out that it is the Blacks, which really make the market for the Howes to sell at higher prices, and the adjustment would be fairer to the greatest number, considering the season as a whole. In other words it was adopted as a move toward greater common good, the members being willing to accept occasional individual disadvantages.

In considering adopting the all-season pool, President Ruel S. Gibbs asked for fullest discussion and said if there were any, he hoped to get "red hot objections" to the plan. These were not forth-

coming; however, a great majority who voted, by a hand vote, favoring the all season pool, and members also favored the pool over an alternative new plan for a system which was to establish three separate pools for all Blacks, fancy varieties and Late Howes, without regard to grade.

In these pools a premium of approximately two percent of the opening price of Early Blacks will be paid each week after October first to apply to Blacks and special varieties and a corresponding approximately two percent for the opening price of Howes. This is to compensate for shrinkage in holding.

Both these plans were explained fully by Arthur D. Benson, general manager, who had prepared huge figure charts to make the explanation clear to members. The proposal of a change over in pooling system had been approached from seven different angles, he said, the studies being based upon results from and including the huge crop of 1937 when Blacks averaged considerably more than Howes, to and including the crop of 1941. A committee consisting of L. B. R. Barker, Ellis D. Atwood, Ruel S. Gibbs, George A. Cowen and Harrison F. Goddard had given much time and use of rationed gas and tires to reach recommendations to submit to the members.

This all-season pool, Chester M. Chaney, general manager of the American Cranberry Exchange, explained before the vote was taken, was practically the same system of pooling as has been used by the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales company for the past two years, where it has been found to be entirely satisfactory. The only difference in fact, he said, was in the premium for berries held, where the premium is based on a daily, rather than a weekly rate.

This system had in fact been suggested by Mr. Benson to the

Labor Shortage Not Too Bad Labor shortage has not turned out to be as serious as it was feared it might be, but much of what is available is not as efficient labor as in former years, many of

(Continued on Page 15)

(Continued on Page 16)

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— IN OUR COUNTRY
AND ITS FUTURE

— In the Cranberry industry and its future

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GUY NASH, President
Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin

THE WISCONSIN DRAFT DEFERMENT PLAN

THE decision of the members of the Wisconsin Cranberry Growers' Association to set up the association as an active agent for themselves as appellant for draft deferment of key workers is a clear cut action. It should make for uniformity and lack of confusion, aiding both individual growers faced with the problem of loss of a key man and for the Wisconsin industry as a unit. It might on the other hand, also aid the draft officials by placing before them data uniformly sifted and prepared.

In a way the War Committee of the association, which has charge, would act as a "coarse screen", passing judgment ahead of any other group, on the merits of each case. It might be construed as a sort of policing of its own industry. The committee intends to prevent any abuses of the confidence in it by Wisconsin State Headquarters of Selective Service. The plan should offer a point of consideration for all cranberry growers and organizations. Especially important would seem the proposed general brief for the specialized cranberry industry, which the committee intends to file with National Headquarters of Selective Service at Washington.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MISS WHITE OF WHITESBOG

DOUBTLESS many of those in the cranberry and blueberry industry read with much interest the well-deserved tribute to the achievements of Miss Elizabeth C. White of New Jersey in the Saturday Evening Post, issue of September 12th. The fine color photograph and the text told an inspiring story of this accomplishment of Miss White and Dr. Frederick V. Coville in developing an important native crop to a splendid cultivated fruit which is ever growing now in popular consumption. The many who have been privileged to visit Whitesbog and to meet Miss

PUBLISHED MONTHLY
at the

WAREHAM COURIER OFFICE,
WAREHAM, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

Editor and Publisher
CLARENCE J. HALL

LEMUEL C. HALL
Associate Editor

Subscription \$2.00 per year
Advertising rates upon application

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White know that the article was entirely justified in its praise of the enterprises carried on at this remarkable New Jersey property. The blueberry and cranberry industry may be proud of this recognition of Miss White and of Whitesbog. This magazine is pleased to add its congratulations to the countless number Miss White is receiving.

The King of the Bog

Pacific Northwest Cranberries Will Become
An All-Year Food

(This is an illustrated article which appeared in a recent issue of "THE NORTHWEST," monthly publication issued by the Agricultural Development Department of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY. It shows that the progressive cranberry industry of Washington and Oregon is becoming recognized. The cuts and text are reprinted through the courtesy of the Northern Pacific Railway Co.)

Being King of the Bog sounds like the hero of a nursery rhyme. Fantastic, but near Grayland, in Grays Harbor county, Washington, and within a stone's throw of the mighty Pacific ocean, that is the position the red, tart cranberry holds.

Years ago the peat bogs in western Grays Harbor county were carefully considered as a possible area suited to cranberry production. The McFarlane strain of the cranberry was imported from the famous Cape Cod area and its adaptability to Washington soon was demonstrated. From this basic strain the industry has developed in a few years a planted area of 560 acres, producing 82,000 boxes in 1941, with an estimated value of at least \$250,000, a sizeable income for such a limited acreage and an appreciable sum distributed to a small community, of which \$70,000 was paid to those employed to harvest the crop.

To the cranberry grower, the holidays of Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's have always been significant. These days of festivity have significant bearing on cranberry consumption. The cranberry is synonymous with these holidays. King Cranberry has considered himself too import-

ant to be king just for a day. Why could he not grace the tables regardless of the season or the occasion, in any month of the year and in every town and hamlet? Research and experiments have proven that such can be the case and that this delicious berry can be available anywhere at any time. Heretofore the cranberry has been picked, graded, packed in cases and rushed to distant markets as a fresh crop. The grading process naturally has eliminated berries perhaps not as choice with respect to size, color and firmness. Yet from the standpoint of being edible they are unsurpassed. How could this waste be avoided? The answer was found in a process whereby these berries were processed and canned into a delicious red, sparkling sauce which today may be found on the grocer's shelf.

This boon to the cranberry industry at Grayland, which is headed up by the Grayland Cranberry Growers' association, resulted in the construction of a processing plant at Markham, and during the season the busy plant has been evidence of the popularity of this new sauce.

Already, however, this small factory has been outgrown and the whole Pacific Northwest cranberry industry is expanding and merging into a larger unit. The cannery located on the Harbor beach is being replaced by a new and much larger one now rising rapidly under joint supervision and financing of the local association and Cranberry Cannery, Inc., affiliated with the American Cranberry Exchange which markets fresh berries under the trade name, "Eatmor."

Upper view shows preparations for spreading of three and a half inches of sand at the bog of Victor Lehto; center shows Lehto setting out vines in the squares exactly marked off; lower view shows the end of a carefully-made bog with vines set out and the marginal ditch. Mr. Lehto and family live comfortably on the income from four acres of vines. He has a part of the oldest planted bog in the Grayland district, set out 28 years ago.

This fall \$500,000 worth, at least, of cranberries will be processed in the new cannery. Both a jellied sauce and a whole berry sauce will be produced. About one-half of the yield from virtually all bogs in Oregon and Washington will come to this factory for canning in both glass and tin under the label "Mist-Kist," the Grayland label for western cranberries. Only berries under half an inch in diameter will be processed. The larger ones, as now, will be sold fresh. Berries from Seaside and Bandon, Oregon, from Ilwaco-Long Beach in Washington, Burrows-North Beach and Grayland sections will come to the factory at Markham for disposition, although some will be canned in a new plant at Bandon.

Culture of the cranberry is unique and entirely different from that of other agricultural products and when an acreage is developed for production, it represents not only capital invested but weeks and months of hard work. These bogs are covered with a heavy growth of brush and debris which must be completely cleared. Ditches are dug to permit proper drainage and to serve as a means of controlling the high water table sufficiently to maintain moisture for the growing plants and at the same time avoid excessive water in the topsoil.

This initial development is tempered, however, by the realization that only a limited acreage is required, many of the growers having as low as half an acre, three-fourths of an acre, with many of the larger growers running into three, four and five-acre tracts. On three or four acres in average production a family makes its entire living. Interesting, however, is the fact that the smallest growers are chiefly newcomers starting modestly as their finances permit, at the same time learning the business. They prefer to creep before they walk.

Once the land is reclaimed, and before planting, the area must be covered with approximately three and a half inches of sand. Shoots or runners from established plants are merely pushed into the sand. Phenomenal growth then takes place, providing the foundation for



Upper photo shows typical Grayland bog land being ditched and prepared; center is a finished bog with owner's residence, both surely a delight to the eye. A bog like this may cost \$1,200 per acre for land, clearing, "scalping", draining, sanding and planting. In heaviest production such a Grayland bog may yield 1,000 quarter-barrel boxes. The board cross walks and the pipes at intervals which connect the sprinkler system are not familiar in the east. Lower, shows Mrs. James O'Brien sorting berries at Grayland. The O'Briens have a two-acre planting.

cranberry production. During the course of the growth it is most essential that weeds be removed, which is the grower's job during the off season. There are possibilities on the boggy, peat land on Grays Harbor alone of expanding

to 3,000 planted acres. This would make it the country's cranberry capital.

Now scientists are discovering that the cranberry possesses strange qualities. There is a wax on the skin which is eliminated,



Left, shows William Huovilla, who was to have been general manager of the Markham packing house of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., but who is now in the armed services, and W. S. Jacobson, president of the Grayland Cranberry Growers' Association. Right: Jack Karjula, who is a logger and mill worker, who gradually is putting himself into the cranberry business at Grayland. Many of the Grayland men, like Karjula have built good hogs in their spare time and become independent. Mr. Karjula's father has two and a half acres producing 600 boxes per acre and is independent of outside income. Jack is completing two acres himself.



and which may be available for candle making. An acid extract has been found which may be used for making fingerprints, an amber cream for healing burns, an oil for lipstick and even plastic materials from which we might make such things as shoes.

Annual Report of Dr. H. J. Franklin

Injurious and Beneficial Insects Affecting the Cranberry (H. J. Franklin)

(Continued from last month)

Ferrous Sulfate. Dry ferrous sulfate, 40 pounds per square rod used early in June, killed 90 percent of long-leaved asters (*Aster spectabilis* and *A. Novi-Belgii*). The same treatment applied in July, when the asters were a foot high, killed only 25 percent.

Spike rush (*Eleocharis tenuis*) was controlled well with ferrous sulfate broadcasted at the rate of 40 pounds per square rod, June applications giving nearly complete kills while those made in July and August were less effective. Two competent growers reported the treatment as 95-100 percent effective when used in May.

Ferrous sulfate must be brushed off the cranberry vines when it is used in broadcast applications of 30 or more pounds per square rod.

Kerosene. Repeated experiments with kerosene showed the least injury to cranberry vines

when it was applied before 10 a. m. or after 5 p. m. in June, July, and August. Mid-day applications, even with the air temperature below 80° F., injured cranberry tips and runners considerably. Recent tests of kerosene spraying in the early morning when the vines and weeds are wet with dew show no injury to the cranberry vines, while the weeds seem as sensitive to the kerosene as when sprayed under dry conditions.

Water white kerosene, 600 gallons per acre, gave 100 percent kill of loosestrife (*Lysimachia terrestris*) when applied before this weed was 5 inches high. The same kill was obtained later by mowing the taller loosestrife plants before spraying with kerosene.

Borax. Commercial borax, applied in July, 100 pounds per acre, killed Joe-Pye weed (*Eupatorium purpureum*) with little or no injury to cranberry vines. Heavier applications injured the vines.

Root Grub Flooding and Bog Weeds. Nine bogs flooded from mid-May to mid-July to kill grubs were examined in early September and late October to learn the effect of this flood on bog weeds. It had prevented no annual weeds from growing on the bogs but had shortened the season of several species so that they had failed to flower; others, like summer grass (*Panicum verrucosum*) and ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*), had not attained normal growth

but had flowered and seeded profusely; the trailing bramble (*Rubus hispida*), rice cut-grass (*Leesia*), and wild bean (*Apios tubeosa*) had been reduced 90 percent and the coarse bramble (*Rubus sp.*) and *Juncus* rushes had been killed entirely. Half the loosestrife (*Lysimachia*) and three-fourths of the hair-cap moss (*Polytrichum*) had been killed where the water was over 18 inches deep, but the weeds had not been much reduced where the water was shallow. As many as 28 other species of perennial weeds grew more or less normally after the flooding.

Arthur S. Curtis

(Continued from Page 5)

portion of Blacks and Howes was reversed, and as finances and time permit he is making over with the early variety.

The Winslow bog has produced as high as 1,200 barrels in harvesting days and for years he has consistently harvested about 70 barrels. Last year his crop was 480 Howes, about 300 Blacks, and 70 others. Such production classifies the bog as a satisfactory cranberry property.

The bog is so located that it has a good supply of suitable bog sand but although there was always Patty's pond, the water was not always available for bog use. The trouble was that the pond was separated from the bog by a high and long ridge, and in the day

Gertrude Lawrence, Celebrated Star of the Stage, Now Also A Cape Cod Cranberry Grower

**Has Seven-Acre Bog Near Dennis Summer Home and Has
Harvested Her First Crop, and Is a Member of
Cranberry Cannery, Inc.**

Miss Gertrude Lawrence, scintillating star of the English and American theater, has joined the ranks of Cape Cod's cranberry growers. Miss Lawrence, and her husband Lt. Richard S. Aldrich, U. S. N. R., recently purchased a 7-acre cranberry bog in Dennis, directly across from their summer home, and have become members of Cranberry Cannery, Inc. They have already harvested their first crop and shipped it to the cannery, and have made extensive plans for improving the bog and making it a record producer.

On the stage, Miss Lawrence plays the roles of frivolous and apricious ladies, but in private life she is far from frivolous. Her work in raising money for war benefits is prodigious, and her interest in cranberry growing is keen and serious. "I love being a farmer," she says, "and in raising cranberries I'm finding a lot of satisfaction in knowing my berries are helping to feed the armed forces and our own civilian population." Miss Lawrence has already learned the throes of trying to conquer blunt-nosed leafhoppers and eradicate poison ivy. She amazed your interviewer by talking glibly about floats and sanding and drainage with the earnestness of a veteran grower.

The Aldrich's have spent several summers on Cape Cod, and have been closely associated with the Cape Playhouse. Before his entry

before gasoline and electric pumps were in common use such a situation was too much for the old-timers, or at least it was in this case. Some growers however, when they wanted to raise water to a bog level tried to surmount the difficulty by building windmills, erecting steam pumps or other mechanical contrivances, including the use of horsepower. Mr. Winslow was one of those who tried the horsepower method of flooding.

(To be continued)

into the naval service, Lt. Aldrich was engaged in the production of plays, and Miss Lawrence has appeared in several productions here, the proceeds of which she has turned over to war benefits. When the war is over, the Aldrich's plan to build a permanent summer home in Dennis, overlooking their cranberry bog and the Atlantic Ocean.

Miss Lawrence remained on the Cape this season long enough to see her first crop harvested and left for Philadelphia where she begins a cross-country tour of "Lady in the Dark", a production which has already made a successful run on Broadway.

Cranberry Cannery Asking for 420,000 Barrels for Orders

In Spite of Acute Labor Shortage, Transportation and Other Difficulties, the Company Has To Meet Increased Government and Private Demand — Opening Prices Announced.

Cranberry Cannery, Inc., is asking for no less than 420,000 barrels of cranberries to fill its orders for sauce, cocktail and dehydration. Government orders for sauce amount to several hundred thousand

and cases and orders for dehydrated cranberries will take 20 percent of the crop.

With a large crop in Massachusetts which in some instances ran over estimate for Early Blacks, rains caused delays and some over ripening and considerable of the early crop was not of the best for selling on the fresh market. The many growers with fruit of this nature turned with relief to Cranberry Cannery and a flood of berries was received with the beginning of picking.

Yet the government orders and demand by the general public still exceeds the supply. Growers having well ripened fruit are especially urged to turn this fruit in. This makes especially good cocktail. The dehydrating plant of Cranberry Cannery at Plymouth is operating 24 hours a day on its cranberry program and an additional dehydrating plant has been placed in operation at Lockport, New York, to help fill orders. Berries are being trucked from the Cape to Lockport.

Many growers this year are canning their entire crop. One reason for the heavy consumer demand is in the fact that many women are now employed in jobs of defense nature and find ready-prepared sauce very convenient.

The price of 17 ounce cranberry sauce in tin was advanced from \$1.20 a dozen to \$1.30 a dozen. This conforms with the price ceiling regulations, and permits the packed to cover himself on the increased cost of labor and production. The price of 17 ounce glass remains unchanged.

With increased volume, at these prices, and under present conditions, Cranberry Cannery predicts it will be able to return to members at least equal, if not better, prices than those paid last year.

Cranberry Cannery Names Opening Prices on Cranberry Sauce

The following prices for Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce were named by Cranberry Cannery, Inc., on September 24.

Per Dozen		
Strained Sauce	\$1.30	24/No.300's in Tin
Strained Sauce	1.40	24/16 oz. in Glass
Whole Sauce	1.40	24/16 oz. in Glass

Cran. Juice Cocktail	1.75	Pints
Cran. Juice Cocktail	2.45	Quarts
Cran. Juice Cocktail	9.50	Gallons
Cran. Juice Cocktail	.65	4 oz.

The co-operative is, of course, working under the toughest sort of labor situations this year, with transportation difficult and uncertain, and in fact all conditions uncertain, as may be well understood. Labor, rail shortages and other factors will interrupt deliveries. Yet in the final picture of this year's crop canning and dehydration will play perhaps the most important part ever, possibly more important than in the 1937 year of the enormous crop when canning came to the rescue of the market.

Ocean Spray Has Attractive New Glass Jar

Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce will appear on the market this fall in a new type glass jar replacing the tin can which has been restricted by the government.

The new jar is about four inches high and contains one pound of Jellied Cranberry Sauce, the same contents as the tin can. The jar has a wide mouth which permits the cranberry sauce to slide out in a solid mold.

The government's tin order which reduced the supply of cans available to manufacturers has in many instances given birth to more attractive forms of packaging. In the case of cranberry sauce, the colorful canned product now visible through the glass jar unquestionably gives the package more "shelf appeal." When packed in glass, cranberry sauce actually sells itself, whereas when packed in tin it must rely on the colorfulness of the label to intrigue the consumer.

Whole Cranberry Sauce Now Available Nationally

The whole-berry cranberry sauce is also being packed in glass by Ocean Spray and is being nationally advertised. Consumers are given a choice of Jellied Cranberry Sauce or Whole Cranberry Sauce, both ready-to-serve. The demand for Whole Cranberry Sauce in-

Ceiling Prices Are Important Matter

Ceiling prices on fresh cranberries are an important subject to all growers at the present time and the American Cranberry Exchange is actively interested in the interests of the entire industry in connection with the pending price control bills. C. M. Chaney, general manager of the Exchange, has recently been in Washington attending a special emergency meeting of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, of which the Exchange is a member and he a Director.

Attending this meeting were one or more representatives from 73 of the leading cooperatives of the country, representing crops which would be effected under the pending bills, which have heretofore not been so. Speakers were Albert S. Goss, Master of the National Grange, Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau and Eric A. Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

It is expected the Council will continue these meetings and it is believed these activities in which the Exchange is represented will be helpful.

Jersey County Agent Goes Around On His "Iron Horse"

The agricultural agent of Ocean County, New Jersey, Herbert C. Bidlack, is conserving tires and gasoline by doing much of his getting around on a recently-purchas-

ed motorcycle. County agents have to do considerable getting around and the automobile purchased last November for Mr. Bidlack has been driven, by him, 14,000 miles, but is now being saved for bad weather; or an occasion when a group of farmers want to travel with him to meetings or for other special purposes.

He expects to cut the use of the tires by at least half and he expects to get 50 miles to a gallon of gasoline from his flying horse. With an estimated 15,000 miles of going left in his automobile tires he figures he can make the present set last the war out, provided the war doesn't last too long.

His use of the "iron horse" in agriculture has caused quite a bit of newspaper publicity and Mr. Bidlack observes, "If a county agent could obtain as much publicity on something he wished for, as I have with my motorcycle, it would be very gratifying, indeed."

AAA to Continue Payments For The Sanding Of Bogs

**A. D. Benson of Mass. and
James D. Holman of New
Jersey Confer With Con-
servation Director at
Washington.**

The payments for the sanding of cranberry bogs under the AAA conservation program is not to be dropped as has been feared, following a trip to Washington by Arthur D. Benson, general manager of the New England Cranberry Sales Co., and James D. Holman, prominent New Jersey grower and member of the New Jersey Board of State Agriculture. Messrs. Benson and Holman obtained a two hour interview with Mr. Manchester, director for the Northeastern Territory and convinced him that, as the sanding increases the production of cranberries and so adding to the yield, contributes to the quantity of fruit so needed in war time.

The rate of payment will be changed somewhat, however, it is expected, so the growers may receive a little less, but the cranberry conservation program will

not be dropped as were some 25 others of the so-called "lesser" programs, with which cranberries are included from the Government point of view. The plan was to cut the budget for soil conservation payments on some crops including cranberries.

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 7)

The more experienced pickers having been called to service, or having switched over to defense work. The labor supply reflects war-time conditions. There are noticeably fewer Indian harvesters available and a lack of younger men, and older workers have had to come forward to fill out.

Next Year's Fruit Bud Overgrown The excessively rainy weather has had an adverse effect upon the terminal bud for next year's crop.

Vegetative growth has been excessive and a good many of the fruit buds have overgrown. Some of the buds have been reported flowering now instead of next summer. Vernon Goldsworthy says the condition is one that he never saw before, and the buds are especially overgrown on the prolific varieties.

OREGON

Bandon Picking Begins Sept. 21 Picking in the Bandon area got under way during the week of September 21, the first marsh to start picking being Cranberry Acres, the property of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Kranick, who didn't flood last winter with consequent earlier ripening. The Kranicks advertised for pickers, offering 35 cents a measure with an excellent crop and needed about 100 pickers.

Good Crop Anticipated The bulk of the harvest of Bandon, however, began about October first. Some of the bogs looked forward to bumper crops while on others it was spotty, but the average indicated at least a good crop for the entire region. Marketing of the Bandon area crop is in two ways this year, the Coos

Cooperative selling again through their sales manager, E. R. Ivie, and others through the American Cranberry Exchange and Cranberry Cannery, Inc.

WASHINGTON

Weather Dry As Picking Starts Weather is dry in Washington, no rain having fallen since the last of June. This has resulted in berries being not quite as large as usual, except on bogs that were frequently sprinkled. This has increased the fire hazard which is as bad as it was in mid-summer. At the start of harvest, indications are for a crop about equal to last year.

Real Scarcity Of Labor Cranberry picking went into full swing Saturday, Sept. 19, in the Long Beach-Illwaco region, although a few scattered bogs had already been picked, Guido Funke and Son being among the first having some Early Blacks. There is a real scarcity of labor and an appeal had been made to housewives, business men and all other residents of the peninsula region to help out, if they were available for only a day or two on week-ends. Arrangements were made for transportation for week-end delegations to the bog areas and cottages were available at special rates. The labor shortage applies to both the scoopers and the hand pickers. Prices have gone sky-rocketing for defense industries and increases in pay for fishermen and oyster workers. It is impossible for the cranberry grower to meet these rates. With picking beginning, indications are that the crop will be about the same as it was last year.

Work on Big New Bog Progressing Work is proceeding satisfactorily on the huge new bog for the Guy C. Meyers Cranberry Company of New York which last spring bought 250 acres and began clearing. How much acreage will be ready by spring, however, is difficult to say at present. This will depend largely on whether machin-

ery can be used throughout the winter and whether sufficient manpower can be kept on the job. Work is under the direction of Rolla Parrish, prominent Washington grower and local manager for Cranberry Cannery, Inc.

NEW JERSEY

Crop May Run High As 120,000 Bbls. The crop of Early Blacks has practically been completed, although

no floaters have as yet been gathered, and the crop ran fully up to the estimate, it was reported Sept. 30 by Charles S. Beckwith, State Cranberry specialist. What the prospects for the late varieties will be is still uncertain but there is the possibility that the Jersey crop will more than come up to the estimate of 100,000 barrels and may run as high as 120,000.

Labor Shortage May Cause Loss of Some Apparently the berries to produce more than 100,000 barrels

up to 120,000 are on the Jersey vines this year, but the question comes of getting them harvested. The labor situation is very acute, apparently worse than in other cranberry areas. This applies to actual picking labor, not to packing house and other harvest work.

High School Children Allowed To Help The larger growers are getting labor of a sort, much of it unskilled; the small

grower who has no place to house his temporary harvest labor is running into even more difficulty. Under a law put through the Jersey legislature last spring, under certain conditions school children from 14 to 16 years old were allowed to stay home from school a total of two weeks sometime during the year, if they stayed out for the purpose of agricultural work. The student labor commission in Trenton recently declared a labor emergency for the purpose of releasing high school students, under this 1942 emergency Student labor law. This has given patriotic high school students a chance

to render valuable service in New Jersey agriculture. Harvest wages, of course, are much higher and the grower is paying more to get his berries in, and often to help not as efficient as trained bog workers.

Bandon To Have 30,000 Boxes As the Bandon picking began it seemed apparent that the estimated crop of approximately 30,000 boxes or 7,500 barrels would be reached. Several growers were using picking machines, a few were scooping for the first time, and some others are trying out water raking.

SUMMARY

At the end of September it seemed certain the crop would be about as estimated (total 756,400) possibly running over, if New Jersey does have 20,000 barrels above the estimate and labor shortage does not cause their wasting on the vines. This is Jersey's biggest crop in a number of years. Jersey's gain will be just about offset by the shrinkage in Wisconsin and what may be a 5,000 barrel over-estimate on the West Coast, with Massachusetts still appearing about as estimated.

Pooling System

(Continued from Page 7)

Wisconsin company, Mr. Benson having been in favor of an all-season pool for several years.

The chief advantages of the system, discussion brought out, was in fairness to all, as it was not fair for a grower to sell his inferior Blacks for canning, and then sell his Howes through the Exchange as fresh fruit, taking advantage of the higher market which the Blacks of others had been the main factor in creating a high price market for the Howes. The point was also stressed, that considered as a whole, it was not what was realized for Blacks or for Howes, or for fresh fruit or for canned fruit, that was the real measure, but that the total return to the growers for all berries was the really important factor in the final determination of the season.

The estimate of the Sales Company at that date was given by Mr. Benson for Massachusetts as the same as the Government crop forecast of 490,000 barrels. Of this crop, based on reply estimates received from members, and allowing for growers who did not reply, the Sales Company would probably handle a total of 267,694 barrels, as replies in estimating had a total of 249,083 barrels, these being divided between 137,536 Early Blacks, 100,793 Late Howes, and the remainder fancy odd varieties.

Other speakers at the meeting at this opening of the harvest season were C. M. Chaney, general manager of the American Cranberry Exchange, who predicted the first two hurdles of marketing, the wholesaler and the retailer, would be "gotten by" alright, and that the question was in the consumer; Clyde McGrew, assistant general manager, who spoke of loading cars to capacity, and Leicester Sherrill, representing Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn in handling the advertising account for the Exchange. He said in his opinion an entire new market would be opened for cranberries this year, through those whose incomes had been increased in recent times and made able to eat cranberries in quantity. M. L. Urann, president of Cranberry Canners, Inc., told of the obstacles to be met in the canning program and that they were tremendous, but would be overcome as they arose.

In opening the meeting President Gibbs said the growers were very fortunate in having a large crop. "We are also very fortunate in having two strong cooperative organizations, upon whose shoulders will fall the bulk of the work of making this year a success. The success of these two cooperatives to a large extent depends upon the support and loyalty of all the various members. Of course I refer to the American Cranberry Exchange and to Cranberry Canners.

"It isn't what we can get for our fresh fruit market. It is what we get for our total crop—canned and fresh—that counts at the end of the season," he said.

First Frosts Of Season On Eastern Bogs

The first frost of the season in Massachusetts on cranberry bogs occurred Monday, Sept. 28, when there was a long, heavy frost, although it was a "spotty one." A slight wind in some areas kept the frost from settling down everywhere. Perhaps an average lowness reached was 24 to 25 degrees, with 22 and 23 being reported in Carver. Lowest point reported was for the cranberry bog at Greene, R. I., where the glass fell to 18.

The frost the following night was more general, without wind, and making for more widespread danger of injury. Carlisle (Middlesex County) reported 18, while there were several reports of 23.

This frost extended to New Jersey and temperatures below the 20's were reported on both nights.

On the morning of October first there was some frost, but probably no damage, at least in Massachusetts, as the cold spell ended.

20 NEW MEMBERS FOR AMERICAN CRANBERRY EXCHANGE

At a special meeting of the American Cranberry Exchange in New York on September 20th, twenty new members were elected, having joined with the sales companies. Fourteen of these were Massachusetts growers and six from Wisconsin.

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To meet all these demands your canning cooperative needs 420,000 barrels of cranberries.

Many members are turning in their entire crops to help fill these needs.

Price on Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce is Advanced

On October 24, price of Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce advanced from \$1.20 a dozen on tin to \$1.30. The price of glass is \$1.40 a dozen. These prices are permissible under the Price Ceiling Regulation to take care of increased costs of labor and production, and to insure fair returns to growers.

If you want your berries canned cooperatively, send them to any one of these Ocean Spray receiving stations:

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North Harwich
Dennis
Plymouth
Barnstable
Chatham
Sandwich

NEW JERSEY

New Egypt

ILLINOIS

North Chicago

OREGON

Coquille

WASHINGTON

Markham
Long Beach

\$5.00 per barrel advance paid on delivery of berries; further advances made as fast as the cranberries are canned and sold.

CRANBERRY CANNERS, Inc.

The growers' cooperative cannery

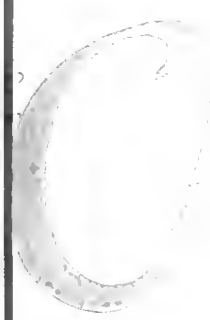


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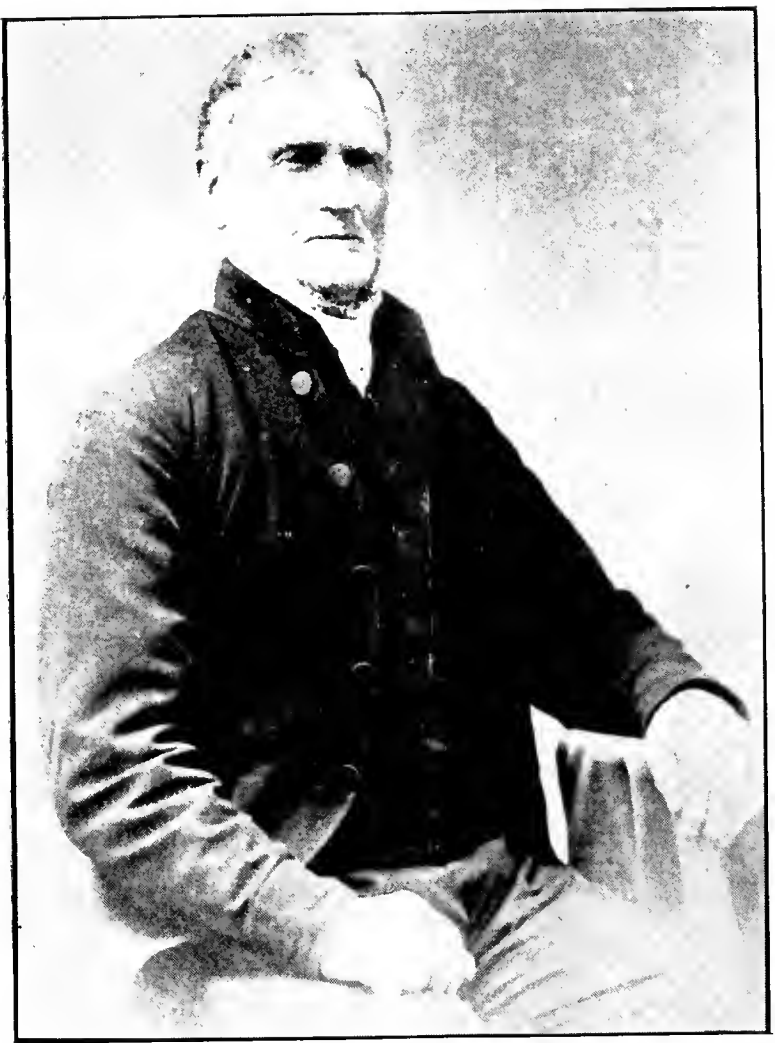
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To the Cranberry Growers:

We are purchasing berries of the 1942 crop through our Cape Cod Representative, The Beaton Distributing Agency, and we suggest that you get in touch with our Representative.



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Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

Exchange The American
Howes Price Cranberry Ex-
Opens \$3.50 a change has set
Quarter Box its opening
price for Howes
\$3.50 a quarter barrel, an in-
crease of ten cents a quarter over
that of last year. The opening of
Howes at \$14 a barrel is not the
highest, having been topped in
"lean" years, but with a big crop
prospect and in the face of sur-
r rationing and other war-time
conditions it is a satisfactory
figure. The demand for Blacks
has perhaps the best ever and the
Wisconsin came onto the market
about the 20th of October and
were cleaned up without difficulty,
except for the Wisconsin Howes
which will of course go into the
general Late Howes market.

Total Crop Massachusetts, it
Will Be now appears, may
Very Good have harvested a
little larger crop
than was anticipated. Wisconsin's
crop will be a good one, Jersey
will fall off a little from the ear-
lier estimates, but it will still be
Jersey's biggest crop in a number
of years, while the Pacific North-
west, which has definitely been an
increasing factor in the total pro-
duction picture for several years
now, will probably have a crop of
a little more than 45,000 barrels.
The latest government estimate,
released October 13, is for a grand
total of 742,000 barrels, but later
estimates may indicate a higher
total. The two largest crops have
been the well-remembered yield of
1937 with its 855,000 barrel crop,
and that of 1926. This excellent
production has been achieved,
during a very difficult season.

MASSACHUSETTS

Mass. Crop Is With all but a
Over Estimate very few of the
growers com-
pletely harvested although these,
few include some of the larger
properties such as some of the
Hammond bogs and the Cowen
bogs in Rochester which were
among the last to finish, best es-
timates of the crop may now be an
eight percent increase in the Howes
and possibly an increase in the crop
as a whole of four or five percent.
This would bring the Massachu-
setts total up somewhat.

Whether this will bring the final
shipments up to this total or not
is more or less problematical as
there was a considerable scald and
rot in the Early Blacks, although
this condition is much more satis-
factory in the Howes, apparently.
In the case of Blacks shrinkage
was said to have run rather gen-
erally to as high as 25 percent and
in some individual cases to as high
as 50 percent.

Most Bogs The latest Gov-
Completely ernment crop esti-
Picked mate (released Oc-
tober 13) was still

for 490,000 as compared to 500,000
last year. This report gave the
berries on most bogs as from med-
ium to large. Good picking weath-
er in general prevailed in October
and the Blacks, after delays due to
cloudy, wet weather in September,
were finished by the first week end
in October and the picking of
Howes in general began. The J. J.
Baton bogs were finished, both
Blacks and Howes, October 11, the
Federal Cranberry Co. the holiday,
the Makepeace and Atwood bogs
about the same time.

Serious Box Shortage Now In Massachusetts

Now with shipping in full swing
a very serious box shortage is
developing in Massachusetts which
may become really acute toward
the end of the season. The short-
age is due to lack of nails and
labor in making the boxes and to
the increase in size of the crop.
This is not holding up shipping to
any great extent at present, and
may possibly not at all. Ship-
ments are being made at present
about as the demand and this can
continue for two or three weeks
before the supply of boxes becomes
acute.

A plan of voluntary pooling of
"rationing" may be worked out,
and in fact is being applied now
by box manufacturers who are
supplying boxes to the growers in
only such quantities as are suffi-
cient for immediate needs with the
hope they may be able in this way
to keep pace with the shipping de-
mand as it develops. If the box
supply should entirely run out
some other means of shipping will
have to be devised and canning
and dehydration could play a wel-
come part in this.

Increase Is In This increase in
Plymouth the prospect was
County in Plymouth
County, chiefly.

The Cape crop proper, especially to
the eastward of Barnstable, fell off
very sharply from last year's un-
usually heavy yield. This could
probably be traced directly to the
hot, dry spell in late July and Au-
gust. Scald was also a big factor
and much of this occurred during

(Continued on Page 12)

The Story of An All But Forgotten Cranberry Pioneer

Solomon Hoxie, Quaker, of Old Scorton, Sandwich, Cape Cod, Was One of Those Who Received Little Fame, But Helped Lay Foundation of Industry.

By CLARENCE J. HALL

Mention of the name of Solomon Hoxie, cranberry grower of Sandwich, Massachusetts, probably has no meaning to Cape Cod growers of today, or if so only a very few, likely limited to those in the vicinity in which he lived. This is not to be wondered at. He was one of those Cape Codders who pioneered in the industry almost a full century ago.

The names of a few of these early pioneers come readily to mind; that is the names of those who were outstanding in their achievements, but Solomon Hoxie was not one of those. Yet it was such as he, early striving toward a knowledge of cranberry cultivation, that laid the foundation upon which the cranberry business was built. His efforts in themselves were relatively humble, but deserve a place in the story of the cranberry industry.

Moreover, in his day his efforts may have not passed so unnoticed as they appear to have at this late date. It is said in the old Scorton section of Sandwich where he lived near the "Great Marshes," that he was the first to cultivate cranberries in that vicinity. Bearing this out is the fact that it is against his name in the Sandwich tax records that there first appears the entry of a piece of cranberry ground as a taxable property as such.

This is for the year 1853, when among the listings for dwellings, barns, outbuildings, wood land, cleared land, salt marsh, salt works, and "cow rights" the entry is found. Solomon Hoxie is taxed for two houses and outbuildings, 70 acres of cleared land, 22 acres of woodland, 20 acres of marsh and, in brackets above ("Cran. Bog Marsh"). The true value of his real estate is \$3,400 and the reduced value \$360, and his total tax for real estate is \$17.00. If in this year his "Cran. Bog Marsh" is taxed it is included with his 20 acres of marsh, true value \$450.

The following year the items are the same except there is 20 A. M and ½ A. cran. bog, with the same value of \$450. This year his



Solomon Hoxie's Great-Grandson, Lieutenant Robert Armstrong.

total real estate tax is \$17.25.

There is no other cranberry tax in the Sandwich listings until 1858 when after the name of Calvin Crowell there appears, "Orchard, ½ A. Cranberry Lot, true value \$100," apparently for both, and reduced value \$10, tax on real estate 64c. Calvin Crowell, however, unlike Mr. Hoxie, did become a well-known grower, one of the largest of the latter

half of the last century. He, his brother Hiram, built the bog at White Island, now known as "The Century," owned by L. R. Barker. This listing, however, could hardly have applied to the bog as it is within the limits of Wareham, and after this one year the word cranberries vanishes from Crowell's taxes.

Was First Cranberry Tax Payer in Sandwich

If Solomon was the first to cultivate in Sandwich, and the fact that he was the first to be taxed on it is taken for whatever it is worth, he was the pioneer of a very considerable area. Sandwich, under the present town of Bourne, was set off in 1884, was one of the largest towns in the area in Massachusetts.

Further than that Solomon was definitely recognized for his accomplishments as a grower in 1853 even before he was taxed as owning a bog. This was by being given the first prize for cranberries at Barnstable Fair, when his award was \$1.65. To get this premium he must have grown better cranberries even than did Captain Cyrus Cahoon of Pleasant Lake, one of the most famous of the early growers and the one who is credited as the developer of the Cape Cod Early Black, who was accorded second money of \$1. The third premium, \$1.25, went to Captain Cyrus' second cousin, Captain Alvin Cahoon, less famous than Cyrus, but one who played a substantial part in the very first days of cranberry culture.

Kept a Cranberry "Business" Book

Interesting today is the fact that Solomon Hoxie's old account book has been preserved. In this scrawled item, a homely but valuable record of the efforts of a pioneer, and of selling prices and of wages paid during the middle decades of cranberry growing, the last century is available. The Civil War period was when cranberries enjoyed a remarkable price boom. His settings down of "Cranberry Business" are by no means complete, but they are su-

nt to add something to the onicle of cranberry growing. His first entry is for 1846, 10th nth. Solomon was a Quaker, l so kept his record in the aker fashion. During October that year it appears he "Picked cranberries, one half day." He o "carted sand on the cranberry e one day." In that same year lip H. Robinson is also credited h one day's work on the bog at cents.

These entries have two signifi- t facts. One that he was en- eed in cultivation himself — if rting sand on the cranberry bog day," may be called cultivation early as that, and second that was employing help on his bog, nly for one day.

Whether he spread sand upon nberry vines growing naturally y not be known at this date. nberries did grow naturally in vicinity, as it was near Sandy ck where the cranberry flour- ed wild since earliest tradition. if this sand was not spread n transplanted vines in that r, he definitely was transplant- y 1849 for there is the item that year, "I set out the cran- ry bog below the fence, the t one, and the east one next to fence in the fall."

The next year, 1850, he "set out cranberry bog next to the dyke." o years later when he won the ard at Barnstable Fair he set no less than four pieces. ese were: "the one below the er two"; "the one the east end the pond"; "the one below the hard in the fall", and "the theast of the grapevine one," o in the fall. He paid Francis nes for one day's setting.

Set Vines in Many Locations

Solomon, evidently was not one tent to merely try to grow nberries in a single location. is said to have tried them out no one knows just how many e patched. He apparently ex- imented with one spot after other in his efforts to find where y would grow best. His ac- ants show he tried a number of ations.

Growers then did not know which

was the best time to set vines, the fall or spring. They tried both.

David Armstrong, brother of his son-in-law, "finished setting out the cranberry vines in the swamp in the year of 1857," but what swamp he does not say, but does note it was during the fourth month. (David Armstrong is taxed for a bog in 1860, true value \$200, tax 17c.) That fall Solomon "got four and a half bushels of cran- berries in the Dyke Meadow," and also "got three bushels and 69 quarts in the bog west below the fence on the beach."

The following year he set out cranberry vines "up side the hill."

Francis Jones seems to have sold him some cranberries in 1848, for there is the notation, "11 mo. 11th, Received one peck and half cran- berries from Francis Jones at \$2.40 a bushel, 94 cents." If that was the general market prices, cran- berries were bringing a fair price in Sandwich. The following year it appears he set out vines for Francis Jones for "one day." If this is interpreted correctly this would make Francis Jones an early cultivator.

A sale of his berries is recorded in 1850: "Sold Alva Holway 4½ bu. of cranberries, \$10.35." Hol- way kept a little store. "Sold David Akin and others at Bass River, one and three-quarters bush- els cranberries, \$4.38. Bass River, South Yarmouth, then had its "Quaker Village." He made a larger sale, as well, to William Lapham of 10 and a half bushels for \$27.00.

In 1853 he employed "E." Jones for six days setting out vines, clearing and such work, paying seventy-five cents for each day's work.

No sales were entered in 1854, but he does record at least some- thing directly received "from" his bog. On the eleventh of Novem- ber he "went down to the cran- berry bog just at night, and shot a very large wild goose, and sold him for \$1.25."

Prices Were High In 1855

The following year, which is known to have been a year of un- usually good cranberry prices, and

a year which did much to stimu- late interest in the new industry, he sets down a number of sales. In September he sold Seth Swift one bushel for \$3.40.

On October 17 he sold "Henery" (as he spelled it, and probably pronounced it) Marston three bushels for \$10.50; Freeman Gibbs a half bushel for \$1.24 and Michel Scott three and a half bushels for \$12.25; Paul Wing one bushel for \$3.50 and Nathan Wing one peck for 87 cents; Liza Loring one-half bushel for \$1.75; Tommas Swift one bushel for \$3.50, and Metiah Bourn (Bourne?) one and a half bushels for \$5.25.

Some of these were sold to be retailed. The proprietors of the general stores were providing a market for the new fruit.

More sales were made in 1856 and the prices as recorded then in November were: three pecks for \$3.50 on the 23d; two barrels for \$24.00, again a half bushel for \$2.00 and also one barrel for \$12.00, and on the 29th one bushel for \$4.00. From this it is plain he was selling his cranberries at \$12.00 a barrel in 1856.

James Jones digs cranberry vines for him in 1860, and in that same year in March, when the vines were dug, he records three sales of cranberry vines. One lot is en- tered merely as "vines, \$2.50"; but the other sales are to D Kelley who bought six barrels of vines for \$21.00, and to Seth Swift, to whom he sold "ten dollars worth." He also sold Prince Henry and Fry vines for \$3.50 each, and some to N. Smith for \$7.75, and some to Alva Holway for \$16.32. N. Smith could readily have been Nathan Smith of West Barnstable, who lived and built a bog about that time, not very far below the home of Solomon.

By this time, it could be said without too great exaggeration, that almost every Cape Codder had contacted "cranberry fever".

In the first year of the Civil War on November 11th he sold two bushels for \$5.00; and one bushel and three pecks for \$4.75. He also paid Robert Armstrong (his son-in-law) \$1.00 for digging vines. The next year on November

(Continued on Page 15)

"A Beautiful Cranberry Bog"

That Is a Perfect Description of the Perfect Nielson & Wilson Bog Near Bandon, Oregon — Begun by John Nielson, Now President of Coos Cranberry Co-operative, "On Spur of the Moment".

by ETHEL KRANICK

A national farm magazine recently asked, "What is the most beautiful crop?" This question could be easily answered by even a skeptic if he would but travel on highway 101 and turn off about two miles east of Bandon on the Neilson road, which winds through new growth, on once logged off land.

At the end of the road, on the left hand side is a small marsh enclosed within a well built fence to keep out the native deer. A little farther, a great gate gives entrance to the major part of the Wilson and Nielson marshes. A glimpse to the right, and a carpet of green indicates another field of cranberries—but, only a little way straight ahead and one fairly catches their breath at the rare beauty of a perfect cranberry marsh.

