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Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE



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Farsighted cranberry growers have already purchased their stocks of "Magnetic" Cryolite for the coming season. To those who have not prepared for their dust or spray programs, we suggest that they act promptly as the demand may exceed existing supplies.

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420 Lexington Avenue
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Cranberry Growers Have A Wartime Duty This Year

**That Duty is to PRODUCE ALL THE CRANBERRIES that can be raised
and**

If Possible, to GROW SOME OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS AS WELL

There Must Be Fresh and Processed Cranberries for the Government needs and there must be Fresh and Processed Cranberries to help sustain the Good Health of our civilian population. Our Government is looking for us to produce the Cranberries it has declared essential to Good Health—Our civilian markets are looking to us to give them the Cranberries they have come to desire each season.

Our main job is to supply the cranberries, but by home gardening we, as agriculturists, can produce some of our own needs in other foods and relieve the food scarcity to this extent.

BEATON DISTRIBUTING AGENCY

WAREHAM, MASS.

Have You Joined the CAP's?

(Cranberry Army Pool)

The Government needs 50% of the 1943 crop. Have you pledged your share?

The following Massachusetts growers are official representatives of the "Cranberry Army Pool." They will be glad to explain to you in more detail the objectives of the Pool. Get in touch with your local representative or write to Cranberry Cannery, Inc., for more information.

Cranberry Army Pool Representatives

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Hanson, Pembroke, Marshfield,
Scituate, Brockton

Mr. Alton Smith

183 High St., Hanson, Mass.

Tel. Bryantville 202-5

DISTRICT II

Duxbury, Kingston, Halifax, Plympton

Mr. W. F. Wynoth

West Duxbury, Mass.

Tel. Hanover 216-15

DISTRICT III

Plymouth

Mr. George Crowell

251 Sandwich Rd., Plymouth, Mass.

Tel. Plymouth 810

DISTRICT IV

Carver

Mr. R. M. Smalley

So. Carver, Mass.

Tel. Carver 7-5

DISTRICT IX

Lower Cape

Mr. Howard Cahoon

Harwich, Mass.

Tel. Harwich 252-W

DISTRICT V

Middleboro, Lakeville, Easton, Holliston

Mr. George Donner

North St., Middleboro, Mass.

Tel. Middleboro 499-M

DISTRICT VI

Assonet, Freetown, Rochester,
Taunton, New Bedford

Mr. Frank Crandon

Acushnet, Mass.

Tel. No. Rochester 19-21

DISTRICT VII

Wareham, Marion, Mattapoisett, Bourne

Mr. Chester Vose

County Rd., Marion, Mass.

Tel. Marion 31-M-3

DISTRICT VIII

Upper Cape

Mr. Seth Collins

Waquoit, Mass.

Tel. Falmouth 1134-J

Write to Cranberry Cannery, Inc.

C A P Department

Hanson, Massachusetts.

For pamphlet "An Explanation of the C A P"

CRANBERRY CANNERS, Inc.

The Growers' Cooperative Canning Company

Hanson and Onset, Mass.

Markham, Wash.

New Egypt, N. J.

Coquille, Oregon

No. Chicago, Ill.

C. M. Chaney Tells N. E. Sales Company All the Cranberries That Can Be Grown Will Be Needed In '43

Annual Meeting At Carver, April 15—Members Told Exchange Handled Larger Proportion of '42 Crop, Not A Single Loss in Any Sale in Two Successive Years, "Outside" Services Available to Members—Mass. Crop Last Fall Apparently Considerably Larger than Gov. Estimate of 525,000 Bbls.

"What I think you all want to know insofar as it is possible to tell at this date is what next fall's marketing prospects are," said C. M. Chaney at the annual meeting of the New England Cranberry Sales Company at the Carver Town hall, April 15, "and I think I can best answer that question in your minds by saying, 'Go ahead and raise all the cranberries that you can. We are going to need them.'"

"I am just as enthusiastic about the market next fall as I was about last fall's market at this time last spring."

This cheerful viewpoint, as based upon the present outlook, coming from the general manager of the American Cranberry Exchange, well summed up the general feeling as it appeared at this gathering of more than 100 growers and as it has appeared at other recent meetings. Of course these are times of uncertainty and conditions change overnight, and Mr. Chaney pointed out, as he did last year, that the availability of sugar would be a factor which could injure the outlook. "We can't tell about the sugar supply now," he added, "but we do know what the buying power of the American public is today. So I say go ahead and raise all you can—more than last year, if possible—and raise better cranberries, if possible."