Mr. John Nielson and Mr. Manuel Wilson are life time friends. When Mr. Nielson decided to plant cranberries, "on the spur of the moment", as he expresses it, he enlisted the interest of his boyhood friend and together they built one of the finest cranberry properties in Coos County.

There are six acres planted to McFarlin berries and one quarter acre planted to Stankavich berries. About three and one quarter acres were planted in 1937, two in 1939



Upper—view of the beautiful Wilson-Nielson Marsh. Lower—Mr. John Nielson by the edge of his marsh.

and the remainder more recently. There are no weeds in these plantings. The vines are not only strong and healthy but are bearing a fine crop.

Water is piped to the marsh through a four inch pipe from a creek a quarter of a mile away. He uses a Fairbanks Morse pump with a volume of 5000 gallons per hour. The pump is driven by a 7½ horse power motor.

Ditch irrigation is being used at the present time but overhead irrigation will be installed in the near future.

Mr. Nielson has not used fertilizers, except experimentally. He claims that the marsh is entirely free from frost. Mr. Wilson takes care that no weed seed has an opportunity to grow.

About \$12,000 was the initial cost of getting established. This included buildings, bogs, dam, pipe line, electric system, etc. The screen house is equipped with the most modern grading machinery, all electrically operated.

At one time Mr. Nielson was a carpenter but for 28 years has engaged in the insurance business. He planned and built his seven room house. At the rear he built a carpenter shop where he could work in odd moments on the craft he enjoyed. The living room is lined with books. The Nielsons love to read. Mrs. Nielson's hobby



is raising greenhouse flowers so for Mrs. Nielson he built a greenhouse.

Back of the house in a sheltered spot, fruit trees and garden will be found and on the banks about the marsh are many holly tree. Mr. Nielson believes there is future in the raising of holly.

The Wilsons live about a mile and a quarter from the marsh, but plan to build nearer as soon as war conditions will permit. Mrs. Wilson also loves flowers.

For excellent workmanship, for a variety of interests and for sheer beauty, there is no place in southern Oregon that can surpass this fine place.

Arthur S. Curtis, Well Known Cape Grower

(Continued from last month)

Horse Used For Flooding Once

According to the story Mr. Curtis has heard from old-time bog men of the community, Mr. Winslow tried to dig through the ridge, but it was composed in part of wet sand which slid, and the result was that the water to reach the bog would have had to run up a hill, which the water refused to do. He imagines the sand kept filling back in. To force the water up over this bulge, Mr. Winslow rigged up a water wheel with paddles designed to shove the water through — while the horse went round and round turning the wheel. At least this is the story as Mr. Curtis has heard it. He has found remains of old timbers close to the pond, where the wheel would have been placed, if there was such a wheel. Thomas C. Harlow, father of W. F. Harlow, cranberry grower of Cotuit, took charge of this bog as soon as it was made and set it to vines, in 1872. He continued in charge until 1883. His account books which are in the possession of his son, make no reference to such a horse drawn wheel, so this account is one of the many stories of early cranberry growing which are hard to verify.

The man who had charge of the actual building for Mr. Winslow was Virgil B. Collins of Mashpee, who is credited with having built the first bog at that Indian reservation and was one of the most active of the cranberry growers in the period of the Civil War and for a few years after, until his death.

With the late Mr. Harlow having taken charge and setting vines in 1872 and an old deed which Mr. Curtis possesses, this bog may be dated pretty close for a certainty to 1870. In this deed, which is dated December 6, 1870, Henry Goodspeed and Stephen Jones give the right to Benjamin Pollard Winslow "to use, take, or drain

water from Patty's Pond, so-called by pipes, ditches or otherwise". Further, since it was set to vines in '72, it would be beginning to come into partial bearing in 1874, from which date James Webb dated its revenue.

Mr. Winslow later gave this bog to his son, Irving, and his wife, at about the time they were married, and it was from their possession that it passed to Curtis & Hall.

Messrs. Arthur Curtis, Brackett and Roberts solved the problem of extra water in 1913 for the Winslow bog by digging down thirty-five feet through the ridge and placing a two-foot tile pipe in the ground. This has given ample supplies for winter, frost and insect flooding if it is desired without pumping. Mr. Curtis believes it probable that Mr. Winslow had ample winter flowage when he operated the bogs, as there are many springs, and he has no trouble in obtaining plenty of water in the winter even without the pond supply, at least there is sufficient winter flowage most years without calling upon the pond.

This Winslow bog is not a cold bog. The surrounding hills shelter it and the heat of the day is retained and the cold drains off down the stream and does not "settle". On frosty nights he usually gets a reading on his thermometer of about ten degrees warmer than that forecast and recorded at the State Bog at East Wareham.

A relic of the past, not many of which are left, is the old Winslow bunk house at one side of the bog, a memento of the days when hand picking was in vogue, and gangs of pickers travelled to the bogs from New Bedford and other places, remaining throughout the picking season. There were bunks, a dining room and a kitchen where a cook was sometimes hired to feed the workers. Mr. Curtis utilizes this as an auxiliary storage shed; until the winds of time further demolish it.

From the days of Winslow, Mr. Curtis has "inherited" a large number of old-fashioned cedar picking boxes. They have the Winslow Bog stamped plainly on the ends. He also has a number

of odd stencils left over from previous owners and of the days when a "barrel" of cranberries meant a barrel filled with the fruit and a name stamped on the head, and not two halves, four quarters or eight eighth barrel boxes.

Mr. Curtis has made a practice of ruthless pruning of the vines. For the most part his bog shows no sign of heavy, unproductive vine growth common on many bogs which date from the past century. He has also made a practice of clearing away the underbrush from the hills sloping down to the bog.

This, of course is recognized as good bog practice, as every good grower knows. The time he found this of especial value was two years ago in May. That was when one of the great forest fires which have so often swept over vast acres of Cape woodland burned his way. This, he says, was one of those fires which "was put out on Monday, but was going again on Tuesday." Situated as his property is, entirely surrounded by the pine woods, his bog, bog buildings and even his dwelling escaped destruction by the narrowest of margins.

Except for the fact that the underbrush had all been cleared out from around the bog, he very well might have been burned out. The roar of the fire was described as terrifying as it approached, and he had his most valuable papers stuffed into the drawers of his desk in his car, ready to move out, fearing that that might be about all that could be saved, so fast were the flames traveling. However, his bog and buildings did escape damage.

For water supply he has his own electric system, a farm system of storage batteries which give him all the power he needs for this purpose, lights, household needs, and to run his screenhouse equipment. He has a Hayden separator, duster, sprayer and a good deal of other modern equipment needed for the efficient operation of a bog property.

He has done his own packing until two years ago, always selling

(Continued on Page 10)

★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★

WE HAVE FAITH —

— IN OUR COUNTRY AND ITS FUTURE

— In the Cranberry industry and its future

In Pilgrim Land, where cranberry culture originated, the Forefathers were forced to bear arms even going to and from worship. Today we are forced to take up arms again against brutish foes. From coast to coast our armed forces have gathered.

And this fall, from coast to coast, cranberries were harvested, some to go to us at home, and many, many berries have gone fresh and processed to our forces and our allies overseas.

Cranberries and Thanksgiving have since earliest times been popularly associated. We may be thankful this Thanksgiving we have produced this healthful food, rich in vitamins and minerals, for our cause, at home and abroad, and thankful we have the Freedom to buy more bonds.

This, the 6th of a series of war-time messages, is sponsored by the following public spirited firms and individuals:



WOOD COUNTY NATIONAL BANK
Wisconsin Rapids
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ROBT. C. HAMMOND

Cranberries
The National Cranberry Magazine

THE CROP WAS PRODUCED

THE Exchange opening price of \$14.00 a barrel coupled with the fact that early Blacks were opened at \$12.60 should be gratifying to all cranberry growers. With the greatly increased cost of raising cranberries all along the line the margin left for profit will be trimmed, but the growers should find additional gratification in the fact that the consumers are showing they consider cranberries a health-giving food they want, in a time when a good many items are being trimmed off the family budgets. The growers will not feel unduly elated in this, but there is a good measure of satisfaction in it.

Also in the fact that they were able, under conditions which were extremely difficult all during the season, from the time the bogs came out from under the winter floods, trying conditions, which will continue until the last berry is placed in the hands of the consumer—to produce one of the largest yields on record. The growers saw derris and pyrethrum frozen, their labor getting more and more scarce, supplies of all kinds hard to get and slow being gotten. As each difficulty arose a way was found around it. The whole growing season, the harvest and now the marketing season is a testimonial of the correctness of cultural practices of the present and to efficient marketing. Praise for the existing facilities for processing the necessary part of the crop not to be sold as fresh is so obvious to all growers it is scarcely necessary to point out this praise, which is due.

THIS WASN'T "FORCED LABOR"

WHERE was no "forced labor" in that turning to, on the Pacific Northwest coast by neighbors, "city folks" and school children to save the cranberries of Oregon and Washington from spoiling on the vines. From what we learn away here across the continent, it was a fine demonstration of the democratic way of doing things, the "American Way", as against Hitler'sordes of labor slaves. We know the cranberry growers of the Pacific Northwest are grateful to the Aberdeen Lions club, the Elks, Chambers of Commerce, and all others who voluntarily got down on their knees to crawl over the vines of the cran-

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

at the

WAREHAM COURIER OFFICE,
WAREHAM, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

Editor and Publisher
CLARENCE J. HALL

LEMUEL C. HALL
Associate Editor

Subscription \$2.00 per year
Advertising rates upon application

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Barnstable County Agricultural Agent
Barnstable, Mass.

berry bogs, in spite of knees unaccustomed to crawling, backs perhaps not accustomed to bending in such labor and fingers not hardened to vine scratches.

WE always figured a car of cranberries as a pretty valuable thing, but when a single car can have a valuation of more than \$100,000 that is something. Maybe the engine pulling that train even puffed a little more proudly.

Farm Machinery Now Rationed By County Boards

At Present Equipment Is Divided Into Three Classes, and Boards Have Been Set Up.

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard has assumed the responsibility delegated to him by the War Production Board to ration farm machinery to insure a fair distribution of available machinery. While at present rationing is on a temporary basis it is expected to be continued with many more items added to the list now being rationed. One group rationed at present includes heavy machinery which is scarce and needed for immediate production and may be sold only upon approval of the designated county rationing boards which in turn have been set up. A second group can be obtained from dealers by certificates when the equipment to be used will be for 1942 crops. A third classification of hand service tools has no restriction on their sale at the present time, and so far there is no restriction on the sale or transfer of used machinery equipment or repair parts.

Local boards have been set up through the county agricultural agents.

Headquarters for Plymouth County, Mass., is at the Plymouth County Extension Service office, Court House, Brockton, Joseph T. Brown, county agent, executive officer until such time as further arrangements are made. Kenneth G. Garside of Duxbury and Ralph Baker of Lakeville are alternates representing cranberries and other fruit. The regular members representing the dairy and poultry interests respectively as elected by the U. S. D. A. County War Board are Arthur L. Leland of West Bridgewater and Ralph Anderson of Hanover.

The Farm Machinery Rationing Committee of Barnstable County, Mass., consists of David Crowell of Sandwich, chairman; Harry C. Stever, Yarmouthport; Marcus L. Crowell, East Dennis; James E.

Howes, Dennis, first alternate, and Nathan Crowell, East Dennis, second alternate. While the chairman specializes in apples and his diversified enterprises include poultry, dairying and market gardening, he also has a small cranberry bog. M. L. Crowell is a poultryman and also has a small bog, while Nathan Crowell operates a poultry and small cranberry property.

The Ocean County U. S. D. A. War Board has appointed the following as the Farm Machinery Rationing Board for the County: Edward Collins, New Egypt; Alex Thompson, Van Hiseville; James D. Holman, Whiteville; alternates, Theodore Robbins, New Egypt, and Joseph Clayton, Lakewood.

Arthur S. Curtis

(Continued from Page 7)

as an independent, until he joined Cranberry Cannery, Inc.

He is a great booster of Cranberry Cannery and says, "I think the set-up today is the best ever for marketing. The two cooperatives work well together in getting the crop moved, and independent selling keeps all on their toes."

He had even built his own box heading apparatus, an arrangement whereby two boxes could be headed up at once. "I wanted to buy a box header which could handle two boxes at the same time," he says. "I was told one couldn't be made. I could hardly wait until I got home to go to work making one myself."

It doesn't pay to tell a Yankee something "can't" be made, especially when he is mechanically inclined. He is apt to go ahead and do it just the same.

Immediately upon becoming a cranberry grower in 1913 Mr. Curtis became a member of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association. While he was away and out of the game, he dropped his membership, but as soon as he got back into cranberry growing in 1920 he rejoined.

First President Upper Cape Cranberry Club

Since then he has taken a keen interest in the activities of the association and in all things per-

taining to the general good of the cranberry industry. Therefore last summer he found that he had been nominated and elected first vice president of the association. When the Upper Cape Cod Cranberry Club was being formed there was a meeting at Marston Mills and he found he had been elected its first president when the meeting was over. He served for three years.

Interested in Many Activities

He believes these cranberry clubs, now numbering four in Southeastern Massachusetts, conceived chiefly by Bertram Tomlinson, County Agricultural Agent for Barnstable County, have accomplished a great deal of good already and are potential of great deal more. They have promoted various activities. Meeting during the mid-winter months when the bogs are safe under their winter flowage and there is little doing in the cranberry business they keep the growers in touch with each other. They have time to discuss new developments and make plans to become even better cranberry growers. Mr. Curtis believes that these clubs should be and in time will be as a matter of course affiliated in some way with the all-embracing Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' association.

Mr. Curtis has served on various committees of the Growers' association and has always been a willing worker. He is a member of the committee which helps prepare the weed and pest control charts which are now so valuable to growers. He is chairman of the Cranberry Committee for Barnstable county.

Just now he finds a great demand upon his time as Barnstable member of the Barnstable County Rural War Action Committee. He is a member of the Rural Police Committee for Barnstable. He is on the Advisory Committee of Cranberry Cannery. He is town director of agriculture for Barnstable. He is a director of the Taunton Production Credit Association. He is a member of the Cotuit Grange and of the Mariners Lodge of Masons.

Cranberry Cannery Is Up Against One of Most Difficult Years Ever

However, There Is Complete Confidence Troubles Will Be Overcome—Most Valuable Cranberry Car Ever Rolls Away.

Cranberry Cannery, Inc., with its nation-wide resources for processing—canning, dehydrating and juice is proving a source of strength in this year of a big crop to be harvested and marketed under the conditions of war. But its capacity, large though it is, is being heavily taxed by labor shortages and the many adverse and hindering conditions prevailing of necessity today.

With many tender berries in Massachusetts having been turned over, more than normal for the period, the handling of these berries would have prevented no problem because they could have been frozen. But this year freezing space is limited. The plants owned by Cranberry Cannery and the United Cape Cod Cranberry Company are already filled. Other freezers have been leased and filled, making a total of ten freezers now storing berries for Cranberry Cannery. It is impossible to get additional storage space as freezers everywhere are jammed with other produce, much of it for government use. This has necessitated handling the berries quickly to prevent shrinkage.

The quick handling has this year been slowed down due to the change-over to glass which cuts daily output in half as the glass lines operate only half as fast; there is a shortage of labor and many changes in all plants.

The dehydrating plant at Plymouth is operating on a 24-hour schedule to fill the government order for 1,000,000 pounds of dehydrated cranberries. The plant, located at Lockport, New York, is operating also 24 hours a day. Both together dehydrate 500 barrels in the 24-hour period. Cran-

berries are being trucked from Cape Cod to Lockport in loads of ten tons and make the round trip in 42 hours.

The most expensive car of cranberries ever shipped is one which recently left the plant at Plymouth, which contained 55,000 pounds of the dehydrated product with a value of \$106,430. The value of an average car of cranberry sauce is about \$3,500 and the average value of fresh cranberries is about \$2,000. Dehydration makes possible the contraction of a lot of weight and a lot of value in a single carload.

In spite of all the difficulties Cranberry Cannery, however, still feel confident that in spite of the fact this is one of the most difficult years in its existence, the season of 1942 will be a successful one for its members.

“Ivory Chariot” of Cape Cod “Versus” Jersey’s “Iron Horse”

In last month's issue there was an item concerning Herbert C. Bidlack, agricultural agent of Ocean County, New Jersey, and his use of an “iron horse” to save tires and gasoline, and it seems he is not the only county agent who has this matter of conservation at heart. Bertram Tomlinson, agent for Barnstable County, Mass., has a 1937 car which up to the present time has been driven more than 116,000 miles, and if it is necessary Mr. Tomlinson plans to get twice that mileage out of it, so his ivory-colored chariot may continue to be a familiar sight along the Cape highways and byways indefinitely.

It is one of the best known cars in Barnstable County, this conspicuously-colored Pontiac, and it has been on practically every road on the Cape sometime during the past five years. During this time “Bert” Tomlinson has changed oil

but once, but did insert an oil filter and changes the cartridge every 8,000 miles. He has had the carbon ground out only twice and the engine still has its original rings. He has never used oil heavier than No. 20 and each winter uses No. 10 oil. At present he is averaging better than 400 miles to a quart, and for the month of August he actually averaged 19 and a tenth miles to a gallon of gas.

Have any other county agents hung up any outstanding achievements along the line of conservation of gas, oil, and tires in their very vital and necessary travels?

Fire Damages Huge Whitesbog Warehouse

\$5,000 Blaze Threatens Well Known Cranberry Building of J. J. White, Inc., and a Part of the Crop—Firemen Called from Several Towns.

A part of the crop of the J. J. White Company, stored in the huge 600-foot long warehouse at Whitesbog, New Jersey, was threatened by a fire on the night of September 30. Firemen from Browns Mills, Pemberton, Fort Dix and Mt. Holly fought the fire for about two hours. The fire, of undetermined origin, started in a storage shed used for crates and spread to the great warehouse.

The shed was leveled by the flames but damage to the warehouse was limited to a 150-foot section of the roof over a two-story refrigeration section, in which were stored more than 7,000 bushels of berries. A fire wall here prevented the flames from getting into a second section of the building containing sorting machinery. The Whitesbog community water storage tank was exhausted and then the firemen pumped from a nearby reservoir.

The berries were undamaged, although about 1,500 bushels got a good water soaking and a check up revealed there was no damage to the refrigerator. Total damage was placed at \$5,000, entirely covered by insurance.

Bandon, Oregon Mayor Declared Official "Cranberry Holidays"

The Growers There Getting Crop Harvester Only With Greatest Difficulty — Trying All Ways To Overcome Labor Shortage.

The growers of Bandon, Oregon, as did the whole Pacific Northwest section, had a lot of real trouble this fall in getting their crop harvested. The labor situation was so acute in the Bandon area that whereas October 20 usually saw all berries picked and nearly all of them sold, this year the berries were not half off the vines and some of the larger growers were not a third picked. The end of October did not see harvesting quite completed.

The latest crop estimate is just about the same as last year, although it is somewhat spotty, with some having excellent crops; the Kranick marsh will probably yield three times its production of last year. The government estimate of October 13 gave Oregon 11,000 barrels an increase of 800 barrels from last year; a still further increase over the ten-year average ('30-'39) of 4,650. The berries are a little smaller than usual but are firm and of good quality.

The number of pickers available is estimated as having been not more than a third of normal. One grower, who last year had 116 pickers on the opening day, had 26; another who had 148 a year ago this year had only 36.

All kinds of arrangements were necessary to get the berries off. The Mayor of Bandon deemed the situation so acute that he declared official "Cranberry Holidays" by proclamation to get everybody to turn out and help. The Bandon high school was closed for a period to give all students a chance to help. An appeal was sent out to business men. The neighboring town of Coquille came to the rescue by dismissing school and not only pupils but teachers turned out, as well. The U. S. Employment office at Marshfield lent its

assistance. Appeals for pickers went out over the radio.

Some growers turned to water raking, some having begun these preparations early in anticipation of the shortage. Pickers demanded \$1.00 an hour for water raking, and some growers who did not start at that rate were forced to meet it and also to give back pay at that rate.

The appeal for pickers by the Mayor of Bandon was made on a patriotic basis, as a part of this year's cranberry crop is going directly to the armed forces.

His proclamation read:

CRANBERRY HOLIDAYS

WHEREAS, shortage of pickers is making it impossible for the cranberry growers of this community to harvest their crops, and

WHEREAS, the cranberry is a valuable food product that must be harvested and marketed in order to maintain the properly balanced food supply of the Army and of all Civilians, and therefore is essential to the war effort, and

WHEREAS, the cranberry industry is an important factor in the prosperity of this community, now therefore,

IT IS HEREBY DECLARED, that Thursday and Friday, October 8 and 9, 1942, be declared Cranberry Holidays, and that all places of business are requested to remain closed between 12:00 noon and 5:00 p. m.; furthermore that all business men and members of their families, together with all other citizens of the community who possibly can, turn out to help save the cranberry crop.

DONE in the City of Bandon, this 7th day of October, 1942.

K. L. FRANKLIN, Mayor
Attest:

WESLEY CHAPPELL, Recorder.

Business men and others did turn out in response, but although the growers were fully appreciative and the holidays certainly helped the situation, most of the pickers were inexperienced as was to be expected.

One man even resorted to a

"bank night" scheme. Every day he put the names of the pickers in the "pot" and then at the end of harvest there will be a drawing for lucky numbers, the prizes being \$10.00, \$5.00 and a number of \$1.00 bonuses. This worked out well in obtaining extra help and was adopted by another grower.

In water raking at the Kranick marsh, Mr. Kranick had a large sized bulldozer dig a ditch 9 feet wide and 8 feet deep and 500 feet long for water storage. From this ditch he pumped the water to the section which he had diked off to hold the water. He used a centrifugal pump that delivered 1,000 gallons per minute through quick-change pipe. He constructed a separator for the leaves and trash from 24 feet of window screen on two six inch rollers he had turned out of cedar pole. The screen turned by a three-quarter horse power motor. The berries were sent to the plant of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., at Coquille, for milling before being sent to the freezer at Long Beach. The money saved on water raking more than paid for the expense of getting ready. The set-up is also an insurance against the labor troubles of next year.

It has been an exciting picking season at Bandon. Bandon is near enough to the ocean so that on one occasion pickers heard the bombing of a ship off the shore as has been reported in the news. The October weather was excellent.

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 3)

the week of August 10th when temperatures were running extremely high. Fruit worm damage was also larger than many growers realized at first, but apparently the greatest factor of all was that the small berries that were on the vines in August just didn't develop. All these factors, to a sharply lesser extent, prevailed in Plymouth County, but not enough so that Plymouth County come through with a very good crop.

Frost Losses Are Slight It was a season relatively free from frosts. In fact, although a few warnings for

frosts were sent out, what frost damage there was was comparatively slight, if there was enough to amount to anything at all of consequence.

Demand for Blacks Best Ever The demand for Massachusetts early Blacks as reported by the New England Cranberry Sales company and by the J. J. Beaton Distributing agency was possibly the best ever experienced, in spite of wartime conditions. The demand was good at the start of the season and continued so. There was some difficulty in meeting this demand, this being due to screenhouse help shortage. Careful planning and a lot of work, however, kept the cars rolling along so that there were not many instances in which the market demand could not be met promptly. As the later part of October arrived there was an added handicap in a shortage of boxes.

Labor Hinders Shipping Slightly Car shipments did lag slightly after the first shipments had been made, due to the general labor conditions, so that the number of cars actually shipped on definite dates was a little less than for corresponding dates last year. But, with the capacity loading of cars as required this year by government ODT order, the number of barrels shipped corresponded pretty well with last and other years. The consumer demand for Blacks fell off slightly perhaps just after the middle of the month, but shipments to wholesalers continued without letup. This slight slackening was blamed upon generally warm weather over the country as a whole, and of course cranberries are never quite so much in demand in warm weather.

NEW JERSEY Yield Will Be About 90,000 bbls. The estimate of the crop has now been cut from the original prediction of 100,000 barrels, and from estimates which arose still higher up to 120,000 barrels a month ago to 90,000 barrels. At least this was the figure now as closely as could

(Continued on Page 14)

"Let's All Help" Say Washington "City Folks" and Pitch In

Aberdeen and Hoquiam Residents, Prominent Men, Women, School Children Assist Grayland Growers — Peninsula Community Is Urged To Aid Growers As Patriotic Duty.

"Let's all help," was the earnest plea to "city folks" at the Aberdeen, Washington, Chamber of Commerce, at the Aberdeen Lion's club and other groups in that city and Hoquiam to save the cranberry crop of Washington, and the "city folks" to the number of at least 500 turned to in good American style to help out the Grayland cranberry growers. It was about the same story on the Peninsula at Long Beach and Ilwaco where the shortage of labor was as acute.

Latest estimates say the crop on the peninsula may just about come up to last year's yield and the Grayland section crop was holding up well. Last year Washington produced 36,000 barrels, and the latest government estimate was for 800 barrels more than that. There is no bumper crop on any of the Ilwaco-Long Beach bogs but the crop is good. A value of \$225,000 has been placed on the Grayland crop.

There were no frosts and very little rain, although there was some damp weather and most of the growers expect to have the crop entirely in the warehouses by the first few days of November. By October 23, President W. S. Jacobson of the Grayland Cranberry Growers' Association announced, most of the bogs had been cleaned up, but that half or more of each of the larger bogs were still loaded with berries. He said then the need was critical, as the growers were racing against time and possible frosts. Some of the growers tried to solve the problem of picking shortage by water raking, planning to sell these berries to the cannors.

Rolla Parrish at the peninsula, who had nearly 100 acres to pick,

declared it was the patriotic duty of all Peninsula resident who could to help save the crop as such a large proportion of it this year is going to the armed forces of the United Nations and for lease-lend. The suggestion was made that anyone with spare time might help harvest and turn the extra money into war bonds, thus performing a double service. Carl Bernhardt, another big grower declared it would be very difficult to save all the crop.

"It is up to each of us, individually, to see that the cranberry crop doesn't go to waste", F. W. Linklater, manager of the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce, said. He pointed out that other communities such as those at Wenatchee and Yahima had turned out to help save the apple crop. California fruit districts had saved their prunes and sugar beets.

So the "city folks" did turn out to help the west coast cranberry growers, and business men, such as William C. Hill, president of the Aberdeen Lions' club, picked cranberries, and Paul O. Manley, Republican nominee for prosecuting attorney, loaded big hampers of berries on miniature flat cars at the Joubert bog. The G. O. P. nominee for state senator from the Harbor district, "Bud" Lindsley, set the Exalted Ruler of the Aberdeen Lodge of Elks, Adolph Novin, a swift pace in hand picking, or maybe it was vice-versa. At least these are examples of how the Washington city folks helped our cranberry neighbors on the Pacific Northwest get the crop in. Men, women and school children did their parts.

The growers were very appreciative, lauding the city dwellers for the way most of them stuck to the new task of picking cranberries.

Probably the best crop of the year in the Peninsula acre is the average of one hundred barrels per acre on the William Litschke & Son bog. The Litschkes resanded

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Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 13)

be figured at a meeting of the Growers Cranberry Company at Pemberton, October 24. In the government revised estimate of October 13 the figure was still placed at 100,000. At any rate this is Jersey's biggest crop in a number of years, even though it does not rise to the total which for a time was hoped it might.

Will Finish Very Late

Harvest had not been entirely completed and on October 20th some of the larger growers figured they had about two more weeks work yet. There was a good deal of trouble in the lack of scoopers available and very little hand picking was possible.

Some Frost— A "Hard" Year

There was some damage by frost and some rot appeared in the real late berries. Some of this could have been stopped by spraying during the summer, but lack of bog labor at that time threw the plans of the growers out of whack. Altogether, although the Jersey crop improved in yield, it has been a troublesome year for the growers. There was trouble in getting in the floaters due to the help shortage, and this may have affected the total a little. Help was inexperienced and far more berries of the bigger crop were dropped than should have been the case.

Ocean County Off 15% of Early Est.

In Ocean County it was the consensus of opinion of the growers that the crop there would be about 15 percent less than the estimate. One reason for the drop from estimate is that the original estimate was too high in the beginning. There was quite a big frost loss, especially among the smaller growers and the outlying bogs of the larger growers. Labor also entered greatly into the picture, not so much from the standpoint of actual harvest perhaps, but in pre-harvest work and get-

ing the bogs in shape for picking. The Ocean County crop was about cleaned up by the 24th. Weather this year was a factor in slowing up the harvest.

Whitesbog Crop Fair

The crop at Whitesbog was fair, but far from what it should have been for the acreage there. In spite of careful spraying there was a good deal of rot. The thought has occurred to those in charge that this was probably closely associated with the warm weather of the early spring and summer.

Growers Cranberry Co. Meeting

The meeting of the Growers' Cranberry Company at Pemberton October 24th was featured by the subject of the disposing of the 1942 crop in a talk by C. M. Chaney, general manager of the American Cranberry Exchange. Mr. Chaney had just returned from a trip to the West and gave a very satisfactory report of the market conditions, and expressed confidence that the crop would be sold without unusual difficulty.

WISCONSIN

Crop Was Fairly Good

It now seems as if the Wisconsin crop would finally be placed at about 105,000 barrels, a decrease of 10,000 from early September estimates, but still a few more than it was thought might be picked according to indications a month ago. This is the government estimate of Oct. 13 and the latest estimate of Vernon Goldsworthy, general manager of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company, whose estimates are usually very close. This would exceed last year's crop of 99,000 barrels. Some of the larger bogs held up well and over-ran the estimate. One of these was the Biron marsh of Guy Nash which was over his estimate. This marsh was finished about October 15th, which was the latest period for finishing at Biron.

Sales Company Holds Meeting

A meeting of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company was held October 16th at Wisconsin Rapids, with C. M. Chaney, general manager of the American Cranberry Exchange, the chief speaker. Mr. Chaney told the Wisconsin growers a total crop for the country of 775 thousand barrels was then indicated, perhaps the third largest on record. Mr. Chaney spoke of the effect sugar rationing was expected to have on consumption and marketing prospects, and said the demand for cranberries was good and he expected it would be good.

More than 100,000 barrels will be absorbed by the United States government for the men in armed forces and for lease-lend supplies. American cranberries are currently being processed for shipments to all parts of the world.

The Exchange this year has concentrated upon sugar-saving recipes and Mr. Chaney said had been complimented by the Federal Office of Price Administration for co-operation in sugar saving efforts. Housewives, Mr. Chaney said, have made provision for sugar in canning fall crops in many cases and sugar has been made available for that purpose through rationing boards. This combination of circumstances makes possible an optimistic outlook for the marketing of the crop.

M. O. Franklin, member of the J. O. Franklin & Sons produce distributing firm of Milwaukee, substantiated the Exchange manager's views on the sugar question and indicated his belief that a good demand for cranberries would be felt through the remainder of the season.

The Wisconsin members of the American Cranberry Exchange received praise from Lester Haines, assistant Exchange manager in the Chicago office, for their consistently good job of cranberry grading. Long experience as a grader had led him to appreciate the quality of the grading, he said, but following a visit to Wisconsin this year where he saw the warehouses of the growers in operation he was able to see the work performed, the care and thoroughness of the

work gave him the answer.

Brief talks were given by Prescott Blount of the Chicago freight container bureau of the American Association of Railroads; William J. Huffman and C. L. Lewis, Jr., prominent Wisconsin growers. A. L. Bennett, president, opened the inner session at the Hotel Witter where the members were guests of Mr. Chaney and presided at the afternoon session at Realty Hall. Guy O. Babcock was toastmaster of the dinner. A guest of honor was Lt. Keith Bennett, son of Mr. and Mrs. Phil Bennett of Warrens, Wisconsin, who was home on a furlough from North Carolina. Lieutenant Bennett is with the army engineers.

"Let's All Help"

(Continued from Page 13)

Their bog last season with a sand dump and although there was some injury the bog looks at the present time in very fine condition. They hand-picked most of their bog and were probably the first to complete harvesting. They plan to prepare part of the bog so that it can be water-raked in 1943.

Some work is still being done on the new 250-acre development of the Guy C. Meyers' Cranberry Company of New York and the operators hope to be able to continue all winter if labor can be obtained. This is the West Coast's largest new development, about 100 acres now being planned for and rapidly as it can be made.

Soldiers and Sailors Will Eat Fresh Cranberries

Soldiers and sailors of the United States Navy and Army will eat fresh cranberries this November and in coming months as the Quartermaster General's Office in Washington has included the fresh fruit in the master menu for November and the Navy Liaison and Disbursing Office of Chicago, Ill., has especially featured cranberries in Navy Commissary Bulletin No. 2, and other officers of the Navy are expected to issue similar orders.

These facts are announced by the American Cranberry Exchange which has been busy on this matter for some time. The Army master menu was mailed out about the middle or later part of August and with it was enclosed a copy of the Exchange cranberry recipe card prepared especially for the Army mess. The little, familiar "Cranberry Man", in red, is featured on this menu.

As the Exchange is saying in its advertising, cranberries are "ready for war-time", and this product of the cranberry growers is now taking part in the diet of the armed forces of the allied cause.

The Story of a Cranberry Pioneer

(Continued from Page 5)

11th he made his highest recorded sale. This is entered as "60 bushels of cranberries, \$10.00, \$60.00." He may have meant to write six bushels instead of sixty, which would be about in line with the war prices of the times, \$25.00 and \$30.00 a barrel, and if so would further confirm the fact of high prices during the war.

His account book further confirms the fact that high prices continued after hostilities, as in 1868 he sold one bushel for \$5.00 and one barrel for \$15.00 and a half bushel for \$2.62.

Worked on the Bogs of Other Growers

A cranberry grower himself, Hoxie is not above hiring himself out for cranberry work. In the summer of 1869 he hoed the cranberry bog of Edward Wing for eight hours receiving \$1.20 and again for nine hours for \$1.35. In November he hoed for four days in the cranberry bog of Henry T. Wing.

Brale Jenkins, one of the better known growers of the past century and cultivated the natural bogs on Sandy Neck, on December 12 bought some cranberries at \$12.00 a barrel, and "he had two barrels, one peck and seven quarts, which came to \$27.23."

In 1871 he worked one day for Chas. Millikin on his cranberry bog.

Solomon Hoxie was born the 9th day of the first month, 1808, the son of Hezekiah and Batheba Hoxie, and was of the fifth generation from Loderick Hoxie, one of the principal early settlers of Sandwich, the first settled town on Cape Cod.

Before turning to the soil as a means of livelihood, Solomon, like so many of the Cape Cod boys of the time, put in his stint of sea going. Along with his account books there is preserved a certificate from the Barnstable Customs with the date 1818, which certifies that he was an American citizen. This certification, issued when he was 18, and not long after the War of 1812, may have been obtained by him when he first began to go on foreign voyages, for his descendants know he sailed to many foreign ports in merchant vessels and probably went on whaling voyages also.

He was one of that myriad of seamen, who with time on their hands, and being "handy with a jackknife" whiled away the tedium of long voyages carving those sailors' "gimcracks" which many collect today.

When he gave up the sea he returned to his home at Scorton and took up farming and growing cranberries. His home is a large, weather-darkened structure now occupied by his grandson, David L. Armstrong, and Mrs. Armstrong.

Lived in One of Cape's Earliest Houses

The age of this house is not definitely known but it is one of the oldest still standing on the Cape, a portion of it probably having been built before 1700. It is one of a number of old Sandwich houses which are known as "Hoxie" houses because of former Hoxie occupancies. There is family tradition that residents of this Hoxie house fired off guns in the doorway to scare away Indians who might be prowling about.

Scorton is known to have once been the camping grounds of the Indians when they came to the seashore. A cleared field near the so-called "brown swamp" on the Hoxie property has yielded hundreds of Indian arrow-heads and

other relies. It was not far from there, at the head of Sandy Neck where the uplands and the beach sands meet in a hollow among the sand dune, that was located a patch of cranberries known as "Molly's" bog. Molly was an Indian and it is an established fact that the Indians came over from the Indian district of Mashpee to pick beach plums in the summer and to gather the wild cranberries from "Molly's" bog in the fall.

The cranberries of the Sandy Neck region were early known as "beach" cranberries, and were famed for their deep, rich color and their flavor. Since Solomon had a native variety planted which was almost as deep in color as an Early Black and had a fine taste, it is thought he obtained some of his vines from this ancient Indian cranberry "bog," which is very likely so.

Cape's Last Wolf Killed Near His Bog

History records early Cape Codders were much bothered by wolves, and possibly were more afraid of them than of the Indians, as the aborigines of the Cape for the most part were friendly disposed. As late as 1827 a reward was offered by the town of Sandwich "to encourage the killing of a wolf," that was causing great destruction of sheep. A few years later a large wolf was killed on the Hoxie property near the "brown swamp" by Joseph Hoxie who was the seventh cousin of Solomon. This was the last wolf on the Cape.

Solomon died the "eleventh day of the sixth month" 1876. In spite of the many little bogs he built experimentally here and there on the Hoxie farm he had less than five acres altogether.

In recent years, however, the best of these have been rebuilt and renovated, by Robert Armstrong, great-grandson of Solomon and son of David L., the first Robert's son. The present Robert is now in the U. S. Army, with the rank of first lieutenant, and serving as an entomologist.

David, Robert's father, now sixty-six, assisted in the rebuilding of the Solomon Hoxie bogs, but asserts it is Lieutenant Arm-

strong who is really entitled to the credit for restoring these old bogs at Scorton. For the duration, however, David Armstrong is determined to keep them in their present very promising condition while Lieutenant Armstrong is in service.

After hostilities, these cranberry bogs, now nearing a century of existence, will presumably be continued in production by Robert, of the fourth generation to have an interest in cranberry culture at the Solomon Hoxie place at Scorton.

Some years ago when the sisters of Lieut. Armstrong, Dorcas and Irene, were in high school, their class visited the plant of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., at Onset. President Marcus L. Urann offered \$5.00 in gold for the best essay by any member of the class about their visit. Both Dorcas and Irene were among those submitting essays and both so pleased Mr. Urann that both were given \$5.00 awards.

So it comes about that all three of the children of Mr. and Mrs. David Armstrong have reaped direct reward from the efforts in cranberry pioneering, from their great-grandfather. Although Solomon Hoxie, a pioneer Sandwich cranberry grower, may be forgotten by most, his beginnings in cranberry growing, as in fact have those of many of the others first to plant cranberries, not yet had their ending.

Exchange Gets Assistance From U. S. Agency

The American Cranberry Exchange has been able to obtain assistance from the Agricultural Marketing Administration, a division of the United States Department of Agriculture, assistance which it would not get unless it was advertising substitutes for sugar thus in turn helping to make a valuable fruit available to the consumer without placing additional strain upon sugar supplies. Cranberries are not a "Victory Food Special", but cranberries

combine well with apples, which were the Victory Food Special from October 22 to October 31 and the A. M. A. mentioned in the material for newspapers and rad some of the many ways in which cranberries and apples can be used together.

The sugar Branch of the Food Rationing Division of the Office of Price Administration at Washington advised the Exchange:

"Our office notified the Regional Administrator to instruct State Directors of the Office of Price Administration that Cranberries are a fruit and that consumers are entitled to sugar for their home canning in the ratio of one pound of sugar to every four quarts of finished fruit.

We believe this will make possible the issuance of sugar for the home canning of fresh cranberries by individual consumers.

This meant that state directors of the Office of Price Administration received instructions from Washington headquarters to allow extra sugar for the home canning of fresh cranberries.

This proves —

that others will read your ad, just as you are reading this little ad.

Inquire for rates

We Have Listings of
Cranberry Bogs, Large and Small
FOR SALE

Geo. A. Cole Agency
WILDA HANEY
Decas Block
Wareham, Massachusetts

Extensive Experience in
ELECTRICAL WORK

At Screenhouses, Boga and
Pumps Means Satisfaction

ALFRED PAPPI
WAREHAM, MASS. Tel. 62

COOPERATION WORKS TWO WAYS

A cooperative is made up of give and take. You give to your cooperative your loyalty, your support, and your berries; you take out security, orderly marketing, and better prices.

Happily, cooperation makes it possible for you to **take** more than you **give**, because the united resources of many growers returns to each grower benefits of greater value than those which he alone can win.

When you are a member of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., here's what you get, and here's what you give—

YOU GET

A stabilized, orderly market for your berries every year.

A good price per barrel

Dividends on the stock you own in Cranberry Cannery, Inc.

Savings on purchases of insecticides and bog supplies.

The opportunity to borrow money when you need it.

Benefits of all kinds which the cooperative makes possible to its members: new methods of gathering floats, an outlet for vine prunings, by-products for skins and seeds, etc.

Two ways to sell your cranberries: fresh and canned.

Security for the future, made possible by new markets and new outlets which canning has brought.

YOU GIVE

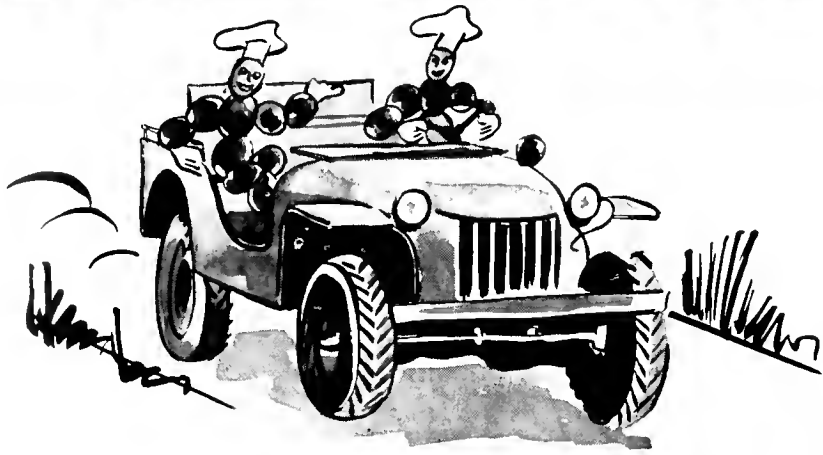
10% of your crop - or more if you wish.

\$25 per share for stock.

Your loyalty, your unfailing support of Cranberry canning, and your interest in making the cooperative an even more successful tool for growers.

CRANBERRY CANNERS, Inc.

The growers' cooperative cannery



WE'VE GOT AN ARMY, TOO!

IF YOU'RE out to win, you want allies! Eatmor growers, banded together under a famous brand name, are well armed with:

- ★ **Newspaper, radio, and magazine advertising to millions.**
- ★ **Cranberry recipes on the food pages of magazines and newspapers . . . mentions on food programs on the air.**
- ★ **Better cranberry display and merchandising in retail stores.**

You'll find that cranberries marketed cooperatively—year after year—find a ready market!

**Eatmor
Cranberries**

REPRESENTING AN \$8,000,000 A YEAR INDUSTRY

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THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE



"BE OF GOOD CHEER"



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C CHRISTMAS

1942

December, 1942

20 cents

Phone or write us direct for information and prices on
DUSTS — SPRAY MATERIALS — FERTILIZERS
COLLEY CRANBERRY COMPANY

PLYMOUTH, MASS.

Tel. Plymouth 1622

**Make
 Electricity
 Your Servant**

Plymouth County Electric Co.

WAREHAM — — PLYMOUTH

Tel. 200

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Wanted

Financial Partner

(One - Third Interest)

To complete 14 acres of bog in natural cranberry property. Unusual proposition. Water and sand excellent. Pump already installed. For particulars address:-

"XYZ"

CRANBERRIES
 Wareham, Mass.

**Best for the Purpose
 CRANBERRY BOXES**

MADE FROM NATIVE WHITE PINE

Grown and Manufactured Here

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Established 1707

MANUFACTURER OF

WOODEN BOXES AND SHOOKS

NORTH CARVER, MASS.

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BUILD
 Your Own Tractor
 from Second-Hand Automobiles

Convert your Horse - Dr. wn
 Equipment to Tractor - Drawn.
 Our Method Proven.

Ask Us How
NOLAN'S GARAGE
 East Wareham Mass.

ARIENS-Tiller



THE MOST
 COMPLETE LINE OF
 TILLAGE EQUIPMENT
 IN THE WORLD CA
 PACITIES 14 IN TO
 7 FT CUTTING WIDTHS

ARIENS CO.
 Box 50, BRILLION, WIS

To the Cranberry Growers:

We are purchasing berries of the 1942 crop through our Cape Cod Representative, The Beaton Distributing Agency, and we suggest that you get in touch with our Representative.



MINOT FOOD PACKERS INC.

D. D. CONWAY
President

★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★

WE HAVE FAITH —

— IN OUR COUNTRY
AND ITS FUTURE

— In the Cranberry industry and its future

“BE OF GOOD CHEER”

This Christmas may not be a truly “merry” one for us, but we may be of “Good Cheer.” The times are too grave, the issues at stake on the fighting fronts are too tremendous, many of us have loved ones away from home and on the battlefield or preparing to go there. But the news is cheerful, and this Christmas we truly may “Be of Good Cheer.” and wish our friends a “Merry Christmas.”

We may be of good courage and go about our duties with the faith of the Christmas spirit in our hearts. We can “Praise the Lord and Pass the Ammunition” here at home. On December 7th, one year ago, we were attacked. But we are still free men. Our efforts are such that we may continue to be free, and the way ahead looks brighter. “Be of Good Cheer” this wartime Christmas of 1942!

This, the seventh of a series of war-time messages, is sponsored by the following public spirited firms and individuals:



National Bank of Wareham
Wareham, Mass.

A. D. Makepeace Co.
Wareham, Mass.

Hayden Cranberry Separator Mfg. Co.
Wareham, Mass.

Union Cranberry Co.
Independent Growers and Shippers
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Mass.

Biron Cranberry Company
GUY NASH, President
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The Federal Cranberry Co.
So. Carver, Mass.
Richard M. Smalley, Gen. Mgr.

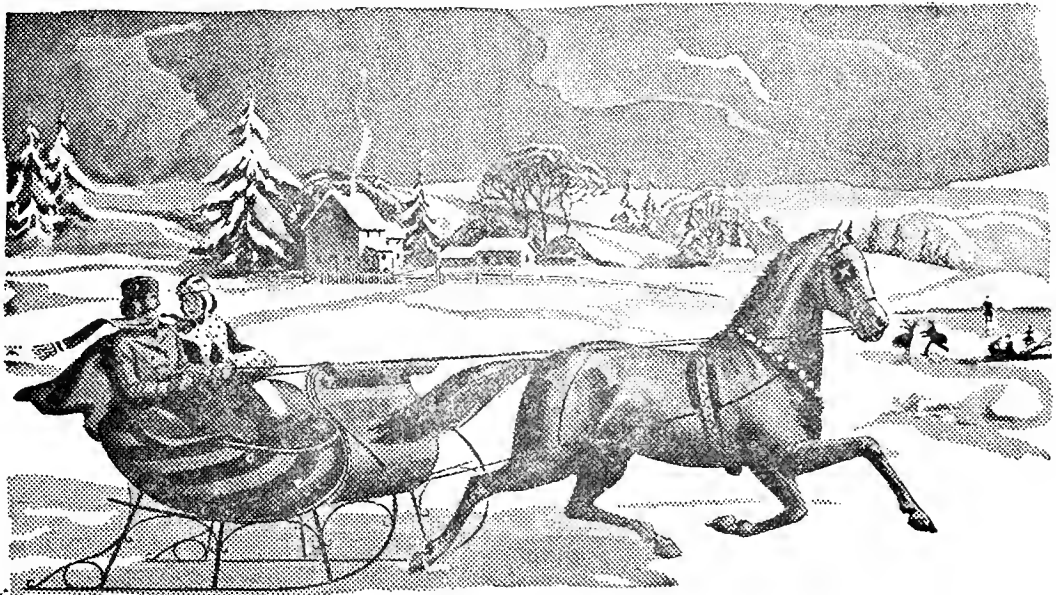


"PEACEDALE"

This is a year when dimouts and blackouts are in order. Mindful of this, the village of "Peacedale" on the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis D. Atwood at South Carver, Massachusetts, which has in the past attracted many thousands of visitors, will this year be blacked out.

With the hope and belief that the lights of "Peacedale" will again shine out their message to the entire world, Mr. and Mrs. Atwood wish this year to carry on its spirit through this medium and sincerely wish a Merry Christmas and a truly Happy New Year to come to all their many friends and visitors of former years.

GOD PRESERVE THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIVING
AS LAID DOWN TO US BY OUR FOREFATHERS.



SEASON'S GREETINGS TO OUR FRIENDS THROUGHOUT
THE CRANBERRY INDUSTRY

J. J. BEATON CO.

Wareham, Massachusetts



Wishing You
A
Happy
American
Christmas
And
Above All
Victory and Speedy
Return of
Our Loved Ones

NEW ENGLAND CRANBERRY SALES CO.
Middleboro, Massachusetts



Our entire membership wishes you and all
America a Happy Holiday and victory in 1943.

Be of Good Cheer

from

Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Co.

Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

Apparently United States
Second Largest cranberry pro-
crop Ever Was duction is now
harvested indicated in a

Government reporting bulletin at 785,000 barrels, or second only in quantity to the so far all-time record of 1937 with the 877,300 barrel crop. Of this total Massachusetts in this estimate is accorded 525,000 barrels, a sharp increase from the 300,000 barrel figure which had previously been estimated. Many of the best informed are very much inclined to agree that 525,000 barrels were actually picked in Massachusetts this year and that the harvested crop was the second largest on record, as is now estimated. The Massachusetts berries were of good color and above average in size, as was indicated might be the case some months ago, but the keeping quality of some of the fruit was relatively poor. There was a good deal of shrinkage in some instances in the Massachusetts crop between barrels shipped and barrels actually picked. A good deal of the weaker fruit was immediately processed and taken off the fresh fruit market. Some was lost. With this in mind, and in view of the fact that the New Jersey estimate of 105,000 to 110,000 barrels may prove to be a little high it is probable that berries actually shipped to and from all sources may be somewhat under the 785,000 figure, even though it probably will be found to be about right as to berries harvested. Wisconsin's latest estimates are for 105,000 and the West Coast about as last year, 46,000 or a little more.

Mkt. Demand It does seem
Has Been rather certain,
Excellent however, that
in spite of all
sorts of labor shortages all through the growing and especially through the harvesting season, the freezing of certain insecticides and other adverse factors, that the cranberry industry has picked the second largest number of barrels ever, or at least very near to it. Furthermore, in spite of sugar rationing and the conditions of war the demand in general has been excellent. Early Blacks opened at \$12.60 a barrel and that price was maintained and the late Howes price was \$14.00 and this held up.

Country's The day before
Crop Clean- Thanksgiving, indications as ad-
ing Out vised to members
by the American Cranberry Exchange were that within a very few days the Exchange crop would be entirely sold out as far as car-load lots were concerned. This was the case from all producing centers. There were many reasons this year from the standpoint of the grower that it was desirable for the crop to be shipped as soon as it was physically possible and this was the aim of the Exchange.

Expect Better The Exchange
Dec. Demand expects that in
view of the
cleaning up of the crop there will be a better demand in December than was perhaps anticipated. The 1942 selling season will soon be another matter of record, and apparently, the Exchange says, it will be one in which pride of achievement may be felt.

WASHINGTON

Growers Agree The latest gov-
525,000 Bbls. ernment esti-
Harvested mate of 525,000
barrels is a de-

ecided "upping" from the original estimate of 490,000 barrels of September and of the same estimate of October 13, but this figure coincides accurately with the present opinion of those who have estimated the final harvest. Early Blacks over-ran estimates and there was also a tendency, as the harvest of the lates got under way, that the Howes would also go over first expectations, and there were no frost losses of consequence. There seems no doubt in the minds of those who should know but that 525,000 barrels were harvested in Massachusetts this fall. That of course is the quantity of berries picked and would not mean the quantity which was shipped as fresh fruit. The harvest this year extended over a longer period than usual making good estimating difficult. However, because the keeping quality of some of the fruit was such that it was deemed not advisable to hold it for the fresh market does not mean these berries were wasted. They were immediately sent to the processors, for canning, dehydrating and flaking. This 525,000 barrel crop exceeds the Massachusetts ten-year average (1930-39) of 412,000 by more than a hundred thousand barrels.

Box and Labor The amount of
Shortage Made labor available
A Hard Season for screening,
packing and
shipping was altogether too scanty and there was a constant cry from greenhouse foremen that not

(Continued on Page 14)

Growth and Fruiting of the Cranberry

By R. H. ROBERTS AND B. ESTHER STRUCKMEYER,
University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Editor's Note—The following article was originally printed in the Proceedings of the American Society for Horticultural Science (Vol. 40, 1942) and with the permission of the Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station of Wisconsin.

The cranberry shows a consistent relationship between the length of growth made by the uprights and the amount of fruit produced

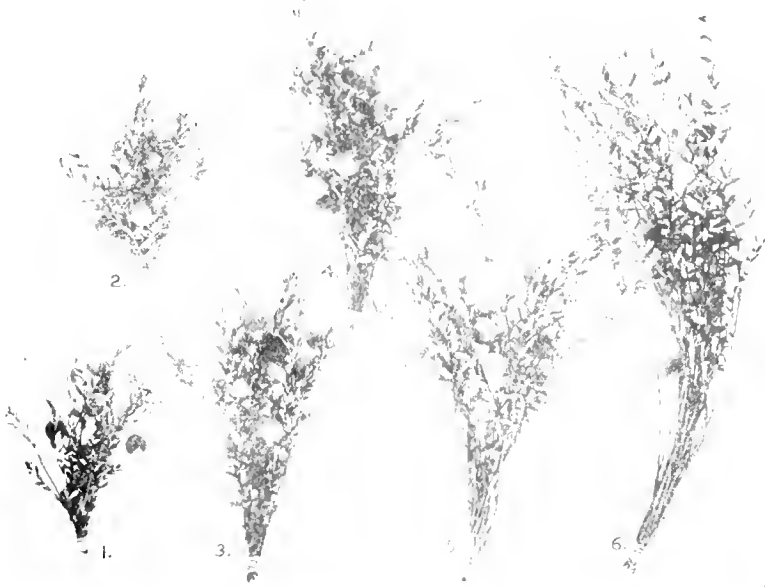


Fig. 1. Growth and fruiting of Searls; 25 uprights per bunch. 1, 10 to 40 fruits, 60 to 80 uprights per square foot; 2, 60 to 80 fruits, 140 to 160 uprights per square foot; 3, 90 to 120 fruits, 200 to 240 uprights per square foot; 4, 140 to 160 fruits, 260 to 280 uprights per square foot; 5, 60 to 80 fruits, 320 to 360 uprights per square foot; and 6, 5 to 20 fruits, 400 to 500 uprights per square foot.

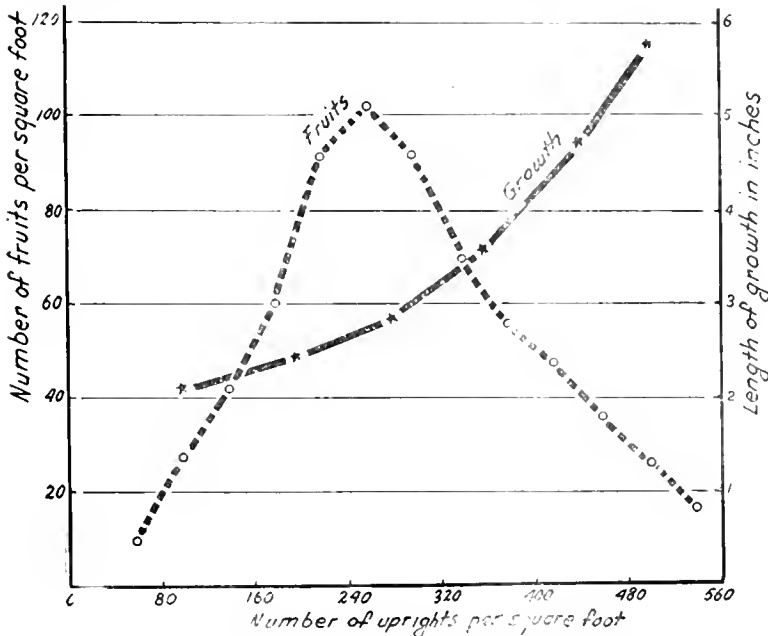


Fig. 2. Graph showing the relation of stand of uprights to fruit production and to length of uprights.

(Figs. 1, 2). From Fig. 2 and Table 1 and numerous similar data it is apparent that large yields are secured when the average growth is between 2½ and 3½ inches long. This is found to be the optimum growth for several varieties, although the largest yields are from McFarlin's with somewhat shorter growths than is the case for Howes. The difference in optimum growth for these two varieties is not more than ¼ inch.

One of the principal factors affecting growth and production is the population or stand of uprights (Fig. 2). Optimum growth and maximum production are found when the number of uprights is from 200 to 300 per square foot. As the number of uprights increases the length of the growth also increases, apparently as the result of shading. As an illustration, the relatively small effect of the shade produced by single cheesecloth coverings on four pairs of "pollination cages" set up as blossoming approached, which near the close of the growing period, increased the length of growth by 48.2 per cent. Thinning the stands by pruning reduces the amount of growth, apparently as a result of increased light. In the same connection, it is interesting that mowing of very vegetative stands of vines gives a reduced length of growth until such time as high populations of uprights are again established. Excessive numbers of uprights result when the vines are vigorous enough to produce many runners (Fig. 3).

If any attempt is made to alter or control the amount of growth it is important to remember that proper growth of about 3 inches is made by about the time the blossoms open (Fig. 4). 2

It seems that the failure of blossom buds to be formed in sufficient numbers to give a reasonably good crop is rare. The production of good crops depends more upon the set of blossoms than upon the formation of blossom buds. Table J shows that repeated blossoming if not fruiting is very common (also Fig. 5).

The poor crops of fruit on the more vegetative uprights in areas of high populations (Fig. 2) are

2 Data collected by Mr. Ermon Benne and Mr. Newell Jaspersen, Cranmoor.



Fig. 3. Uprights arise from runners. When the plants are vigorous enough to produce runners, the population of uprights increases rapidly.

pear to be due both to shading and to poor pollination. The quality and character of the blossoms and new growth is much affected by artificial or natural shade as by weeds or thick stands of uprights (Fig. 6). The relation of this condition to the failure of blossoms to set is difficult to appraise. Its effect upon pollination can be more readily evaluated.

Blossoms on plants inclosed in cheesecloth cages during the blossoming period set few fruits. This may be argued as the result of excluding insects. It is very interesting that good sets of fruit are secured on plants under similar cages if the uprights are brushed by such means as a stick, or a paddle (Table II). Apparently pollination can be affected in the cranberry merely by agitation of the blossoms as by a breeze. This becomes clearly understandable after noting the structure of the blossom.

Fig. 7 shows in diagram some details of the cranberry blossom. The blossoms bend down (forming "hooks") shortly after beginning to grow in the spring. This habit makes pollination possible. The anthers (a) do not dehisce pollen directly into the air as is common with most species of plants. In the cranberry, the ripe pollen is delivered into long hollow "tubes" attached to the anthers (t). As the blossom begins to open (Fig. 7, E) the pollen is liberated in close proximity to the stigma of the pistil which by then has grown to be equal in length to the anther tubes. Jarring at this stage of flower development liberates quantities of pollen into the air about the pistil. Emasculation and hand pollination operations have shown that the stigma is receptive at this

stage of blossom development.

Pollination is apparently brought about by wind-borne pollen reaching through any great distance as emasculated blossoms left in the open rarely set fruits.

When honey bees visit the blossoms in search of nectar, they do not usually touch the stigma. The jarring of the blossoms during their visits would appear to be of prime importance in any aid to pollination which they render.

Cranberry blossoms open rapidly. They may reach "full blossom" (Fig. 7, F) in as short a time as 2 hours under favorable weather conditions. It appears that wind or other jarring of the opening blossoms is desirable for effective pollination.

Another peculiarity of the cranberry blossoms which aids fruit setting is that the pollen is not a simple grain as is usually the case in plants but is a tetrad. It is apparently capable of germinating

TABLE I—PRELIMINARY NOTES ON THE RELATION OF GROWTH AND FRUITING OF CRANBERRIES, 1939

Notes on Growth or Fruiting	Age	Estimated Yields (Barrels) *	Uprights Blossoming 1939 (Per Cent)	Fruits per 100 Uprights	Length 1938		Length 1939		New Buds† (Per Cent)	Repeated Blossoming (Per Cent)
					Veg. †	Blos.	Veg.	Blos.		
Searls Variety										
Over-vegetative	22	10-15	27.0	4	4.6	3.5	4.7	4.3	36.9	58.1
Under-vegetative	22	20-30	24.2	18	1.9	2.9	2.1	2.3	39.6	66.5
Medium growth	22	125-150	36.0	44	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.6	46.1	34.8
High yields	23	125-150	44.0	58	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.7	41.3	19.5
"On-year"***	25	100-	46.0	52	2.2	2.8	2.4	2.7	30.7	12.8
Howe's Variety										
Over-vegetative	14	10-16	34.0	3	—	—	6.2	6.1	51.9	64.7
McFarlin Variety										
Poor growth	14	40.50	48.0	24	1.9	2.4	1.9	2.6	50.0	44.7

*The number of berries per square foot indicates approximate number of bbls. per acre
 **A marsh which reportedly bears in alternate years.
 †Vegetative or non-blossoming uprights.
 ‡Percentage of uprights forming blossom buds.

TABLE II—SET OF FRUIT IN "POLLINATION" CAGES AND UNDER BURLAP SHADES PUT ON AT START OF BLOSSOMING PERIOD

Variety	Fruits Per 100 Blossoming Uprights					
	Open Pollinated	Cage	Cage and "Brushing"	Shade to Jul. 15	Shade to Aug. 6	Pruned
Year 1940, Biron Marsh						
Searls	72	16	56*	38	4**	111†
McFarlin	82	11	74	—	—	—
Howes	63	—	—	10	0.3	156
Year 1941, Biron Marsh						
Howes	81	13	63	—	—	—
Searls	92	10	70	—	—	—
Year 1941, Cranmoor Marsh						
Howes	100	11	58	—	—	—
Natives	138	18	74	—	—	—

*The sets of fruit in the cages is lowered by the shading effect of the cheesecloth covering.
 **The effect of continued shading after the blossom period indicates a nutritional influence upon fruit set.
 †The increased set following pruning is obviously the result of better light relations in plantings which were too thick.

3 Added observations of this detail were furnished by Mr. Ermon Bennett and Mr. Newell Jasperson, Cranmoor, Mr. C. L. Lewis, Jr., Beaverbrook, and Dr. Phileo Nash, Biron.

into four functional pollen tubes (Fig. 8).

Another fortunate circumstance is that fruits may set with very few seeds maturing. In fact, seedless fruits are not uncommon. The number of seeds in berries of Howes, McFarlin, Natives and Searls under different conditions are shown in Table III.

Cranberry pollen does not shed readily when the blossoms are in damp situations. This brings the

(Continued on Page 15)



Fig. 6. Shade changes the type as well as amount of growth, Searls. Note effect on leaf angles and "spindlyness". 1, 3. Growing in shade; 2, 4. growing in sunlight.



Fig. 4 (above) Optimum growth of about 3 inches is completed by the time the plants come to blossom.

Fig. 5 (right) Repeated blossoming is common on moderately vegetative uprights.

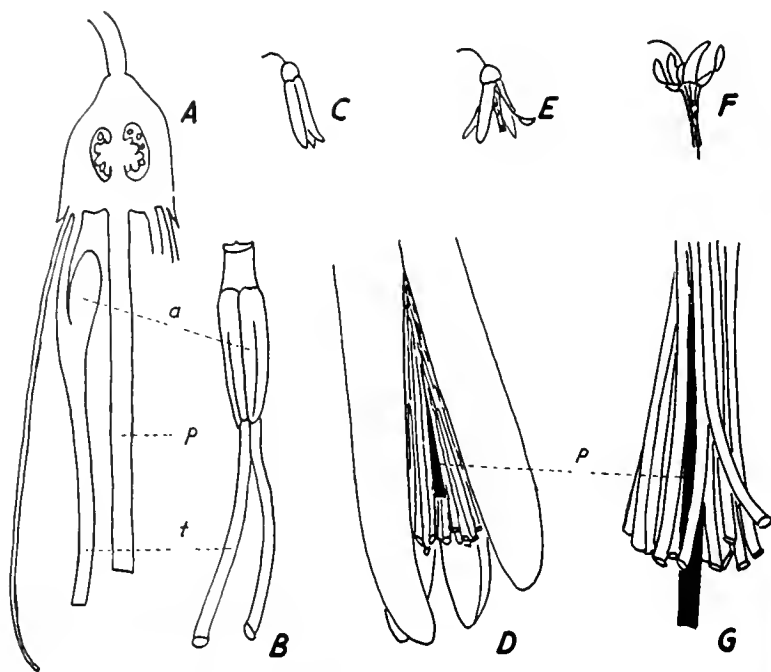


Fig. 7. (above) Diagrams of the cranberry blossom and its development. A. Blossom in section just before opening showing anther (a), anther "tube" (t), and pistil (p). B. Anther in face view, showing hollow anther tubes (t). C. Blossom beginning to open. D. at stage C the pistil (p) is just shorter than the anther tubes. E. One or two hours after C; pollen is now dehiscing. The pistil is equal in length to the anther tubes and the stigma is receptive. F. Two to several hours after stage E. G. At stage F the pistil is longer than the anther tubes.

CRANBERRY CROP OVER ITS QUOTA

NOTWITHSTANDING acute labor difficulties both in growing and especially harvesting, the cranberry industry has apparently picked its second largest crop ever, and at a time when the greatest quantity of all essential foods is so tremendously necessary. The latest government estimate of 785,000 barrels, high as it is, about everybody agrees, is probably about right, even though the shrinkage this season was doubtless such that that quantity will not be actually shipped. Even allowing that this figure may prove to be a little more than the actual marketing supply, cranberry growers may feel they have more than lived up to their duty to produce. That a war torn world wanted cranberries is proven by the fine clean-up of the crop which is being made. Extreme labor shortage, scarcity and restriction of supplies, nor the usual difficulties of growing and picking a crop, intensified by these conditions of war, did not prevent the accomplishment of the purpose of the cranberry industry—to produce and market its full quota of healthful food.

This big crop, following other good crops and coming not many years after the bumper of 1937 again brings focus on the fact that big cranberry crops will be the rule in the future, rather than the exception. The million-barrel a year crop is approaching closer, or would be a certainty unless the war puts an end to this strong trend. Next year's crop may not be as big, as vines do not bear heavily two years successively as a rule and if the present talk of holding considerable acreage out of production by flooding in both Massachusetts and New Jersey is carried through. But the day of bigger crops every year definitely seems to be at hand—under normal conditions.

ONE of the minor casualties of these war times is the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Ellis D. Atwood of So. Carver, Massachusetts will be unable to offer to fellow cranberry growers and the general public their great annual Christmas-New Year display. As they say this is a year when dimouts and blackouts are the order along the coasts, rather than brilliant Christmas pageants. But, our hope and conviction may be added to that of Mr. and Mrs. Atwood

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

at the

WAREHAM COURIER OFFICE,
WAREHAM, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.Editor and Publisher
CLARENCE J. HALLLEMUEL C. HALL
Associate Editor

Subscription \$2.00 per year

Advertising rates upon application

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Barnstable, Mass.

“that the lights of Peacedale will again shine out their message to the world”, and we fervently endorse their prayer, “God preserve the American way of living as laid down to us by our forefathers.”

THE American Cranberry Exchange is doing a service in putting out that inclusion of cranberry culture in the soil conservation plan for 1943 is not yet accomplished and in urging growers to individually make certain it is, if they want these benefits. And also in individually working to make sure that cranberries are recognized as an essential food.

A Study of the Sanding of Cranberry Bogs In New Jersey

C. S. BECKWITH

Cranberry Specialist, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station

Journal Series Paper of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station,
Rutgers University, Cranberry and Blueberry Research Laboratory.

From Proceedings of the 73d Annual Convention, American Cranberry Growers Assn.

The sanding of bogs is one of the oldest practices of the cranberry grower. The beneficial effect of sand blown from the beach over wild cranberry vines on Cape Cod noted by the first grower is reported to have given him the idea as to a method of cultivation. The first growers in New Jersey did not sand and even yet the ordinary bog is not sanded. The tremendous success without sand of such early growers of large acreages as Theo. Budd, Gowdy Bros., John Fenwick, J. J. White, Haines Bros., A. J. Rider, E. J. Durell, and Evans and Wills set the general plan for New Jersey. The theory of those operators was that the same crop could be produced more cheaply on a large acreage without sand than on a smaller acreage with sand. Only since expensive sprays have had to be applied to cranberry bogs has the advantage of small clean bogs been recognized generally. Now, more growers are interested in sanding.

You will be interested to know that in some peat farms in Europe, the surface is covered with sand. Tillage is limited to the sand covering. Agriculture was successful with such methods on peat high in lime but a failure on acid peats. In other places, the successful method included a mixing of sand with the top layer of peat to improve the consistency of the soil. The application on cranberry soils is different but it is interesting to note that sand helps peat in both cases.

The observations by the Station staff of cranberry bog sanding have been extensive. The method had been applied on the best land and well cared for but there was no untreated area for comparison. Sanding apparently was producing good results, but more exact information could be obtained by ap-

plying sand under conditions whereby not only the depth of the sand but also the grade of the sand and the height of the water table could be controlled. With this in mind, two artificial bogs were laid out in the laboratory yard in Pemberton, each bog having plots 2 feet by 4 feet, three with peat only, two with 1 inch of fine sand, and two with 3 inches of fine sand. On one bog, the water was held 8 inches below the surface, and on the other, 16 inches below. Early Blacks have been growing in the plots for two years.

All weeds were removed as promptly as possible, and the vines were sprayed with bordeaux mixture to prevent excessive leaf drop.

Weeds appeared on the high-water plots sooner than on the drier plots and in ten times the number. They appeared more profusely on the uncovered peat than on the sanded areas and on the fine sand than on the coarse. As was to be expected, there was a direct relation between the number of weeds and the moisture at the surface. The plot with the fewest weeds, if these had been allowed to grow, would have had enough weeds to decrease vine growth greatly.

The vine growth on the high-water plots was distinctly vegetative. The leaves were larger and both the leaves and the stems were thicker than on the deeply drained area. Since the start of our wet period in August, all the plots have had many runners, but before this time the more extensive runner growth was limited to the high water table plots. Fruit production was slight and occurred on the more deeply drained area.

More work will be needed to produce a bog comprised chiefly of uprights. Until we do so, no attempts will be made to report

figures for New Jersey. For those growers who may want to plan next year, however, we would recommend on the basis of our present information, that the sanding be three inches thick, the water held at least 16 inches below the surface, and the weeds removed as often as possible. The bog should be level, so that during extended dry periods water can be backed up in ditches over all the bog without excessive flooding in any part.

New plantings conceivably may be worthless by cropping time if they are not protected from insects and disease. The cost of building bogs and of caring for them will be higher in the future if recommended methods are followed, but such bogs should crop better. There should be greater surety of a crop every year and a larger average crop.

C. M. Chaney Member Committee For Consolidation

Chester M. Chaney, general manager of the American Cranberry Exchange, is one of the committee of seven which met in New York to study the problem of possible consolidation of fruit organizations on November 19 and 20. This meeting was held at the Hotel Pennsylvania and the results of the sessions will be announced later.

Joseph A. Schwalb, president of the New York Fruit Auction Corporation, was the presiding officer. Those on the committee with Mr. Chaney are: Norman Evans, president United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, Los Angeles; Paul Scea, president International Apple Association, Wenatchee, Washington; Marcus J. Gray of Alfred J. Otis & Co., Boston; Harold M. Buzek, president of the National League of Wholesale Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Receivers, Cincinnati; J. Earle Roberts of the firm of the same name of Philadelphia; J. D. Kerr, general manager of American Fruit Growers, Inc., of Los Angeles.



One of the Cellophane Packing Crews of the New England Cranberry Sales Co. at the Tremont packing house.

Demand Very Good for Cranberries In One-Pound Cellophane Packages

Trend of Consumer Toward Buying in Convenient "Eye Appeal" Form Is Being Met by Cranberry Growers — Considerable Quantity of Fresh Fruit So Packed to Try Out Market This Fall — One Car Shipped by Express for Thanksgiving.

This is the first year in which fresh cranberries packed in one-pound packages have been placed on the market in considerable quantity, although the A. D. Makepeace Company, a member of the New England Cranberry Sales Co., has been pioneering in this new pack for two or three years and last year packed approximately 15,000 barrels under the Eatmor label. This year not only has the Makepeace Company, which has a very complete packing layout, continued for itself, but the New England Sales company is packing at the former Coyne screenhouse adjacent to the company packing house at Tremont (West Wareham), the company having acquired this building, and J. J. Beaton has packed a quarter million pounds in cellophane at the new Beaton screenhouse at South Wareham.

So favorable is the market demand for this new pack of fresh cranberries in cellophane, which is in accordance with present-day trend toward an attractive package which makes the product visible, that even more could have been placed on the market had it been mechanically possible to do so.

The demand for fresh cranberries in cellophane resulted in the shipment of a car so packed by a special express car from Wareham on November 20. This was sent to the Atlantic Commission Company at Youngstown, Ohio, and was to meet the Thanksgiving demand in that area. Shipping fruit in carload lots by fast express is rather unheard of but the consignee at Youngstown wanted the fresh cranberries badly enough to pay the extra cost and wanted the berries on hand for delivery on Monday, November 23, for its Thanksgiving trade.

The express car was rushed to Wareham where it was loaded the afternoon of the 20th and left the Cape that night attached to the evening passenger train for its start on the way west. About 1,000 cases, each case containing two dozen pounds in cellophane,

marked with the Eatmor label of the American Cranberry Exchange, went rolling westward in the car.

Probably about 100 cars of cellophane-packed cranberries, each car containing at least 1,200 cardboard cases, two dozen bags to the case, and some of the larger cars containing up to 1,800 cases, will have been shipped by the New England Sales company this season.

This was done even though the present equipment of the company at its West Wareham packing house is far from complete. Two of the packing machines which measure out an exact pound to each bag were installed in more or less temporary arrangement. A heat sealer which would have greatly increased the packing capacity of the crews had been ordered but could not be obtained this year because of Government priorities.

Two crews have been working at the Tremont packing house, six girls to each machine. One girl operates the machines, others seal the bags and another packs the bags in the carton and then men seal the cartons and load them on a truck for delivery. Under this temporary set-up about 40 one-pound bags or one and three quarter cartons a minute are being packed, it is estimated by Nahum Morse, packing house foreman. The capacity of the machine is two cases a minute, but without the

heat sealer this full capacity cannot quite be attained.

Packing now also for the Sales Company is the A. D. Makepeace company which had finished its own pack and leased the use of the equipment to the company, starting November 20th. The Makepeace company has more machines, heat sealers, and consequently a more efficient and greater capacity than it was possible for the Sales company to set up this year under war-time conditions.

For a number of years the American Cranberry Exchange has been seeking a suitable package for fresh cranberries; in 1940 approximately 15 cars of Eatmor cranberries packed in one pound cellophane containers were shipped in corrugated cartons. These, sold and shipped to customers where fairly prompt sale was assured, showed an increased interest and demand, and the experiment was continued in 1941, when approximately 75 cars so packed were sent out.

Results then further showed that this style package was a step in the right direction. The Exchange has not tried to force sales; in fact sales have been confined to outlets which could secure reasonably prompt retail distribution. These bags, containing a perishable article, bear the name of and the Eatmor trade mark and until there has been time to observe results further, the Exchange is not advising their going into storage for long holding.

All of the shipments have so far been made from the Cape Cod District, both Early Blacks and Late Howes. Operations for this year were confined to the New England Cranberry Sales and was not extended to New Jersey or Wisconsin.

The price differential last year for a case of 24 one-pound packages of cellophane bags was 30 cents premium over the quarter barrel box of the same grade of cranberries. There is a modest saving in freight on account of the lesser gross weight per case in comparison with the regular quarter barrel box,

The advantages to the retailer are the saving of the cost of a consumer package, a saving in labor and waste in packaging, and

the "eye-appeal" of the package which helps to make it a self-seller.

This new pack necessitates the most careful grading with particular regard to even color of the berries. The eye of the consumer is attracted by an evenly colored package and the consumer can see the quality of the berries he (or she) is buying. The package is very convenient to handle, saves time of a clerk in weighing out and is particularly desirable in stores of the self-service type. The cellophane pack, besides necessitating careful color sorting, calls for very careful distribution to markets where the demand will be brisk and the turn over quick to prevent any possibility of spoilage.

Fines on Nolo Contendere Pleas In Federal Court

The cases of the U. S. Department of Justice applying to cranberry interests resulted in fines totaling \$32,000 in Federal Court at New York, November 2, pleas of nolo contendere being given to the charges of conspiracy to monopolize interstate trade in the marketing of cranberries and cranberry products. The case was described as tending to define the rights of agricultural marketing co-operatives, and G. Joseph Minetti, special assistant to the Attorney General, recommended the fines, explaining that the growers of agricultural products were legally entitled to form co-operatives for marketing their produce, but that they were not entitled to combine with private groups to restrain trade or monopolize the market.

Fines were levied as follows: Cranberry Cannery, Inc., \$6,000; Cape Cod Cranberry Company, \$6,000; American Cranberry Exchange, Inc., \$3,000; New England Cranberry Sales Company, \$1,000; Growers' Cranberry Company, Inc., \$1,000; Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company, \$1,000; A. D. Makepeace Company, \$3,000; M. L. Urann, \$6,000; J. C. Makepeace, \$2,000; C. B. Urann, \$2,000; Anthony Colasurdo, \$1,000.

Cranberry Clubs

Plans are not definite yet for the meetings of the four Massachusetts cranberry clubs, but the intention is to hold meetings, if on a schedule curtailed of necessity because of the gasoline and tire situation. For the past six years the Upper and Lower Cape clubs have held a series of eight cranberry meetings, four for each club. It is likely that the committee will vote to reduce this amount by 50 per cent, making two meetings for each club, or a total of four. On that basis the first meetings might be one for January with another in early April.

No definite decision has been reached either in Plymouth county, but there will probably be some similar curtailment. However, both Bert Tomlinson, Barnstable County agent, and J. T. Brown, Plymouth County agent, believe the meetings should not be entirely discontinued, as they have proven so interesting and instructive to the growers, and that for this year a curtailed schedule should be maintained.

Cranberries in Window Display at Filene's, Boston

A Thanksgiving window display, featuring cranberries, was on view in Boston during the holiday period at William Filene & Sons Company, one of New England's largest department stores. In front of these windows probably pass more shoppers than at any other point in Boston, and the display was seen by many thousands.

There was a background of cranberry harvesting scenes and the display showed cranberry scoops, boxes of fresh fruit, jars and bottles of Ocean Spray cranberry sauce and cranberry juice cocktail. There were neatly-lettered cards, with the heading, "Do You Know?" calling attention to interesting and pertinent facts about the cranberry industry.

The display was put on with the cooperation of Cranberry Cannery, Inc.

About 53 Percent of Cranberry Cannery Pack Ordered By Government Agencies

Cranberry Cannery, Inc., this year estimates its pack will be 300,000 barrels, and of this 53% will be used by government agencies, dehydrated cranberries making up 43% of the total. Particularly cheering news to the growers in this is the fact that the government through its various agencies is taking such a large quantity of processed cranberries. These orders, coupled with the large orders for fresh fruit, are placing cranberries in the category of foods essential to those most active in prosecution of the war.

Both the army and navy are purchasing Ocean Spray cranberry sauce for domestic use, while the dehydrated produce is being shipped overseas for use by our

own forces and for lend-lease.

Consequently all five of the Ocean Spray canning plants have been working most of the season on these government orders, and thus shipments to regular customers have been delayed, although pains have been taken that every market received some sauce. At the start of the season Cranberry Cannery had orders amounting to approximately 25,000,000 pounds of cranberries from its regular customers, but so great and of more pressing need has been the demand from the government agencies that only a fraction of consumers' orders could be supplied.

With final figures of the amount of fruit to be processed by Cranberry Cannery not yet available

indications now are that roughly 40 per cent of this year's yield will be handled by this cooperative. Massachusetts will supply about 40 per cent of its crop, New Jersey the same, Wisconsin 23 per cent, while Washington and Oregon will put in 50 per cent.

In spite of this large quantity the Cooperative is short 150,000 barrels of supplying its orders. The shortage of supplying demand, outside of government orders, is about half.

An increasing proportion of the crop of lower Cape Cod is going to Cranberry Cannery this year. Although there was a short crop in this section, the North Harwich plant of Cranberry Cannery handled more berries than it did in the year of 1937.

Cranberries Still Not in Government Soil Program

While it has been generally assumed that cranberries have been included in the U. S. soil conservation program and it was believed steps had been taken to assure this, the American Cranberry Exchange is now pointing out to members in a bulletin that the matter of cranberries being included in the program for 1943 is still pending, which really means that cranberries are not included at the present time. This is a matter in which all cranberry growers should be concerned, not only from the standpoint of keeping the fact before the government officials, as well as the public, that cranberries are now, and will continue to be an essential food.

In support of this fact the Exchange points out there is no better proof than the fact that the government has taken very large quantities from the 1942 crop of cranberries in various forms, fresh, dehydrated, evaporated and canned. These have gone for the

feeding of our armed forces both at home and abroad and for lease-lend.

The Exchange urges its members to write at once to A. W. Manchester, director Northeast Division, Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Washington, D. C., telling him there should be no question of the right of the cranberry growers to be included in the 1943 soil conservation program. It is the desire of the government to step up the production of all essential foods for at least the next year or two and this is what the light sanding of most cranberry bogs will do for cranberry production.

O. K. on Cryolite Production for Agriculture

The Government has just given permission to manufacturers to proceed with the production of Cryolite for the agricultural field for 1943, relieving to this extent fears of the insecticide situation next season as Derris and Pyrethrum have already been frozen.

Production started on November 15 and it is hoped there will be sufficient tonnage of Cryolite produced to meet all the demands in the agricultural field.

The Stauffer Chemical Company of New York has been in consultation with Government officials and has tried to make an estimate of expected requirements of Cryolite of the cranberry industry, and believes that enough Cryolite for agricultural purposes will be produced to take care of the needs including the cranberry growers. Cryolite will not be plentiful of course, as the government is only permitting a slight increase in production over that of last year, even though Derris and Pyrethrum have been frozen and Cryolite is being largely used for industrial purposes as well as agricultural.

A survey of expected needs in Massachusetts and Wisconsin has been made by the Stauffer company and the present indication is that sufficient cryolite will be available for cranberry growers next season. This present expectation is considerably better than might have been the case and should alleviate the insecticide situation for the coming growing season.

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 5)

enough boxes were available. But the packing and shipping did continue and, trying as the situation was, it was far better to have plenty of cranberries with a box and labor shortage, than plenty of boxes and help and not enough cranberries.

Excellent Demand All Season

The Massachusetts Blacks were about all cleaned up as far as shipping, by the week beginning November 9th and the market had been entirely satisfactory throughout and it continued so as the late berries moved in. The whole marketing season up to the Thanksgiving period, at least, has been designated an "excellent" one.

Shipping A Little Slower

Shipment of orders has of necessity been a little slower than it would have been under normal conditions, but it has been possible by making every effort to keep up with the market fairly well. Fewer cars than usual to date have been shipped, but this does not mean too much in itself, as cars, with the six-tier ODT loading order, have each contained more barrels than in past years.

Sales Co. Hard Put To Meet Orders

The lack of labor at the North Carver packing house of the New England Cranberry Sales Company in particular, and shortage at all packing houses made it necessary for the company to close down operations there and transfer its crews to other packing houses to maintain full efficiency in these. The Ellis D. Atwood company, South Carver, after getting its berries there packed came to the rescue of the sales company and the facilities of that modern screenhouse were rented to the company which took over there the week of November 16. Trucks were utilized for shorter hauls, such as to the New York market and were kept busy, relieving to some extent the pressure of rail shipment. Every possible method and means of

packing and shipping had to be called upon this year to keep up with the heavy demand in the face of the heavy crop.

Labor Supply Down—Rate of Pay High

Bog labor is not only very high, but exceedingly scarce. In fact crews of the larger growers are only a skeleton of what they should be, while the smaller growers cannot find labor nearly sufficient for their needs. A small grower must sometimes make his choice between a single man raking or sanding. This of course means that after-harvest and winter work is being carried on at a very minimum, and the amount of work which is ordinarily done is simply not being done. Although labor is high, and the high rate of pay is making a growing item in the yearly expense of the grower, it is probably more the absolute lack of labor than the high rate which is causing so little work to be done. Growers would like to do a great deal more than is possible and would like to make improvements but any large scale bog betterment is out of the question for the present.

Much Bog May Be Kept Flooded Until Next Summer

Some of the larger growers at present are considering, and probably some will, leave the water on considerable proportions of their bogs until mid-summer next year. This of course will aid in the weeding problem, kill out grub, other insects and give the bogs a rest for bigger cropping the following year. There is talk now of some growers putting 25 per cent of their bog out of production. Such a program is naturally impossible for the smaller grower who must depend upon his entire smaller acreage for his yearly income. But for the larger grower there has lately been a tendency to put some bog out of production each year with a view to improving it at the sacrifice of a year's cropping and this is an ideal year to do this.

Want To Do More Bog Work

Growers are loath, naturally, not to be able to continue bog betterment plans, and in fact many would like to buy new pumps, sprayers and dusters and generally make improvements, but realize the impossibility to do this is just one more of the prices which must be paid to wage a successful war.

NEW JERSEY

Crop Estimates Still Varied

With the crop all in and the harvest season over some have estimated there will be an increase in yield of about 25 per cent over last year, and the government estimate is for 105,000 to 110,000 barrels. The final figure last year was 80,000. William Boster, state statistician, has estimated 105,110,000 barrels and it is possible that that amount of cranberries may have been picked. But again, as in Massachusetts there is a concensus of opinion that shipments will not approach this figure too closely, as even if 110,000 barrels were harvested there was a good deal of shrinkage. Jersey's crop has been variously estimated at various times this year, estimates running from 90,000, 100,000 to 110,000 and at one time even as high as 120,000 barrels. The difference now runs between 105,110,000 to still as low as 90,000 barrels, allowing for shrinkage. However, the crop will be the biggest in Jersey for several years and the first satisfactory one in that respect. Should Jersey fall off materially from the higher estimate it would of course lower the country total by whatever shrinkage develops.

May Hold Bogs In Flood

As in Massachusetts, once more many of the growers are now contemplating flooding their bogs in 1943 because of the labor situation.

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This move is still in the "talking" stage, however, and just how much acreage will be kept out of

production is not at all definite. How extensively the water is held on will depend, probably, chiefly

upon how the labor situation develops next spring.

Soil Conservat'n Expert For Ocean County

A soil conservation expert, William Hunter, has been sent to Ocean County and will make his headquarters in the office of County Agent Herbert C. Bidlack, at Toms River. Mr. Hunter is employed by the Soil Conservation service, a branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Mr. Hunter is to be available to all farmers in solving their soil problems, and these naturally include the cranberry and blueberry growers. His being placed at Ocean County was the result of efforts of the County Board of Agriculture. It was the thought of the board that in his work he could do a great deal of service to the cranberry and blueberry growers, particularly from the standpoint of drainage, fire prevention and forestry management. The growers have a good deal of upland surrounding the bogs on which little or nothing has been done with the exception of clearing out around the bogs themselves. Mr. Hunter comes from the South and is well versed on the forestry side of conservation work, which was a principal reason he was selected. It is questionable how much assistance he will be able to give the growers with regard to drainage and stream clearance at the present time, but it is hoped that after the war some definite steps can be taken. Before the war when there were CCC camps the soil conservation agency did a great deal of this type of work, using CCC labor. A. W. Lillie of Toms River has been nominated and elected to represent the cranberry growers on the Ocean County Board of Agriculture.

Ocean County Cranberry Club Meets

The Ocean County Cranberry club held a meeting a few weeks ago when Dr. H. J. Franklin of Massachusetts was a principal speaker. Charles S. Beckwith and Mr. Doehlert of the cranberry-blueberry laboratory were others. Commodore Edward Crabbe of the Double Trouble

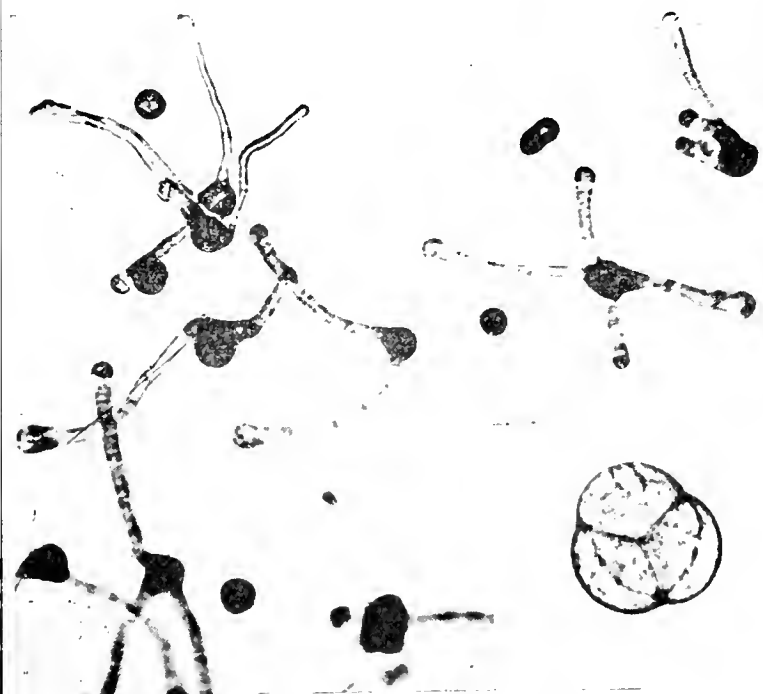


Fig. 8. Cranberry pollen "grains" consist of four cells, each capable of producing pollen tubes. Insert, more enlarged grain.

Growth and Fruiting of the Cranberry

(Continued from Page 8)

Discussion back to the matter of populations of uprights. The poor sets of fruit where the vines are too thick could be the result of excessive dampness, shade, and lack of adequate jarring of the blossoms by either insects or wind.

Whatever the numerous factors may be which are credited with causing good or poor crops of cranberries, an outstanding fact is the consistently observed relation between production and amount of growth, particularly as it is affected by population of uprights.

The next problem is: Do these same relations of growth and fruiting prevail without regard to the

combination of environment factors which are used to produce optimum growth?

The degree to which optimum growth conditions for fruiting may shift with variety, location or culture is yet to be determined, but it is now obvious that the amount and type of growth being made is closely correlated with cropping. It is also very evident that no fixed cultural treatment will give the desired yields as some areas of a marsh may need to be made more vegetative and others less vegetative to be more productive. A very prevalent situation in Wisconsin marshes is too much growth and the consequent cultural problem is, that of devising a practical means for reducing the amount of annual growth.

TABLE III—SEED NUMBERS, 1941

Location of Blossoms During Blossom Period	Number of Seeds			
	Large Fruits	Medium Fruits	Small Fruits	Average
In sunlight	13.1	10.5	7.2	10.2
Shade of thick uprights	11.1	9.3	4.7	8.4
In cages	6.5	3.1	1.4	3.6
'Brushed' plants in cages	8.0	4.8	3.3	5.4
Outside near cages	11.1	8.6	5.8	8.5

company presided, and as there was no election of officers he will continue until new officers are elected. Daniel McEwen, his son, joined the naval service a short time ago. The Ocean County club has been meeting about four times a year.