Figures presented at this meeting showed good ground for an encouraging outlook for cranberry sales this coming season.

Arthur D. Benson, general manager of the New England Cranberry Sales Company, reported that the New England company last year had sold 238,716 barrels, bringing a gross total of \$3,091,990.56. Bulk shipments of 46,934 barrels were made to Cranberry Cannery, Inc. Of the amount shipped, he said, only a very small part of poor berries had reached

the market, and at the end of the season there were more orders for Eatmor berries than could begin to be filled. The average price for last year's crop was \$13.48 for all berries.

The Company packed 21,210 cases in cellophane at the Tremont Packing house last fall, beginning this packaging in a small way, the A. D. Makepeace company packed 69,197 for the Company, and the Company packed 9,793 cases at the Makepeace plant.

Mr. Benson paid tribute to the progress of the Sales company since its organization 36 years ago with 24 members present at its first annual meeting. Three who attended the original meeting at Cushing hall in Middleboro were present, he said, these being Benjamin Shaw, Samuel Gibbs, and L. B. R. Barker, while Marcus Urann, who was not present at the morning session, was also a charter member. He asked those three to rise.

The New England Cranberry Sales Company, he explained, in addition to marketing, is giving valuable service to its members which in these critical war times many are finding to be of advantage. A total of 58,903 barrels was packed at the four packing

C. M. Chaney's Report

Production or crop of cranberries is always a subject for thought and discussion with cranberry growers and cranberry salesmen. Some of us like to start one year ahead of time guessing what the next year's crop will be, and when harvesting has actually started we try to estimate and guess what it is, and after harvesting, and even after the crop has been sold, we are still guessing to a certain extent. Therefore, it is only natural for me to start my report to you on the 1942 season with an estimate as to the size of the crop, its quality, and then explain, as best I can, how it was sold and distributed and make comparisons with other years.

There is some difference in our own estimate at the present time as compared with that of the government. However, for the present we are basing our figures on the government's estimate, but regardless of whether we or the government are right, it is sure that the 1942 total crop was the second largest for all time and it is the first time in the writer's memory—which goes back farther than I like to tell or brag about—when the quality, particularly the keeping quality, in all the principal producing sections was below average. I am not including Oregon and Washington in this statement because of having only one year's experience of direct contact with that producing section. It is my personal opinion, however, that that portion of the Oregon and Washington crop that was sold on the fresh market was above average as to quality from that section and that better grading was the primary reason for the improvement in quality.

The general below average keeping quality in all other producing sections resulted in a larger than usual percentage of the crop being turned over to processors and it was therefore fortunate that the processing had been developed to the extent of being able to take care of such a large percentage of the crop and that there was a new demand, namely from the government, for such a large percentage of the crop, mostly in dehydrated form. It is estimated the government will have taken when the present processed order has been completed in all forms, processed and fresh, approximately 27% of the 1942 crop.

Getting back to the subject of production, that is, large crops and small crops, I think we are sometimes inclined to allow a big crop to scare us at the wrong time.

(Continued on Page 5)

(Continued on Page 15)

Cranberries

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FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

MASSACHUSETTS

April Not Old Man Winter A Favorable just wouldn't de- Month part gracefully

from the Massachusetts cranberry district this year, and April, until near the end, was a cold, cloudy month. The thermometer was well below normal many days and on April 7 reached an all-time low for that time of the year in Massachusetts. The official reading in the shelter at the State bog was 18, but growers reported lower bogside temperatures, one of 12 above coming from Plympton. Dr. Franklin was deluged with calls from growers worrying if their uncovered bogs were in danger of injury in the continued cold weather. He felt, however, that no injury would be caused to the buds as they had not started to swell, there having been no warm spells to push them along. The bogs were pretty much behind schedule in greening up or showing any signs of life. A reading of 22 was recorded at the State bog on the morning of the 22nd, and lower readings were probably noted at other, colder points. No frost warnings were sent out, although there was plenty of frost. All in all, April was apparently a month which would not add to the prospects of the forthcoming crop in Massachusetts, and if anything, unfortunately, conditions were such as would tend to be on the unfavorable side.

All Sanding Water on many Possible of the bogs was Done drawn early, some taking it off the

last few days of March. Many of

those who did so at that time drew for the purpose of getting in a longer spring sanding period. A good many growers were able to take advantage of this and get a good deal of sanding done in spite of the severe labor scarcity. Others were not able to get as much done as they wished. There has, however, been a substantial amount of sanding accomplished. Some growers did not draw early and, in fact, considerable acreage is being held as late as possible. These growers are doing this because of the scarcity of bog help to see them through the frost season, and to improve quality of the berries, as late holding, while tending to decrease quality slightly, does tend to increase quality.

NEW JERSEY

Cold Also Growers started tak- In Jersey ing the water off the

bogs about April 10, but the majority of the bogs were not uncovered until about the first of this month. Spring weather arrived in Jersey in April, but there was some freezing weather the first part of the month. Peaches seemed definitely hurt, early indications were that apples had been more damaged by the cold than at any other time in the past 20 years, but not much damage was showing up on the blueberry buds, and, of course, cranberry vines were under water. In regard to blueberries the possibilities had been before the last cold snap that the crop would be by far the largest ever produced, possibly twice the yield of last year.

(Continued on Page 4)

More About Power Picking Machines

Out of this war there is considerable possibility that an efficient cranberry-picking machine capable of general use may be evolved. A mechanical picker which really does a job of picking cranberries should not seem impossible in this mechanically-advanced day and age, and certainly efforts are being made toward that direction. The threat of increasing labor shortage is spurring on efforts, and while no perfected machine can probably be brought out until after the war, sincere experimentation is going on.

Any such machines could probably be only of extremely limited use this coming season. For one thing, it seems agreed that the picking experience of two or three seasons at least are necessary to discover and remedy all the "bugs" in a machine. Another limiting factor would be scarcity of materials and of labor in manufacture.

Not less than half a dozen experiments are being carried on in the various cranberry districts, but quite naturally those experimenting are not releasing any detailed information about their inventions until they are perfected and protected by the patent laws. At least two or three of these men feel certain they are on the right track toward pickers which will pick. In one, at least, flooding is to be resorted to to float up the vines and berries for picking.

One of the men working is John Nielson, former president of the Coos Cranberry Cooperative of

Bandon, Oregon, and he sums his work up with good philosophy. He says:

"I am pretty well along on its construction, but the matter that counts is yet to be proven. I figure that if it does not work I will not be any worse off than I am now, and if it does work then I will be considerably better off. In any event I am hoping that it does.

"I see no reason why a picker cannot be made to work, as machines have been made to work successfully in about everything that man has made, grown or manufactured. As I view this matter, fewer attempts have been made to power-pick cranberries than anything else. When hand labor was available, apparently no one gave the matter much attention, but now when labor is scarce as it has been the past several years, then we begin to think about it."

It is said there is a machine made by a machinist at Aberdeen, Washington, that works on a vacuum principle that operates successfully, but as yet can pick the equivalent of several persons only.

One machine is being developed by Robert Lenari of Manomet, well-known Massachusetts grower, who has great hopes his machine will pick efficiently. This is small, light, powered by a small motor, economical as to cost of manufacture and in use. He estimates it will do the work of about nine scoopers without injury to vines or bog. He is not releasing any details of principle or design as yet.

At least two more are under development in Massachusetts and at least one in Wisconsin.

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 3)

Increasing Labor Problem The war has pretty definitely taken the center of the stage in New Jersey with the army encampments, the navy yards, the airfields and the munitions work, to say nothing of home defense organizations, etc. The growers at times almost forget

what business they are in, but when they do talk cranberries the talk is chiefly of the scarcity of labor, and apparently there is going to be plenty to talk about in this respect in Jersey this season. It is going to be difficult to do the ordinary bog jobs, such as spraying, repairing ditches, gates and dams. Growers are at a loss to see from this distance how the crop will be harvested, but a way was found last year and the berries will be gotten off somehow this year.

Sanding - Dusting - About a normal amount of sanding is being done, and airplane dusting is on the schedule.

WASHINGTON

Bog Came Through Winter O.K. Bogs came through the winter all right and are now showing increase in the size of the buds, and if normal weather develops from this time on the season will be about average. Spraying for fireworm will be underway about May first. Labor becomes scarcer and more difficult to obtain. Government work is absorbing most of this and, with overtime which labor is able to get in, the men are receiving a week's pay which cranberry growing could not dream of anywhere near meeting.