Impossible To Do Much After-Harvest Work

As far as the labor situation goes, after a season in which the crop was harvested only with extreme difficulty, there is of course no improvement in the quantity available and none can be expected under present conditions. It is very difficult to obtain skilled and active workers, especially younger men. As a result the growers are not rebuilding bog, little if any new bog is being built, and many bog owners are unable to do any fall work at all. The bogs may suffer a little as a consequence, but likely not too seriously in the long run.

WISCONSIN

Crop About 105,000—Season Satisfactory

The crop is placed at about 105,000 barrels.

a few thousand barrels more than last year, and the season, taken all in all, is called a satisfactory one. The sale of berries has just about been cleaned up at present. The bud for next season is described as looking good.

No New Bog Is Planned

There is not much of any bog building, and it is not expected there will be much planting next season. In fact, growers are not wondering how they are going to improve and increase acreage at the present time, but rather how they are going to keep it clean and in as good condition as possible. There are ample water supplies everywhere for winter flooding.

Deferment Plan Is Proceeding

Wisconsin is making progress in its plan for draft deferment of key men, working through the Wisconsin State headquarters, but there has been no extension beyond the state so far.

WASHINGTON

Harvesting Completed Very Late

Picking in the Peninsula and at Grayland had not been quite completed by Thanksgiving week, although a number of the larger bogs had their crops all in before that. The fact that the picking continued so extremely late into the winter speaks for the acuteness of the labor supply. Picking at the State bog at Long Beach was concluded before the middle of the month. Rolla Parrish, one of the biggest growers, wound up work about the same time, but not until a few had been nepped by frost.

Crop About the Size of Last Year

Last year Washington harvested 36,000 barrels, and this year's best estimates, with not all the crop accounted for, is that it probably was about the same. That is the way a number of the growers are talking and that is about the government estimate.

There was probably more worm damage this year, due chiefly perhaps to ineffective spray and dust work because of labor shortage. Many of the bogs suffered from heat damage during the summer.

Labor Supply More Limited

Everybody has been extremely busy at the new cannery of Cranberry Can-

ners, Inc., and the plant was being crowded with orders. There have been about 45 employed there and available labor was very scarce and apparently growing still scarcer. This applies to women as well as to men workers, as many of the women are now going into defense work and of course cranberry growers cannot compete directly with defense work wages. It seems likely that a considerable portion of the western crop will go into cans, as it is difficult to get sorters and there has been a tendency to get the berries to the canners at once.

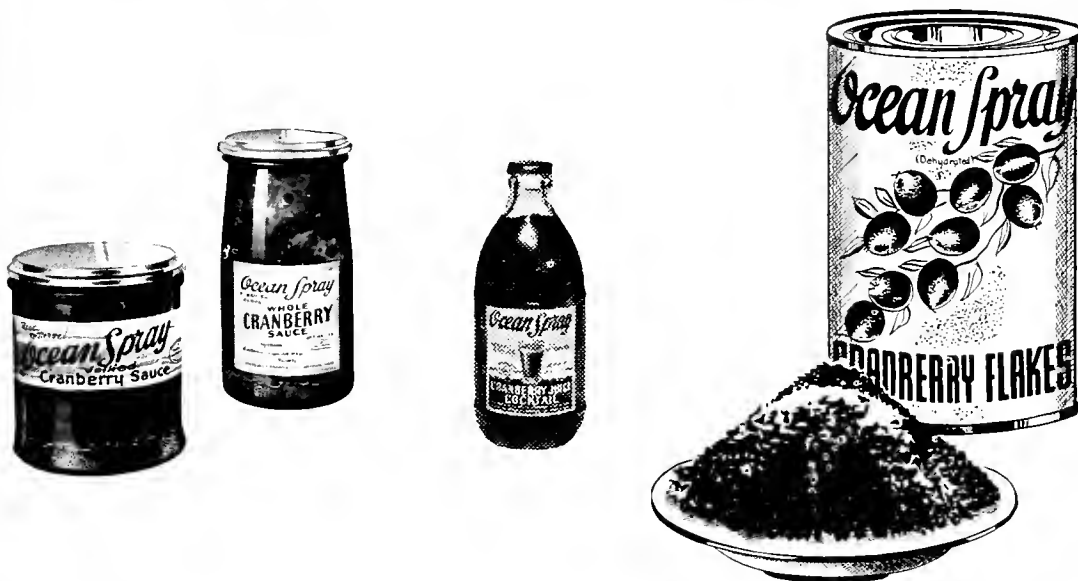
Harvest Big Crop, Enters Service

After having harvested the best crop of the year in the Peninsula region William Litschke, Jr. of William Litschke & Son has left to serve in the U. S. Navy. Mr. Litschke is at the present time Master of Occident Lodge No. 99 A. F. and A. M., and left for service with the best wishes of his lodge brothers, many friends and fellow cranberry growers of the Ilwaco-Long Beach district.

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You have benefitted from this insurance. Having **two** ways to sell cranberries . . . fresh and canned . . . has made it possible this year to market a 785,000 barrel crop of tender berries at good prices and without loss of berries or income to growers.

Are you taking advantage of this insurance which is helping to increase your income and increase the value of your property?

CRANBERRY CANNERS, Inc.

The Growers' Cooperative Canning Company

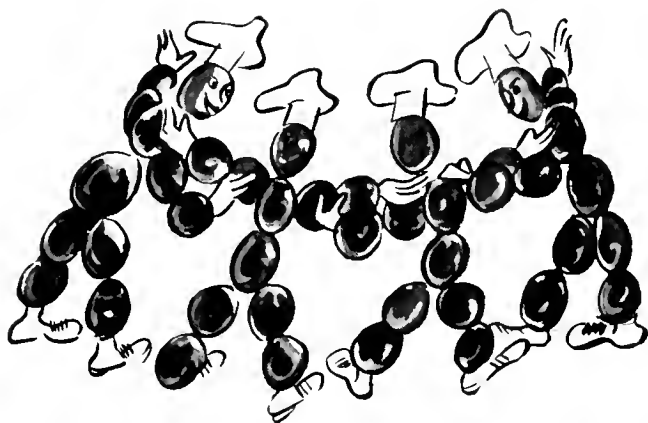
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Cranberry Times

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January, 1943

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A New Year
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ONE YEAR CLOSER TO VICTORY

Happy New Year and may this new year of 1943 be one of purpose and courage and progress for us all a year that will help us lead the world to peace and Freedom and bring to this, our land, a triumphant Victory!

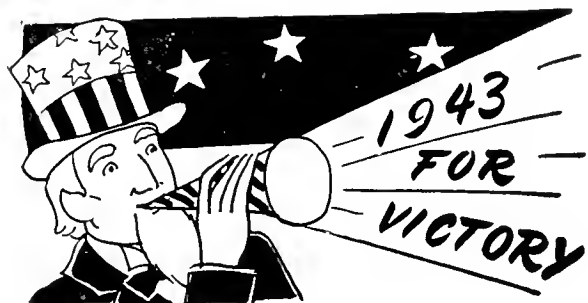
Victorious



MINOT FOOD PACKERS INC

D. D. CONWAY
President

Bridgeton, New Jersey



Let's All Join In the Cheer!

Give a courageous salute to 1943. Victory may not come in 1943, but the allied cause has come a long way toward making victory a certainty. Take our armed forces . . . it wasn't long ago that ours was a peaceful nation, and yet now we have American Expeditionary Forces on every important Axis doorstep in the world. Production is up . . . 'way up. Our civilians are working and plugging and supporting the war effort.

Cranberry production was the second largest on record, and there is no one in the industry but right well knows what a struggle it was to grow, harvest and market such a crop. But the cranberry industry all but hit the jack pot in its war production, topping all records except the one of 1937.

Uncle Sam is the cheer leader in 1943. He's cheering for us to do our best. Let's go to the limit in '43.

This is the eighth of a series of war-time messages sponsored by the following public spirited firms and individuals:

**National Bank of
Wareham**
Wareham, Mass.

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**Hayden Cranberry
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**The
Federal Cranberry Co.**
So. Carver, Mass.
Richard M. Smalley, Gen. Mgr.



A Greeting to Our Friends and Neighbors As We Face the New Year

SOME RESOLUTIONS ARE IN ORDER:

1. There will be drastic curtailment of some insecticides—orders **must** be in **early**. See your dealer or cooperative at once—January 1943.
2. Army, Navy and other services will want a large proportion of the '43 crop. Begin to plan how you want yours sold, and by whom.
3. Many other changes are coming—be willing to assume new duties in order to maintain the strength of our country and our industry.
4. Keep informed!

A. D. MAKEPEACE COMPANY
WAREHAM, MASS.





Let's Give Wings to Victory—Buy More Bonds!

Let Us All Work Harder in 1943
 Uncle Sam is Calling on Us
 CONFIDENT GREETINGS TO ALL

from

Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Co.

Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin

Wooden Box Situation for the Coming Year

**Steps Being Taken To Avert
 Acute Shortage In Massa-
 chusetts Such As Last Fall
 —Cooperation of Growers
 In Advance Ordering Is
 Needed.**

Prepared by R. E. SALTUS
 Acushnet Saw Mills Co.

Cranberry growers are starting to wonder what the box situation will be for 1943. As it is not now possible to judge what conditions may be a few months from now, we can only write about the situation as it looks at the present time.

Wooden boxes required by the Army, Navy, and Lend Lease has amounted to a tremendous volume. W. P. B. estimates on lumber required for the manufacture of box shook for military needs for 1943 total 2,680,000,000 feet, or a gain of approximately 90% over the

estimated total of 1,450,000,000 feet for 1942. For all container and shipping purposes for 1943 war needs, it is estimated that 6,350,000,000 feet of lumber will be required. The comparative figures covering all lumber for shipping purposes in the war effort are as follows:

	1942	1943
For production of box shook	1,450,000,000	2,680,000,000
For crating, dunnage, etc.	2,050,000,000	3,670,000,000
Totals	3,500,000,000	6,350,000,000

There is no denying there was an acute shortage of quarter barrel boxes in which to pack the 1942 crop, but this could have been largely avoided by proper planning earlier in the season. All the local box manufacturers did their best to get the growers to fill their screenhouses early. Some did, but there were a good many who didn't. Those who did not order wished "to wait until they could see how their bogs looked after the water was taken off, to see what kind of a bloom they were going to have, to see what kind of a set they would get, to see what the bugs

would do, or finally, to see whether or not they would send their berries to the canners." Because of this tendency to not place orders there was a period during the spring and summer when some of the local box makers were entirely out of orders and to keep their plants going orders were taken for other types of boxes when they could have been making cranberry boxes.

To have enough dry lumber available, it is necessary for the box man to anticipate his requirements six months to a year in advance. If the box man will buy material ahead to take care of his customers' anticipated needs, it would seem reasonable to expect the customer to cooperate to the extent of buying at least part of his requirements for the coming season. Certainly it would be good insurance to have some boxes where he could put his hands on them if he needed to.

In order to avoid a shortage for 1943, the New England Cranberry Sales Co., through the leadership

(Continued on Page 16)

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

Gov. Estimate for the '42 Crop Is Second Highest

The cranberry crop is now estimated to have totaled 787,200 barrels, the second largest on record, in a release from the United States Department of Agriculture, Boston, dated December 28. That checks with the American Cranberry Exchange figure practically exactly, so it seems a fact that the growers have in the war year of '42 produced a bumper crop. Production in all five states was above last year.

Massachusetts picked 525,000 barrels, the second largest ever and the second large crop in two years. The record for this state is 565,000 in the record year of '37, with 400,000 last year and 412,400 the ten year ('30-'39) average.

Jersey came through with 105,000, as compared to 80,000 last year. The ten-year average is 105,700. The only frost losses, according to this release, were suffered in Jersey where some of the smaller bogs had fruit damaged.

Wisconsin harvested 107,000 barrels, 2,000 more than the estimate of Vernon Goldsworthy according to this release, last year Wisconsin getting 99,000 and 68,600 the ten year average.

Washington topped its crop to 100,000, 36,000 last year and 12,330 the ten-year average. Oregon picked 10,200, the same as last year and 4,650 the ten-year average.

The trend to higher production was not confined to cranberries, as the report says fruit production as a whole appears to be the largest on record.

Gov. Dehydration May Take 490,000 Barrels Next Year

Government officials made known at the Food Processors' Conference in Chicago December 14-19 that their requirements for dehydrated cranberries in 1943 will be 4,900,000 pounds, calling for 490,000 barrels of berries, it is announced by Cranberry Cannery, Inc. This is part of a vast increase in the dehydrating program by the Government which calls for a total requirement of 1,500,000,000 pounds of foods, including dried milk, eggs, meat, fruits and vegetables.

Such a dehydrating program would call for nearly 90 per cent of the average crop, figured on the basis of the last ten year average, but if the average of the last few, and particularly the last two is considered much more fruit would be left for market in fresh and other forms. However, it is within ten thousand barrels of the total Massachusetts production of 1941 and 35,000 of last fall's second largest record, and such a big crop may not be in the making for this coming year.

There are only 85 dehydrating plants in existence in the United States today, and their production of fruits and vegetables last year was only about 100,000,000 pounds. Cannerymen throughout the nation are feverishly converting their plants to be able to dehydrate, and every assistance is being given by Government agencies in supplying materials, technologists, and even financial aid.

The theme of the Processors'

Unexcelled Clean-up of Large 1942 Crop

"If we can get enough sugar in general, I look for another good season," C. M. Chaney, general manager of the American Cranberry Exchange, told members of the New England Cranberry Sales company at the annual meeting last April. Last week a notice to members of the Exchange from Mr. Chaney said that as far as it was possible to gather information there will be few fresh cranberries left in the hands of the dealers, both wholesale and retail, after January first.

"The Thanksgiving demand," the report continued, "was far beyond the expectations of most of the dealers and even surprised us. Many of our customers who thought they had purchased their entire season's supply in October and the forepart of November cleared up entirely by Thanksgiving and came back for additional supplies much quicker and stronger than we anticipate."

"It has been pleasing to us to be able to supply orders considerably in advance of growers' capacity to pack and ship since about the middle of November; especially has this been true with

(Continued on Page 15)

Conference was that "Food is a Munition of War," and that no obstacle will be permitted to interfere. Food processors were told that if voluntary supply of raw products did not provide an adequate supply to fill dehydrating needs the Government would seize crops and make them available.

Indications Now Pyrethrum Probably Will Be Available For Agriculture In 1943

Outlook Not As Dark As Last Year, and Cranberry Industry Hopes It May Receive Consideration In Gov. Allocations—This Insecticide Vital In False Blossom Control Campaign of the Growers.

Pyrethrum is a very vital insecticide to the cranberry grower. Since June 13, 1942 the distribution of pyrethrum has been controlled by the War Production through Order M-179, and as concerned cranberry growers for insecticides it was frozen, although available to some forms of agriculture. What is the outlook for this year, as far as cranberry growing is concerned?

Recognizing the extreme necessity of pyrethrum in keeping down the false blossom disease, through control of the leaf hopper the cranberry growers hope that their real need will be recognized. If false blossom should not continue to be held in check as it has for a number of years, the result would not only be detrimental to the crop of the coming year when all essential foods are so badly needed, but the work of years in controlling the disease would be undone and the bogs would suffer in years to come.

This great need of the cranberry growers to be allotted their share of what pyrethrum is available after government needs have been filled is being recognized, and growers as individuals should immediately make known what their prospective wants will be so that their suppliers will be in a position to indicate what amount the cranberry industry feels it must have to prevent injury to the bogs from lack of this insecticide.

Plans are being made to get in touch with the suppliers and it is hoped the necessity for the cranberry growers to receive due consideration in the allotment can be

brought to the attention of the War Production Board, Inorganic Section, Chemical Branch, Melvin Goldberg in charge, who will give the allocations of what pyrethrum is available for agriculture.

The chief reason for the improved outlook is that instead of needing 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 pounds the Army may not need more than 4,000,000 and also better prospects for a bigger import than was previously hoped for. Of course Government needs must first be taken from the supply, but in allocating whatever amount may be available for agriculture it has been mentioned that if the real need of the grower to prevent his bog from being destroyed by false blossom can be properly brought to attention the cranberry industry may be given a share.

Within the last month or so the outlook for the pyrethrum for civilian use has brightened considerably. Agriculture will apparently have two million pounds.

A leaflet prepared by Dr. O. C. Boyd, Extension Plant Pathologist, and A. I. Bourne, Research Professor in Entomology of the Massachusetts State College, quotes W. H. Moyer of the W. P. B. in a letter to the Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Association of New York in a published summary as saying, "With respect to pyrethrum, I believe the present normal agricultural requirements can be met."

The figures compiled two months or so ago showed that the demand for the aerosol program for the army, plus the needs for regular liquid insecticides for army, navy, lend-lease, etc, would take ten or twelve million pounds and that none would be left for civilian insect spray manufacturers. If there was an excess after Government needs, which must, of course, come first, agriculture would, it appears, have first call. There may now be 4,000,000 pounds of flowers avail-

able for American agricultural and household sprays. Of this agriculture will have first claim of 2,000,000 pounds.

A total of about 11,000,000 pounds of pyrethrum may be shipped to the United States during 1943, it is estimated on a report from London from the British Raw Material Supply Commission from Kenya, and Kenya pyrethrum is held to be much superior to the Japanese, at least for cranberry insecticide. The Board of Economic Warfare in Washington has hoped as much as 16,000,000 pounds will be shipped by the Kenya Farmers' Association from Africa. The present price is 18 cents per pound and an increase will bring this to 21 cent including cartage and freight New York. A possible ten percent estimate is made for loss through enemy shipping. It is not estimated about 4,000,000 pounds will be needed for the Army and Navy. Other reductions of the Kenya export of 16,000,000 pounds leave an estimated 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 pounds available for civilian agriculture and household sprays, with agriculture having priority over the household insecticides.

In Kenya last year, it is reported some thousands of acres of flowers were left unharvested. Growing costs have jumped sharply, particularly taxes. The opinion is expressed that it will take the higher price to the Kenyan growers to really get the crop harvested and shipped, but that this increase will provide the necessary inducements as it covers the additional costs.

Last year cranberries were specifically not included in those agricultural products for which pyrethrum could be obtained, although with what was already available in manufacturers' hands before the freezing tided the cranberry growers over, that and the use of Cryolite. Cranberry growers hope they may be included among the agriculturists permitted to use pyrethrum this year.

Of course in these times there is always the uncertainty that the picture may change and change

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GEORGE N. SMALLEY in his office. Water of Federal reservoir may be seen through the window.

The Federal Cranberry Company, South Carver, Mass., Is A Big Property of Long Standing

Operating from the Past Century It Has Been a Consistent Factor In Production, and Is a Self-Sufficient Cranberry Community Which Has Always Been Independent In Marketing—Named for Old Federal Furnace, Built 1793

By CLARENCE J. HALL

The Federal Cranberry Company, property at South Carver, Massachusetts, takes its name from "The Federal," an iron foundry begun in 1793, as it occupies the same site. The Federal is an outfit as sturdy and as self-reliant as was the period when this early New England iron plant was given its name because of the part it played in making cannon ball for the youthful and defiant United States in the War of 1812.

Always an "independent" in the field of crop marketing (although last year it joined Cranberry Canners, Inc. in the marketing of its portion of the crop as processed fruit), the Federal operates one

of the largest and finest pieces of cranberry properties in the cranberry industry. The bogs are entirely within a single unit, which is not too common for so much acreage. The bogs, a mile and a half "in" from Tremont street, a road running from Tremont (West Wareham) to Plymouth, and frequently known as "The Shoe-string", has a very definite air of independence and self-sufficiency. Much of the stock is held by people who are heirs or descendants of members of the original association which organized and built the property.

Markets Its Own Crop

The Federal is one of the rela-

tively few cranberry properties in which the owners grow their crop and then market it themselves directly and not through a broker or a cooperative. The Federal has the satisfaction of producing its crop, harvesting it, and then placing it in the hands of the wholesalers. It has complete control of its product from first to last.

The total amount of property of the Federal consists of about 1800 acres, including woodland and upland; 156 acres of bog in 26 pieces; the so-called Federal pond of about 300 acres in extent for its water supply and of which the company has control and all the water rights, and the "Federal village," a group of seasonal dwellings, three year-round dwellings, other buildings, and the big Federal greenhouse. There was originally considerably larger acreage of woodland, but big sections of these were sold to go to make up the Miles Standish reservation, a state forest and game preserve.

The Federal as a corporation dates from Feb. 28, 1921, but it actually had its beginnings long before that. The beginning was when Parker N. Bodfish, a



The Big Federal Screenhouse

prominent citizen of Wareham, in the late seventies or eighties, built a bog there himself, and then, presumably, interested Edwin M. White of Yarmouth, who became a very active cranberry grower in entering the cranberry business with him, and the two began bog building at the old Federal foundry location. Mr. Bodfish and Mr. White had been partners in another enterprise. They had operated a wool and yarn factory at Waquoit on the Cape. This was the "Moonakis", which produced yarns which in their day were fairly famous and found ready sale not only on the Cape but in Boston. This was in the day when the Cape had its great fishing fleets and the Cape women knitted warm woolen socks and mittens for their men at sea.

Mr. Bodfish himself had been in the cranberry business even before he began building at the Federal property in Carver. In the early seventies, or possibly in the late sixties he had built a little bog near Crooked River at East Wareham, this bog being flowed from Black Johnny's pond. This bog has since been allowed to run out. A little later with his brother, David Bodfish, their sons, and Dr. Harris of Bridgewater, at one time a Wareham physician, he had built the fine bog which is now the Rose Brook bog at Wareham, owned by the J. J. Beaton company. This was some time in the seventies and Rose Brook was built on property which the Bodfishes owned.

After building these successful bogs Mr. Bodfish presumably looked about for more suitable bog property and found the Federal at South Carver to his liking.

Messrs. Bodfish and White in all built about 20 acres of bog there in

five or six pieces, these bogs, or at least some of them being now incorporated into the present Federal holding. They operated these bogs for about fifteen years.

Association is Formed

George N. Smalley, a Boston real estate man, had bought up considerable land which was near by and adjoined the bogs of Bodfish and White, and then or later Mr. Smalley's uncle, T. P. Smart, who was a manufacturer of straw hats at Stamford, Connecticut, became interested and built a bog below the so-called "Old Dam." This "Old Dam" was a part of the "Shoestring" property, that being the popular designation of a Carver factory which at one period of its existence had manufactured shoestrings among other products. Additional capital was provided by the Smalley and Smart interests and associates.

From this pooling of interests in the early 1890s there came an "association" from which developed the Federal Cranberry Company. The Bodfish and White bogs were in the general area near the Federal pond, and a big new bog was built where, at least in part, had been the old millpond of the Shoestring. The White and Bodfish bogs were all turned into the Federal, they retaining individual interests in the crops while the new bogs were building and coming into bearing.

For a time the property was run by trustees, these being Mr. Smart, Mr. White, and Mr. Smalley until his death in 1910, when he was succeeded by Judge George H. Poor of Boston.

Bog buildings and bog were built as speedily as was possible, and the Federal took its place as one

of the leading Massachusetts cranberry properties. The Federal was and still is in a more or less isolated situation and so from the very first it was a self-sustained and self-sufficient enterprise, a little community by itself. Both Mr. Bodfish and Mrs. White had rough houses there where they lived during the active seasons and Mr. Smalley came to have a place of reasonable abode there also. There was a screenhouse and little buildings for bog workers. The Federal became an entity.

The Federal today is managed by Richard M. Smalley, nephew of the late George N. Smalley, and the principal stockholder. Mr. Smalley is carrying on the property in the traditions in which was first so successfully operated "Ed" White, widely known as "White, the cranberry man," himself had active charge of the bog and had attended to the selling of the crop. This had been begun in the pre-cooperative marketing days. Mr. White never made very extensive selling trips, but did dispose of the crop. His uncle once told Mr. Smalley that he hoped the policy of independent selling would be maintained.

George N. Smalley, Manager

Mr. Smalley first came to the Federal at about the close of World War 1, and assumed active control and management in 1924. The policy of continuing independent marketing not only suited the established custom of the Federal Cranberry Company, but of Mr. Smalley, as well. Mr. Smalley had started life as a salesman and is a salesman, so the selling of several thousands of barrels of

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ANOTHER YEAR

THE cranberry industry has weathered the war year of 1942, and "weathered" it well, producing not only the second largest crop on record, but a crop which was marketed at good prices and so efficiently that the marketing season was probably never more satisfactory. And further and above that the cranberry growers fulfilled in full measure their particular and primary objective—that of producing in large quantity a healthful, essential war time food.

That cranberries are recognized as such is proven by last year's government orders for cranberries and by the tremendous amount it now seems indicated the government will want this coming year. Also by excellent civilian war time demand. A war time world wants cranberries.

This places an obligation before the growers, as all agriculturalists who raise essential foods, never equalled before in responsibility. Essential foods in the most abundance possible must be produced and this places full responsibility upon not only the grower, but all who play any part in getting this food to the consumer. There is every evidence that the cranberry industry will meet its responsibility in 1943. But it will likely be even more difficult than in 1942.

The difficulties will lie in obtaining sufficient labor, even as much as last year, in obtaining insecticides, in shipping boxes, gasoline, tires, and in abiding by the many necessary restrictions of war time which hamper the making of necessary plans ahead and putting them into effect. The difficulties, in fact, are seemingly without end and every grower knows all about them. He can, however, do something about anticipating his needs in getting his orders in, particularly in regard to insecticides, fertilizers and machinery parts. If suppliers of supplies and service know what is to be asked of them they can ask for allocations or priorities and be in position to speak for the industry's needs.

The year 1943 will be a year which will test the steel of everyone.

LOOKING back over 1942 it is entirely in order to congratulate the cranberry industry as a whole upon the way it settled down in the traces and worked with the

PUBLISHED MONTHLY
at the
WAREHAM COURIER OFFICE,
WAREHAM, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A

Editor and Publisher
CLARENCE J. HALL

LEMUEL C. HALL
Associate Editor

Subscription \$2.00 per year
Advertising rates upon application

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result that all obstacles were overcome in one way and another and the year was a successful one. Looking ahead to 1943 this publication, serving the cranberry industry, extends best wishes and expresses confidence that at the end of it the industry will again look back upon another year of achievement.



A Section of Federal Village

Federal Cranberry Co.

(Continued from Page 8)

cranberries each year was "right up his alley." In fact, he says he had said to himself that if he was going to give up a full-time selling career to become a cranberry grower and live in South Carver he would hardly want to do it unless he could handle the actual marketing of the crop himself as well as producing it.

He is a native of Westboro, Mass., and his father as well as Mr. Smart had been engaged in the business of making and selling straw hats. He enjoyed salesmanship and had been engaged as a jewelry salesman out of Attleboro, Mass., travelling extensively through the West. Whereas Mr. White had limited his actual travelling and selling, Mr. Smalley added intensive selling to the duties of growing a crop of cranberries and developed a market which readily and satisfactorily disposed of the Federal's large cranberry crops.

It has been his custom every year until this past season when travelling was of course made more difficult because of war-time conditions, to make an annual trip, usually by automobile (often accompanied by Mrs. Smalley), calling upon the cranberry trade. Each year he has seen his old customers and met new ones. It is no short trip that he is in the habit of making. It has taken him to San Francisco on the Pacific Coast and over much of the country. He might take a southern route, stopping at Atlanta, Birmingham, New Orleans and Dallas in Texas. He would work up through the Middle West, Indianapolis, Kansas

City, or through Buffalo and Chicago, however the trip best worked out each year. He found he could arrive at a city in the late afternoon or early evening, call up a wholesaler friend and customer, have breakfast at a hotel with him the next morning, make his sale and be on his way to another point by mid-day.

It may be gathered from talking with Mr. Smalley that he not only finds these trips an effective and efficient way to profitably dispose of the Federal cranberry crop, but that he also finds a good deal of pleasure in the independent handling of the fruit. There is a sound satisfaction, he says, in the growing and handling of a crop from the time the buds first form until it is harvested and packed and then in the selling of this crop and placing it in the hands of the wholesaler, from whom it will go to the retailer and into actual consumption.

But, quite apart from the fact that it is an independent marketing cranberry company, the Federal has its individual air of independence in its compact isolation.

Property Has Impressive Entrance

Entrance to the Federal bogs is through a pair of high stone gates with a neat sign "Federal Cranberry Company" to one side. The entrance is wide and underbrush cleared back to make an attractive approach. The roads to the bogs and buildings is one of hardened dirt which winds through trees along a valley. Then there is suddenly the wide view of the spreading bogs, ditches, dikes, and the big three-story and a half screen-house and some of the 29 buildings

which make up the real estate. It is an impressive approach to an impressive cranberry property.

The big, well-kept screen-house is the first of the buildings, and on a hill just in back of this begin the bog dwelling houses and they continue down the other slope of the hill in rows and around another street, forming two sides of a square. The residence of Mr. Smalley and the headquarters of the property is on top of the highest hill, with the Federal pond which is the reservoir, almost half curving around it to the side and rear. Here Mr. Smalley has his office, well equipped, business-like sunny and pleasant. This was the house at one time occupied by his uncle, now an attractive, comfortable, and fairly-large residence.

The dwellings of the bog workers make up a very distinctive feature of the Federal bog property. In the first place there are so many of them, clustered closely in part and partly strung along two sides of the "square." They are without exact counterpart in number and in appearance in any other Massachusetts cranberry property, even though there are other Massachusetts bog properties which have their small dwellings for the casual workers. These buildings are small (about 14x18 feet), some single story and some two story, the latter resembling rectangular blocks set on end, each with its chimney and little gable roof. Those which are two story have a single room on each floor. One way of describing their appearance is to say they would be very "sketchable" to an artist and he would be interested in their



Entrance Gates to Property

clustered grouping and in their upended, diminutive, rectangular simplicity, the play of sharp light and shadow, and their stark outlines against a clear or a cloudy sky.

Is a Distinct Bog Community

It is simply a very interesting little community, this of the Federal bog—the many little buildings, the big Federal greenhouse, the larger home of Mr. Smalley on the hill, the two residences of foremen, the barn, and the surrounding well-kept vined surfaces of the bogs. The rest of the world seems very shut out. Indeed, it sometimes was in winter, or rather the Federal was shut in when there were very heavy snows. Now that a bulldozer has been brought last year one use of it will be in keeping the long entrance road cleared.

A better name than the Federal Cranberry Company could scarcely have been selected, for the Federal of today is of, and was built around the location of the early iron-making company of the days when the United States was beginning to grow as a nation. Reminders of the existence of the old iron furnace are to be found there, not perhaps so much on the surface as in the background.

The Federal pond, which is the reservoir, is where the old mill-pond at one time provided water power for the furnace. The bog which is numbered four is located where considerable quantities of the bog iron ore was dug out when

the Federal was operating, in the days when Carver swamps were being mined for this ore and were not cultivated to cranberries. A number of bogs, in fact, at the Federal “dish in” that is hollow toward the center from old excavations. The swamps at the Federal location were of cedar and maple and of brown brush, all rich in the peat necessary to make good cranberry bog. As in the old days the Carver swamps furnished a grade of iron ore which was suitable for use, they now are even more valuable for the growing of cranberries. In building the big bog in front of the greenhouse it was so deep that it was necessary to build a bottom “corduroy” fashion. Logs were laid criss-cross at the bottom to furnish a sufficient foundation and the peat was filled in on top of the logs. Logs, so buried away from sun and air, will be preserved almost indefinitely, but inevitably there is some settling.

The actual site of the Federal blast furnace is close by the Federal pond, now the reservoir, and the location of a furnace is marked by a half circle of metal now tumbled down. The metal was of some composition hard enough to withstand the heat of the blast, and it is said that experts have been puzzled in trying to determine just what was used to make it up. Growing in this tumbled half circle of metal is a stunted apple tree. This relic of an early American iron furnace has interested various people. Henry Ford once sent a secretary to the Federal

to try to purchase an iron furnace to preserve it for posterity, but the furnaces had already disappeared. A wooded hill in back of the remains of the old furnace is even now black with almost solid charcoal, the charcoal once used in the furnace. This can be scooped out in handfuls. From the woods about presumably came the timber to make the charcoal. The water wheel providing power has long since completely vanished, but about this corner of the Federal are these few reminders of the time when many were busily engaged at the spot in iron making.

Federal Furnace Built in 1793

When the old furnace was first established in 1793 it was un-named and remained so for about two decades. Even then there was a kindredship between Carver, the only New England iron-working town, and southern New Jersey as there is today in the fact that both are cranberry-growing regions. South Jersey had its early bog iron industries and had greater supplies than did Carver. Although much ore was mined in Carver it was insufficient for the needs and Jersey ore was imported to Wareham and Carver, coming in through the Wareham wharves.

It was when the furnace here in the Carver woods was operating for the manufacture of shot for the War of 1812 that it acquired its name of “The Federal.” Some of these now pitted iron cannon

balls have been found at the location. Mr. Smalley has one which was found in the vicinity.

In describing the start of the furnace which became known as "The Federal," the late Henry Griffith said, in his "History of the Town of Carver":

"It is not probable that there was any settlement of importance in that region at that time, and the region was a wilderness until the furnace building, with its store, boarding house, and one or two dwellings, gave rise to the thrifty little village in the woods. For several years, beginning with 1808, a school was maintained in the vicinity.

"The original partnership which established and operated the furnace was made up of the Revolutionary cause with Gen. Silvanus Lazell as the moving spirit

The Federal, besides the cannon ball in the War of 1812, made hollow ware, pots, kettles and stoves, but its end came rather unexpectedly when the dam broke in October 1841, the damage was not repaired, and the enterprise there ended.

With the coming of the growing of cranberries as an industry, however, the mantle of inactivity which had fallen over the furnace region after the breaking of the dam was ended. The independent spirit of the veterans of the War of Independence was revived there again and once more the name of the Federal had a meaning of business activity and another "thrifty" little village in the woods was in being, but this time it was the agricultural tempo of cranberry growing and not of the making of iron articles, including cannon ball.

Federal Helped Make Carver Great

The Federal Company, organized as it was in the nineties, came into being as Carver was making great progress toward becoming the leading cranberry-growing town, and as such a large acreage company was one of those making it so. In 1890 Carver had but 750 acres under cultivation as compared to an acreage of today of about 2,800. The snap machine was then at its zenith and the scoop was beginning to come into

general acceptance, but hand picking accounted for the harvesting of a large part of the berries, and many more hands were necessary than now when picking is so largely by scoop. In those days whole families migrated to the larger bogs and remained there for the whole season. Transportation was then not such a simple matter as now (that is, speaking of conditions before tires and gasoline achieved their present war-time premium). Seasonable habitations were built of necessity and there was good reason for the construction of the many little buildings which went to again make the Federal a "thrifty" little village.

Federal Has Modern Equipment

The old village of the iron days was a lively place. Cranberries made it busy again in cranberry-picking time in the horse and buggy days. It is still a mighty busy little village at harvest time.

A normal harvest crew of scoopers of these days is about 60, although this year it dropped to 48. It is a varied crew, but the Cape Verdeans do not dominate so intensively as at many other large Massachusetts bog properties. There are, of course, people of Finnish extraction, since the Finns are making up an increasing proportion of Carver and are becoming more and more established in the Massachusetts cranberry picture. There are Poles and Swedes and there are Irish and many French. They come from considerable distances, New Bedford, Fall River, Providence.

Although a bog village for harvest season workers is rather a declining custom in Massachusetts, these picturesque bog dwellings of the Federal village have not in the least been permitted to run down, nor are they at all delapidated. On the contrary they are in excellent repair.

The year-round bog crew consists of six or eight men and there are two year-round houses with modern conveniences on the property for the foremen. The superintendent is Thomas L. Kenney, who was at the Smart bogs when Mr. Smalley took over. Mr.

Kenney, who came to the Federal in 1929, does not, however, live at the Federal. The two foremen under Mr. Kenney are his sons Leland, and George Paulding, who with their families occupy the near round houses. In the spring the base of the year-round crew is built up to a summer crew of about 24 for weeding and general bog work, and then in the fall come the pickers.

Such a company as the Federal might be expected to have a sufficiency of modern cranberry equipment of all sorts. It has there is a bog railway with about 1500 feet of track with switches, the locomotive, dump cars for sanding, and platform car for dike work. There is a power duster and a power sprayer. There are half a dozen trucks of various sorts for general bog work and for hauling the product of the bog the distance of seven and a half miles to the freight yard at West Wareham. The Federal is one of the numerous large properties within a limited radius of the West Wareham yards which make West Wareham the greatest cranberry shipping point there is, in amount of berries sent rolling to market.

There is a beach wagon which at the present bears emergency equipment and is at the disposal of the Carver chapter of the Red Cross. The Federal has one power mowing machine, a John Deere which in the opinion of both Mr. Smalley and Mr. Kenney, is a very useful piece of cranberry equipment, and they wonder why power mowers do not find more ready acceptance by Massachusetts growers as they do elsewhere, particularly in Wisconsin. While the marshes of Wisconsin are admittedly far more grassy than those of Carver it has been found at the Federal that this Deere power mower is an extremely efficient item in the work of keeping grass down, and much prefer to use it instead of resorting to hand mowing as do many Massachusetts growers.

Screenhouse One of Biggest

The big Federal screenhouse is in the shape of an ell, the three-

ory structure having a frontage of 108 feet with a width of 54 feet, while the ell is 72 by 33 feet. This packing house has a capacity for about 10,000 barrels of cranberries. The largest crop the Federal has produced was approximately 14,000 barrels which was in 1920. The past fall 10,000 barrels were picked. To handle this crop there are four Bailey separators, which were relocated this year, being equipped with graders, etc. There is a Bruce & Hubbell "Accurate-Pak", which provides for a package of solute uniformity in weight.

The screenhouse has a modern greening room, heated when necessary for the comfort of the greeners, and a radio can be turned on for their entertainment as the berries pass along the belts. The Federal bogs are now flowed entirely from the Federal pond, with the exception of a little water drawn from another source, the "Old Dam." The arrangement is such that all may be flowed by gravity with the exception of two bogs, No. 7½, a bog of about two and a half acres, and No. 17, the two together making up only about 10 acres. This makes the flowage problem at the Federal relatively simple, efficient and economical.

There are six big outlets from the pond, with seven bays altogether, through which the water can be hurried on when there is danger of a frost. When a stream of water 18 to 20 inches can be released over the flashboards the flowage is comparatively quick and without fail. Now and then when the Federal pond is lower than normal deep winter flowage takes a little time, but it is always possible eventually to get on a good, heavy winter coverage and prevent any damage from winter kill.

By necessity, because of its location far from any public water mains, the Federal has to depend upon its own resources for water supplies other than bog needs. Three wells have been driven which give all the water which is needed for the dwellings and greenhouses. For a time the Federal made its own electricity, but as given that up and is hooked

up with the Plymouth County Electric company.

The bogs are set to about two-thirds Early Blacks with most of the remainder Howes, a few fancy varieties which were planted from time to time in the past, making up the total. "I would like it better if the bogs were all set to Blacks," Mr. Smalley says. In fact, Blacks are being planted as some of the bogs are being made over into better pieces of cranberry property. The Federal is one of those enviable properties which is big enough so that considerable acreage can be taken out of production for rebuilding and yet not cut down the annual output too much. Various bogs can be kept flooded to prevent a crop that year in order to kill weeds, grub, and give the bog a rest for better cropping the following years. This year's production was achieved with about 40 acres entirely out of bearing for this reason.

Has Forty-two Stockholders

Mr. Smalley, besides being general manager, is the treasurer and is assisted in this work by his wife, Mrs. Elsie Smalley, who is assistant treasurer. The president of the Federal corporation is Frank A. Day of the Boston brokerage firm of R. L. Day company, and the secretary is Charles R. Cabot of the Boston firm of Sherburne, Powers and Needham, attorneys. There is a board of directors of five, Mr. Smalley, Mrs. Smalley, Mr. Cabot, Mr. Day and Francis Hatch of the Boston advertising firm of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn, Inc.

These officers and the board of directors, through the active management of Mr. Smalley, direct the policies of the Federal Cranberry Company, which has 42 stockholders. These stockholders include persons of substantial interests in other activities and prominent in other affairs, and as previously stated most of the stock is still owned by heirs of the original stockholders. The Federal, now having been a cranberry property for approximately half a century, is self-evidently a successful one, as the stock in it has

been retained chiefly within the family circles of the originators.

It seems evident that its self-sufficiency, its independence in its policies have stood its stockholders, both the original and those of the present, in good stead over a long period of time and that the little village of the Federal in the Carver woods will continue to be a "thrifty" and busy place.

Equipment Repair Parts Available At Present

With Farm Machinery Rationed Growers Should Get Their Equipment In Best Condition Now.

With no new farm machinery available without rationing by county war boards, the program for this winter and next spring for the grower should be to get what equipment he has in the best possible shape for work next year. Second-hand farm machinery may, at present at least, still be bought if it can be obtained, even though a dealer must not keep a used piece of machinery in stock more than 60 days without either repairing it for use or scrapping it for junk.

The situation as of the present writing concerning replacement of worn parts is not unfavorable. Repair parts were available on a basis of 130 per cent of quantity used in 1940 or 1941, whichever is higher. Of course this is subject to change, and the question of labor in making repairs and renovations is not looking any brighter.

One of the greatest problems of the grower during this winter is in making certain that he has his repair parts for all equipment ready this winter. This is important because it will probably be out of the question to get quick service on repair parts next season. This means that every grower who has a spray machine or a duster or other equipment wants to earmark enough time to make a thorough check on his probable requirements for the operation of his machinery next season.

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C. M. Chaney Tells Wisconsin Company Crop Was Second On Record and It Was Good Year

Cooperation of West Coast Growers Enjoyed for First Time — Aggressive Ad- vertising of Cooperatives Helped — Directors Elect- ed at December Meeting.

The cranberry industry enjoyed a good year, in spite of many difficulties, and apparently harvested its second largest crop on record, 785,000 barrels, C. M. Chaney told members of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company at its December 16th meeting. He estimated a total of 410,000 barrels were sold on the fresh market and all canning companies processed approximately 375,000 barrels. This was the first year, he said, in which the Pacific Coast had marketed through the Exchange, and some of the success of the year might be laid to that fact and also to aggressive advertising campaigns carried on by the cooperatives.

A. E. Bennett, Guy O. Babcock, Joe Bissing, A. H. Hedler, C. L. Lewis, Jr., Clark Theat, and Oscar Potter were re-elected directors of Guy Potter and Mr. Hedler were the Sales Company. Guy Nash, re-elected directors of the American Cranberry Exchange, representing the Wisconsin Sales. B. C. Brazeau, F. F. Mengel and William F. Thiele were elected to the canning advisory committee.

A. E. Bennett reappointed the standing canning committee, consisting of Guy Potter, A. H. Hedler and C. L. Lewis, Jr. for another year. The latter is chairman, and Mr. Lewis said his committee would have further reports to make on canning activities at the next meeting.

Reports of members from a group of visitors who had recently visited the Cranberry Cannery plant at North Chicago were heard. The reports indicated considerable prospects of increased dehydrating of berries for the dura-

tion of the war, due to lease-lend and governmental orders for the fruit in dried form.

Tony Jonjak, Hayward grower, who is employed as inspector for the Exchange, gave an interesting report on his experiences, saying he was pleased with the quality and grading of the Wisconsin crop, which required the minimum of adjustment.

This meeting adjourned at noon.

Wisconsin Growers Plan To Keep Up 1943 Production

Appoint Committee for Co- ordinated Effort — Plan Praised by U. S. Employ- ment Official — Recognize Great Difficulties Next Year — Elect Officers.

With the Government making increased purchases of cranberries, a coordinated effort must be made to keep up the production, members of the Wisconsin Cranberry Growers' Association were told at the annual meeting at Wisconsin Rapids, following that of the Sales Company. To assist in keeping up the production level a special standing manpower commission was named by the president, the committee being B. C. Brazeau, serving with whom were Roy Potter, head, and F. F. Mengel for the Rapids District, and sub-chairmen for other districts being Guy Potter, head, and Dan Rezin and Chelsea Treat representing the Mather district, Tony Jonjak, Hayward district manager and C. L. Lewis, Jr. of Beaver Brook chairman for his district, and A. H. Hedler, chairman for the Phillips district.

This plan of a coordinated effort of manpower by the growers was praised by Francis Flynn, manager of the Wisconsin Rapids district,

office of the U. S. Employment service, who also offered all assistance possible to the growers. He repeated the promise of State supervisor aid to all offices in the state to facilitate transfer of workers to various areas where manpower was needed to harvest food crops.

That the growers faced dangerous shortages in chemicals and insecticides for insect and weed control was the statement of E. I. Chambers, state entomologist. "The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture will continue to serve the growers in all the former capacities," he said, "and will aim to keep the growers posted as to ways and means of making substitutes for chemicals, now either regarded as critical for the war effort, or being taken out of use by reason of blockade by enemy submarines." He urged every grower to conserve his machinery and equipment to the utmost.

The war activities chairman Guy Nash, B. C. Brazeau and William F. Huffman, made an extensive report covering the classification of cranberries as an essential food product as related to the manpower problem. The committee was renamed.

Talks upon the function of rationing boards by W. F. Bushnell, secretary of the South Wood County war price and rationing board, and by Carl H. Vehra, U. S. D. A. war board chairman were given, the latter giving an analysis of the many functions of the board, the A. A. A. and other branches of his office.

As there was an early sell-out of the crop this fall the meeting was held in December, as is the custom when a quick crop cleanup has been made. William F. Huffman, cranberry-growing publisher of the Wisconsin Rapids Daily Tribune, was elected president of the association, being advanced from vice president; and Bernard C. Brazeau was chosen vice president, and Vernon Goldsworthy was re-elected secretary and treasurer.

A dinner at the Hotel Witter followed the meeting, with an orchestra providing music for dancing in the evening. T. W. Brazeau was toastmaster at the din-

er, at which brief talks were given by C. M. Chaney, general manager of the American Cranberry Exchange, E. L. Chambers, Senator M. R. Laird, W. W. Clark, assemblyman-elect to the city of Wisconsin Rapids, and A. E. Bennett, veteran grower.

Unexcelled Clean-up

(Continued from Page 5)

ate Howes. This strong finish should add value to next year's crop, especially on the late varieties. The hardest, or probably we had better say the most unpleasant part of the 1942 season was the necessity of declining orders that have been tendered us for so many cars just before Thanksgiving. It is difficult to estimate how many more cars of the later better keeping varieties we could have sold had we had them to offer.

"Most of you have often heard us say that the consumer tells the final story insofar as the successful marketing of a crop of cranberries is concerned. This was never more true than this season which is now drawing to a close, even though the real heavy consumption did not start until what we growers may feel was late in the season, viz., about November 5th.

"Advertising and publicity on cranberries we do not believe has ever equalled or even approached what we have had during the 1942 season for the amount of money actually spent. This didn't just happen of its own accord, but was created and carried on by the advertising department of the two cooperatives.

"Our Sugar Saving Campaign for Cranberries was real news and newspapers and other publications were glad to spread the information because it was news. Also by reason of this program we were able to get wonderful cooperation and assistance from the Agricultural Marketing Administration, a division of the United States Department of Agriculture, and due to this publicity and also our contacts with the various Government Departments we were able to get considerable publicity and cooperative advertising from other

large advertisers.

"We will very soon be planning for the 1943 season, and from a marketing standpoint, we look forward with confidence."

The notice closed with recognition of the shipping box problem, and said, "It is our advice to all of our members that they give the matter of shipping containers prompt and serious consideration if they have not already done so and that preference be given to wood. The experiments we have made this past season with fibre-board containers do not indicate that they are at all comparable as a shipping container for fresh cranberries to our standard quarter barrel wooden box."

Fresh from the Fields

MASSACHUSETTS

Berries Cleaned Up

Now at year's end the crop, except a few possible "strangler" berries is practically cleaned up. The New England Cranberry Sales Company shipped its last car December 26, the J. J. Beaton company shipped the last car December 17. Here it is felt that perhaps the season was the most satisfactory marketing year ever. The demand for cranberries was continuous, just as good after the Thanksgiving market as before. The Sales Company at no time was quite able to keep up with orders in shipping (due to troubles of the war) and it was said there after Thanksgiving that a hundred more cars could have been disposed of if the company had had them. Screening and packing did not stop once for lack of demand, but went on continuously. The Tremont packing house, the biggest shipping point, probably packed at least 25,000 barrels.

Season in General Called Very Good

The selling price for top quality Blacks and Howes did not fluctuate at all during the season, which was very satisfactory to the growers. There could be little dissatisfaction with any grower in regard to the market. As to how "good" the individual

grower found the year 1942 it was a matter of individual cases. In general it was a "good" season, especially perhaps among larger growers with diversified bogs some of which were certain to bear well, with sound berries, and keep up their average of production. Some of the smaller growers who had bogs on which there was an excessive percentage of rot did not fare so well.

Intense Cold Spell in Mid-December

An unusually long and intense cold spell came to Massachusetts in mid-December, and although much of the country was gripped in very cold weather, the cold in Massachusetts was more severe and prolonged in proportion. Twelve below zero was reported by the Massachusetts Experiment Station at East Wareham on two successive mornings, Dec. 20 and 21. Only once before in weather records of the area since 1887, which is as far back as the local records go has such cold been reported. That was on Dec. 30, 1933, when it was 20 below. This bitter cold (for the Cape area) had been preceded by unusually heavy snows for December, at least heavy for late years.

Early Snows Protected The Bogs

When this snow, followed by the intense cold came on many Massachusetts bogs had not been flowed, and growers did not hasten to put water on until after the snows had melted as it began to just after Christmas, knowing that snow is even better protection than water. There is plenty of water available in Massachusetts, so there should be no difficulty in winter killing on bogs which have adequate flowage.

Snow Also "Good" for the Fruit Worm

While the snow was advantageous to the cranberries during the sub-zero spell it was also advantageous to the fruit worm. When the temperature keeps below zero without snow protection the fruit worm on the upland perishes.

Might Expect Smaller Crop In '43

In general the bogs in Massachusetts have gone into the winter in satisfactory shape. Massachusetts has borne two good crops in succession, and if some of the larger growers do keep considerable acreage under water, to give bogs a year's rest, taking advantage of labor shortage and shortages of various kinds, a shorter crop in '43 for Massachusetts would be the logical expectation. If this should come about, bringing higher prices, some of the smaller growers who this year did not fare so well may have their innings.

WISCONSIN

Expect Bigger Crop Next Year

The vines in general went into the winter in good condition, and under normal conditions Wisconsin should have a larger crop than last year. Vernon Goldsworthy, who has hit Wisconsin's crops pretty much right on the nose the past few years in his estimates, says: "I wouldn't be surprised to see at least 125,000 barrels in Wisconsin in 1943." This would seem a not far-fetched expectation, as Wisconsin vines have not borne especially heavily for the past two years.

Some Marshes May Be Kept Under Water

Some of the growers are planning to put some acreage under water because of the labor scarcity, as some are planning in Massachusetts and New Jersey. Others perhaps will follow the plan of raising all the berries possible, feeling that all the food that can be raised is essential at this time and that when harvest time comes a way will be found to get the berries off. Last year Wisconsin got by without quite as much difficulty as was experienced in Massachusetts and New Jersey, and may be able to continue a more liberal policy of production from this aspect.

NEW JERSEY

Jersey bogs were flooded in early December and the cold spell there only went as low as zero with some

snow on the ground, so there was probably no damage to either cranberries or blueberries. The annual meeting of the American Cranberry Growers' Association is to be held at the Walt Whitman at Camden, January 30.

Wooden Box Situation

(Continued from Page 4)

and farsightedness of Mr. A. D. Benson and his committee, Messrs. E. D. Atwood, John G. Howes and Homer L. Gibbs, some practical arrangement is being worked out whereby sufficient orders will be placed to keep the box factories producing cranberry boxes. Storage and financial arrangements will be made so that boxes can be delivered.

The year 1943 is going to be a tough year in which to do business for all of us. There is going to be a shortage of labor and supplies, but through a little advance planning and improvising, and perhaps a little cussing, we have confidence that we will all find a way to get by. It will be necessary to extend the Sales Company's slogan of "Cooperation" not only among growers but also among everyone who is in any way connected with the cranberry industry.

Pyrethrum Available

(Continued from Page 6)

gain. These figures are speculative, but are conservative, perhaps, at least at the present moment, as far as imports of pyrethrum flowers in general are concerned. This article is indebted for some of the information contained therein to Mr. Harold Noble of S. B. Penick & Company of New York and to an article in the magazine "Soap."

Equipment Repair

(Continued from Page 13)

Parts and labor—at least some mechanical labor—is at present available, whereas both, and particularly skilled mechanical labor, may be even more unavailable in the coming active season than it is at the present time.

The orders on the production of farm machinery has hit the larger producers of farm equipment severely, that is, those in classes A

and B, the former manufacturing equipment \$10,000,000 and more year in value and the latter up to that figure. There is much more latitude for the class C manufacturers, that is the small manufacturers. These orders do not affect the cranberry grower to the extent that do some other agriculturists as the cranberry men use more specialized equipment put out cheaply by smaller manufacturers. However, the wise cranberry grower will "mend his fences" along the line of machinery equipment during the coming months to avoid as many difficulties as possible in the difficult season of 1943.

Hand machinery and tools, such as scoops, weeders, vine setters, turf axes, shovels, rakes, are not affected by rationing orders, and neither probably are wheelbarrows although none with rubber tires are available.

Rotenone Feared Definitely Out For Cranberries

Expect Ample Cryolite Supplies — General Over-all Outlook for Agricultural Chemicals Called Encouraging.

Last month this magazine carried an article concerning the important insecticide Cryolite to the effect that the Government had given permission to manufacturers to proceed with production for the agricultural field for 1943, and that the Stauffer Chemical Company has been in consultation with Government officials and had made an estimate of the expected requirements of Cryolite for the cranberry industry.

The same A. I. F. report, as concerning pyrethrum, concerning Cryolite said:

"The 1943 supply should be 25 to 30 per cent more than 1942 where it was considered adequate. The Government hopes cryolite may be substituted for some of the less plentiful insecticides.

Regarding reports that Rotenone will be purchased from Brazil and

Peru in a program to be carried out by the Commodity Credit Corporation in which it was hoped to import at least 4,500,000 pounds during the next twelve months, this program is said to have struck snags and now to be more or less cold turkey." The 4,000,000 or so quantity as announced in trade agreements is now considered too high, and that not more than 1,000,000 pounds will be available in all and that further restrictions are in the making. Its use will be allotted to certain important vegetable crops and for the control of grubs on cattle.

The report of the Association in respect to Rotenone says:

"The total supply still will be less than half normal needs. Commodity Credit Corporation would be the exclusive purchaser. There would be sufficient for "primary requirements of food crops where nicotine sulfare, sryolite or arsenicals cannot readily be substituted. It is probable that rotenone will be available for use on peas, beans, and potatoes ... and possibly also for tomatoes, asparagus, sweet corn, and certain fruits ... this would mean the elimination of rotenone for use on cabbage, mushrooms, tobacco, cotton, cranberries, peppers, cucumbers, onions, eggplant, citrus, shade trees and household insects. Indications point to its probable use in the Victory garden."

The outlook for rotenone as far as the cranberry industry goes, is, at this agreed at the moment, definitely entirely dark.

This report of the Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Association, which was dated November 10 said: "In general, the over-all outlook at present is extremely encouraging. Indications are that the nation should have fungicides and insecticides to protect most of the important crops in 1943, allowing of course for the use of effective substitutes, at least in part, for certain standards less plentiful insecticides."

The report further says:

"Arsenicals (including lead arsenate, calcium arsenate, paris green): Supply should average around 10 to 15 per cent below 1942, but this amount should be at

least 10 per cent above that for 1941.

"Copper Fungicides: All copper is under complete Government control and the distribution of sulfates and other copper salts is regulated under WPB Order M-227. Recognizing the importance of copper to agriculture, a supply equal to that for 1941 is expected for 1943.... Elimination of export for banana protection to South America should improve the domestic supply.

"Mercurials: A ten per cent increase over the 1942 supply is expected by the Government agencies. Last year's supplies were about 50 per cent of normal.

"Nicotine Sulfate: Supplies will be adequate, with an expected production of 3 million pounds.

"These, too, are adequate: Borax Calcium Casenate, Cyanides, Leaf, Fish Oils, Hormone Sprays, Miscible Oils, Paradichlorobenzene, Tartar Emetic, and Sulphur (including liquid and dry lime-sulphur, sulphur dusts, wettable sulphurs, etc."

It is hoped paradichlorobenzene supplies for cranberries will be adequate. There is now some on hand.

New Classifications Defer Certain Agriculturists

Local Board Release No. 168, which is an amendment to Release No. 164 provides a more complete basis for consideration of the occupational classification and deferment of draft registrants engaged in agriculture. To serve as a guide to local boards Selective Service has prepared a table of agricultural products in two parts, the products in part one, essential to the war effort, and those in part two, those not essential.

Cranberries are listed in group one. So are blueberries (tame).

In accordance with these new regulations local draft boards have been instructed by National Headquarters Selective Service to classify or reclassify agricultural workers into two new classes, Class II-C and Class III-C.

Class II-C: "Any registrant who has no grounds for deferment other than his occupation or endeavor and who is found necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or agricultural endeavor essential to the war effort."

Class III-C: "Any registrant who is deferred by reason of dependency and who is found to be in an agricultural occupation or necessary to and regularly engaged agricultural endeavor essential to the war effort."

As a guide to local boards classification requirements are divided into war units of work, and a person who by his own efforts is responsible for the production of 16 units of essential products is considered a person "necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural endeavor essential to the war effort." Seasonal and temporary workers are not included.

One cranberry unit is 0.7 cultivated acres. To be classified as an essential worker in the cranberry industry, the registrant must be solely responsible for the care of not less than 11.2 acres. The unit for blueberries (tame) is the same as for cranberries.

Fire Destroys Canning Factory On West Coast

Fire of undetermined origin completely destroyed the recently-erected plant of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., at Marksham, Washington, December 28, the fire being discovered on the second floor of the building at 6 a. m. by the engineer. In the plant at the time were 150,000 cases of cranberry sauce, most of which was for government orders and also 1,500 barrels of cranberries. The estimated loss, including the building, equipment and inventory, is placed at \$300,000.

When discovered the fire had gained such headway it could not be halted. Marcus L. Urann, president of Cranberry Cannery, reports that rebuilding will be started as soon as possible.

Farmer Cooperatives

Farmer cooperatives represent an effort on the part of farming people to maintain the essential principles of self help.

Records of cooperatives practicing the principles of mutual self help extend back for at least one thousand years.

These principles must receive the continued support from cranberry growers during the year of 1943.

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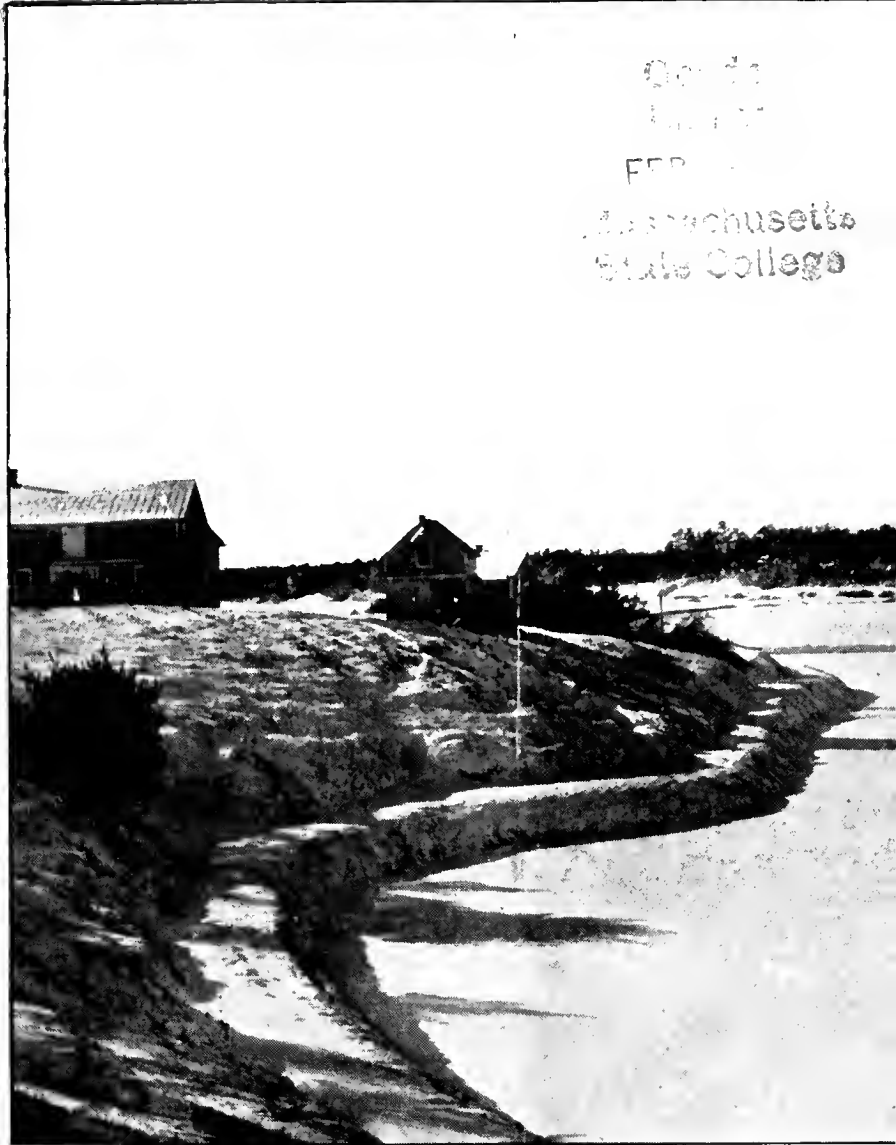
Cranberry Times

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE



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Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Co.

Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin



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CHANBERRIES

Eleventh Annual "Open House" for Blueberry Growers at Pemberton, N. J.

Seventy-two New Jersey blueberry growers attended the 11th annual open house held under the auspices of the New Jersey Cranberry and Blueberry Experiment Station at Pemberton, New Jersey, last month, and the growers were advised how to continue operating with decreased labor. The Open House is a nannual gathering for all persons interested in the growing of blueberries. The speakers included Charles S. Beckwith, chief of the station, who recommended fertilizers, stating that due to the shortage of nitrogenous fertilizer materials the blueberry growers are changing their mixture from a 7-7-7 to a 4-10-5. He said this, properly applied, would take care of the nutrition of the plants satisfactorily, but at somewhat higher expense than the former mixture. He further said that the control of insects will be more difficult, due to scarcity of insecticides.

R. B. Wilcox, pathologist of the U. S. D. A., presented methods for the control of diseases, especially the one called "stunt." He described symptoms of the disease and made recommendations that growers become familiar with the disease and carefully remove all stunted bushes from their fields and that they take cuttings only from clean fields, and that cutting beds and nurseries be placed at least 20 rods from any infected bushes.

R. B. Doehlert, associate in Research of the Jersey laboratory, gave a paper on "Faster Pruning for Blueberries," and the following is a summary of his paper, to be completed next month and followed by Mr. Beckwith's recommendations for fertilizer and insecticides and Mr. Wilcox's recommendations for the control of blueberry stunt:

FASTER PRUNING FOR BLUEBERRIES

C. A. Doehlert

Associate in Research, N. J. Cranberry and Blueberry Research Laboratory

Many blueberry growers face the cold fact that they must get their pruning done with less labor than usual and partly with inexperienced men.

To delay much longer in finding a way out of this dilemma is apt to have results far beyond the losses due to poor or incompleated pruning. Late removal of brush which interferes with prompt spring cultivation, delayed tipping of Cabot, and delayed fertilizing can seriously reduce the crop on the pruned parts of a plantation as well as on the offending unpruned part. It is pretty important, therefore, to get that pruning job done promptly with whatever help we have.

What are the practical short-cuts in pruning?

Prune One Variety at a Time

Pruning one variety at a time makes it easier to standardize operations. After an initial period of developing just what is wanted for that variety the men can quickly reach a daily standard of production in which they take a pride.

Use of Loppers

Much time can be gained by selecting one or more out of the pruning gang who have a knack for making the larger cuts with good judgment. Let these men do all the lopper work. On a large Rebel or Rancocas bush with 12 or 13 old, gray-barked canes, this will probably mean 2 or 3 large canes cut close to the ground and 5 or 6 cut back to strong wood up in the middle of the bush. A good rough guide is to take out about one-third of the bush.

That means one-third of the space occupied by the unpruned bush. If less is removed by large cuts, the foliage and new shoots simply fill out the space, and sunlight does not get down into the bush to promote stout whip growth and sturdy development of the 2-year and 3-year old canes. If much more is taken out, too much of the crop will be lost.

It is important to do some of this heavy cutting close to the ground. This will be discussed

more fully in the section on the small-shears work.

On 6-foot Rancocas bushes, well filled out, I have found two men doing a good job with loppers and covering half an acre in a day. Four men following with small shears can finish that half acre in another day and still maintain a good grade of pruning.

Areas Pruned Entirely with the Loppers

Some fields which were fertilized late were badly checked by dry weather last spring and can be pruned very easily now by cutting all the old canes to the ground. The two-year-old and three-year-old canes can be saved to bear a crop. This will apply also to some fields that carried too much fruit or were hurt by standing water in July and August.

One field of three acres pruned in this way was completed by two men in 7½ days. That means each man was doing one-fifth acre a day.

Using the Small Shears

The third step in helping a smaller gang get the usual pruning done is to keep the small-shears men from making too many cuts. If the lopper work is thoroughly done, a number of small twigs can be passed without bad results. This point is worthy of some discussion.

A fruiting cane has only a certain number of years for yielding good crops. If growing conditions are kept good, it is good business to make that cane bear well in its prime, which is the 3rd to 6th years. You can prune it very hard every year and have it bear a medium crop for more years and still keep on forming some good laterals. But that builds up the number of old canes, which are often scaly, and cuts down the number of strong, stocky renewals. If you agree with the policy of making a cane bear well for 3 or 4 years instead of 5 or 6 years, you can see the advantage of opening the bush up somewhat each year and not being too fussy about eliminating every little twig. A bush kept growing vigorously will bear good fruit on many of those little twigs, especially if the sunlight has a chance to get down into the bush.

What can be done to keep the small-shears men from making too

(Continued on Page 11)

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

MASSACHUSETTS

Slightly Following the ve-
er Than ry severe cold
mal spell with heavy
snow in Decem-
ber the weather moderated more
and the month of January
was about two and a half de-
grees colder than normal and went
with a burst of one of the wet-
test heaviest snows of the past
years. The snow on the day
of January 28 left roads
closed, and added difficulties to
and gasoline hampered New
England.

Ice Some ice sanding was
ing done, particularly in
e early January but not
nearly as much as
had been done had there
been better ice and more labor
available. Probably very little was
accomplished with trucks as the
was rather slush ice and most
that was done was by wheel-
barrow. There had been no diffi-
culty in getting bogs well under
winter and there was ample
time for protection and to make
ice. However, Massachusetts ponds
are still not at their normal levels
because of the excessive drought
of a year ago, the water table not
yet recovered.

WISCONSIN

Final Crop A final figure of
107,000 107,000 barrels
for the 1942 crop
has been arrived at by Vernon
Sworthy, general manager of
the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales
Company, and it is likely this will
be Wisconsin's yield for the past
year.

Snow Hampers Not a great
Work—Very deal of work
Cold Spell has been done
on the marsh-
es this winter, as the growers have
been hampered by a great deal of
snow. There was the coldest
weather of the winter about the
20th of December, and tempera-
tures of 20 below and lower were
reported during that cold spell.
High winds clogged the roads with
snowdrifts. At Wisconsin Rapids
on December 19th streets were ce-
rtained and only necessary vehicular
traffic was moving. On the 20th
there was a reading of 30 below,
which made the cranberry center
the coldest city in the state, and
colder even than official readings
at Duluth, Minnesota.

NEW JERSEY

Not Much There was some
Winter Work very cold weath-
er in New
Jersey and there is relatively little
activity along cranberry lines go-
ing on. The Jersey men, however,
have entered the year feeling
rather encouraged with a bigger
crop last fall for that state and by
the news that cranberries have
been recognized as an essential
product, which should help in mat-
ters of production all along the
line. The gasoline shortage and
restrictions have reduced the stan-
dard of living to "about that of the
winter of 1913," says one report
from Jersey, but this same man
says, "But I guess we can make
out alright," and that seems to be
the attitude in general in the hard-
pressed East. The O. P. A. at
Trenton announced that Jersey farm-
ers could use their automobiles to
travel to Trenton to attend farm

meetings during agricultural week
and for other farm meetings and
for "family or personal necessity
which shall be deemed to include
attending meetings directly relat-
ed to the occupation or profession
of the owner or person using the
vehicle. Farmers were, however,
urged to consult their neighbors
before attending meetings in order
to make certain that every vehicle
carried a capacity load, if possible.

WASHINGTON

Stankovich Bros. The Stan-
Visit Washington kovitch
Brothers of
Bandon, Oregon recently visited
the State of Washington Cran-
berry Laboratory at Long Beach
and brought with them some vines
and blueberry plants to be used in
breeding work there. The broth-
ers operate a cranberry bog at
Bandon, and it was their late
father who developed the Stankov-
itch variety. Oregon's contribution
to cultivated cranberries.

Dr. Crowley D. J. Crow-
Visits Convention ley, direc-
tor of the
Long Beach station, has been mak-
ing his annual visit to Washington
State College at Pullman. During
the visit he attended the Western
Spray Conference at Portland, a
conference which is attended by
investigators from the experiment
stations of Washington, Oregon,
Idaho, and British Columbia, and
U. S. D. A. men who are engaged
in research work in the Pacific
States area. He also had the op-
portunity of visiting the Washing-
ton State Fertilizer Conference.

(Continued on Page 13)

Growers Hope for Share of Agricultural Pyrethrum

Need Is Vital In False Blossom Program — Necessity of Receiving Fair Share Is Pointed Out.

With cranberries recognized as an essential food, the greatly enlarged prospective Government orders for dehydrated cranberries in 1943 and the unexcelled wartime demand for this fruit by the public last year, the growers have a definite patriotic duty to produce an ample crop this coming season. Leaving aside the shortage of labor and boxes, one of the greatest obstacles in the way of accomplishing this would be the lack of the necessary insecticides and fertilizers. Rotenone is almost definitely out of the picture, leaving pyrethrum the most critical material for the control of false blossom disease.

War needs of this essential product must be considered first, but the growers hope that they will be accorded their fair share of this insecticide from the supply which will be available for agriculture. The prospects of obtaining an allotment of pyrethrum are fairly bright, and it is felt that if the vital need of the cranberry grower for this insecticide is made known, it may be granted. Steps to make plain the importance of pyrethrum to the industry have been taken and it is believed that, with cryolite and a fair share of pyrethrum, (and of course Rotenone products if any of this should be available) the growers will be in a much more favorable position to produce the necessary cranberry crop.

A statement setting forth the need of the industry for pyrethrum has been prepared and sent in a letter of recommendation to Dr. Charles B. Jordan, chairman of the Massachusetts U. S. D. A. War Board at Boston by Dr. F. J. Sievers, director of the Mass. Experiment Station, Massachusetts State

The Hon. I. Grafton Howes, president of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association and Bertram Tomlinson, director of Barnstable County Extension Ser-

vice, have been in contact with Congressman Charles L. Gifford of Cotuit, Mass., cranberry-growing member of the House of Representatives, and others at Washington. Mr. Howes considers this a very important factor, saying the growers must have necessary insecticides if they are to raise berries for Government and civilian needs. The suggestion has been made that this is a matter which should be taken up with Washington representatives from other cranberry-growing states as well as Massachusetts.

The statement, setting forth the need for pyrethrum in the letter of Dr. Sievers, follows:

Cranberry growers have to rely on pyrethrum or rotenone insecticides for the proper control of two of their most harmful insect pests, the black-headed fireworm and the blunt-nosed leafhopper. Both of these insects, when not checked, continue to infest cranberry fields year after year. The former devours both the foliage and the crop, often causing very severe loss. The leafhopper carries a very ruinous virus disease known as false blossom, which is a widespread threat and often causes very valuable cranberry fields to become entirely valueless in a few years.

Many cranberry growers were unable to properly protect their fields from these pests in 1942 because supplies of pyrethrum and rotenone insecticides were far from adequate. This means that cranberry properties will begin the season of 1943 with greater infestations than usual.

Because of war conditions, the use of rotenone insecticides on cranberry fields is prohibited.

The situation in cranberry growing under these conditions is a very critical one and calls loudly for the allotment to this industry of its fair share of whatever pyrethrum or pyrethrum products may be made available for agricultural uses. Cranberry growers use pyrethrum variously, according to circumstances, as a clear dust, mixed with diluents, or, in less pyrethrin strength, in so-called impregnated dusts,

and it should be supplied in all these forms.

The American Cranberry Exchange is taking an active lead in the matter, and Mr. C. M. Chaney has received a letter from P. Groggins, Chief, Chemical Division, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., copies of which have been sent to members of the Exchange. In notice accompanying the copy of this letter Mr. Chaney points out

"It may be that many cranberry growers have already been able to arrange for ample supplies of pyrethrum for the 1943 season but if there are any who have not, we suggest they contact their State cooperatives at once, making known their requirements, and if any of the State Commissions should need assistance toward getting additional supplies of this important insecticide, we will be pleased to have them advise us, they can write Mr. Groggins directly, mentioning his letter to you as you will note he states in his letter that he will be glad to intercede in behalf of the cranberry growers to insure the delivery of a sufficient quantity of pyrethrum

Mr. Groggins' letter:

United States Department of
Agriculture
Office for Agricultural War
Relations
Washington

January 12, 1943.

Mr. C. M. Chaney,
General Manager
American Cranberry Exchange
90 West Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Chaney:

Reply is made to your letter of January 6 pointing out the importance of rotenone and pyrethrum in the production of cranberries. We are mindful of the important role that cranberries play in our National diet and recognize the serious economic dislocations that would occur if adequate supplies of insecticides were not made available.

We must advise you that the amended rotenone conservation

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CRANBERRY SEPARATORS

By CHARLES S. BECKWITH
Chief Cranberry and Blueberry Station,
Pemberton, New Jersey

When the story of a development told in later years, it is often difficult to get written and reliable facts. I have recorded information on cranberry sorting machines as it has come to me in connection with other work and have been greatly interested in it.

My experience has been limited almost entirely to New Jersey and, of course, that is my viewpoint. Possibly the publication of this account may open a whole boxful of information to some cranberry growers and encourage others to send in additional information.

The story of "Pegleg" John appears to be a true account of the old idea back of the cranberry sorting machine. It has been told and retold many times by the old cranberry growers without any sign of contradiction. John Webb (1808-1893) was an ingenious and a pioneer grower near Holmanville, New Jersey. He had lost a leg above the knee and the old-fashioned wooden leg which received it earned him the nickname, Pegleg. It seemed that Pegleg had stored his cranberries on the second floor of his storehouse and cleaned them on the first floor. For some reason he had to move the berries personally, and due to his physical handicap, he could not carry the boxes downstairs. He made it a practice to pour them down the narrow stairway. He soon noticed the difference in efficiency between a sound berry and a rotted one and that a larger proportion of rotted berries stayed on the stairs while the sound ones got to the way down.

In August, 1881, French & Co. advertised themselves in the Proceedings of the American Cranberry Growers' Association as agents for the Staniford cranberry cleaner and separator at \$40.00 and the Buzby's cranberry cleaner and separator at \$60.00. In 1884, they added Leland's cranberry cleaner and separator with or without blower. They added the state-

ment that the Staniford was the oldest, the Buzby the second, and the Leland the last, having been just introduced.

D. T. Staniford was said to be an Ocean County boy who went to New Brunswick, New Jersey, to live. It was suggested that he knew about John Webb's observation, and with some knowledge of machine work and access to the shops of an industrial city he soon contrived the machine that bore his name. It was much like the machine of today except that it was much smaller, the feed was more irregular, and the berries bounced from a pane of glass instead of wood as with the present machines. Glass is much easier cleaned than wood and this factor was quite a point in its use in place of the later developed wood bounce machines. We assume that the glass was reinforced by wood as it is in the Buzby machine.

The Buzby machine was more complex. Its feature was that it had two sets of glass bounces in parallel so that if a sound berry bounced all right on the first glass it jumped across to the second set of bounces and was tried again. Of course if it failed to jump the first time it had more chances, but every berry had to make two good jumps to come out with the sound berries. This machine would take the sound berries out of a mixture when it was 90% rotted. I saw one being used to run seconds from modern machines and it was doing an excellent job. The ease of cleaning the glass bounce boards made it especially useful. After seeing how well this machine operated, one grower added glass tops on each bounce board to his modern machine and he is sure that he can operate with poor berries much better than he could with wooden bounces.

The Leland machine was of a different principle entirely, the berries being delivered from the hopper upon an inclined belt which moved upwards. The sound

berries rolled down against the belt motion while the soft ones were carried up and thrown out at the end of the belt. This avoided bouncing and was especially efficient in taking out small berries with stems attached, flat berries, and dried up shells left from fruit attack. This machine as a sole means of milling received mild praise from the leading New Jersey growers of 1885, but that was the last mention of it. I know of two places where it is used as an auxiliary to the modern machine and it is very efficient with badly rotted berries. Some time ago it was listed in Hayden's catalogue as a "Blower with Apron."

Johnson and Inland of Pemberton made machines to fit the demands of growers, tailored for each place. These were usually large, with trough-like hoppers large enough to hold two to four barrels of berries. A series of triangular holes at one side of the lower point of the hopper allowed the berries to flow out onto a short moving belt as wide as the full length of the hopper and drop through an air stream onto the bounce boards in some cases five feet long. The feed could be varied by partly closing the triangular holes in the hopper. The hurdles were made much like those of the usual machine, only longer. The capacity of a machine would be limited only by the length of the bounce boards.

The most elaborate cranberry mill is that designed by Joseph J. White of New Lisbon, New Jersey. The berries are fed from the hopper in single file in a groove and are carried along by a spiral pusher over vibrating parts activated by a cam tapping on the under side. The tapping can be regulated easily. Good berries are thrown out of the groove by the vibration and, of course, the rotted berries are carried to another outlet. A careful operator can adjust these machines to take out most of the rotted and frosted berries, but unfortunately skilled operators are scarce. The cost of the machines is high, it takes more power to operate them, and the capacity is less than half that of

(Continued on Page 12)

DOUBLE TROUBLE ONE OF NEW JERSEY'S LEADING CRANBERRY PROPERTIES

Name Dates from 1700s—Two of Bogs from Time of Civil War — Edward Crabbe, President, Came to New Jersey to Timber, But Turned to Cranberrying and With Sons Has Developed Fine Cranberry and Blueberry Business—A Leader in Jersey Bog Renovation Program

By CLARENCE J. HALL

Double Trouble. An unusual name surely, for a cranberry—or any other business. Not that cranberry growers do not frequently feel that they have “double trouble” come to interfere with their carefully made plans, as every one who has raised cranberries is well aware.

Yet, Double Trouble Company, Inc., is the name that Edward Crabbe decided upon for his cranberry business (to which has now been added blueberries) at Toms River, Ocean County, New Jersey. Mr. Crabbe has been growing cranberries now for about four decades, and is recognized as one of the leading cranberry men of his state and one of the more prominent figures in the cranberry industry in its entirety, and is a director of the American Cranberry Exchange.

The fact that the Double Trouble Company operates about 300 acres of bog, and owns in all some 3,000 acres of property makes this one of the more important holdings in New Jersey and also in the whole cranberry field.

The original bog at Double Trouble is one of the earliest bogs in New Jersey. And here, at Double Trouble, the company—Mr. Crabbe, president, his sons, Edward L. Crabbe, now a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, a director, and Daniel McEwen Crabbe, now a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, secretary and treasurer, is being made one of the most aggressive and comprehensive efforts to bring Jersey bog properties back to their one time state of high productivity. Back to the productivity of the days before false blossom contributed so disastrously to the slump of more recent years.

Mr. Crabbe and his sons have not let false blossom disease, which is “double trouble” in any

grower's language, get them down. Their properties, long ranking well up in the Jersey production picture, are being improved in many ways.

How did Double Trouble get its name?

The name was there a century and more before Mr. Crabbe bought the property. He merely retained the designation.

How “Double Trouble” Got Its Name

“There was once a minister,” Mr. Crabbe says, “and back about 1770 he had a saw mill located at this spot on Cedar Creek. He had built a mill pond to dam up the water, but muskrats and beavers kept making holes through it. The story has come down that he said of the depredations: ‘Trouble, trouble. More trouble. Double Trouble!’ So the place got its name. This minister, Mr. Murray, founded the First Universalist church in America, just below here where Cedar Creek empties into

Barnegat Bay at ‘Good Luck.’” “Double Trouble” and “Good Luck!” Pretty much exact of sites would seem to be strangely mingled in the career of founder of Universalism in America. Mr. Crabbe has never heard why the section known as “Good Luck” was so called. But, since he was known for a long time in the name was changed to the present Lanoka Harbor.

At Lanoka Harbor there are roadside sign telling motorists the section was formerly known as “Good Luck,” but is now Lanoka Harbor, and here the small, white-painted church still stands. Near it in a grove is a boulder with a bronze plaque reading:

Near this spot, first in 1770, Thomas Potter, the Prophet and John Murray, the Apostle of Universalists.

The following Sunday, September 30, 1770, in Potter Meeting House, Murray first preached in America the first sermon on Universalism.

In erecting a saw mill, this Mr. Murray was engaging in an enterprise and one of the most profitable businesses of South Jersey. He was making lumber of the good white cedar, then and for years after a famed product of the area called “Pine-Barrens” or “Pines” of New Jersey. The Pine Barrens have since become the area in which the Jersey cranberry industry is centered. It is timbering this white cedar which originally brought Mr. Crabbe to South Jersey. When he turned to white cedar lumbering the business was at its peak, but now white cedar has mostly been cut down

Timbering Brought Mr. Crabbe to “Double Trouble”

He had come down to Mays Landing about 1900 to cut timber on a 35,000 acre estate. This was after he had been engaged for some time in the sugar industry. He had been superintendent for National Sugar Refinery for a ten years. During this time work had taken him to the sugar plantations of Cuba. Mr. Crabbe is a native of Brooklyn, Long Island, and attended the Stearns High school there.

At the time he went to S

Jersey to cut off the timber he knew nothing about cranberries, and had no idea that he would take up that occupation and become one of Jersey's most successful operators. When he was cutting off the "Weymouth tract" there, a section of the tract on which he was cutting was bought by Abel D. Makepeace of Cape Cod, then known as the "Cranberry King."

The latter's son, Charles D. Makepeace, came to Mays Landing to superintend the setting out of the bogs in about 1901. Brought into association in this way with cranberry growing, he heard talk of the business and gave a little thought to cranberry cultivation, but did nothing about it. He says he heard a good deal about cranberry growing.

He bought the Double Trouble property near Toms River in 1903—for its timber. There was a cultivated bog included in the property then, but that did not enter into his buying. This bog was right at the point on Cedar Creek where had stood the old mill of Mr. Murray. The ancient mill of Mr. Murray is gone, but Mr. Crabbe has a saw mill at the exact spot where he still cuts a little lumber, not in commercial quantities any more, but merely for his own use for lumber, blueberry boxes, and similar items. The mill of Mr. Crabbe is no longer operated by water power, as was Mr. Murray's, but by a gasoline engine.

However, at that time, at the turn of the century, it was lumbering the white cedar that was his concern and not cranberries. Mr. Crabbe continued extensively in the lumber business until about 1910.

Interested in Cranberries About 1908

But before quitting his large-scale business about two years before (1908) he had turned his cranberry thoughts into action and had started to grow cranberries.

Mr. Crabbe was in the cranberry business.

The bog which was on the property at Double Trouble when he bought it had been built by Thom-



EDWARD CRABBE

as Hooper of Toms River. The time of building, Mr. Crabbe believes, was as early as the Civil War. He bases this upon talk he has heard that while the bog was in process of building news of the war came and the men laid down their turf axes and shovels to take up arms.

The bog consisted of 19 acres and was in fairly good condition when he had acquired the property in about 1903 from Mr. Hooper's widow, who had married Captain Beatty. He had to have a good deal of work done on it, nevertheless, to bring it into good shape. It is still the same size.

Adjoining this Hooper bog was one which had been built by Ralph Gowdy, one of the most active of the post-war Jersey cranberry men. This bog even antedates the Hooper bog, Mr. Crabbe believes. It consisted of seven acres

and still coes. He bought it from Gowdy. This was about a year after he had begun to operate the Hooper bog. This brought him into active operation of two of Jersey's earlier bogs, taking over directly from the builder in one case, and nearly so in the other.

But the finest bog at Double Trouble, and it may be seen is the pride of heart of Mr. Crabbe as a cranberry grower is the "Mill Pond" bog. This bog, in a sense, again goes back to the days of Mr. Murray, the Universalist apostle, and early saw-mill operator. It was formerly the mill pond which Mr. Murray had formed when he dammed up Cedar Creek.

Many of Jersey's most productive bogs were made on the bottom of old mill ponds. There were many such artificial ponds in the Pine-Barrens of years ago.

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WHAT CAN I DO?

Everybody can help in the push to Victory. Each of us can carry on the fight on one of the biggest fronts of all—the home front. This is our war and we have a big part to play in it. Agriculture is a vital job of war. Stay well and stay on the job. Our government wants large quantities of all essential foods—cranberries are an essential food.

Rural women can start a victory garden, serve the right and most healthful foods always, knit for service men, learn to give first aid, sew for the Red Cross—and many other things.

We can all buy bonds, or stamps, and stamps grow into bonds. We can all do something.

This is the ninth of a series of war-time messages sponsored by the following public spirited firms and individuals:

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AGRICULTURISTS GETTING THE GREEN LIGHT

CRANBERRY growers as agriculturists—producers of an essential fruit—are on the front line on the home front. Most of us have always taken sufficient food for granted even though perhaps we couldn't always afford top drawer cuts and the ultra-fancies out of season. Most of us could manage to earn enough to get enough to eat. Now, foods of many kinds are getting scarcer and everybody is beginning to realize how important a plentiful supply of food is. Now we are facing stern realities in problems of production and distribution of a sufficient food supply.

The fighting men, our civilians and the civilians of our allies are depending upon our food growers as those soldiers who must hold the front line against the enemy Hunger. Government officials are placing more attention upon agriculture and of the needs of the agriculturists, if they are to produce bountifully. There are strong indications that the way of the agriculturist will be a little smoother this coming growing season. Not that it will be an easier job. Far from it. The cranberry grower will have to wrinkle his brow in the deepest thought as to how to get around and over many, many problems. The farmer problems are now the worries of all.

Cranberries are classified as an essential food, the Government ordered considerable quantities in various forms last year and the indicated intent is that the Government will require a much larger proportion of the coming total crop than last year. Last fall a war-time civilian population demonstrated it wanted, needed cranberries.

With the want clearly indicated, and the lights turning green for full speed ahead to production, the agriculturist, including the cranberry grower, may use all his strength and roll up as large a food defense supply for the front line as he can.

WE hope readers enjoy the two valuable articles by Charles S. Beckwith and Neil E. Stevens in this issue. They are informative and thought-provoking and open fields for discussion. We hope, and urge, as we have in the past, that growers will send to us interesting articles or even brief

PUBLISHED MONTHLY
at the

WAREHAM COURIER OFFICE,
WAREHAM, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

Editor and Publisher
CLARENCE J. HALL

LEMUEL C. HALL
Associate Editor

Subscription \$2.00 per year
Advertising rates upon application

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Director Mass. State Cranberry Experiment Station
East Wareham, Mass.
BERTRAM TOMLINSON
Barnstable County Agricultural Agent
Barnstable, Mass.

items of cranberry growing as they all add to the knowledge of the cranberry business.

IT'S the kind of thing that produces a pleasant glow to have such large Government orders for dehydrated cranberries as are now indicated, whatever proportion of the crop it may turn out to be.

It gives the growers assurance and encouragement, even before the winter flood is off the vines.

Double Trouble

(Continued from Page 7)

Of natural ponds there were, and are none, in sharp contrast with the cranberry district of Massachusetts. These old mill ponds were easily drained when cranberry growing came into vogue, and with their rich bottom they were economically made into fine cranberry properties. So Mr. Crabbe drained the old mill pond of Mr. Murray, and a fine bog it made. He does not say it in a boasting way, but as stating a simple fact when he says: "I consider this the finest bearing bog in the State of New Jersey. It is a consistently good bearing bog. It has a rich peat bottom—the peat mud is as deep as fifteen feet in places."

His "Mill Pond" Bog Fine Bog

There are records to bear out his opinion that his "Mill Pond" has been one of unusual productivity. It consists of 55 acres and has produced on an average of from 5,000 to 6,000 picking boxes. Since 1922 there have been more than 35,000 barrels of cranberries harvested on this one bog.

The biggest bog at Double Trouble is the so-called "New Guinea," which Mr. Crabbe built at a tract of land known as the New Guinea tract. This is of about 65 acres, built by Mr. Crabbe in 1912. It is set to Early Blacks and Howes with a few native Jerseys.

These bogs are all on Cedar Creek which rises near Mt. Misery, where is the dividing line of watershed in South Jersey; streams to the west flowing into the Delaware, while those that drain the area east empty into the Atlantic, as does Cedar Creek at Barnegat Bay at Lenoka Harbor, formerly "Good Luck," about 30 miles from its source. Where Cedar Creek flows through his property Mr. Crabbe has widened and taken out a big bend. Although Cedar Creek is a sizeable stream for South Jersey it is not called a river.

The Double Trouble Company also owns bogs at South Toms River and at Whitings, which is about fourteen miles out of Toms River

and a little southwest of Lakehurst.

In the late 1860s New Jersey had taken away the lead in production by a big margin from Cape Cod, birthplace of cranberry cultivation. During the 70's, 80's, and even into the 90's the lead in production seesawed back and forth to some extent, but as the new century got underway, Massachusetts definitely put behind much threat of production leadership by New Jersey even though Jersey continued to raise more and more cranberries. Jersey reached a peak, however, in the mid-twenties when crops of more than 200,000 barrels were produced by the "Garden State."

False Blossom Hit Jersey Bogs

But then, false blossom, imported from Wisconsin, it is believed, began to deal the Jersey growers some terrific blows, much heavier than it dealt in Massachusetts, although these had enough wallop in them, as all Massachusetts growers know. There were other causes contributing to the falling off in Jersey productivity. Many of the bogs were not built on the same sound principles as were a majority of the Massachusetts properties. Many had been hastily built, especially some of those during and after the Civil War, when Jersey was reaching such high production. It is well known that the Jersey bogs have, in general, been more grassy, and Jersey men as a whole had not been so convinced of the benefits of the sanding of cranberry bogs as have most growers of Massachusetts and of those in Wisconsin, and now in the Pacific Northwest.