Oregon Seedlings Brought J. J. Stankovich of Bandon, Oregon, visited the Washington cranberry station in April, bringing with him some vines from seedlings developed by his father. One lot of these was from the original Stankovich plot, the other lot being of berries not unlike the Howes and a good scooper. They will both be used in this year's breeding work.

NATIONAL EXTENSION PAPER HAS STORY OF DUSTER ADAPTATION

The story of the adaptation of a cranberry power duster into a strawberry duster (as reported in Canberries some months ago) by

Emil C. St. Jacques of Wareham, Mass., was printed in the April issue of "Extension Service Review," published by the Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., going to every county agent in the country. The article, accompanied by a cut of the duster at work on the strawberry beds at Falmouth, Mass., told how this duster was developed by Mr. St. Jacques on the suggestion of Bertram Tomlinson, the county agent of Barnstable County.

Exchange Directors Vote Half Crop For Processing

Annual Meeting At New York April 27 — Re-elect Officers.

Delegates and directors of the American Cranberry Exchange held the annual meeting at New York April 27, elected officers and took action in regard to the Government's orders for processed cranberries which will take approximately 300,000 barrels or about half of a normal crop. The directors voted to recommend to the state companies that fifty percent of the berries of the American Cranberry Exchange members be contributed to Cranberry Cannery, Inc., for this purpose.

In the election of officers the only change was that Theodore H. Budd of Pemberton, New Jersey, succeeds Isaac Harrison of Crosswicks, New Jersey, as member of the executive committee.

Ruel S. Gibbs of Wareham, Mass., is re-elected president and Chester M. Chaney is executive vice president and general manager. First vice president is J. C. Makepeace of Wareham; second vice president, Isaac Harrison; third vice president, Albert Hedler of Phillips, Wisconsin; secretary-treasurer and assistant general manager, E. Clyde McGrew, and assistant treasurer, Mrs. K. F. Pratt.

Directors are Ellis D. Atwood, Carver, Mass.; C. M. Chaney, New York; Albert Hedler; L. B. R. Bar-

(Continued on Page 16)

houses last fall, an increase of fifteen per cent over the preceding year. He told how the packing houses were acting as distributing points and stated that last year 69 members availed themselves of the spraying and clipping service available under the supervision of the Company "Outside Superintendent", Raymond Morse.

Mr. Benson, as clerk and treasurer, read the financial reports, and in conclusion told the members that he felt confident that by working together the greater part of all obstacles which might be met in growing, harvesting and marketing the 1043 crop could be overcome.

Albert A. Thomas of Middleboro, of the auditing board, said that possibly many growers did not realize what a large job the keeping and auditing of such a complex set of books as kept by the Sales company is, and that the auditing committee found them precisely and adequately kept. Paul E. Thompson, another member of the committee, strongly urged any member, if there was any question in his own mind, no matter how foolish it might seem, to bring that question to the attention of the auditing committee. "This is your business," he said, "and you have every right to know everything about it."

E. Clyde McGrew, assistant general manager, added more good news of the marketing prospect in saying that Government orders as now indicated for all branches of the armed forces in this country would total about 67,000 barrels of fresh cranberries. This is a very much larger quantity than was ordered last year.

"There is one thing I particularly want to bring home to you," he said, "and that is that you must have a sense of your responsibility to the cooperative associations, both fresh and processed. Our success depends upon your responsibility to your cooperatives. Bear in mind this responsibility cannot be borne by the officers alone with success, you must shoulder your part of it."

John C. Makepeace said that the American Cranberry Exchange had

handled about eighty per cent of all the fruit going on the fresh market last fall, and although this was larger than had been the case there was no ready explanation for it, but that that was the way it had worked out. He said that Cranberry Cannery had handled about 85 per cent of all cranberries which had been processed.

A particularly interesting point Mr. Chaney discussed was that apparently the Massachusetts crop was larger last fall than has been estimated. The government estimate of 787,000 barrels for the total, undisputably making the second largest crop on record, agrees with the Exchange estimate. There is, however, Exchange shipment figures show, a discrepancy in what amounts of this crop each area grew. The Wisconsin crop was the 105,000 barrels as estimated, he said, but figures he had could not total to the 50,000 barrels for Oregon and Washington but were about 36,000 for the two states. His figures also indicated that New Jersey will not have produced more than 95,000 or 100,000 barrels, so that to make up the total crop New England must have grown between 540,000 to 545,000 rather than 525,000 barrels. Mr. Urann also agreed with these figures.

He told of the even, steady demand for cranberries last year and that Blacks went along almost without change in price and there was only an appreciable jump in Howes, which opened at \$14 and closed at 15, and then did not fill the demand. The all-season average for Blacks was \$12.65; Howes, \$14.34; Jerseys, \$13.09; Wisconsin (all varieties) \$15.37; and Northwest berries (all varieties) \$14.05. His formal report is printed in full, starting in this issue.

Miss Grace White of the advertising firm of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc., which handles the advertising for the American Cranberry Exchange, spoke very interestingly of the Eatmor campaign and referred to clippings which were displayed on both sides of the room. These had previously attracted a good deal of notice from the growers, as one

wall contained ads while the other was covered with articles about cranberries from many periodicals and newspapers. She said that cranberries as a seasonable fruit had a real news value in the fall, and that this was being made the most of in obtaining all the publicity possible, as the countless clippings proved.

Miss White was one of the group of five which came to the meeting from New York, the others, besides Mr. Chaney and Mr. McGrew, being Miss Kathryn Pratt, assistant treasurer of the Exchange and Lester Haines of New Jersey, traveling representative of the Exchange.

Prof. Roy Mosher of Massachusetts State College spoke instructively of how the labor shortage this summer and fall might be met, speaking along the same line as he did at the meeting of the Upper Cape Cranberry club at Cotuit. Marcus L. Urann told in Cemarketing, and Roger Weston, traveling representative of the Exchange, and Mr. Haines spoke briefly.

There was a fine chicken pie dinner served at noon by the Ladies' Sewing Circle of the Baptist church.

In the absence of President Ruel S. Gibbs, who was confined to his home by illness, Paul E. Thompson of Middleboro, second vice president, conducted the meeting, and the president's address was read by Mr. Benson. It follows:

I very much regret that illness prevents me from being present at the Annual Meeting of the members, and send this message to you.

As we all know, the past season has been a good one for cranberry growers. In spite of a big crop and very poor quality it was sold at prices which were very fair to the consumer and very favorable to the grower. Of course we were able to do this because we are organized cooperatively, and because the two cooperatives had built up the fresh fruit market and the canning market to the point where last year's crop could be consumed. It might easily have been another story if we had not had two ways to sell our berries—processed and fresh.

There are two outstanding features which were adopted in the

Long, Informative Cape Cranberry Club Meetings

Pack Three Sessions Into One for Each Club At Co- tuit and East Harwich— Elect Same Officers Again.

Constantly "bigger and better", and longer would seem to be the unformulated slogan for the Massachusetts cranberry club meetings this year. This probably is due primarily to the rapidity of changing conditions in this year of total war and the desire of the growers to keep up to the minute their information as to how to meet these conditions. At least that seemed to be the story at the Plymouth County meetings in March and was again the story at the Barnstable County meetings in April.

The meeting of the Upper club at Cotuit on the 5th had a large attendance and a long program; although long, lasting until nearly midnight, it was packed with interest, touching many phases of problems of the war. The Lower Cape Club meeting was at the East Harwich M. E. church, the 7th.

President James W. Freeman of Sandwich presided at Cotuit, and a chicken pie supper preceded the business. A novelty for the growers there was a new cranberry-orange marmalade which has been developed by Cranberry Cannery, Inc., and which all were asked to sample before starting. Following the supper, Arthur Curtis moved a rising vote of thanks to the ladies who prepared the dinner.

Reading of records and election of officers followed, the same officers being nominated by the nominating committee and elected. These are: Congressman Charles L. Gifford, Cotuit, honorary president; president, James Freeman; vice president, John M. Shields, Osterville; secretary, Seth Collins, Waquoit; Jesse Murray, Osterville, treasurer; directors, Robert Handy, Cataumet; David Crowell, Sandwich; Nathan Nye, Sagamore; Arthur S. Curtis, Marston's Mills.

Cranberry Weed Control In War Time

By C. E. CROSS — Cranberry Experiment Station

With the increasing shortage of labor, and rising cost of labor, the use of chemical controls for bog weeds becomes increasingly important, since by their use a larger number of weeds can be treated, and with proper use the chemicals can produce a more thorough and permanent control than the time-honored practice of hand pulling. The need for fruit is great, it is essential that the bogs be kept in productive condition, and many neglected bogs recovered by good management and the intelligent use of broadcast chemical treatments.