Ten years and more ago, a number of the leading growers of Jersey took sad note of the state of affairs and realized that as a producing area Jersey was slipping farther behind than perhaps was necessary. Some began intensive and intelligently-directed efforts to stop the ravages of false blossom and to restore bogs to production and also to carry out a program of renovation. Bogs which have undertaken renovation programs include properties of

James D. Holman, Theodore L. Budd, J. J. White, Inc., Rancocco Cranberry Company, and Double Trouble.

"Today it may be said that here at Double Trouble we have false blossom, if not stopped, at least under control," Mr. Crabbe says. "It certainly is less prevalent at present than it was three years ago."

Crabbes Fight the Disease

The Crabbes have been fighting false blossom by all the approved methods. They have held water late to keep down the leaf hopper and prevent further spread of the disease. They have rogued, built and sanded. Mr. Crabbe is one of the not too numerous Jersey growers who is thoroughly sold on the idea of sanding. Double Trouble sanding has been done mostly by using 2,000 feet of track and a bog locomotive. They have also used sand scoops designed by Isaac Harrison. For the past few years it has been impossible to do much sanding on the bog because it has not been heated enough.

A practice has been made of flowing all bogs on or about June 10-12 to control leaf hoppers. There was a severe infestation of bogs were either dusted by a plane or power duster with parathion.

The use of kerosene for control of grass is beginning to show well. A fine example of this is the New Guinea bog. Bogs have been sprayed both in the spring and in the fall, giving good results. Mr. Crabbe says, "However, we have had our best results with the spraying done in the spring."

In 1939 this bog was sprayed at the rate of 600 gallons per acre. Sanding and mowing had already improved it a good deal. The Hooper bog was flowed last summer to kill out poison ivy.

Regarding variety, Mr. Crabbe is replacing Native Jerseys with Early Blacks and Howes. One reason for this is that Jerseys do not compare with Howes in bringing good prices, Mr. Crabbe explains.

The situation of Double Trouble

ble, which is five miles south of the busy town of Toms River, is typical of the Jersey bogs in "The Pines," a region which has long been famed for its uniqueness.

The bogs and the buildings—a number of them built of the white cedar, now darkened to the drab color so characteristic of these old Jersey buildings, so weather-resistant that paint is often not used to protect them—are deep among the pines. The Double Trouble property, and many of the Jersey bogs, are in fact somewhat similar in appearance to the bogs within the Plymouth woods area of Massachusetts. The pines look about the same and there are the same sandy roads, twisting about.

There is the white-painted Double Trouble Company store, the packing house. There are small weather-darkened dwellings where pickers live during the harvest season, and various sheds. The superintendent of Double Trouble, Raymond Penn, lives at Double Trouble the year around. The company has been employing about 25 all the year, and at harvest season about 50 more.

The packing house is a commodious building, even if it does not compare in size to some of the very largest screen-houses in Massachusetts or Wisconsin, or the mammoth "Cranberry House" at Whitesbog. Five separators handle the crop, and these represent the products of both the Hayden Separator Company of Wareham, Massachusetts, and the H. R. Bailey Company of South Carver. At times as many as twenty screeners have been engaged there in sorting.

The roof of the screenhouse is glassed in, and it is one of the lightest screening rooms anywhere, certainly, when artificial illumination is not used, and there is no better light than natural sunlight.

Double Trouble Picturesque

The Double Trouble property is a picturesque little development—the acres of cranberry bogs surrounding the packing house, the white store building, and the unpainted, weather-darkened structures with the pine woods all

around. There is a suggestion, at least in the warm months, of a Southern plantation in these large Jersey properties. Southern Jersey is enough lower in latitude than is New England, so that the temperature of the Jersey cranberry area, "The Pines," is several degrees warmer in annual temperature. The summers feel considerably warmer, and the workers and the general tempo is just a little slower, hinting of its more southern nature than on Cape Cod, where perhaps the workers move more briskly in summer. There is definitely a touch of the South in Southern Jersey, even though it is not very pronounced.

Mr. Crabbe had not been a cranberry grower very long before he became a member of the Independent New Jersey Cranberry Sales Company, but in 1911 he joined the Growers' Cranberry Company when the American Cranberry Exchange was formed. He is now third vice president of the Growers' Company and has been a director of the American Cranberry Exchange since April 1923.

(Continued in next issue)

11th Annual Open House

(Continued from Page 2)

many little cuts? First of all, a good glove on the left hand should be kept fairly busy rubbing off small twigs. Secondly, 20 or 25 cuts with the small shears will often take care of a medium-sized bush, if the man behind the shears looks for bunches of small growth to cut off rather than single twigs.

For example, here is a Rancocas cane that I picked up at random in a well-pruned field. This cane is pruned to bear a fine crop. Close examination shows that 24 separate cuts have been made upon it. More than half of these were made to remove small laterals, one by one. In addition, a considerable number of small laterals have been rubbed off. On the other hand, here is an unpruned cane of about the same size and fruiting capacity. I have marked it to show how 8 clusters of small growth can be removed with as

many cuts. Some of the small laterals that can be most easily reached are rubbed off by hand. This does not leave a pretty job. We have lost 3 or 4 good laterals and we have a number of small laterals left. At the bottom of the cane very little effort is made to clean off small laterals.

General Summary

Taking a broad view of the whole bush, this means that the loss of some good laterals is balanced by keeping a number of small laterals, the individual old canes are made to bear rather heavily, and the vigor of the bush is insured by opening it up with a few large cuts. The actual amount of crop planned should be based on what can be done to keep the bushes well fertilized, cultivated, and supplied with moisture.

Special Note on Cabot

After the lopper work is complete on Cabots, the remaining poor wood can be removed entirely by rubbing. No shears are needed.

It is surprising how quickly this can be done with two gloved hands working together.

Agricultural Pyrethrum

(Continued from Page 4)

order M-133, which will be promulgated shortly, does not provide for the delivery of this insecticide for use on the cranberry crop. There are, however, no restrictions with respect to the use of pyrethrum and we would be inclined to intercede in behalf of the cranberry growers to insure the delivery of a sufficient quantity of pyrethrum.

It is well to remember that the supply of pyrethrum is limited and military demands are great. As a matter of fact, war agencies will requisition the bulk of our supply. We feel, however, that where crops are deprived of rotenone every effort should be made to substitute pyrethrum to control insect infestations.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) P. H. Groggins,
Chief, Chemicals Division.

The Quality of the 1942 Cranberry Crop In Relation To Weather Conditions

By DR. NEIL E. STEVENS

The November 1942 issue of "Cranberries" carried the unwelcome information that there was an unusual amount of decay in the Early Black cranberries in Massachusetts. Subsequent letters from well-informed friends on the Cape confirmed this report and indicated further that the quality of this variety in this fall's crop was perhaps as poor as in the crop of 1933 and was certainly the poorest since 1933. These letters gave the added information that while the Howes did not show anywhere near as much decay in the field as the Early Blacks they did develop a great deal of end rot in storage. This aroused my curiosity and I secured from Mr. Joseph L. Kelly the weather data for East Wareham for the last seven years. These are compiled below in exactly the way in which they have been presented to the Massachusetts cranberry growers on several different occasions.

Weather Data for East Wareham, Massachusetts

Year	Temperature Summations		
	May & June	July & Aug.	September
1936	621	1155	331
1937	631	1378	322
1938	560	1331	335
1939	600	1297	368
1940	522	1091	326
1941	642	1173	396
1942	753	1205	404

Number of days with .01 or more Precipitation

	Precipitation				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
1936	5	9	8	9	7
1937	13	14	3	8	9
1938	12	11	14	10	6
1939	9	7	8	9	8
1940	13	14	9	8	10
1941	11	8	13	11	3
1942	8	11	6	10	8

The figures given under the heading, "temperature summations," as some may remember, are simple sums of daily mean temperatures above 50 F. It will be at once evident that May and June of 1942 were very much warmer than in

any other of the last seven years. Moreover, they were among the warmest during the entire period for which we have definite records for keeping quality of Cape Cod cranberries. That is from 1912.

Only in 1922 were May and June warmer than in 1942. The keeping quality of the 1922 crop was notoriously bad. In fact it was the crop of 1922 which first drew my attention to the possibility of correlating the keeping quality of the various cranberry crops with weather conditions and of basing forecasts on these weather conditions. The first report on this study was published in the Proceedings of the Fifty-third Annual Meeting of the American Cranberry Growers Association for 1923. In that paper occurs the following sentence: "The immediate point is that on the basis of this study of a single area it appears that warm weather during May and June may be regarded as a danger signal."

Since that preliminary paper was written Cape Cod cranberry growers have harvested and marketed twenty crops of cranberries and in every year in which May and June have been unusually warm, the cranberries have been well below average quality. As our later studies have shown, spring temperatures do not tell the whole story. It is now evident that rainfall during July and August is important and it may well be that other factors not yet determined should be considered. But it is evident that warm weather during May and June still constitutes a danger signal.

Cranberry Separators

(Continued from Page 5)

the new Hayden or Bailey mills. They are used by several large growers and liked very well. If these growers had to build a new screenhouse, however, they would be likely not to invest so much money in machines.

Originally berries coming from the mills were hand sorted on tables of varying lengths. A

Massachusetts grower in 1888 speaks of using a Staniford machine, followed by a "Hammond" screen of "one woman power" which gives me the impression that the Hammond screen is simply a table arranged for sorting berries by one woman. At least this was the usual method in New Jersey. This practice gave way eventually to the use of the moving belt, adopted generally in New Jersey by 1920 and previous to that in Massachusetts. Sky lights or modern electric lights over the belts are now common and a very good pack can be secured.

The modern machine, known as either Bailey or Hayden, has improved roller feeds that drop berries in a row and, after a short pause, another row. This is much faster and better than the irregular dropping in the old machines. The small-berry screen for removing pie or other small berries is also much improved by the addition of fingers activated between the wires to keep them clear. Another improvement in the last fifteen years is the shaker for the box as it is being filled. We must remember, too, how great an advantage it is to have a machine built to work together, such as a blower, elevator, separator, belts and shaker.

One good feature that has been lost in the development is the glass bouncer that can be cleaned easily. Another rare device is the Leland inclined belt combined with a blower that takes out much of the trash that otherwise would clog or dirt the bounce machine. Both of these features are valuable in New Jersey, although there might be reason for their omission in other states.

In 1920, there was an independent grower in the backwoods of Maine who separated berries by running them down planks arranged with two jumps like the much pictured ski jumps, only shorter, of course. Within its capacity it was effective and efficient. I have seen a picture of this man and his machine, and had a talk with the photographer. Did it ever occur to you that a sound berry would roll faster, as well as bounce higher than a rotted berry

Cranberry Cannery Has Now Paid \$10 By Third Advance

Checks for \$2.00 per Barrel Sent Out and Remainder Will Come When Dehydrating '42 Crop Is Completed in April.

A third advance of \$2.00 a barrel has just been paid to Cranberry Cannery, Inc. members, making the total advance to date \$10.00 a barrel. Final payment will be made as soon as total earnings have been arrived at, Cannery announces. In operating on a yearly basis it is difficult to more than estimate the total returns until the end of the season.

Cranberry Cannery is still working on the Government dehydrating order for the 1,500,000 pounds and this order will not be completed until some time in April. It is not possible to know the yield and the total returns on this order until it is completed. As all earnings of the cooperative go to growers it is not possible to close the pool until it is known what the final earnings are.

The \$10.00 paid to date is the amount the directors know has been earned so far this year.

Some '43 Cranberry Boxes Already Being Made

To avoid the bad box situation of last fall in Massachusetts, the New England Cranberry Sales Company and grower members have placed some orders for the 1943 supply, and these are now in process of manufacture. Orders have been placed with the Acushnet Saw Mills Company, New Bedford, Jesse A. Holmes & Son of Carver, Frank H. Cole of North Carver, and thus early in the year a quantity of boxes are being made, relieving the strain of the manufacturers later on in the season.

In a bulletin to members on December 30th the Exchange emphasized the importance of giving the matter of shipping boxes prompt and serious consideration.

Importance of Food Production Is Recognized

Classification of Cranberries As Essential Fruit and Other Gov. Steps Will Aid Agriculturalists But Growers Must Keep Alert and Informed of Changing Developments.

As the cranberry grower now qualifies as an essential agriculturalist provided he is responsible for eleven and two-tenths acres of bearing bog, or with cranberries given credit of war unit for each seven-tenths of an acre and the opportunity to make up the required 16 war units of production of some other essential crop, he is in a better position to make his plans for 1943. With the biggest agricultural yield on record last year, government officials are stressing the importance of the greatest possible production of all essential foods this year to meet our own pressing food requirements and those of our allies.

Maximum production of all essential foods is a patriotic duty, and cranberries are now an essential food, and the conscientious cranberry grower has the responsibility of keeping aware of all new developments, regulations and possibilities in the swiftly-changing agricultural program.

A new draft announcement from Washington, announced on January 19, liberalized the rules for deferment for agricultural workers. Wide discretionary authority has been left with local draft boards, it is understood, and the boards may set the standards for deferment high or low as their judgment dictates. A new grade for the boards, approved by the Department of Agriculture, the War Manpower Commission and farm organizations provides that a local board would be justified, in some cases, in deferring an agricultural worker who produces as little as eight war units of essential production, instead of the previously announced sixteen units.

This war unit is a measure of

production of essential farm production, for example one milk cow, one acre of beets and one acre of carrots, or in cranberries one credit unit is given for each seven-tenths of an acre. Sufficient units may be made up of more than one crop or product, as in the case of a cranberry grower raising some units of another essential crop, such as blueberries.

The unusual amount of attention a grower must take to keep abreast of the changing scene these days is being met by various Government agencies and agents. Bertram Tomlinson, Agricultural Agent of Barnstable County, goes on the air every Monday at 1.05 p. m. from Station WOCB (1240 on the dial) and gives latest information available.

Isaiah Haines Elected President In New Jersey

The American Cranberry Growers' Association of New Jersey, meeting at Camden, Saturday, January 30th, elected Isaiah Haines of Whitesbog president. Other officers chosen were James Lee, vice president; second vice president, Joseph W. Darlington; statistician, Harry B. Weiss; secretary-treasurer, Charles S. Beckwith.

The New Jersey crop for 1943 was set at 05,000 barrels. Agriculture in war time was the theme of the meeting and there were interesting talks on possibilities of materials and labor supplies.

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 3)

Winter Work Being Done In spite of labor shortage and an unusually rainy spell the growers have been going ahead with normal work in so far as it could be done. No killing frosts had been recorded in Washington and Oregon.

OREGON

Coos Co-op. Elects Officers The Coos Cranberry Cooperative has held its annual meeting, E. R. Ivie of Bandon succeeding John Nielson of

Bandon as president. Roy W. Bates was elected vice president; Sumner Fish, secretary-treasurer; and directors, J. K. Baker and B. I. Randleman. The new president, Mr. Ivie, had charge of sales for the members for a number of years, and is now owner of one of the largest bogs, having bought that of E. D. Webb.

The Coos group reported a very successful year in disposal of the crop, once the members finally got the berries harvested. It was not until the last of November that this was accomplished. Most of the crop is usually shipped by the first of that month. The total crop of the association was reported as 24,000 boxes and prices were called satisfactory.

Many May Water Rake Next Fall Many of the Oregon growers are now considering the flooding of

bogs and water scooping after their experience with acute labor shortage last fall, a situation which it is not believed will be improved in regard to this coming crop. Growers think this may be a good solution for some. A number do not have sufficient water, but those that do may give it a try.

Nielson May "Power" Water Scoop John Nielson, retiring president, is figuring on water

scooping, using a small "power scoop," which may be the first time such a contrivance has been tried. Last year he experimented in drying berries and found he could dry the wet fruit at the rate of 150 to 200 boxes a day, but the water scooping, he says, is something he will have to learn.

Oregon has had about two and a half months of very wet weather and the bogs are under water and the winter flood will not be removed until March 15 at the earliest to April first. It has been an "open winter," everything green and growing. There have been no killing frosts. There was, however, a half inch fall of snow at 17, the first snow in several years. Bandon on the morning of January It was gone before nightfall and the flowers in bloom seemed none

the worse for it. This heavy rainfall indicates that there will be ample water supplies for irrigation next year.

A Little Insect Damage Now Very little insect damage has ever been experienced in Southern Oregon, but damage is now beginning to show up a little, due to insecticide scarcities last year.

30 Per Cent Increase In Farm Equipment Production Likely

Any Aid In Meeting Growing Problems Will Be Welcomed by the Growers—Question If Farm Products Including Cranberries Can Equal Last Year's Huge Production.

Announcements that Government restriction upon the production of farm equipment—not yet confirmed in direct notification to cranberry equipment manufacturers—indicate a rise in production of 30 per cent may be allowed. With the acute labor shortages which may be worse next season, any increase in equipment which will be available will be more than welcomed by the growers.

The government is strongly urging the greatest production of all essential crops this coming season. Many opinions which are being expressed are that it will not be possible, for many reasons, for agricultural production to exceed that of last year and very likely not equal it. Whether the cranberry grower can produce as big a total crop as last year would seem to belong in this category. For one thing, Massachusetts has borne big crops in two successive years. Some bogs may come in this year with heavier crops which have been bearing lightly the last couple of years, but in general upon normal consideration it would appear that a total not as great as last year may be expected. This production would depend a very great deal upon the weather between now and harvest time. The

right kind of weather at the right time will have much to do in the telling of the story of the 1943 yield.

Gov. Dehydrated Cranberry Orders Not Yet Final

May Not Be More Than 50 Percent of '43 Crop for This Purpose—No Definite Figures of Federal Agencies' Requirement Available Yet, However.

A previous announcement after the Food Processors' Conference Conference at Chicago that Government requirements for dehydrated cranberries might require 4,900,000 pounds of cranberries, or a very substantial part of the prospective 1943 crop if it is a normal yield, brought encouragement to growers, and also pride in the fact that they are playing a part in producing an essential food for the feeding of our armed forces. Such a tremendous increase in Government orders for berries for dehydration also gave the growers cause to think of the effect upon the civilian fresh fruit market and for processed cranberries.

Of course it is some months now until harvest and many things can happen, and as flattering as it might be to have the Government ask for such a huge quantity of cranberries, such a large proportion of the total yield may not be taken. In fact, actual Government orders may not be more than half of the total production, regardless of the size of the crop. In a letter to members of the American Cranberry Exchange Mr. Chaney explains the situation at present as he understands it:

"At present such information as we have been able to obtain from authoritative sources indicates to us that Government requirements for cranberries, in all processed forms, will be less than 50 per cent of the 1943 crop. We feel that this information is sufficiently reliable to justify our planning that at least one-half of the total 1943 crop, whatever its size, will be

ected fresh; therefore, it is our recommendation that all members make plans on this basis and cooperate with the State officers. To insure that an adequate supply of standard boxes may be arranged

Cranberry Canners states in the elsewhere in this edition that through Government listings of dehydrated cranberry needs were 4,900,000 pounds, indications now that the Government now will be reduced from that one, but that the total quantity of dehydrated, evaporated and dried cranberries which the Government agencies will use still, however, have not been named.

Cranberry Canners now understands Government orders contemplate 3,000,000 pounds for dehydration and 75,000 barrels in glass, or a total requiring 400,000 barrels.

While it should be recognized that further events may cause Government officers to revise their indicated orders in all dehydrated fruits and vegetables, including cranberries, growers should feel highly gratified that cranberry is being considered favorable to such a large degree in the vast dehydrization program. The percentage of the total crop of cranberries as contemplated for the armed forces of the country and for lease-lend as compared to the totals under consideration for other crops is indeed high, and this is a tribute to the cranberry as a fruit and to the ability of the grower to produce under wartime conditions.

EDITORIAL

In concluding this issue of the magazine, one fact, from conversation with various individuals who know the situation, is thoroughly impressed upon us. That the necessity of the grower to only consider his requirements for the coming season at once, to order what he needs and in some instances to accept immediate delivery, or to face the possibilities of being without what he needs when the growing season is here.

Orders for insecticides and the timing of the insecticides actually in the growers' hands must be made, in the opinion of those who

(Continued on Page 16)

Blizzard Hampers Finely-Planned Plymouth County Club Meetings

Only a Few Could Make Meeting at Kingston on Night of the Storm, Jan. 28 — Two of Speakers There.

In spite of a howling, wet snow-storm on the day and night of January 28, eighteen hardy souls attended a meeting of the South Shore Cranberry club at the Kingston I. O. O. F. hall, and a part of a fine program as arranged by County Agent Joseph T. Brown was held. Mr. Brown made the trip from Brockton and President George E. Short of Island Creek was in the chair and made an interesting "fill-in" talk. The meeting was called for 6.30, with a supper served.

Following the business session George W. Westcott, extension economist, Massachusetts State College, spoke on "The Food Production Program for Every Cranberry Grower in 1943." "War Demands of the Cranberry Industry" was the subject of the address by Gordon Mann of Cranberry Canners, Inc.

Dr. Franklin, of the Massachusetts Experiment Station at Wareham, was scheduled to speak on "Pest Control in 1943 in View of Spray Material Shortages," but decided against attempting the trail to relatively distant Kingston, as did the usual Wareham contingent. Russell Makepeace of the A. D. Makepeace Company, Wareham, was also scheduled to speak on "Insecticide Restrictions on Pyrethrum and Rotenone," but was also unable to be there.

Mr. Brown, in view of the ban on "pleasure driving," before the meeting had gotten information from "authoritative sources" that it was perfectly legitimate to attend the cranberry meetings, and there would have been a good attendance in view of the unsettled conditions of the times, making growers desirous of obtaining all latest information available, but driving conditions brought about

More at Meeting at Rochester Next Night When Full Program Was Given—Informative Talks Missed by Growers Kept Home by Very Bad Roads.

On Friday evening, January 29, the storm which had raged the night before had ended and about thirty-five, including all the scheduled speakers were able to get through the snowy roads to the distant Rochester Grange Hall for the scheduled meeting of the Southeastern Massachusetts Cranberry Club. There the program as arranged by County Agent J. T. Brown was carried out in full and President Frank Crandon conducted a very interesting meeting, which deserved to have been, and would have been enjoyed by more except for the weather.

George W. Westcott, extension economist, Massachusetts State College, was the opening speaker on a very well-rounded program. Speaking upon food he said the facts could be summed up very briefly.

"We are now in the midst of a food crisis—Period." He said. "It's not coming. It's on us now."

He told how a year ago it was asked that production be stepped up and this was done and the biggest crop of the country produced. He said ideal weather the country over was a factor in this result, and while it is hoped this crop may be equalled and exceeded, this is not to be "expected," even though it may be "hoped" for. "Food," he said, "is the most critical item in our whole war program. It doesn't take much imagination to tell how important this food factor is. A boatload of food will go as far in winning the war as a boatload of soldiers. We must produce all that we can, but the plain truth is that all that we can

by a twelve-inch snow fall, were all but impossible for any except those living fairly close.

produce will not be as much as we will need."

It was a picture of not enough food either for ourselves or for our allies that Mr. Westcott painted, that is, that in spite of enormous food production the food need of the world was still more enormous.

Gordon Mann, vice president and sales manager of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., explained the situation in regard to Government dehydrated orders as far as it has progressed to the moment. He told how enormously the Government program of dehydrization had been expanded this year. As dehydrization is a new thing on a large scale he said this supply of cranberries must of necessity come from the berries which have either been sold as fresh or canned.

The original Government indicated need was for 4,900,000 pounds. "It is up to us to give the Army and Navy and Lend-Lease all they need," he said, but Mr. Uram has talked with Col. Logan, head of the dehydrization program and asked if this quantity could be reduced any to leave a margin of fruit for normal trade. These Government requirements have been reduced some, but the very least that will be needed will take between three and four hundred thousand barrels."

Mr. Mann said that the Government had instructed Cranberry Cannery to fill this quantity, and it was absolutely up to the growers to see that sufficient berries were forthcoming. "If we don't produce the berries, Uncle Sam will simply step into our business and take what berries he needs. It is better that we fill Government requirements voluntarily."

Mr. Crandon asked for remarks as to how many growers present were willing to give half their berries to Cranberry Cannery, and then for a show of hands. There were no dissenting hands, most of those present raising their hands in the affirmative.

Mr. Mann had held the close attention of the growers in his important talk, and so did Russell Makepeace in speaking of the insecticide outlook. He admitted at the start that he could only speak

of the situation as it existed at the moment, and that it was subject to many and immediate changes. The situation could be far worse, according to his information there only being two items of use to growers definitely out, one the important derris, rotenone products, and the other ferric sulphate. Nearly all supplies, however, were critical and of course by no means entirely certain, he explained.

"Rotenone will not be released for cranberries," he said. "Pyrethrum will depend entirely upon how many ships come safely from Africa. There is plenty of pyrethrum in Africa, but we are not raising cranberries in Africa. It will be a touch and go proposition, but agriculture has first call after government needs; there will be enough imported—if we can get it to this country—and cranberries are a part of agriculture." Cryolite will be available.

He suggested growers write friendly letters to their Congressmen setting forth their needs for pyrethrum and other insecticides in a nice way, and he concluded by urging every grower to order and get his supplies in at once.

"I can't make this emphatic enough," he said, "but you must not only order your supplies at once, but be prepared to take them as soon as they arrive and store them somewhere until you want them. This must be done."

Dr. Henry J. Franklin, before proceeding to give some pertinent advice upon "Pest Control in 1943 in View of Spray Material Shortages," expressed in good-natured fashion his views upon the abilities of County Agent Joe Brown as a meteorologist in picking some miserable nights for cranberry meetings, risking the limbs and lives of all who ventured out over long, snowy, icy roads in such terrible weather. In fact, he said this was not the first time in which county agents had called cranberry meetings in weather which was not fit for anybody to be out in.

He then got down to business and said that this would be a good year to clean up bogs which were badly insect-infested by using

water, as insecticide quantities were problematical. He admitted there would be a loss in production this present year, but that an increase in crop usually followed holding of bogs in flood and the eventual production would suffer no loss and would probably gain.

He said that in times past the holding of water during the summer and in late June flooding had been more or less advised against but that was when less was known about chemicals than now and the new chemical control of insects by the use of new chemicals had been so improved that this increase in control ability more than offset many dangers of flooding, or at least would this year, when insecticides are so critical.

His advice was to use water intensively if it was practical for the individual grower and to make effective use of such chemicals as would be available, and the use of water and available chemicals would keep the insect problem from being too serious in spite of the war conditions.

County Agent Brown wound up the meeting by thanking those who came and by urging cranberry growers this year to help increase the food supply not only by raising cranberries, but by on-the-side gardening. He urged the planting of a family garden, keeping a few chickens, a cow or a pig.

The meetings as planned by County Agent Brown and Presidents Short and Crandon of the two clubs were entirely successful—except for the weather.

Eiditorial

(Continued from Page 15)

have best knowledge of the situation. In regard to equipment repairs, requirements must be made known now and not later when the season is underway, manufacturers insist. Delays in the arrival of parts after ordering, and possibly long delays will probably be the story, and it is pointed out that growers who do not check their machinery at once and place their orders may of necessity be without the parts when badly needed, those making the repair may not be able to get the part wanted in time if the delay continues. This urgency of ordering supplies at once applies to nearly all materials.

WAR NEEDS OF THE CRANBERRY INDUSTRY

Cranberry growers are now in the "Land Army" to produce food for the "fighting Army." Our operations for the coming year must be governed by war needs.

In December, 1942, the Government published its requirements for dehydrated foods for the ensuing year, and listed their needs for dehydrated cranberries as 4,900,000 pounds (to make which requires 580,000 barrels of cranberries or all of an average size crop). Immediately, Cranberry Cannery representatives contacted Government officials to point out that taking this quantity of cranberries would destroy our civilian trade and upset an industry which it has taken years to build. This the Government does not wish to do so long as its total food requirements for the Army can be fulfilled.

Indications now are that the government order for dehydrated cranberries in 1943 will be reduced, **but the total quantity of dehydrated, evaporated, and canned cranberries which Government agencies will use still has not been named.**

Whatever the quantity, all cranberry growers must unite to help supply Government needs.

There are 3 big jobs before cranberry growers in 1943.

1. Produce all the cranberries you can.
2. Contribute your share to fill Government orders. (The price will be right.)
3. Cooperate with others in the industry to assure distribution of the rest of the crop at fair prices. Any attempt to get unduly high prices will result in Government ceilings on raw cranberries and Government intervention in distributing the crop.

Food is a Muniton of War

Help Produce More Food in 1943

CRANBERRY CANNERS, Inc.

The Growers' Cooperative Canning Company

Hanson and Onset, Mass.
Markham, Wash.

New Egypt, N. J.

No. Chicago, Ill.
Coquille, Oregon

M. L. Urann Is Visiting the West Coast

Will Discuss Plans for Processing West Coast Berries In View of Markham Cannery Loss—Priorities May Make Immediate Replacement Impossible.

Marcus L. Urann, president of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., is now on the West Coast, where he is meeting with growers of the four different cranberry districts, Bandon, Oregon, Warrenton, Oregon, Olvaco, Long Beach, Washington, and Markham-Grayland, Washington, and is making plans for the coming year. Chief among these plans will be what to do with processing West Coast berries next year in view of the fire which on December 28 completely destroyed the fine new cannery at Markham, Washington. Priorities may, it is feared, prohibit its immediate replacement.

Cranberry Cannery is making arrangements whereby a part of the West Coast crop can be evaporated next season, and this fits in with the Government's plans since it will need evaporated berries on the Coast. By evaporating there it would save cross-hauling. Accompanying Mr. Urann on the trip is Mr. Havcy of the North Chicago plant, who joined him at that point.

Upon his return Mr. Urann will probably have definite plans to release.

C. M. Chaney Attends Chicago Convention

C. M. Chaney, general manager of the American Cranberry Exchange, who has just returned to New York after attending the National Fresh Fruit and Produce Convention in Chicago, says the convention was one of the best he ever attended. There was not only a large attendance, but a

larger percentage of the attendance was interested to the extent of sitting in the joint meetings and round table discussions than in previous meetings. This was only natural in view of the difficulties attendant upon all businesses during the duration of the greatest war of all time. All classes of the trade, as might be imagined, he reported, are having their own share of troubles.

Sanding Benefits

Cranberries, as concerned the soil conservation program, for a time were in a doubtful position, but in a recent release to members, the American Cranberry Exchange has been able to announce that they have been put back onto the program for 1943. This elimination from the program, which in the case of cranberry culture was in sanding, had been a matter of concern for many growers, and steps had been taken to have cranberries included with other crops in the program.

Cooperation

Throughout the length and breadth of the land the American people are working together in the tradition and with the driving force of our forefathers to win the war. Farm Cooperatives must "work together" as never before to do their part in producing the abundance of food necessary to feed not only our armed forces but our country and its allies as well. These Farmer Cooperatives are rapidly sweeping on to become the anchor of American Agriculture.

Eatmor Cranberries

NEW ENGLAND CRANBERRY SALES CO.

The Fresh Cranberry Co-operative of Massachusetts

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Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE



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CRANBERRIES PHOTO

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Minot is Ready

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OUR thanks for your splendid cooperation in 1942 in assisting us to supply our ARMED FORCES and CIVILIAN TRADE with "MINOT" and "CONWAY'S" CRANBERRY SAUCE.

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ARE CRITICAL THIS YEAR, WE ALL KNOW

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And we can't urge too strongly that every grower make the best possible use of all insecticides he may obtain. To produce food is to help win the war.

**The Government Wants Cranberries
Do Your Part—**

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WAREHAM, MASS.

Blueberry Growers Are Raising A Crop Needed In Wartime

Fruit Is Grown on Land of Little Value — Growers Should Produce As Large A Crop As Possible, Being Careful of Chemicals Apportioned to Them.

(The following is a continuation of an account of the Eleventh Annual Open House for Blueberry Growers at Pemberton, New Jersey).

C. S. BECKWITH

Some growers wonder if their product will be judged too much of a luxury for the nation in wartime. They think that in the overall planning for efficient use of labor and materials, this fruit will be considered as not worth the effort. There should be no worry on that score, as the food is especially important now, and even though it is not the energy food that carrots and beans are it helps make up a good diet. What's more, blueberries are already planted in ground that would not grow anything else, anyway, and the main part of the expense has already been incurred. This crop should be more economical than many other small fruits. At least, there seems to be a feeling in the Department of Agriculture that some allowance of insecticides should be made for blueberry culture.

We will continue to have trouble getting harvesting labor, but there is a good chance that high school children will be available in many places. The present trend in education is away from leisure time activities so famous in the past 10 years. Now, the necessity for hardening muscles and getting useful things done stands out as the desirable thing and probably there will be more of the older school children as vacation workers.

Fertilizer is being watched like any other war necessity, so there are definite limits to what you can use. There are less than twenty mixtures to be sold in New Jersey and none contain more than 4% nitrogen. It is possible that this may be cut further, but we will go along on the word as it is today.

In the past, we have been using a 7-7-7 mixture at the rate of 600 pounds to the acre per year as a minimum for the year's treatment and now most of the growers are using 900 or 1,000 pounds. The mixture that we can get today that can take the place of this is

a 4-10-5. We can also buy 6% tankage or soy bean meal. If we make the first application in May of 600 pounds of the 4-10-5 mixture and follow it up in early June with 400 to 500 pounds of tankage, we will be able to furnish the plants with suitable nutrients to carry it through the year. The fertilizer will cost more, but not as much as you would expect. It looks as if we could do some business in spite of all the worries.

Of course, I do not mean that the suggested treatment is the only satisfactory one. Fields vary somewhat and past treatments vary, so that the suggested treatment should not be followed by anyone who already had a satisfactory plan. This is simply one plan for getting the proper amount of nutrients on the soil.

The insecticide problem is more serious, but even there the situation is not all bad. We cannot buy derris at all. The source of supply is all under the control of the Japanese. Cube can be had from South America and it can be used as a substitute for derris. There is also reason to think that some pyrethrum will be reserved for blueberry growers and it is a fair substitute for derris in fruit fly control work.

I suggest that you plan to apply insecticides this year as usual except cutting each treatment in half. We find that this, like many insecticidal treatments in the past, has been put on with a surplus of material in order to be sure of results. That was all right when the supply was unlimited, but now, when it is a question of whether the small amount of chemical in the country should be used on blueberries or on peas or something else, we want to be sure not to waste any.

Now may I give one word of warning. By this allowance you are placed in temporary charge of certain chemicals necessary in the war. You have not bought them in open market, but a certain amount has been apportioned to you and a ceiling has been placed over the cost. Your duty is to raise a large blueberry crop and get it into the markets. The country is depending on you as much as it is depending on the man in the ranks on a foreign front.

Don't use fertilizer on spots that are too wet to grow blueberries anyway or too lacking in organic matter. Don't waste what you get. If you have poor spots, you

might better abandon them rather than put additional fertilizer on them.

But whatever you do, get as large a crop as you can if you expect to stay in favor with those rationing fertilizer and insecticides. Of course, that is what you want to do anyway, but now the responsibility is not only to yourself but to your country.

Synthetic as Cranberry Insecticide

(Editor's Note) In view of the fact that rotenone may not be used on cranberry bogs this year and pyrethrum supplies available for cranberries is uncertain the thought of synthetic insecticides, as the use of synthetic rubber for tires is worthy of consideration. The following, prepared through Rohm & Haas, well known insecticide firm with offices in Philadelphia and plant at Bristol, Pennsylvania, especially for this magazine is published to add to the information of growers at this time when the insecticide situation is so critical.

Ever since it became apparent that current imports of pyrethrum and rotenone could not keep pace with 1943 agricultural requirements, cranberry growers have given serious thought to methods of making available supplies last as long as possible. This problem is of utmost importance now, for pyrethrum and rotenone are essential in controlling leafhoppers to prevent the spread of costly false blossom disease on cranberries.

If cranberry bogs and U. S. farms this summer escape an insect scourge that would undo the work of years in controlling leafhoppers and balk the 30% increase in vegetable crops required by war activity, we can thank American chemists for their foresight and determination.

For this summer the stage is set not only for an invasion of leafhoppers which threaten cranberries, but also for pea aphids, cabbage loopers, weevils, and worms which can devastate far more than the billion dollars' worth of vegetable crops destroyed in normal years. The stage setting consists of the serious shortage of pyrethrum and rotenone, which have held these insect destroyers in check for the past dozen years. This crucial war year finds us with

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Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

Published monthly at The Courier Print Shop, Main St., Wareham, Massachusetts. Subscription \$2.00 per year.

FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

MASSACHUSETTS

Some Ice Truck Sanding Done There was little going on in cranberry activities in February when cranberry activities just about scrape "bedrock." There was some bog sanding and some growers were able to get onto the bogs with trucks and sand spreaders. Ellis D. Atwood had nine trucks busy a couple of days and Robert C. Hammond was among those who got in some ice truck sanding. What sanding had not been done by the latter part of the month was given up for the season. Some shooks were nailed up, but there is a great scarcity of wood cutters and such labor is almost unavailable to get the trees in to the sawmills.

The month, up until the last week or ten days, seemed a tough one as far as weather went, when most folks were so fed up with the winter of '42-43 that it was running out of their ears. The heavy snow of the latter part of January was added to by another snow, and the total snowfall lingered on. There was a second unusually prolonged cold spell which struck suddenly on the night of the 14th, borne on high northwest winds. On the morning of the 15th, 12 below was again recorded at the Massachusetts Experiment Station at East Wareham, while household thermometers ranged anywhere down to minus 20. There were three mornings when the temperature was below zero much of the time and on the coldest day the mercury only rose to one above zero during the 24-hour period. This may not have been especially cold from the

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LOOKING TOWARD MARKETING OF THE CROP OF 1943

At the present writing it appears certain the Government will take at least half of the crop for its dehydrated and canned cranberry needs, and it is expected there will be sizeable fresh fruit orders for men in the service on domestic soil. With canned goods drastically cut for civilian use there is bound to be greatly increased demand for fresh fruits and vegetables. A large cranberry crop may not be forthcoming. It would seem that whatever this crop may be, that a market will be ready for it.

Processed

Government orders for dehydrated and canned cranberries in 1943, according to M. L. Urann, will probably not be less than about 300,000 barrels, which may be about fifty per cent of the total crop. Speaking in round figures, Mr. Urann says it is the plan of the Government to take approximately half of the crop if it is a medium or medium large crop, and a proportionately larger amount if the crop should be bigger than might now be logically anticipated.

It is not a question of "getting" the Government to take more processed berries, he says, as the government needs are greater than the 300,000 barrels, and the Government would like to have more. In fact, he says, it will take all the cranberries it can get without disrupting severely the normal markets which have been built up over so many years. He says the Government has no desire to injure the fresh and processed markets. The original intended orders were for 4,900,000 pounds, to make which would require 580,000 barrels, or most of an average crop. Mr. Urann has contacted representatives of the Government to prevent this coming about.

Fresh Fruit

Even now, in spite of the marketing of the second largest cranberry crop on record last fall, there are still quite a few calls for fresh cranberries coming into the American Cranberry Exchange. A considerable quantity could be marketed if it were available, but the keeping quality of some of the crop of last fall from all producing sections was not such as to make it advisable to hold any for fresh sale at this late date. The fact that there is still demand for fresh cranberries argues well for the demand next season, however.

There is nothing new to report at the moment in regard to Government fresh fruit orders, and there are no definite indications that there will be any definite orders from the Government for fresh fruit supplies for the armed forces until near to or the start of the 1943 marketing season.

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Most of the dehydrated product, it is now expected will be used for the armed forces rather than lend-lease. Dehydrated cranberries are probably the highest price item per pound, in the food line in the country today, it is believed.

Urann Enthusiastic About the West Coast Is Wonderful Cranberry Area

M. L. Urann, recently returned from a month or so in the Northwest cranberry country, beams with enthusiasm for that section. In a one-minute informal interview on the subject, he said:

"It's a wonderful country—flowers blooming, while there is ice and snow here—wonderful people and wonderful natural cranberry land. There are thousands of acres of land suitable for cranberry cultivation."

Asked if there could really be a cranberry boom there—after the war, perhaps—he said he certainly thought a young cranberry man could do well to go West and build bog. Asked if he thought Oregon and Washington would displace the East as the cranberry center, he said he doubted if that would come to pass right away. But it is entirely evident that Mr. Urann is still very favorably impressed with the cranberry future of the cranberry areas of Oregon and Washington.

At one of the West Coast meetings which were called in Oregon and Washington, Mr. Urann told West Coast growers that all indications pointed to at least ten big cranberry years ahead, and he urged all who have contemplated enlargement of their bogs or who have considered building new bog not to hesitate because of the uncertainty of the times. He pointed out that, although last year saw the second largest crop in the history of the country, good prices were realized.

Beaton Employees' Service Plaque

A bronze plaque has been placed near the entrance in the main office at the J. J. Beaton Company at Wareham, Massachusetts, which bears the names of members of the Beaton organization who are now in service, with spaces for more names to be added. The names now listed are: Kenneth D. Bea-

Buys Land, to Build Bog There

As a matter of fact Mr. Urann is aiding in the development of the cranberry Pacific Northwest by becoming financially interested in cranberry growing there himself. The Cape Blanco Cranberry Company has been organized and the co-owners are announced as Mr. Urann, president, Miss Ellen Stillman, secretary of Cranberry Canners, Inc., treasurer, Carl B. Urann of Wareham, Mass., and Joseph A. Stankavich of Bandon, Oregon, manager.

A property of many acres in all, with the possibility of a considerable acreage of actual bog, formerly known as the Page estate, lying on the east side of Coast highway 101 and which parallels the highway between Green Gulch and Conners Creek, has been purchased. Eighty-five acres are to be utilized for bog building and the first unit, one of 30 to 35 acres, will be started this spring if war conditions permit.

Mr. Stankavich, who is a geologist, and the son of the late developer of the Stankavich variety, will have charge of operations. D. J. Crowley of Long Beach, Washington's cranberry specialist, will be associated in an advisory capacity. C. F. Bessee, a civil engineer of Marshfield, Oregon, will also assist. The late Mr. Stankavich was one of the Oregon cranberry pioneers, and "Joe" Stankavich is one of the most active of the present West Coast cranberry men.

It is planned to make the property of the Cape Blanco Cranberry Company the "show place" for Ocean Spray cranberries on the West Coast. The Cape Blanco unit will be the western terminus for Mr. Urann's cranberry growing interests, as Southeastern Massachusetts is the eastern.

ton, M. C. Beaton, Jr., Oscar Halunen, Henry N. Bernier, Vaino Halunen, Angus D. MacMillan, James Gallus, Frank E. Hinekley,

Manuel G. Thomas, Charles R. Goodale, Harry S. Hinekley, George Wisti. It is expected the name of Wallace E. Clemishaw will be added shortly.

Melville C. Beaton, a veteran of the last war, is first lieutenant of the Wareham Unit, Mass. State Guard, and Leonard L. Kabler is second lieutenant, first Battalion 30th Infantry, locally known as the "Bourne" State Guard.

E. D. Atwood Called to Meeting By Mass. Gov.

Recognition of Farm Workers, Including Cranberry Growers Among Matters Discussed.

Ellis D. Atwood, the prominent Massachusetts grower of South Carver, was called to a meeting in the Council Room of the Massachusetts State House at Boston on January 9th when a group of State agriculturists were assembled by the Governor to consider Massachusetts's farm labor. At a session lasting several hours and presided over by Louis Webster, Acting Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture, a number of plans were discussed.

One of the most interesting of these was that the man or woman who "stayed on the farm" and did not go into service or into industry where the rate of pay is higher should receive some sort of recognition for his vital part in the war program. It was agreed that he should be recognized just as are workers of industry and those in civilian defense. The issuance of badges, or even a uniform for farm war workers was mentioned.

Those asked to the meeting were met by Governor Saltonstall. Among those attending, familiar to cranberry growers was C. D. Stevens, Massachusetts Crop reporter. Mr. Atwood was the only representative from the cranberry industry or from Plymouth county of the 25 or so present. The result of the meeting was reported to the Executive Council for action upon.

ADVOCATES INTER-STATE CRANBERRY COUNCIL

By WM. F. HUFFMAN

New President of Wisconsin Cranberry Growers' Association Urges More United Effort — Wisconsin Growers to Try to Grow Other Foods.

At the December meeting of the Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers' Association, I was elected resident. It was one of the most peculiar elections in the history of this old, but useful association. The Wisconsin members know about it and although unusual in any way, it will serve no useful purpose to discuss here what happened. Bernard C. Brazeau, newly elected vice president, and the always reliable Vernon Goldsworthy, secretary-treasurer, furnish to our association that which I obviously lack.

Candidly, I don't think I ought to have the job. Furthermore, I am only going to hold it for as short a term as is possible, as I hope some older, more seasoned, and, let me say, some more experienced grower than I will step forward to wield the gavel and lead our embattled growers on to the promised heights.

Agriculture, of which cranberry growing is an ancient and honorable part, is involved in things governmental, and, let us say, political. As far as cranberrying is concerned, we have had no desire to get mixed up in the gigantic web of politics, but we have no other choice as long as the Federal Government has set the pattern. It is in this connection that I probably have some value to my fellow growers. I want to assure anybody who has the patience to read this statement that I do not pretend to tell anyone how to raise cranberries. That is what I have been trying to find out during the past few years. When it comes to growers' problems, I am "asking them, not telling 'em." Having lived in the cranberry country of Wisconsin for the past 24 years, I

have heard and observed, as well as found to my satisfaction, that there is such a thing as "co-operation." Our delightful visit to Cape Cod and our associations with the growers from the other eastern areas have proved beyond all question of a doubt that the cranberry folks can show all the rest of the world the true meaning of the word cooperation.

Our problems are not confined to how to fight false blossom, leaf drop and combat pests, although we still have all those problems constantly before us. Our immediate problems are all new and different. Some are the same as the industry faced in 1917-18, but I believe they are more acute and some newer ones have arisen to plague us. It is my sincere belief that these man-made problems, brought on by the war, challenges our industry in many directions, and it is now our cooperative spirit is to be put to the severest test, providing the war does not come to a successful conclusion in the early future. Being no specialist in matters military and international, I can not predict the future, but my common sense tells me the end is not near. I hope I am wrong. It seems the better part of judgment to prepare for a long war with its attendant complications to the cranberry industry, rather than to put our heads in our sand pits and wishfully hope for a near peace.

What then, if my premises are correct, must we do? Let us consider the problems which are most acute. I would place them in this order: (1) Manpower; (2) Supplies; (3) Transportation and Distribution; (4) Food Production.

Under all of these categories our relationships with Government become all-important. In normal times we would not be much concerned nor would the Government have much concern about our activities. Now we are both concerned because some arm or branch of the far-flung governmental agencies has taken juris-

diction over our affairs. Earlier I mentioned that it was because of this fact I felt I might be of some value, having had some experience in dealing with public agencies.

Space will not permit me to go into details about these various problems except to say that I think we ought to have complete unity within our whole industry. Now is no time, when our affairs are in crucial condition, to oppose one another in any way. We all ought to put our feet under the same round table and work out our problems as a united industry, as effects every single phase of our operations, including production, processing, selling, distribution, manpower, transportation, supplies and contribution to the general food pool.

In a way we have collaborated between states in several fine undertakings. We are still far apart in some respects as to approaching our relations with the Government. That is easily explained because we are so remote one from another. It is a long jump from the Atlantic seaboard to Wisconsin and a greater hop from Wisconsin to the Pacific Coast. It is only through the medium of Cranberry Magazine that we can exchange our views between individuals, groups and states. Without flattering the publishers, I wish to say here that I consider your publication a very important instrument in welding our industry together. It is true we can write letters to one another, but such would be an endless and very costly method of trying to inform everyone simultaneously of our common problems and recommend the means for solving them.

At the present moment the manpower problem, outside of the very acute shortage, is at a standstill. The changes advocated and the prospects of requiring tremendous increases in the armed forces will create a labor problem far more serious than we have yet faced. If so, we must be prepared to act in concert or we can never produce

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N. F. Washburn Picked Wild Berries In Carver's Famed "New Meadows" Before Cultivation

Lakeville Grower, 80 Next Month, Has Seen Development of Much of the Industry—Is Still Active and Feels the Prospects of Cranberry Growing Were Never So Bright As Now.

Born April 12, 1863 (just two years to a day after Fort Sumpter was fired upon), making him 80 years old next month. Nathan F. Washburn of Lakeville has been interested in, or a cranberry grower the greater part of his life. This long career, devoted chiefly to cranberries as a vocation, began as far back in the story of the cranberry industry as the days when he picked the wild fruit in the famous "New Meadows" and "Fresh Meadows" of Carver, before Carver really began to cultivate cranberries. He picked cranberries as a boy just after the Civil War on what was likely Carver's first cultivated cranberry bog. Not many years after that he himself built one of the earlier small Carver bogs.

And, after almost eight decades of association with cranberries does he believe in "cranberrying?" His answer is "Yes."

What does he think of the future of the cranberry grower? He says: "There never before were such good prospects for a cranberry grower as right now. Things never looked so well. And I've seen many times when they were a good deal worse, in fact plain discouraging."

Now We've Got Good Marketing

"Now we've got good marketing. That was something we didn't always have way back. The cranberry sauce takes up the slack and new prospects are opening up all the time."

Mr. Washburn is one of the not very numerous remaining charter members of the New England

Cranberry Sales Company and was present at the meeting when the organization was formed. He admits he doesn't know too much about dehydration, but it sounds all to the good to him. After the war is over, he believes, and the boys get home again, some of them through Government purchases of fresh, canned and dehydrated cranberries will have eaten cranberries who never ate them before. "Some of these boys will have learned to like cranberries. They will keep on eating cranberries in civilian life. They are new customers." That is his opinion.

Wild Berry Picking on "New Meadows" Wet

This comes from a man who might have been turned against cranberries when he was a small child. He was one of those who had to pick the wild fruit in the natural swamps of "New Meadows." He remembers when, as very small fry, indeed, he sat down on the meadows and picked the berries, putting them in burlap bags. The "New Meadows" were wet and mossy and the water quickly soaked up out of the soggy ground and the clothing of the boys was soon wet, and the boys were often cold in the chill autumn air. At the end of a picking day, he and others would "hook onto" the wagon carrying the berries home and run along behind it to get warm. But he survived such experiences which modern labor standards would scarcely condone, and in fact seems to have thrived on this boyhood work in the autumns on the natural cranberry meadows.

Mr. Washburn was perhaps one of the boys whom the late Henry S. Griffith of Carver had in mind when in his "History of Carver, Massachusetts" (1913) he wrote:

"The marshes were always damp and in wet season they were

breeding places for rheumatism. The older laborers wisely refrained from a contact with the water, but the boys took no precautions. Long lines of shivering barefoot boys lined out on the marsh, waiting the signal for attack, and when the word came they would drop into the icy water with shouts of laughter and boyish pranks, and knees were numb with cold before the sun was high enough to impart heat. . . . As picking sometime lasted into November the boys sometimes even had to break the ice. 'You've got to get started sometime, boys', one grower used to say, 'so you might as well do it now.' Then they began to fill the bags they carried."

These Carver "New Meadows" known to every older cranberry grower of the region and to many others, at least in Massachusetts by hearsay at least, were one of the most famous of the early natural cranberry grounds, embracing perhaps 500 acres situated near South Carver. Some of the finest of the present bogs are within their former limits, much of it now being the property of Ellis D. Atwood. The area is roughly bounded by the ancient Rochester road and the present Pine and Meadow streets.

Its early name was "New Found Meadows," discovered by settlers after other hay land in the region had been found and put to use. The area is drained chiefly by the Weweantit river, and here, since earliest recollection, cranberries have grown naturally and been gathered. Particularly is this true of the southern section.

Cranberries Grew Among Meadow Grasses

The "New Meadows" area was a swampy, partly wooded district poorly drained, in which were interspersed the meadows. These when Mr. Washburn was a boy were covered with a natural growth of tall grass, the ground was wet and soggy, covered, or partly covered, by water in the winter. It was in these natural hay meadows that the wild cranberries grew. They grew in small and in large patches, and in the larger ones up to an acre, two acres and more in extent, where the vines pretty much covered the ground. In places the vines almost

completely killed out the grass. Where the meadows ended and the trees began the cranberry vines tapered off, unable to grow as prolifically where the trees cast their shade.

"Cranberries grew everywhere here when I was a boy," Mr. Washburn says, "and everybody around the region picked them. They came from considerable distances to pick. Why cranberries don't grow wild around there now I don't know, unless it is because here are too many insects. You can find a few vines and berries here and there the same as there used to be, but the berries are poor and rotten. Once the wild berries were fine and big and plentiful."

Mr. Griffith said of this in his book:

"While the berries were gathered from the natural marshes Fall frosts constituted the principal discouragement to the growers. Mud and water, the natural environment of the vines, precluded the development of the various insects and parasites that appeared in such proportions when the vines were removed from their natural condition in the process of cultivation."

"Everybody Once Picked Wild Berries"

It was at nearby "Huckleberry Corner," along the old Rochester road, laid out in 1698., that Mr. Washburn was born, the son of Asaph. From the time that he can remember anything he remembers that everybody around there made a practice of picking these wild cranberries every fall. Mr. Washburn's father was among these and he later built a little piece of bog which was among the earlier bogs of Carver.

Owners of some of these natural meadows which were well vined over with cranberries then had a custom of having their properties picked "by the halves." That is, they gave permission to people to pick, the picker keeping half of what he (or she) got. Some of these pickers subdivided this privilege, having others pick for them, these pickers keeping a quarter of what they gathered, the picker-by-the-halves keeping a quarter of those the others picked, while the property owner's share was half



CRANBERRIES PHOTO

NATHAN F. WASHBURN

of all that everybody picked. Mr. Washburn's mother was one of those who sometimes picked by halves, and had young girls and boys pick in turn for her. Those were the days when, just as on the Cape, about everybody who wasn't too lazy picked some cranberries in the fall as a matter of course. Picking cranberries in the fall was as much a part of a woman's yearly activities as picking blueberries in the summer.

When these famous "New Meadows" were first picked by whites, Mr. Washburn doesn't know, of course, and perhaps no one else does unless somewhere there happens to be a written record of early picking at "New Meadows." But it has always been his impression that generation after generation has gathered the wild berries

there, from the time of the first white settlers and before that the Indians, and this is the common belief and doubtless quite correct. Probably other more distant forbears of Mr. Washburn picked these same "New Meadows." It may not be said that Mr. Washburn does not logically come by his interest in cranberries.

Berries Winnowed by Wind or Fan

Some of his earliest recollections are of getting down in the wet, mossy meadows, and of picking. Of seeing the berries taken back to barns and spread on floors to dry. Some owners of the best bearing "New Meadows" prepared them for market by having them sorted out on tables. Some screened them on a day of high wind by pouring them from a container held aloft

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*Increase Your
Production
FOR
Victory*

THOSE IN
THE
ARMED FORCES
MUST
EAT TO FIGHT

It takes good fighting food under the belts of the boys in Guadalcanal and Tunisia... in the lunch boxes of the workers at Detroit and other war manufacturing centers... on the tables of the folks at home to keep the war going. That's why Mr. Wickard is asking every agriculturalist to make every acre possible count.

This new emphasis on food isn't just something to talk about and write about. It is vital. We must have food to win the war. Grow cranberries, knowing they are an essential food. Raise a little of other kinds of food on the side if you can. **UNCLE SAM IS TELLING US.**

This is the tenth of a series of war-time messages sponsored by the following public spirited firms and individuals:

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IT grows clearer day by day that the more "total" the war becomes the harder it is going to become for all of us. This is especially true on what is referred to as the "food front," and this is right in the line of activity of the cranberry grower as that is where a real pinch is coming. It is perfectly obvious what the answer will be if sufficient food cannot be produced to provide energy, health, and even life.

The industrial output, as for war supplies, has been enormously expanded. The food production has not. On the contrary, not many believe that even last year's food production can be even equalled let alone exceeded—in spite of Government exhortation to do so.

Food is the nation's Number One problem right now, and a good many of the wisest minds have been crying out for recognition of this fact by those now in charge of our welfare. This has now been recognized and is belatedly and frankly being acknowledged. This is plain in the amending of orders giving farm machinery increased quotas for spare parts and machinery, in probably greater deferments for farm workers, in the plan to release soldiers to assist in farming, particularly in harvesting, and in proposals to have older children and students help out in farming. Just how belated this recognition of the importance of agriculture is time will tell and if sufficient realization of the problem is achieved even now.

It has been said that the producer of food faces four fears: the fear of not getting enough help, the fear of not getting enough machinery and tools, the fear of not having enough insecticides, fertilizers, supplies of all sorts, and the fear of not having enough gasoline to operate at full efficiency.

Effort is being made to alleviate these fears, but, for instance, no one imagines that an army of soldiers or school children inexperienced in cranberry picking, turned loose on a bog are going to pick as efficiently as experienced cranberry labor. The thought of such a crew tramping over and yanking at vines which have taken four years to reach full bearing maturity is not a pleasant one for the cranberry growers to think about. And this doesn't touch the even more important problem of the spring and summer work—that is, getting the berries grown.

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However, no matter how the cranberry grower may mentally note such a situation there is only one thing he can do as a patriotic American and member of the United Nations—that is, produce all that he can, not only of cranberries, but of other foods if possible. We must have food.

WE ARE indebted this month to Mr. William F. Huffman, president of the Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers' Association, for his article calling for increased, unified collaboration between all the growers in all the cranberry states. Wisconsin has made a start for greater over-all planning. There is the plan for production of crops other than cranberries, there is the fact that Wisconsin growers have their own "manpower commission," (Cranberries, Jan. issue), and that the Wisconsin Cranberry Growers' Association formally acts as appellant for draft deferment of key men for members (Cranberries, Oct., '42, p. 6)

Nathan F. Washburn

(Continued from Page 7)

onto an old piece of cloth, letting the wind sift out the chaff. Mr. Washburn remembers that some of the berries were winnowed by hand-operated wind machines. By this primitive method the berries were placed in a hopper with a gate that released some, and as the berries fell a fan turned by hand blew out the vines and dirt, the berries falling into a box or other container. No "bounce" principle involved in this separation, not until later.

These wild berries were shipped to market mostly in flour barrels. There was no such thing then as a cranberry barrel any more than there is today, literally speaking. Peddlers often came through the region and bought and traded the berries for their wares and took them to Boston or New Bedford. Growers often shipped the barrels, after carting them to the station at Tremont or at South Middleboro.

Mr. Washburn can remember picking berries on what he believes was the first cultivated bog in Carver, only a few years after the Civil War. (see note at end of story). This, remarkably enough, was built by a woman, not by a man, as might have been expected to have been the case.

He can remember setting vines on what was Carver's first big cultivated bog, the so-called "Bowers & Russell Bog" at East Head, built by George P. Bowers and others. This was built in 1878, making Mr. Washburn still in his teens when he set the vines there, making, as he recalls, the large sum of about a dollar a day. Incidentally he believes that this Bowers bog at East Head was probably the first bog in Carver which was built with frost flowage in mind by the builders or at least frost flowage being greatly considered in the planning. He remembers the flume and that the bog was divided into sections for easy flowing. It had ideal sand, good bottom, drainage, and water, and was the forerunner of other large Carver properties. Abel D. Makepeace of West Barnstable, with his superior Cape cranberry knowledge, was the builder.

He can remember nights when it was flowed, just after it was built. As a young man then he used to spend some nights of the picking season at the bog settlement there at East Head, and one of the duties of the cook—hired to feed the pickers—was frost flooding. The cook read the glass, just as at present, and if it looked "bad" went to the flume and pulled the planks, flooded, and took the water off very early in the morning. Mr. Washburn sometimes sat up all night to watch this—just for the fun and excitement of it. Picking the next day began late, of course, because of the wet vines. There was a boarding house there then, screen house, and later small shanties. At first the men bunked in the screenhouse, upstairs. In these earliest days there were no Finnish, Portuguese or Mashpee Indian pickers, all were native Cape Codders, and from Carver and vicinity.

He Became an Early Cultivator

Mr. Washburn himself became one of the early growers, somewhere along about this time. He and a brother, George, built a small bog of their own in the Huckleberry Corner area. Then, as he had an elder brother in the West he took a trip out to the Pacific Coast, spending a little time in Washington and some in Idaho. Then he came back East. The little bog they had built was somewhat run down and it was rebuilt and later sold. It is now still in bearing and part of a larger property.

Then Mr. Washburn married a Lakeville girl, now Alberta (Vail) Washburn, and went to Lakeville to make his home. For a few years he worked in a shoe factory in Middleboro. Then he left factory work and went back into cranberries.

For a time he built bog, building about six acres at Loon Pond in Lakeville for Philleo J. Tyler of Boston. He decided to go into cranberry growing again for himself, but this time on a larger scale. He interested Mr. Tyler, who was a man of some capital, in the proposition, and they built a

bog along a stream which is known as "Puddin' Brook," which is toward East Taunton, but within the town of Lakeville.

Cooperative Selling Big Improvement

It was in the years when he was first growing cranberries that the markets were sometimes glutted, prices were unsatisfactory, and he says the grower had to sell through commission men, so that often the life and prospects of a cranberry grower were anything but cheerful. With the coming of cooperative selling and improving conditions, the picture changed for the better.

Now, in all Mr. Washburn owns 16 acres along this "Puddin' Brook" in two bogs, one of them a ten-acre piece. His bogs are mostly planted to Early Blacks and Howes, but like many of the growers of the old school he tried out many of the fancy varieties. He still has some Mammoths or Batchelors, but he has given up Centerville and the other large fancies.

The Mammoth he defends as a really fine berry, a sound berry in spite of its size. It has a flavor all its own, and this is the variety he saves for use on his own table. "Maybe everybody, even some cranberry growers, do not fully realize that every variety has a very distinct flavor. There is just as much difference in different varieties of cranberries as there is between different varieties of apples," he says. But now, if planting, he would plant Blacks or Howes, rather than any of these old-time fancy varieties. He considers the Black a fine berry, well known to the cranberry trade, and is also fully aware of the good keeping quality of the Howes and of its market value because of that quality.

His Son Associated with Him

As was the case before the war, Mr. Washburn now has associated with him again in the cranberry business his son, Maurice W. Washburn. Maurice Washburn for a time was in the army, but was one of the older selectives

when called to service and has recently been released to resume his place in agriculture. He was stationed for a time in Kansas and he said he had no idea how the boys cut in the West like cranberries. "They think more of cranberries than we do," he said.

Mr. Washburn lives on Bedford street, sometimes called the "Turnpike" or Concrete Road, at "Haskins Station," where was formerly located the Lakeville railroad station. In fact, he owns the old station building. This line, running from Middleboro to Fall River and serving the old Fall River Line, has now been gone for a number of years. The Washburns have a gasoline saw mill and make their own shipping boxes and some of their picking crates.

They have three acres of asparagus, raise from 200 to 300 bushels of potatoes, and hay for a horse and cow. How much can be raised this year, in view of labor and other conditions, Mr. Washburn doesn't know.

Although eighty next month, Mr. Washburn is active every day. His health is good, and he doesn't even wear glasses except when he reads.

The photograph accompanying which shows Mr. Washburn comfortable in his easy chair (close by a wood-burning stove), isn't as a matter of fact a typical pose of Mr. Washburn during the daylight hours. It was taken on one of the colder days of the passing, unlamented winter and Mr. Washburn was in the house because he had an appointment with the writer. He is usually to be found working around outside at something or other. Incidentally, that stove had no fuel rationing problems associated with it. It was burning wood.

Eighty years of life, most of them with a background of cranberries, beginning with picking wild berries in the wet "New Meadows," hasn't dimmed his outlook on the cranberry aspect one whit. And in that nearly eighty years he has been one of the few privileged to see much of the whole story of cranberry culture and the cranberry industry develop, all of

it from the time cultivation began in Carver, although not the earlier beginnings on Cape Cod.

The life of a cranberry grower isn't so bad if Mr. Washburn is taken as an example, and certainly he has had a long enough experience to form a good opinion and to know whereof he speaks when he says the cranberry business never had a brighter look than it has at this moment.

(Note)—It is expected that a story about this woman pioneer bog builder and her bog will be published in the next or an early issue of the magazine).

John E. Tweedy Was Large Mass. Cranberry Grower

John Edmund Tweedy, for many years prominent in Massachusetts Republican affairs, a prominent jewelry manufacturer and largely interested in cranberries, died at his home, 115 Elm street, North Attleboro, February 12th. He was 74 years old.

He was president of the Tweedy and Barnes Company, growing cranberries for nearly 40 years. This ownership consisted of about 120 acres, the largest unit of which was the "Old Robbins", or Pierceville bog at Tremont, Wareham, which was his first cranberry property. Tweedy and Barnes also owned the big "Sandusky" bog at Wareham and the smaller Mendell and Hathaway bogs at Marion. LeRoy F. Pierce of West Wareham was his bog manager. In recent years the crop has been distributed through the J. J. Beaton Distributing Agency. He was a member of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association.

Mr. Tweedy was the original political supporter of Rep. Joseph W. Martin of North Attleboro, minority leader of the House of Representatives at Washington. He was formerly manager of the E. I. Richards Company of North Attleboro, jewelry manufacturers.

He was born in Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., the son of John A. and Anna (Richards) Tweedy. He was a graduate of the Brooklyn Latin

School and the Brooklyn Polytechnical Institute. He attended Columbia University for a year before transferring to Harvard College, class of 1893.

After being manager of the Richards Company Mr. Tweedy was with the George W. Cheever Company of North Attleboro and the Cheever-Tweedy Company was an outgrowth of that concern. He was a director of the Attleborough Savings Bank.

He was a member of all branches of the Masonic order, including the Knights Templar and the Shrine; was a member of the North Attleboro Lodge of Elks, the Providence Art Club, and the Squantum and Agawam Hunt Clubs of Rhode Island. He was a member of the First Universalist church.

Mr. Tweedy leaves a widow, a son, a daughter, and six grandchildren. The funeral was at North Attleboro February 14th.

Cranberries in Point System

Naturally there is speculation as to what effect the point rationing system will have upon the sale of canned cranberries. It is not seen as unfavorable at present. Cranberry sauce is set at present at 11 points and cranberry cocktail at 8 points. These points are fortunately in the lower brackets, compared to some products are favorably low, and most berries are set in the 16-point range.

This point system is flexible and the point value may move up or down. The intention of the Government is to move all food which is available to make sure of its use. If cranberries were overselling at the present point value, the value could be raised to cut down demand, if underselling it could be lowered to offer a better inducement to buy cranberries from the total of 48 points a month which the housewife has available for each member of the family.

O. P. A. is striving for an orderly, restrained demand for the lessened supplies which will be available, and in that plan processed cranberries should be readily salable.



DANIEL McEWAN CRABBE
Lieutenant (j. g.) U. S. Navy

Double Trouble

(Continued from last month)

Associated with Mr. Crabbe are his two sons, Edward L. and Daniel McEwan, who in their own right are among the leaders in Jersey cranberry growing. Edward L. Crabbe is a graduate of Berkshire School, Sheffield, Massachusetts, and of Princeton University. Daniel is also a graduate of Berkshire and studied one year at Massachusetts Agricultural college as a special student, and, also as a special student he spent one year at the University of Hawaii at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

On November 5, 1938, a grievous loss was suffered in the accidental death of his son, Birkbeck C. Crabbe, while he was on a pheasant hunting trip in Connecticut. B. C. Crabbe, at the time of his death at the age of 32 had become one of the foremost of the younger cranberry and blueberry growers of Jersey. He was then manager of the Magnolia Farm Blueberry Plantation at Magnolia, North Carolina. The grave of Birkbeck Crabbe is, as he wished, in an enclosure in the woods at Double Trouble.

The Double Trouble Company has upon its stationery, "Growers of Cranberries and Blueberries" (Eatmor Cranberries and Tru-blueberries) and the growing of blueberries is of considerable importance, as the Crabbes are among the biggest and most progressive in New Jersey, where blueberry culture originated and has become a business of some magnitude. The cultivation of blueberries as a summer cash crop is of far more importance to the Jersey cranberry

men than in Massachusetts or Wisconsin.

The Double Trouble Company has big plantings at Magnolia, North Carolina, and in Jersey at Toms River and New Lisbon. The past year the blueberry production of the Double Trouble Company was 180,000 pints of the beautiful big blues.

To the Crabbes of Toms River, as to everybody else, the war has brought the inevitable changes in the even tenor of the conduct of their cranberry and blueberry business and to their lives. Mr. Crabbe is a member of the Selective Service Board of Appeals for Monmouth, Ocean, Burlington, Atlantic City and Cape May counties of New Jersey. Such an important position as this consumes a great deal of his time and energy, which, of course, he is very pleased to give. And he had plenty of call for his time before, as he is also vice president of the State of New Jersey Board of Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. Crabbe Long Enthusiastic Yachtsman

But in spite of his activities, for many years he has managed to be one of the most enthusiastic and best known yachtsmen of New Jersey. He is commodore of the Toms River Yacht club and was formerly commodore of the Cruising club of America. He is a member of the Eau Gallie Yacht club, Eau Gallie, Florida, and also a member of the North American Yacht Racing Union.

With such prominence as a yachtsman, now that war has come Mr. Crabbe is naturally taking an important part in the Off-Shore patrol along the Jersey coast, which does its part in cutting down the loss of ships by enemy submarine between New York and Norfolk. Until he entered the service as lieutenant (j g) last October Daniel was also active.

For a time an air observation post was fitted out at the Double Trouble greenhouse and an obser-

ver was there watching the Jersey skies for any possible enemy plane. This has now been discontinued, for the present at least, because of tire and gas restrictions, which made it difficult for observers to get regularly out to Double Trouble.

Without going too much into detail about these matters it may be said that the war seems very real at Toms River and Double Trouble. The Jersey Coast is one of the most vital sections in defense and various war activities. Toms River is only a short distance from the U. S. Naval Base at Lakehurst, and great blimps are frequently seen in the sky cruising along; airplanes thunder overhead. With his two sons in the navy now and his own war work and his large cranberry and blueberry interests to maintain, with all the attendant wartime difficulties, Mr. Crabbe finds that he has plenty to do.

Synthetic As Insecticide

(Continued from Page 2)

less than half our normal year's supply of this insect-killing ammunition—the rest of it being shut off by Jap battle fleets and German submarines.

Before the war, pyrethrum flowers came from Japan and British plantations in Kenya Colony, Africa, and roots containing insect-killing rotenone were largely imported from the Far Pacific, though some rotenone-bearing roots came from Brazil and Peru. Now far eastern sources are shut off by war in the Pacific and Axis submarines have cut African imports to a mere trickle. Submarine warfare has also cut South American rotenone-root imports to less than 3,000,000 pounds, although Brazil and Peru are harvesting the largest cube crop in their history, despite labor shortages.

The picture would be black were it not for the fact that American chemists had started searching for a synthetic insecticide to equal the effectiveness of natural rotenone long before the war. A group of U. S. chemists began research on this problem way back

in 1926, For twelve years in the laboratories of Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, they concocted lethal brews for insects, but their efforts received scant attention from growers as long as rotenone and pyrethrum were plentiful. But these chemists continued work till finally, in 1938 they perfected an insecticide promising enough to try out on peas, beans and other vegetables.

For years, growers and agricultural authorities held firmly to the belief that you couldn't kill pea aphids and cabbage loopers, bean beetles and other insects by using insect dusts containing any less than 3/4% of 1% rotenone. Yet, in 1938, experimenters at the Rohm & Haas farm in Bristol, Pa., found that by adding this new laboratory-made insecticide, a thiocyanate known as Lethane, they could get as effective a dust with only half the amount of rotenone normally used in dusts. For instance, on the Mexican Bean Beetle, whose taste for beans has carried him to nearly every state where beans grow, addition of 2% Lethane halved the amount of rotenone needed, with results as shown in the table below:

Composition of dust	Pounds per acre	No. of insects killed per 100
1.0% rotenone	30	91
0.4% rotenone		
2.0% Lethane 60	30	94

Tests on these and other insect pests on various vegetable crops were then extended to experimental stations throughout the country, with essentially the same results.

These findings spell success for truck farmers in making scarce supplies of rotenone last twice as long. Actually, the incorporation of Lethane in insecticide dusts can replace about 3,000,000 pounds of rotenone roots, making up for the deficit in imports.

Similar experiments with insect dusts containing small amounts of pyrethrum and Lethane 60 proved equally successful. Lethane 60-pyrethrum combinations were found particularly effective on leaf hoppers—scoring a notable success on leaf hopper-infested bean crops in Florida. In these tests, use of

3% Lethane 60 in a dust saves about 50% of the pyrethrum. A dust containing 3% Lethane 60 and 0.05% pyrethrins is at least equivalent to a dust containing 0.1% pyrethrins.

Last year, experimenters conducted tests with Lethane 60-pyrethrum combinations on cranberries for leaf hopper control, with most promising results—offering a bright ray of hope for cranberry growers.

Thus, American research promises relief of one serious threat to cranberry bogs and removes one of the obstacles to a full wartime market basket.

Fresh Fruit

(Continued from Page 3)

There is no doubt but that there will be a demand, it is believed.

A considerable quantity was used by the armed forces on home soil last season and the Exchange anticipates there will be an equally large, or perhaps larger consumption of fresh fruit among the men in armed service at home in 1943 as there was in 1942. The quantity needed by the armed forces would naturally depend upon the size of the armed force still on home soil at the time, and it would seem that from this aspect a considerable quantity of fresh cranberries will still be needed.

The discussed Government restrictions upon the so-called "cross hauling" of fruit and vegetables probably may not apply to cranberries. This plan to limit the transportation of food to 700 miles from the area in which it is produced would regionalize the distribution of food to the section in which it is grown, but it is pointed out that it is probably not the intention to apply it to a crop which is grown in a very definite part of the country, as are cranberries.

The proposal applied to cranberries would be a different matter for crops that are generally grown in nearly all sections of the country. For example, if there were early potatoes ready for market at the same time both in California and Florida, if the Florida growers attempted to ship their potatoes to California and those in

California to Florida the product would be cross hauled and this might not be allowed by the C. D. T.

It might apply to cranberries in case there was a sufficiently large volume of cranberries to be sold on the fresh market produced in the Northwest to supply the whole Northwest or Pacific Coast. If it were attempted to ship berries from the East into that district during the marketing season for fresh Northwestern berries there would doubtless be objection from O. D. T. However, it is held that such a situation is very unlikely, and therefore, as far as cranberries are concerned in regard to cross hauling, it is thought, at least at the present time, there will develop no difficulties.

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 3)

vantage point of a Wisconsinite, but it was cold for Southeastern Massachusetts and would have seemed even more arctic to the growers of the Pacific coast where flowers were in bloom.

Yet, Winter Was Not Cold "Strange as it seems" to Massachusetts people, however, the month

of February was going out with a temperature average of about two and a half degrees above average, the month of January was about normal, and December alone was below normal. These are from figures of the Massachusetts State Experiment Station at East Wareham and indicate that the winter as a whole is not going down as a sub-normal one, even though it has often felt so.

No Cape Club Meetings Yet No meetings of the Barnstable

County Cranberry clubs were called for February, and none for the Plymouth County clubs as each held a meeting in January. The plans for the Barnstable clubs are still uncertain, due principally to gas restrictions and other war pressure, but meetings will be called possibly in March or April, a least sometime during the spring, it is expected.

Control of Blueberry Stunt Disease

R. B. WILCOX, Division of Fruit & Vegetable Crops and Diseases, United States Department of Agriculture.

Nearly every blueberry grower now knows that there is in our fields a virus disease that we call "stunt." The measures recommended at the present time for control of this disease of blueberries may be summarized as follows:

(1) **Recognition:** Learn the symptoms of stunt in early and late stages and on the different varieties of blueberries, preferably from some already familiar with the disease.

(2) **Inspection:** Be on watch for the disease at all times, and inspect a field thoroughly both before and after harvest. If cuttings are later to be taken from the field, apply to the State Department of Agriculture for summer inspections.

(3) **Eradication:** Destroy or remove infected bushes as soon as discovered and in such a way that an insect vector, if present, will not be likely to be distributed from the diseased to healthy bushes. Do not allow shoots to grow where a diseased plant has been cut off or pulled out.

(4) **Isolation:** Locate cutting beds and nurseries not less than 20 rods from a field that might contain stunt, and in a general westerly direction from the nearest such field. Avoid setting a new patch where it will be exposed to infections.

How the Disease Is Spread

The disease has been started in new fields and new localities by the setting of infected plants, and it has spread from bush to bush in the field. A study of the speed, direction and pattern of this spread in the field has yielded evidence that there is a carrier or vector of the disease, and has given clues as to the nature of the carrier. For example, there are indications that the carrier has wings, at least during some stage of its life, but that it is never a strong flyer (since it travels farther and faster with the prevailing wind than against it), and that in most of its travel it does not use wings at all; also, that

the carrier has been abundant in some fields and some seasons, while at other times and places it has been of rare occurrence. The identification of the carrier must await the result of tests. But we already have enough information to justify the recommendation of definite measures aimed at checking and controlling the disease.

Recognition

The first measure of importance is for growers to learn to recognize the disease at sight. The best way to do this is to be shown directly by someone who is familiar with the symptoms, because the disease does not appear the same on all varieties of blueberries, and also because the symptoms are easily confused with those due to other causes. The general effect of the disease on all varieties is a reduction in the length and vigor of new growth (shoots, laterals, even leaves), a moderate stimulation of branching, and the production of small, unmarketable fruit; on basal shoots, from 2 to 5 of the youngest leaves have characteristic pale tips and margins. On most varieties the same paleness appears on the leaves of old canes early in the summer, but by the end of harvest these leaves begin to color, the red color having a tendency to lie in 2 bands inside the margins and parallel with the midrib. Advanced cases of the disease on most varieties are easy to see, for each year, as the disease progresses, the leaves, laterals and shoots are smaller, the top gets "twiggy", and the leaves become more nearly round and may be cupped either upward or downward. Fruit is produced except in the last stages, but it is small, of unpleasant flavor, and does not pick easily.

Inspection

Bushes infected with stunt do not recover. In advanced stages they are worthless and cannot be brought back into production; the reason for taking them out is obvious. A bush recently infected may produce 1 or perhaps 2 more crops of fruit, yet it is just as serious a menace to the healthy plants in the field as is the advanced case. Therefore every effort should be

made to find the early stages and to eliminate them promptly. These early stages can be located only during the growing season, and should never be left in the field until winter if an effort is being made to control the disease. A field should be looked over carefully for stunt both before and after harvest—early in June and in August—and infected plants destroyed or removed at once. This is of special importance in fields from which cuttings are to be made, and the Nursery Inspection Service of the N. J. State Department of Agriculture has expressed a desire to make such summer inspections for control of the disease in nursery stock.

Eradication

We should assume for the sake of safety that insects capable of carrying the disease are feeding on the infected plants, and that if these plants are cut off and allowed to wilt or are dragged from the field, the insects may drop to the ground or be brushed off onto other plants, thus actually spreading the disease while trying to eradicate it. One grower drives between the rows with a cart, cuts infected bushes to the ground, puts the canes in the cart, and burns them upon removal from the field. This may be a satisfactory practice, since he digs out the infected crowns as soon as possible, and cuts off any shoots from the roots at frequent intervals. Probably a still safer method would be to burn off the foliage of infected bushes as soon as discovered, using a weed burner or other torch, thus killing all top growth and insects, before disturbing the bush. Perhaps an oil spray would serve the same purpose. Experience will tell what precautions are necessary, and the labor shortage during the war may limit the measures that can be taken. But 2 points should be emphasized to avoid wasting effort: cutting an infected bush to the ground and allowing new shoots to develop from the base will neither control the disease nor produce a good bush; and no gain will be made in stunt control by taking out only advanced cases and leaving the recent infections.

(To be continued)

Advocates Council

(Continued from Page 5)

are required or contracted volume of fruit now in the process of negotiation with the Government. Not only will we fail in that direction, but we shall witness drastic and long term damage to our industry. I advocate an inter-state cranberry council. This same policy, representing all growers in all the producing states and areas should meet and prepare a plan. So it should be referred for prompt attention all problems relating to manpower, supplies and transportation and such other subjects as are now under governmental restraint and supervision.

Here in Wisconsin, largely through my suggestion, we have lent to our Growers' association members a questionnaire, asking each one what other kinds of foods and crops he has raised in the past and what supplementary food products and crops each member expects to produce in the year 1943. I am not disturbed by the fact that I do not believe this suggestion is very popular with our members. Perhaps some of them feel that the idea exceeds the scope of our association. In normal times I would say that such a reaction would be correct. I realize our lands are largely sub-marginal and the cranberry producing areas are subject to frost and other hazards, but I tenaciously contend that irrespective of our soil and other natural limitations plus the acute manpower situation confronting us, we owe it to our nation to produce every ounce and pound and every shred of useful food and crop that is within our power.

It is my feeling it is our obligation to enlarge our production of poultry, dairy, garden and other foodstuffs, as well as our primary output of cranberries in 1943 and every year the war is carried on for VICTORY. When the history of this war is written, it will be gratifying to each and every one of our growers if we can show we made a very tangible contribution to the nation's food production, no matter if we only increased our own self-sufficiency, thus reducing

our own demands upon the already dwindling food supplies in our own communities. There again would be evidence of our cooperative spirit.

Nothing Definite Yet to Report On Pyrethrum

It had been hoped that there might be some definite and favorable news to report by this time in regard to the use of pyrethrum by cranberry growers this coming season. It may be said, however, that every effort is being continued that cranberry growers may receive their fair share of this insecticide and the matter has the attention of the Department of Agriculture and other proper officials. The supply of pyrethrum is undeniably "tight," and the amount available for agriculture will probably not even be as large as was anticipated a short time ago. For one thing, labor and weather conditions in Kenya Colony in Africa have combined to reduce expected supplies by about 30 percent.

However, realizing how important pyrethrum is to growers that the work of stopping false blossom in past years shall not be undone, steps are continuing in the interest of the industry, and growers need not lose hope until there is actual decision that there will be no pyrethrum allocated to the cranberry industry. But unfortunately as this issue goes to press March first there is still no news to report.

Other Chemicals

Of course all things are uncertain in war times, but the outlook for available insecticides for other chemicals than pyrethrum and pyrethrum products appear about as follows:

Cryolite is available in good quantity.

Paradichlorobenzene is called satisfactory; there is Black Leaf 40, Sodium Arsenite and Sodium Arsenate, iron sulphate and copper sulphate are said to be satisfactory and so is cyanide.

Fertilizers in changed analysis are available, but former combinations are not permitted to be manufactured. In ordering fertilizer growers must supply certain information.

Supplies in most cases are short and suppliers are still urging that growers give their or-

ders without further delay, and it is possible there may be disappointment in some orders.

Rotenone is forbidden to be manufactured or sold for agricultural products other than peas, beans, sweet corn, and on cole crops (not including cabbage), and not more than one-half of one per cent of dust may be used on these. As regards cranberries this order is the same as last year—cranberries are out.

New Cranberry Bulletin Out

A recent addition to cranberry bulletins of the United States Department of Agriculture is Farmers' Bulletin No. 1882, "Harvesting and Handling Cultivated Cranberries," which a foreword says supersedes Farmers' Bulletin No. 1402. This was prepared by H. F. Bain, senior pathologist, U. S. D. A., H. F. Bergman, senior pathologist, U. S. D. A., and R. B. Wilcox, associate pathologist, Division Fruit and Vegetable Crops and Diseases, Bureau of Plant Industry.

This is a bulletin of 24 pages, illustrated, and as the foreword says, special emphasis is laid on the effect of different practices on the reduction of losses due to spoilage of berries between harvest and consumption.

It discusses the proper harvesting and handling of the cranberry crop essential, if a first quality product is to be placed on the market. It describes in some detail the methods and equipment now used in harvesting, storing, cleaning, and marketing, and points out the differences between the methods followed in the four chief cranberry-growing areas. It points out that in the Pacific coast the greater part of the crop is still hand picked, whereas in New Jersey and Massachusetts only approximately one-fourth is harvested in this way, chiefly on young vines and small areas. The prevailing low humidity and drying winds in Wisconsin make it possible to water rake and dry the berries in a short time. Water raking almost entirely eliminates harvesting losses, which are heavy by scooping, and at the same time reduces vine injury to a minimum.

It emphasizes the fact that in the East, prior to 1930 dropped berries were not commonly recovered except when market conditions were favorable, but that the recent rise of the canning industry has provided an outlet for the immediate disposal of these berries, and it is a general practice now in New Jersey, where sufficient water is available for flooding.

There is a section upon transferring berries from the bog to storage house, and one on storage and the storage problem. Telling of the berries being subject to decay by fungi, to freezing and to shrinkage resulting from evaporation and respiration, the bulletin says the storage problem is to provide an environment that will delay the natural decline of the berries, which are living organisms, as long as possible and reduce the losses to a minimum. It points out there is a decided advantage in keeping the fruit as cool as practical throughout the entire process of harvesting, sorting, shipping and selling, provided the berry temperature does not go below the freezing point, which ranges between 27 and 28 degrees. The fresh fruit season can probably be extended, it is pointed out, by the use of cold storage in accordance with studies which have been and are being carried out.

The booklet tells of ventilation, storage crates and storage houses, pointing out the different problems in different areas.

In the preparation of cranberries for shipment, separating machines are discussed, packages and packing. It tells where cranberries are sold and the marketing season with its peak for the Thanksgiving trade and a second peak for the Christmas, with the marketing ended in normal years by February or early March.

Reference is made to the fact that the cranberry industry is "outstanding in the United States in selling through cooperative growers' organizations, not only in the proportion of the crop so handled but in the long-continued stability of its sales organizations. . . The conspicuous success of these sales organizations is no doubt due

in part to the highly specialized nature of the cranberry industry, but it is also a result of the high character, loyalty, and integrity of the members."

canning, so rapidly increasing, and The concluding section is upon states this new industry offers a profitable outlet for the disposition of fruit of excellent eating quality, but poor carrying quality.

Jersey Crop of 1942 Totaled 95,090 Barrels

Figures from all sources as compiled by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service, and released by Statistician Harry B. Weiss, have shown that the total number of barrels reported in New Jersey was 95,090. These figures were compiled through the courtesy of the Growers' Cranberry Company, Inc., the Independent New Jersey Cranberry Sales Company, and various canning establishments.

The sales of fresh fruit by sales agencies totalled 25,177; Independent fresh fruit agencies (estimated) 5,000 barrels; purchased by canning establishments of Jersey fruit, 64,913 barrels. This disposition of the Jersey crop shows that 68 were processed and 32 per cent sold fresh. The proportion ten years ago was 14 per cent canned and 86 fresh.

New President Of Jersey Group Active in Affairs

Isaiah Haines, new president of the American Cranberry Growers' Association, has been a cranberry grower all his life, and now is assistant general manager of Joseph J. White, Inc., Whitesbog, New Jersey. Mr. Haines says that the present need of the association is to stimulate the interest of more growers. Many questions of great benefit to the members are brought up at the meetings of the association, and the growers realize the value of such an association, but, he says, they need more personal

contact, which he hopes to be able to give.

Mr. Haines has always been interested in community activities and for some years has been member of his local school board and a trustee of the Community Methodist church. This year he is president of the Pemberton Rotary club.

Frank E. Barrows, Carver Cranberry Grower, Dies

Frank E. Barrows, chairman of the Carver (Mass.) Board of Selectmen, ex-representative in the Legislature and long active in civic affairs and a grower with much interest in cranberry affairs, was found dead in his bed on Tuesday morning, February 9, after having left his office early Monday afternoon when he complained of feeling ill.

He was born in South Carver the son of the late Pelham and Jane (Shaw) Barrows, and lived in Carver all his life. He held numerous public offices during his lifetime and served on many committees in addition to representing the Sixth Plymouth Representative District in the State Legislature for two terms.

He was an active and energetic character, well known throughout Plymouth County through his civic and business activities. He was a charter member of the South Carver Grange and a charter member and former commander of William S. McFarlin Post, S. of V.

Cranberry Men Promoted in Mass. State Guard

Russell Makepeace of Marion, Mass., of the A. D. Makepeace Co. has been promoted to Captain of Headquarters & Service Company, 30th Infantry, Massachusetts State Guard, Bourne, Mass. He was formerly first lieutenant. Leonard L. Kabler of Wareham, of the J. J. Beaton Company, has been commissioned a second lieutenant of Headquarters, First Battalion, 30th Infantry, M. S. G., of Bourne.

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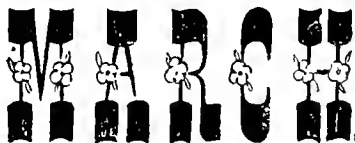


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WAREHAM, MASS.

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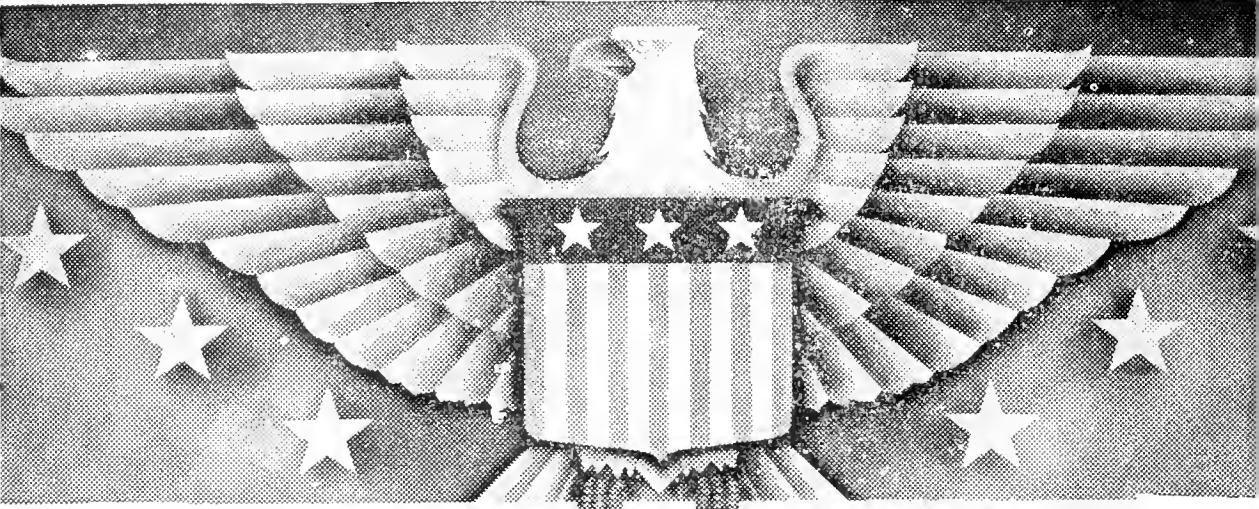
Our supplies are limited and may not be enough to go around, but we must do our best to make these supplies do. We urge the early ordering of all needs. **Order Now.**

And we can't urge too strongly that every grower make the best possible use of all insecticides he may obtain. To produce food is to help win the war.

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V I C T O R Y

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

Issue of March, 1943—Vol. 7—No. 11
Published monthly at The Courier Print Shop, Main St., Wareham, Massachusetts. Subscription \$2.00 per year.

FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

MASSACHUSETTS

Winter Average about Normal The winter is ending with an average temperature not far from normal, even though there have been a number of severe cold spells. It was December alone which kept the temperature average for the winter down substantially. The bogs in general have come through the winter about normally, even though it isn't the winter average temperature on cranberry vines which counts, but the extreme lows which can do damage in only a few hours. If there was not adequate winter coverage from either snow or ice in the early December cold there would have been severe winter kill. This December cold came before most bogs were under water, but most were probably safely covered with snow, which would, of course, prevent any injury. Some of these cold spells were of the kind which the Old Timers used to tell about as causing a good deal of winter kill, but with modern drainage facilities and water damage should have been at a minimum. No undue damage is reported so far, at least.

Last Slap of Winter The weather man took his last real slap at New England for the year with an unexpected March blizzard on the third—which happened to be Wareham's town election day—during which there was an eight-inch snowfall, as recorded at the State Bog, and householders awoke the following morning to find their thermometers reading down to zero, with four above recorded at the State

Pyrethrum—Growers To Get "Most of What They Need"

Latest developments in the efforts to get a fair share of available pyrethrum to raise the amount of cranberries the Government is to require, are continuing and the outlook of some pyrethrum and extract products is bright—always barring the day by changes of war. Russell Makepeace reported on the situation, as is told of in the account of the Plymouth County cranberry club meetings elsewhere in this issue, and an encouraging notice dated March 22 was sent out to the New England Cranberry Sales Company, the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company and the Growers' Cranberry Company from the American Cranberry Exchange... Mr. Chaney has put in a great deal of effort to obtain pyrethrum for the industry, and in this letter he quoted from a letter from Mr. Melvin Goldberg of the War Production Board in which Mr. Goldberg said:

"Thank you for your letter of March 12 and wire of March 15 concerning your estimated requirements of pyrethrum for the protection of cranberries.

The information has proved valuable and will be of help in arranging for a release of pyrethrum for the 1943 crop of cranberries.

I would suggest that each of the various districts place orders with their regular suppliers if they have not already done so."

Further than this in the Exchange letter it was said that a

Bog. It was the coldest March 4th in the 71-year history of the Massachusetts weather bureau. There was up to 15 inches of ice on the ponds.

Growers Ready to Start However, the winter has finally gone the way of all winters and the growers are anxious to begin spring work and see what they can produce for the nation's food supply. Water, in general, will not be let off any earlier than usual and probably the tendency will be to hold perhaps a few days longer, as long as is possible in view of labor, gasoline, etc., without cutting down the growing season. There seems no question but that labor will be even tighter than last year; in fact, it could scarcely be otherwise, but the attitude of the growers is that they will make out somehow with what there is left for them and they will attempt to meet situations as they arise. The talk of holding considerable acreage under because of labor has about disappeared in view of the food shortage and the fact that the Government needs all of every essential food it can get. Some bogs, because of grub infestation or for other specific reasons, will be held under, but not in general, as was being considered last fall.

Barnstable County Spg. Sanding There was not much sanding done on the Cape proper during the winter because of ice conditions which were not favorable. It is expected, however, there will be considerable sanding during the spring to compensate for this,

Continued on Page 10)

(Continued on Page 5)

Developer of the McFarlin Variety A Descent of Scot Clan Whose Emblem Was the Cranberry

**Thomas Huit McFarlin Found this Berry Growing Wild
in the "New Meadows" of Carver, Mass.—He planted
It in Carver's First Sanded Bog, About 1870—
Was One of a Family whose Name is Notable
for Their Cranberry Skill**

By CLARENCE J. HALL

Common sense will counsel there is no connection between the fact that the cranberry has long been considered the "badge" or "emblem" of the ancient and reputed "wild" Clan MacFarlane of the Scottish Highlands, from which have descended the McFarlins of Carver, Massachusetts, and the fact that these Carver McFarlins have been among the most distinguished in cranberry growing—leaders since the days of earliest cranberry cultivation in that most famous of cranberry-producing towns. Sentimental whimsey may insist there is.

As far as any facts of connection go, there are none, whatever. Yet there is the coincidence. The cranberry and the Scottish MacFarlanes, or McFarlins (the first spelling is the original spelling, the latter a Yankee version), were associated in tradition long before any McFarlin took up cranberry culture in America.

The MacFarlane Clan occupied the Western shores of Loch Lomond in Scotland and were reputed to be a very warlike clan, their war cry being "Loch Sloy." The clan became a "broken clan" near the end of the 16th century. The last descendant of the chiefs is said to have come to America toward the end of the 18th century, leaving the clan chiefless and landless, probably as a result of their constant warfare with larger enemy clans.

Wild cranberries, a smaller, more bitter variety than the American cranberry of commerce which the scientists call *Vaccinium macrocarpon*, grows in northern Europe, as is, of course, well known. So the Clan MacFarlane were presumably familiar with the European variety of the cranberry, which in various European countries goes by various names and is known in Asiatic Russia and even the Japanese have a name for it. Just how this European cranberry and the MacFarlanes became associated does not seem to be known and some attempt at research has not brought the reason for this association to light. (See foot-note at end of article.) But the fact that there was such an association is borne out in various references.

C. M. Little (p. 51), there is a reference, taken in turn from Buchanan's "Origin and Descent of the Scottish Clans." (Glasgow, 1820), stating that "Their (the Clan MacFarlane) badge, worn in the bonnet, was the cranberry." The "Pilgrim Clans of Scotland" (p. 91) by George Eyre-Todd, says the badge of the MacFarlanes is referred to as the "Cranberry Bush." "The Scottish Tartans", (p. 72) by Johnson, states the badge of the MacFarlanes is the cranberry, and this statement is accompanied by a picture of what is undoubtedly a cranberry plant, but this picture may have been based upon a cranberry vine of modern times. "The Clans, Septs and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands," (p. 401) by Frank Adams, tabulates the badge of the MacFarlanes as the cranberry, according to some authorities, and the cloudberry to others. On page

403 the Gaelic translation of the badge is given as "Muileag Frachog," which may mean cranberry—the writer doesn't know.

Accordingly, whatever the association may be, the tradition of the association between the MacFarlanes and the cranberry is of wide and long standing.

The original home of the wild American cranberry which through development came to be known as the McFarlin (often called MacFarlane), the place of its discovery, was in those same famed, prolific "New Meadows" of South Carver, discussed in last month's issue of this magazine in the story of Nathan F. Washburn. The McFarlins lived near Huckleberry Corner, not far from these "New Meadows," and owned various portions of these great, natural cranberry beds. In fact, Huit McFarlin, born Aug. 9, 1766, grandfather of Thomas Huit McFarlin who was the developer of this variety and for whom the berry named, once owned himself a considerable portion of "New Meadows."

Thomas Huit, born in the old McFarlin homestead, near Huckleberry Corner (the homestead no longer in existence), was probably the greatest of the earliest Carver cultivators, and was one of the first to ever truly cultivate the cranberry in Carver. He built a bog which, with one exception may have been the first cultivated bog in any real sense of the word in the modern meaning of cultivated cranberry bog.

He was a descendant of Purdy or Purthe MacFarlane, the original MacFarlane emigrant ancestor who settled at Hingham before 1667, as he was married there July 3rd of that year. Purdy's son, Solomon, was an original settler in Plympton, from which Carver was set apart in 1725. Just when the McFarlins in Carver first became particularly interested in the wild cranberries they found growing may not perhaps be ascertained, but Sampson McFarlin, who was born May 29, 1802 and died Oct. 30, 1884, and his brother, John, have been recognized as among the first to be

Their Badge Was the Cranberry

In "The Clan MacFarlane," by

ne definitely connected with the
d cranberries of Carver and
er to have probably cultivated
a slight extent themselves.
ey gathered for their own use
d particularly for sale, the wild
nberries of the "New Meadows"
i the region thereabouts. They
re among those referred to as
the "old school" of Carver cran-
erry men, interested greatly in
thering the naturally growing
ries for a profitable market and
obably making some effort to-
rd improving the natural con-
ion of the vines toward produc-
c better crops by such methods
mowing the grass among which
berries grew. Sampson, alone
with one of his sons, did later
ve an acre or so of cultivated
3.

(To be continued)

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 3)

at is, in so far as labor will al-
v.

Cape Bogs Will Not Hold Over There is no intention on the Cape, as far as can be ascertained, to keep the Cape bogs under water because of the labor shortage. The individual acreage for one thing is small and not many growers could hold their bogs under without losing their entire year's production, but more primarily there is the urgent demand by our country for all the food, including cranberries, which can be raised. The growers will probably take the gamble of getting the labor somehow during the season and when harvest time comes they will be out to produce all of their crop they can.

Cape Club Meetings Apr. 5 and 7 It has been decided to hold the meetings of the Cape Cod Cranberry Clubs on April 5th, when the Upper Club will meet at Cotuit, and on April 7th, when the Lower Club will be held at Harwich. These will be the only indoor meetings of the clubs this spring and will be the annual meetings, with election of officers. Speakers scheduled are M. L. Urann, Dr. H. F. Franklin, Dr. Chester Cross,

Russell Makepeace, Arthur D. Benson and Bertram Tomlinson. This is a long roster, but it is hoped to crowd a great deal into it. Indications are there will be record attendances, and Mr. Tomlinson urges growers to come early and stay late and be sure to get their money's worth of their rationed gasoline.

WISCONSIN

Less Winter Sanding There was very little sanding during the winter because the snow was too deep and on some of the marshes no flood was put on at all because of the snow, dependence being placed upon the heavy snow to provide protection. Obviously those marshes could do no sanding.

Some Let Off Water Early There does not seem to be much frost in the ground and the water may be let off earlier than usual, and plans were made in some cases to get the water off at the end of March or the very first of April. Because of the snowfall all the marshes will have plenty of water for spring needs unless the spring shall be unusually dry.

Labor Will Be Scarcer This Season There will be little planting done this spring, as quite a good deal was done in 1942. In 1944 planting is expected to be even less than this year if help continues to grow scarcer. Most of the growers are planning of necessity to trim their marsh operations as much as possible. The impression is, however, that the growers will be able to get through the 1943 season successfully, although the going will be more difficult than it was last year. The amount of help available in '42 even, will not be found this coming season, but it is felt the crop can be produced and harvested somehow.

Not to Cut Production by "Water Cure" A number of Wisconsin growers were of the mind last fall to give their bogs the "water cure," that is, hold the flood over to give

the bogs a rest, particularly in view of the labor scarcity. But this idea is now being given up nearly 100 per cent, as the growers feel that in view of the food shortage all the cranberries that can be produced should be grown. There seems to be no reason to think the vines did not come through the winter well, and if normal conditions prevail there should be a good crop. In fact, Vernon Goldsworthy is willing even now to predict that if normal growing conditions prevail the Wisconsin 1943 crop will be larger than that of last year.

Winter "Break-Up" Late There wasn't much activity in Wisconsin in March, although some growers were able to get some sand hauled out as the snow melted and settled a little. In mid-March there was still a lot of snow left, and the spring break-up had not come. On one night the thermometer touched 21 below. There was still considerable snow remaining on the ground in the latter part of March.

NEW JERSEY

Had Good Winter Protection The bogs will soon be coming out of the winter floods of a winter in which there were long periods of below freezing weather which made ice available for protection and sanding. While there was plenty of below freezing weather and cold there was no minus 20, which would have injured the blueberry crop.

OREGON

Good Spring Weather The last three weeks in February and the first week in March was wonderful spring weather. Very little frost and plenty of warm sunshine. Cranberry growers have taken advantage of good weather in doing much of the spray work themselves. Several growers have sprayed to kill weeds. A spray called paint thinner has shown unusual promise in

(Continued on Page 16)



BERTRAM TOMLINSON CRANBERRIES PHOTO

County Agent Is Wartime Contact Between Government and The Agriculturist

He Is the Man to Whom the Cranberry Grower Goes to Find What He May and May Not Do — Bertram Tomlinson of Cape Cod Occupies Busy Spot.

By CLARENCE J. HALL

The man that every agriculturist, every cranberry grower knows so well has become, speaking in a local, agricultural sense, "the man of the hour." The familiar "garden variety" County Agent is the man this is referring to.

Any individual County Agent is one of about 2,800 in the country, but everyone in his county who is interested in agriculture has come to regard the county agent highly as a friend and counsel in things agricultural. He always has been a source of cultural knowledge and he was an interpreter for, and representative of the Government's interest in farming.

Now, with war, about everything any citizen does must be regulated and these rules and regulations

must be made clear to the citizen by someone who is on the spot and available. The County Agent now is the man doing this. He is the "go-between" between the agriculturist and the Government. He is the small end of a funnel into which the Government pours the war-time "musts" and "must nots." He is the two-way mouthpiece between the farmer and the Government. He is the link between the Government and farm production and between the farm producers and the Government.

Without the trained mind of the County Agent to digest the Government regulations and pass them along in understandable form to agriculturists, to whom and where would the cranberry grower be turning for information as to what he may do to raise his product? The County Agent has the official information. Every cranberry grower realizes he doesn't know all the things he is supposed to know, all the things that he should do and should not do, so he turns to his County War Board for in-

formation, and it will be found that the County War Board revolves around the County Agent. At least that is the set-up in Barnstable and Plymouth counties where Massachusetts cranberries are chiefly grown. And no matter how much cranberry growers — others who get their living from the soil have leaned upon the County Agent in the past, the present need of the staff of his position and specialized training is much greater.

Bertram Tomlinson, as every cranberry grower of Barnstable County is very much aware, is the County Agent, and Tomlinson is well known to Plymouth County growers, and growers of other states, if they do not know him at least know of the Cape Cod County Agent, who considers cranberry growing matters one of his most important duties and has come to know a great deal himself about cranberry culture and the problems of the cranberry grower. He came to the Cape in 1915 (Cranberries, Dec. 1938) and when a County Agent isn't quite an authority upon cranberry culture as such specialists as Dr. Franklin, Charles S. Beckwith in New Jersey, and J. D. Crowley in Washington State who are search workers, one of the agent's jobs is disseminating the knowledge the cranberry stations develop. He has done this and growers know him through many other activities, not the least of which was his organization of the Cape Cod cranberry clubs. Now, on top of these familiar activities the County Agent has to disseminate war regulations.

To say that Tomlinson as a wartime County agent in this war busy would be to merely make a foolish statement. With so many turning to the County War Board which functions around his office for advice before making the next move there simply aren't enough hours in the day during this war for the County Agent.

Tomlinson is at his desk in the County Extension Service office in the old red brick post-office building on Cobb's hill, Barnstable from eight or maybe nine in the

(Continued on Page 13)

Joe T. Brown Has Plymouth County, 56th In Product Value

**County Agent Interprets Regulations
and Gives Aid and Counsel—
Myriad Duties Make Him Almost
Stranger at Home These Days.**

So busy is Joseph T. Brown, County Agent for Plymouth County, Mass., that he says he is becoming a stranger to his wife, as he has so little time at home. The day he was furnished the following information about his war work he said he hadn't had an evening at home for the past four or five (but was planning to sneak in that evening at home, by golly, if he could). For it seems that all the war jobs of a County Agent, as outlined by Mr. Tomlinson, apply equally to Mr. Brown, and in fact he seemed to think of a few little duties that the former failed to mention.

But between the two of them it is certain that a County Agent in time of total war, 1943, is one of the most vital and hard-pressed soldiers on the home front.

Like Mr. Tomlinson, Joe Brown knows there is a really tough problem this season to get enough food produced so that there will be no actual hunger. He, too, as does Mr. Tomlinson and many others, feels a real pinch can only be averted by getting down to business on the food line, and as for Plymouth County in particular, he is forced to believe it will "be lucky if this year the county is able to hold its own."

He believes there will be perhaps ten per cent less milk produced there, a general loss in all dairy products, a loss in market garden products, but that there will probably be an increase in poultry products. Plymouth County is more in the industrial area than Barnstable. As for cranberries, specifically, as a crop, he says the same as Mr. Tomlinson—"too early yet to make a guess." But he does point out that Plymouth County has just produced two very large crops successively, and that any cranberry man may take that fact for what it is worth.

Plymouth County is one of the first one hundred counties in the country in value of its agricultural products, 56th in fact. Aroos-

tock County, way down in Maine, with its potatoes, is first in New England. The farm value of Plymouth County is about nine and a half million dollars. There are 4,850 farms shown by the last census of which about 2,500 are commercial farms. It is the cranberry crop which puts Plymouth County up among the first 100 agricultural counties in the Union. Plymouth has about 450,000 laying hens and annually yields about 6,750,000 dozen eggs; has one and one-half million broilers and roasting chickens; has 8,600 milch cows and about 2,500 acres of market garden crops, and there are its 9,500 acres of fine cranberry bogs.

As in Barnstable County, the County War Board rotates around the County Agent, Joe Brown. Its chairman is Clifford A. Carlson of West Bridgewater, who is not a cranberry grower. However, on the County Farm Transportation

Committee is George E. Short, cranberry grower of Island Creek, and the alternates are A. D. Benson, general manager of the New England Cranberry Sales Company, and H. Gordon Mann, vice president of Cranberry Cannery, Inc.

In the Plymouth County Extension Service at Brockton there are six agents and two clerks under Mr. Brown, including Associate Agent J. Richard Beattie, who has now become well known to Plymouth County cranberry growers.

Joe Brown has of late been delegating more of his cranberry activities to Beattie, as it is the plan to have the latter take over more of the actual detail cranberry work, while Brown devotes more of his time to over-all supervision and especially to livestock work. Mr. Brown is well trained for the lat-

(Continued on Page 10)



CRANBERRIES PHOTO

J. T. BROWN

AGRICULTURAL CURTAIN RISING ON ACT II, WORLD WAR II

THIS month, in general, the waters of the winter flood will go gurgling down the stream, setting the stage for the second act of "Cranberry Growing in World War II." And, as in most dramas, the introductory part of the play is over and the more serious business is at hand. The action in this second act will be more intense and will require even more stamina.

From all the cranberry districts comes word that the labor situation will be more critical than last year, bad as that was, particularly in a few definite localities. Equipment won't be any more plentiful. Insecticides and fertilizers are controlled.

But we have yet to hear any real complaining on the part of the average cranberry grower. Some grouching, sure, but directed almost entirely at what seems to be, if not senseless, at least very nerve-wrecking Government restrictions and red tape. No really fundamental complaints and none that the lot of the cranberry grower is unduly hard in comparison with the burdens we must all carry in time of total war. What complaint there is is against petty irritations and methods.

Concerning the broad scope of the cranberry business, we feel, there should not be too much and there is not much reason for complaint. In fact, we believe the average cranberry grower is on the cheerful side concerning the future of cranberry growing in the glorious day when the war will be over. It does not pay to be over cheerful, of course, but the cranberry industry has stood up well in comparison during the years of depression and is now meeting all stresses and strains of war in good shape.

Production last year was the second highest on record, cranberry prices were in the main satisfactory, marketing was fine. This year Uncle Sam has just got to have more food than ever before. There was talk last fall of perhaps holding under considerable bog acreage to give the bogs a rest and to meet labor and material shortages. Now that the call has gone out for more food, most of this talk has been reversed. The growers are going to produce all that nature, labor and materials

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will permit. A bumper crop, on top of the recent big crops, seems practically out of the question, such being the nature of the cranberry vine, but logic would say there should be a pretty good production if the unpredictable weather factor is favorable. As for such acreage as must be held under this year, because individual bog problems make it imperative, this acreage should produce more abundantly next year, when—if the war is still on—food will be just as imperative.

If there is a little stage fright on the part of growers as the curtain on the second act rises, let his thoughts roam back over the last five or ten years of cranberry growing and see if he isn't of the mind that the cranberry business as now organized is pretty basically sound.



PHOTO COURTESY DU PONT CO.

Blue-plate dinners a la Lend-Lease. From five tiny cellophane-wrapped squares of compressed dehydrated food exactly like those in the foreground—left to right they are Bortsch (Russian soup), meat loaf, mashed potatoes, cranberries and carrots—came the generous meal for two people which the young lady is serving. She even has seconds on cranberry sauce still in the serving bowl. Compression saves 35 to 75 per cent in space in transportation by ship, truck or rail, as compared with ordinary dehydrated food. Packaging in cellophane, worked out by the DuPont Company, saves many tons of tin and steel, otherwise needed for cans but now released for vital war uses, and protects the food against moisture, germs and dust. The Lend-Lease Administration, at whose anniversary luncheon was shown, is beginning to ship the new "nutritional ammunition" abroad.

DEHYDRATED CRANBERRIES ON WASHINGTON MENU

Dehydrated cranberries were on the list of a completely dehydrated food luncheon held on the second anniversary of the enactment of the Lend-Lease act on March 11 at the Hotel Statler at Washington, at which the toastmaster was Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., and the ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic, the British Ambassador, and the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs were speakers.

Among the guests were representatives of the cranberry industry, John C. Makepeace and Russell Makepeace of the A. D. Makepeace Co., which prepared the dehydrated cranberries, and H. Gordon Mann, vice president of Cranberry Cannery, Inc. The Misses Mary Gaffney and Madalene Proctor of the Makepeace company also went to Washington to assist in preparing the cranberries.

The menu consisted of puree of soup, meat loaf with sauce, cranberries, mashed potatoes, carrots

and cabbage, beet salad, field ration biscuit margarine, egg custard, cheese and milk. The total weight of the luncheon was 278 pounds, as compared to a weight of 1850 pounds for the same foods not dehydrated.

The menu spoke of the cranberries as "Prepared from dehydrated whole cranberries, with a weight and bulk saving of 90 per cent. Our armed forces are using this product abroad."

Joe T. Brown

(Continued from Page 7)

ter, and he is in partnership with his father in a big dairy and poultry farm at Deerfield, New Hampshire. He was born there (Cranberries, March, 1940). They have about 30 head of dairy cattle and 1,200 hens, and these days Joe is much more of a partner in an advisory capacity than any other, as he doesn't find it possible to get

up to New Hampshire even for flying visit, too often.

Lately in Plymouth County Mr. Brown has been instrumental in setting up Food Production and Preservation Committees in each town, the purpose of which is to find ways of ensuring the utmost in food production. Town committee meetings have been held with the public invited to attend, and in some towns there have already been mass meetings to consider food. He is assisted in his Victory food production program by the Home Demonstration Agent Mrs. Doris M. Loomer (and her assistant, M. Dorcas Mason) and Robert B. Ewing, who is in charge of the 4-H clubs and who until recently had an assistant until her enrollment in the W. A. A. C. S.

If food will win the war, and hard, conscientious work will produce more cranberries and other food, the two Massachusetts cranberry-growing counties have two County Agents who are going all out to win, as doubtless County Agents are throughout the land. This is chiefly self-imposed work, a part of the job millions of us must take part in this season in part or full-time effort, effort to swell food production to the utmost.

Pythrum—Growers

(Continued from Page 3)

telephone conversation with Mr. Goldberg as to whether or not a pyrethrum had been released as yet for the use of cranberry growers brought the response that had not, but that he said he could assure the cranberry growers they will certainly get at least the "most of what they need."

Further inquiry showed that Mr. Goldberg could not give out the release date as yet, and that would be helpful if the Exchange could advise him the approximate date on which the growers would need pyrethrum supplies. Accordingly the Exchange has asked the member companies to give information at once as to about when the growers in the various districts should have the supplies on hand, so that the information may be passed along promptly to Mr. Goldberg.

Big Attendance At Plymouth County Club Meetings Show Keen Interest In Producing A Large Wartime Crop

It was necessary to roll out a little extra food (goodness knows where they got it) and to roll out extra chairs to accommodate the crowd of growers at both the meetings of the Southeastern Massachusetts Cranberry Club at Rochester Grange hall, March 23, and at Odd Fellows hall at Kingston, March 25. Gas is mighty short on the East Coast, but the growers managed to get there and were amply repaid by very informative sessions. There was a well-rounded program, and the final part of both meetings were given over to a panel discussion. Incidentally, the reputation of County Agent Brown as a meteorologist which had been disparaged because of picking some bad nights for recent meetings went back to par, as the weather was satisfactory.

County Agent Brown and his associate, J. Richard Beattie, with Frank Crandon, president of the Southeastern, and George E. Short, president of the South Shore, planned the meetings carefully to make best use of the opportunity of the gathering of growers, and the latter, when they went away, obviously felt their precious gas hadn't been wasted.

Dr. Chester E. Cross, of the Experiment Station, spoke upon control measures for weeds in this coming war season, and said that certain "short-cuts" in the program could be effected by the use of chemicals in view of labor scarcity. He mentioned seven principal chemicals which would be available: iron sulphate, very plentiful; ferric sulphate, available; copper sulphate, sufficient; Paralichlorobenzene, available, and he particularly urged its use upon poison ivy; sodium arsenite, sufficient, and said this could be used to kill weeds around bogs in place of mowing labor, if animals were kept away from the sprayed areas; sodium arsenate, available; salt, available. He spoke at some length upon the important kerosene, saying the situation here was "uncertain, problematical, and unsafe." The factor of unsafeness, he explained, was due to the fact that some kerosenes, because of the war, had been pooled, and it had been definitely proven that certain brands were decidedly toxic to cranberry vines, and this meant that in using kerosene which may have been pooled the grower was running the risk of damaging his vines severely. He advised the growers, even if they could get kerosene, to use it very gingerly.

One point of Dr. Cross's talk which was especially interesting to the growers was his explanation that copper sulphate was being experimented with in a new method of killing off spring bog cum. This was by liberally scattering the crystals upon the winter ice just before it melts. This had been tried out this spring and apparently promised very satisfactory results and was much easier than former methods, such as dragging a bag filled with copper sulphate through the water just

before the winter flood was drawn.

Russell Makepeace, A. D. Makepeace Company, spoke on "The Status of the Insecticide Situation." Of pyrethrum he said he still could only say as far as certainty went, it was still "anybody's guess." However, it seemed, he said, as if there would be a suitable supply, and that cranberries were on the list of agricultural products and that the problems of the cranberry growers were known and understood in Washington and that the officials want to help the industry if they can. Once again he urged growers to get pyrethrum now if they can and then it would be in their greenhouses. The amount being talked of is 135,000 pounds, he said, and he felt sure if the growers get it there will be no cut in this amount. At the Kingston meeting he said that a telegram as of the day before (March 24) from W. P. B. said that 70 per cent of the amount requested would be granted. Impregnated dusts would also be available to some extent, he said.

Chester Vose of Marion, chairman of the frost committee, said there would be no change in the frost signal system from last year, as far as is known; that the telephone reports would be given out in the same manner. He said the names of those desiring the service must be given in without delay, and the names should be in the hands of those who distributed the warning in various areas by April 20th. He urged growers not to call up the distributors at all hours of the day and night to ask if a warning had been given out, but to be near their telephones at the time the warnings were given and get them in that way, not annoying the distributor by calling at all hours.

Ruel Gibbs of Wareham, presi-

dent of the New England Sales Company and of the American Cranberry Exchange, was present at both meetings, and said the Exchange had probably had its most successful year ever last season, and saw no reason why the growers could not have another good year again. He said good recent seasons were due to the two fine cooperatives, the Exchange and Cranberry Cannery.

M. L. Urann also spoke at both meetings. He said that the cranberry industry was regarded in a most favorable and really very high regard by Washington in general and that the growers should continue to merit this special favor. He urged whole-hearted volunteer cooperation with the Government in filling its need for cranberries, which it was still expected would be approximately half the crop, whatever its size may be. "Cranberries are food and cranberries will help win the war," he said. "Give the Government all the cranberries it wants. Winning the war must be our first and only consideration."

The panel discussion followed, the panel at Rochester consisting of Dr. H. J. Franklin, Ruel Gibbs, Emil St. Jacques, Dr. Cross, Mr. Urann and Mr. Vose. This was directed by County Agent Brown. The panel at Kingston was in charge of Associate County Agent J. Richard Beattie. Many pertinent questions were asked. One of Dr. Franklin at the Rochester meeting was "How has the past winter been as regards the coming crop and what are frost prospects this spring?" Dr. Franklin replied that for a general answer he thought a large berry should not be looked for this year, and it was big berries which greatly helped to make such a big crop last fall. As for frost, he gave a reply which did not worry the growers too much.

Mr. St. Jacques said that it has worked out now in regard to equipment that about half will be available by Government allocation—if sufficient material can be obtained in time by the manufacturer. He said that large pumps were definitely out and that wheelbarrows would be plentiful, but that rubber tires were definitely out of production for the duration for any purpose whatsoever, except for the direct handling of ammunition. Scoops, of course, would be available, the only critical material involved being the little galvanized iron on the back. In general the situation in regard to repairs was favorable, but for new machinery, not so favorable.

The question of price ceilings (Rochester meeting) was asked about. Mr. Gibbs replied that he felt certain there would be a price

ceiling fixed in view of the oig prospective Government orders. Mr. Urann said he agreed. But he said he hoped it might be worked out so that a profit margin for retailers who sold cranberries could be set by Government decree rather than a ceiling upon the price at which the grower could sell. This would hold the price down to the consumer, he explained, but would place the cranberry grower in the a'most unique situation of not having his selling price directly set by Government decree. He said he felt if this could be worked out, and he had hopes it might, it would be a great feather in the cap of the cranberry grower.

Dr. Franklin volunteered some extremely interesting unscheduled remarks upon two main factors of crop estimating. These were the amount of sunshine in the summer upon the crop of the year after and the amount of rainfall in the fall and spring. If there was a minimum of 1600 hours of sunshine from April to September inclusive this was one favorable sign of a large crop the following year. If there was a sufficient winter supply in October and November, particularly in October, and abundant spring rainfall in February and March or April, but especially March, that was the other good basic sign. These combined amounts of rainfall should be not less than 20 inches. However, he said, there were of course a number of other factors which entered into the situation to offset somewhat the sunshine-rainfall factor.

In regard to this particular coming crop, the rainfall situation was not quite yet decided and was in fact a little critical concerning spring rain at the time he spoke. Last fall's rain was satisfactory. As for sunshine last summer he said the total recorded at Boston which covered the cranberry area was the lowest on record with a single exception. Therefore, based on the sunshine-rainfall factor alone, with one deficient and the other not yet quite determinable, it might be an average crop or less would be looked for.

A special fibre cranberry shipping box was exhibited at Rochester by John J. Maher of Bedford street, Lakeville, who said he could supply this fibre box at a cost "which would be lower than wooden boxes, and available in any desired quantity."

Joe Brown closed the Rochester meeting with a serious plea to the growers to produce other crops than cranberries for their own consumption and for sale if possible, as the food situation is not being painted any darker than it actually is.

Cranberry Cannery Proposes "CAP" Plan to Provide For Government Cranberry Requirements

An industry-wide "Cranberry Army Pool" is being organized by Cranberry Cannery, Inc., a program designed to give every grower in the country a chance to supply some of his crop to answer to the Government's call for 300,000 barrels of processed cranberries from the coming crop. At the same time the plan is invented to assure the Government that the entire cranberry industry is ready to turn the desired proportion of the crop over to the Government.

To permit those who are not members of Cranberry Growers to participate, as by the boy-laws of Cranberry Cannery only berries from members may be accepted by Cranberry Cannery, those who do not wish to become permanent members of Cranberry Cannery may sign a contract "for the duration." The proposal is to have members, both permanent and those "for the duration," pledge 50 per cent of their crop to the war pool, and invited to pledge an additional ten per cent to provide at least a small supply of Ocean Spray cranberry sauce for civilian trade.

Every grower who pledges a part of his crop for war needs under this plan is to be given a "pledge pin" with the inscription "CAP; Cranberry Army Pool," a car sticker, and a sign post for his bog.

The United States Department of Agriculture has in times past pointed to the cranberry industry as being outstanding in its cooperative spirit, and now this plan is to show that the cranberry in-

dustry is a united agricultural industry, voluntarily backing up the Government in its wartime need for food.

Cranberry Cannery, after getting a consensus of opinion, has made a rough estimate that the crop this year may be about 600,000 barrels, and has mentioned as possibly a fair distribution of this crop 300,000 barrels canned and dehydrated for the Government (which is a definite Government order placed with Cranberry Cannery, Inc.), 100,000 barrels to be canned for civilian trade and 200,000 barrels to be sold fresh.

If the crop is more than 600,000 barrels Cranberry Cannery says the Government probably will increase its order for processed cranberries, since the original intent of the Government was announced as for 585,000 barrels. If the Government should not increase its order in case the crop is larger, Cranberry Cannery announces it will try to keep its civilian pack down to 1,000,000 cases or 100,000 barrels to provide more berries for the fresh fruit market.

With such large Government orders, which, of course, have priority, and probably only an average crop, an expected good civilian demand for cranberries, both fresh and processed, the distribution of the 1943 crop is presenting a definite problem to the cranberry industry which must bear in mind the resumption of a normal market after the war. To insure voluntary compliance with Government orders and to aid in orderly distribution Cranberry Cannery has announced its "CAP" plan.

A nominating committee of Russell Makepeace, Chester Vose and George Cowen was appointed by Mr. Crandon to report at the next meeting, which will not be held until some time in July, and in connection with this vote there was reference to a possible clambake at the time.

At the Kingston meeting Arthur D. Benson, general manager of the New England Cranberry Sales company, spoke at length upon the box situation, saying that he had 18 different types of pasteboard under consideration and experiment, in case sufficient wooden boxes would not be forthcoming this fall. None, however, he said, had proven as satisfactory as wood so far, for one reason or another.

A few cranberries were shipped in pasteboard boxes last fall at the request of the War Production Board to try out their suitability for cranberry shipping containers and none reached their destination with satisfaction to the consignee, all of whom had been told the berries were being shipped to them experimentally. The prospect for boxes in Massachusetts now was that the quantity seemed fairly adequate, he said, but there could very easily turn out to be a shortage yet, in which case some sort of pasteboard or substitute box might have to be used.

He spoke of crop prospects for fresh fruit this coming season and said indicated orders now would assure the disposal of more than

last year's crop, and that a few berries which had been held over sold in February for \$6.00 a quart.

Ernest Hayes, assistant administrator of the Triple A office at Rockton, spoke, saving his office hoped it could be of service to the growers in straightening out the many snarls as they developed.

Mr. Twombly, of the Frost Insecticide Co. of Abington, also had a brief talk for the growers.

The Kingston meeting was presided over by President George E. North of Island Creek, who opened with a very pertinent and moving talk in regard to the war and cranberry growing. He was assisted by Associate Agent Beattie, Mr. Brown not being present. A chicken pie supper was served by the Rebekah lodge, and the Rochester supper, which was especially bountiful, by the ladies of the range.

Rumors of Picking Machines Revived by War

A perfect, or reasonably perfect cranberry-picking machine has been a dream of growers since almost the very first days of cranberry growing, and the labor shortage of the last war brought forth the Turvo-Matthewson power picker, which is still used considerably by a few growers who bought this big machine. The far greater acute labor shortage of the present war is bringing rumors of picking machines in the process of invention.

There are hazy rumors of at least three which are being thought of, or worked upon in Massachusetts, and one machine is reported well along. A machine is said to be developed in Wisconsin and an experimental model is about ready. For some time, it is understood, one or two have been experimenting with the idea of a suction picking machine on the West coast.

We don't know any more than this about prospective picking machines as yet, but if a machine which will pick economically and without undue damage to vines or bog does develop out of World War II, it would be an invention born of war which has long been desired in the cranberry industry.

County Agent

(Continued from Page 6)

morning until five or six in the afternoon, and then quite often comes back for a little evening work until eleven or so. If he isn't there he is somewhere out in the field, driving around in his well-known "Ivory Chariot," or at some meeting or other.

Secretary of County War Board

United States Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard has decreed that the chairman of the County "Triple A" shall be chairman of the county war boards. In Barnstable County this is David Crowell of Sandwich, who, among other things, grows cranberries. He is also the chairman of the Farm Machinery Rationing Committee. In Barnstable County the chairman of the Farm Transportation Committee is Lawrence White of Falmouth, and of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, which is a loan service. Bertram Tomlinson is secretary of the board, in practice, executive secretary. It is no secret that an executive secretary is usually the hardest-working member of a body. He is the man who is on the job at all times and the man who keeps the wheels going round.

Maybe you, as a cranberry grower, think you have seen quite a lot of Government regulations. Well, County Agent Tomlinson has a standard-sized filing cabinet, with one drawer completely filled with war regulations pertaining to agriculture and another one that will be full before long, thank you. Government regulations have a way of growing and of being revised and amended to meet changing conditions. It is one of the duties of the County Agent to become pretty familiar with all these regulations, know what they say in substance, and have them all filed and kept up to date. This in itself is no slight task. They must be ready so that any question any agriculturist asks may be answered and answered authoritatively. How would the average agriculturist in a county know what he can and cannot do without this interpretation of the regulations being available at the

office of the County Extension Service? He couldn't. He would be even more hopelessly at sea than he often feels now.

Barnstable County is one of two counties (the other being Norfolk) in Massachusetts, which has no separate Triple A office. In Barnstable all the appeals when the agriculturist feels he must have more gas than he is allowed come to the office of Mr. Tomlinson, who is secretary of the Farm Transportation Committee (serving also Dukes and Nantucket counties). There each case is considered on its own merits, the complicated forms filled out for the farmer who may be a cranberry grower, a decision reached as to whether more liberal rations should be allowed, and this recommendation sent to the Boston Office of Defense Transportation. Usually in the case of Barnstable County recommendations these are accepted. This is a job for accountant and lawyer in itself.

It is not only farm truck owners that are in difficulties who come to Mr. Tomlinson's office. So does about everybody in Barnstable County who have transportation problems which come under O. D. T. He has handled appeals for taxi men and for operators of school buses and for owners of commercial trucks, to mention only a few.

"A Time to Give Service"

"The Extension Service office is maintained at public expense," Mr. Tomlinson explains. "I feel it is up to me to give the public service even though it has no connection with agriculture. This is a time of national emergency. It is a time to help out in every way possible. Nobody has told me to do this work. Nobody has told me not to. So, I'm doing it."

That remark shows how the County Agent regards his position as one to give the utmost service to America in war time. The Agent and his office is giving a service which somebody or some office had to be prepared to give. Somebody had to be the contact between the agriculturist and the Government. The Barnstable County Extension Service usually has four on its staff; the staff now consists

of three, but instead of two clerks there are three. This office is the clearing house for a variety of war-time work.

Mr. Tomlinson is frequently called upon to determine if a man should be drafted because of his agricultural status. The office investigates, assembles facts, and makes a recommendation to whichever of the four Cape Selective Service Boards is concerned, the one at Falmouth, Barnstable, Nantucket, or Vineyard Haven. His recommendations are given to the War Board and interpretations of the status of the man is usually accepted by the draft board.

The County Agent, at least in Massachusetts, is paid by the county (the largest part), by the State through the Extension Service, Massachusetts State College, and by the Federal government through the Department of Agriculture. That makes him about everybody's servant from the agricultural viewpoint.

So the Agent does his two-way job of getting farmer information to the Government and of getting Government information to the farmer. He has various ways of getting this information out—through the mailing list he has built up, through meetings, through personal contact, through newspapers and periodicals. Mr. Tomlinson makes consistent use of radio.

Tomlinson on Air Every Week

For about two years now, every Monday morning he broadcasts at 11:45 for fifteen minutes, talking from the Cape Cod station WOCB at South Yarmouth, which operates at 1240 kilocycles. This is an independent station and Mr. Tomlinson's farm program is put on without charge, as part of its required educational and public service time. The talks may be heard over all of Barnstable County, the Island counties (Nantucket and Dukes), and most of Plymouth and Bristol counties, and have been heard much farther. In fact, the station's range carries Mr. Tomlinson's voice over nearly all of the Southeastern Massachusetts cranberry-growing region.

Not all—probably not as many

as should—of the Massachusetts growers regularly listen in on Mr. Tomlinson's farm broadcasts. Not all of these talks naturally deal primarily with cranberry growing, although some of them have, but they all do contain information useful to everyone who has anything to do with agriculture. For instance, his talk upon "Tire Restrictions" was of timely interest to all, and others which have dealt with priorities and various restrictions. Maybe this is a tip to cranberry growers of Southeastern Massachusetts that they are missing a wartime service which would cost nothing except the expense of operation of their radio.

The preparation of these fifteen minute broadcasts takes no little research and study, and requires about five finely typed sheets each week. And they have to be accurate and authoritative.

Since the problem of food production has now become just about the A-1 problem of the country, the County Agent just naturally became the pivot for the food production programs. The battle for food for this year is just now beginning. That it is recognized as important is the fact that news about food is now first page news in every newspaper office.

The census of 1940 showed that there were 1422 farms in Barnstable County (which comprises all Cape Cod proper), the farms and buildings valued at \$8,105,937. The population of the county is about 45,000 at the moment.

It now becomes one of the primary duties of Mr. Tomlinson to get the greatest food production possible from his county. The Secretary of Agriculture has said that more food must be produced than was raised last year, which brought the all-time record. Anybody who reads and listens to the radio must be aware that accomplishment of this feat is, to put it mildly, highly problematical. Yet if the goal of production cannot be reached the necessity remains to produce all that can possibly be raised.

The Barnstable County Extension service will be concerned with both the home "Victory Garden"

program and commercial fruit and vegetable growing, the former being under the direct supervision of Mary G. Flint, Home Demonstration Agent, who is working directly to home gardeners through the War Economics Service of Civilian Defense. The estimate is made that there will be no less than 10,000 home gardens on the Cape this year. This means—figuring about three and a half persons a family—that there will be a garden for nearly every family taking the Cape as a whole.

Hopes for Higher County Food Production

While Miss Flint, under the general supervision of Mr. Tomlinson will have charge of home gardening, we will have the responsibility of getting the greatest possible production from the commercial growers. Fortunately, in the case of Barnstable County, Mr. Tomlinson feels there can be an increase in production as a whole, with the probable exception of the Cape strawberries. These strawberries, chiefly from the famed Falmouth area, may fall off as much as 10 per cent, due chiefly to lack of labor. He expects a slight increase in vegetables, poultry and poultry products, with dairy products just about holding their own. He isn't sticking his chin out this early in the season with any prediction about the cranberry crop, but he is inclined to think that with good growing conditions the cranberry yield will be higher than last year, last fall's Cape proper production having fallen off sharply from the high peak of 1941.

The County Agent has long held his place in the scheme of things agricultural in this Democracy. We have known him as an interpreter and salesman of the Government's concern in agriculture as a fountain of technical knowledge, as an organizer of such worthwhile projects as cranberry clubs. Now in this war, the totality of which is closing in upon us more and more each day, the figure of the County Agent is bulkier and much larger. There is no goal braid on his street clothes and no "E" for excellence flies over the Extension Service office (any more

FOR THE DURATION

It is essential that Pyrethrum be conserved as far as possible.

Our armed forces throughout the world will require most of the available supply for the control of disease-carrying insects. The balance is being rigidly controlled and allocated to essential agricultural needs by the War Production Board.

Fortunately, the use of Stimtox A conserves Pyrethrum by affording greater effectiveness of the pyrethrins. We urge, however, that it be used judiciously and only when necessary to insure the crop.

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than it does over farm or cranberry bog), but he is now a vital part on the assembly line of food production. Your familiar friend, the County Agent, has become your agricultural "Man of the Hour."

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 5)

killing both types of dandelion as well as all grasses and loosestrife.

Labor Costs Way Up

Work is progressing on the plant at Coquille, getting

ready for members of Cranberry Cannery, Inc. to can their berries next fall. Bandon members expect to do more water-raking and send their berries direct to the

cannery. The labor situation is rather critical. High school boys are being paid 90 cents an hour to work at the mills after school. Wages are entirely out of line with the ability of the growers to pay such high prices. Water raking will help to solve the growers' problems. It is believed that the cannery coming to Coquille at this time will be a big factor in keeping the industry on its feet and in encouraging new plantings in spite of war conditions.

Cannery Membership Increasing

Mr. Urann is very enthusiastic concerning the future of the West Coast cranberry industry. He

plans to return in August and personally supervise the work of the Cape Blanco Company. He will send M. S. Anderson to act as manager for the Coquille plant and supervise the canning work. In the meantime Arthur Randall will be in charge of the reconditioning of the building. Membership in the Cranberry Cannery, Inc., in the Bandon section has increased from 6 to 16 in the past year.

Fire Destroys Home of Grower

Fire destroyed the home of Mr. and Mrs. Eldon Langlois at the cranberry bog east of Bandon Sunday afternoon, March 21. The Langlois were at the home of neighbor when smoke was seen coming from the eaves, and rushing back they found the interior ablaze. The Bandon fire department was unable to save the home. The loss was partially covered by insurance, and Mr. and Mrs. Langlois will rebuild.

Cultivated Blueberry Plants

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Plants from one to five years old
All improved varieties. Further particulars

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Tyler Avenue, East Wareham, Mass. Telephone Wareham 112-1

Cranberry Growers:

Join the CAP's (Cranberry Army Pool)

Your Government has asked for 50% of the cranberry crop in canned and dehydrated form. Will you pledge your share to fill this Government order?

A national Cranberry Army Pool is now being organized to enable **every** cranberry grower to supply cranberries for the U. S. Army. We growers cannot shoulder a gun or make munitions, but we can produce food. We cannot be Army captains at the front, but we can be cranberry **CAP'S** behind the lines.

A detailed plan of the Cranberry Army Pool is being mailed to all cranberry growers, explaining how **every** grower, whether he is a member of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., or not, can share in supplying the Government's needs.

Napoleon said, "An army fights on its stomach." Your Army needs health-giving cranberries. Give your share.

**HELP YOUR ARMY LICK THE JAPS
BE A PATRIOT; JOIN THE CAP'S**

CRANBERRY CANNERS, Inc.

The Growers' Cooperative Canning Company

Hanson and Onset, Mass.

Markham, Wash.

New Egypt, N. J.

Coquille, Oregon

No. Chicago, Ill.



We're Watching!

● No one grower alone can keep his eye on wartime conditions in the trade, wartime troubles in the kitchen, wartime problems of marketing and distribution. But cooperative marketing successfully sold the 1942 crop for every grower. And cooperative marketers know that together they can meet and solve the selling problems of 1943. There's wartime strength in numbers.

**Eatmor
Cranberries**



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WELLS