Following is a list of weed chemicals with a note as to their availability for the 1943 growing season:

- A. Iron Sulphate—plentiful.
- B. Ferric Sulphate—sufficient, as much as last year.
- C. Copper Sulphate—sufficient, as much or more than last year.
- D. Paradichlorobenzene—sufficient for estimated demand.
- E. Sodium Arsenate—plentiful.
- F. Sodium Arsenite—sufficient at least for normal needs.
- G. Ammonium Sulphamate—for the present its manufacture for agricultural uses is prohibited.
- H. Salt (Sodium Chloride)—plentiful.
- I. Kerosene—doubtful whether growers can get permits for purchase from the local Rationing Boards, and uncertain whether dealers will have it for sale. In addition, petroleum products are at present "pooled" in such a way that it is difficult if not impossible to determine which refining company produced the oil. Since the kerosene of some refineries is decidedly toxic to cranberry vines it appears unsafe to recommend its use as a broadcast spray during the coming season.

Now let us see what weeds the available chemicals can kill:

A. Iron Sulphate: Rain must follow within 10 days (or the chemical sprinkled with water) to make a broadcast or individual application effective. Cranberry vines can withstand applications up to 40 lbs. per sq. rod if the chemical is distributed evenly. The larger doses will reduce the current crop appreciably. The chemical must not be broadcast on bogs younger than 4 years old.

1. Hair cap moss—20 lbs. per sq. rod.
2. Sensitive fern—30 lbs. per sq. rod, or treat individual plants.
3. Feather fern—35 lbs. per sq. rod, or treat individual plants.
4. Royal fern and
5. Cinnamon fern—Mix iron sulphate and salt 10 to 1 and apply in small handfuls to each plant.
7. Tear thumb—15 lbs. per sq. rod, late in June.
8. Long-leaf asters—35 lbs. per sq. rod, in June.
9. Cotton grass—in small handfuls at base of each plant.
10. Needle grass—35 lbs. per sq. rod in May or June.
11. Pitchforks—20 lbs. per sq. rod, when weed first appears.
12. Low cudweed (everlasting)—1 lb. in 1 gal. water at 400 gals. per acre, July or early August, safe on young bogs.

B. Ferric Sulphate: Never use on immature bog, broadcast only on dry vines when humidity is low, brush it off the vines. Do not sprinkle with water.

1. Hardhack—a small handful to each plant.
2. Wool grass and
3. Spike rush—Scatter evenly in each clump, April or May.

At the Lower Cape meeting that they could meet under the friendly skies of Cape Cod and not under the warring skies of Europe, and urged the growers to

- | | |
|--|--|
| 4. Needle grass | } 15 to 20 lbs. per sq. rod when weeds are very young. |
| 5. Cut grass | |
| 6. Horsetail | |
| 7. Feather fern and | |
| 8. Sensitive fern—15 lbs. per sq. rod, or treat individual plants. | |
| 9. Royal fern and | |
| 10. Cinnamon fern—Small handful to each plant. | |
| 11. Skunk cabbage | } Small handful in crown of each plant. |
| 12. Water arum | |
| 13. Pitcher plant | |

C. **Para-chlorobenzene**: scatter evenly, cover immediately with at least one inch of sand.

1. Poison ivy and
2. Chokeberry—7½ lbs. per sq. rod in May.
3. White violets—4 lbs. per sq. rod in late May.
4. Loosetrife—7½ lbs. per sq. rod, last half of May, gives only 75% kill.

D. **Salt (Sodium Chloride)**: Use 75 lbs. in 100 gals. water. Spray lightly, not over 200 gals. per acre.

1. Fireweed—early August.
2. Wild bean—June and July.
3. Various weeds—This solution will burn off the foliage of many bog weeds, including ferns, ivy, loosetrife, etc. However, they all recover in about 1 month.

E. **Sodium Arsenate**: Use 1½ lbs. in 100 gals. water. Spray lightly, not over 200 gals. per acre.

1. Narrow-leaved golden rod—Early August. Keeps foliage and flowers burned off, roots remain alive.
2. Wild bean—early August.
3. Partridge pea—early August.

F. **Copper Sulphate**: Use 20 lbs. in 100 gals. water. Never spray this solution in June or July.

1. Hair cap moss—600 gals. per acre in early May.
 2. Nut grass and
 3. Large nut grass—400 gals. per acre, early August.
 4. Triple awned grass
 5. Drop seed or smoke grass
 6. Barnyard grass
- } early August at 400 gals. per acre. Repeat in 10 days.
7. Small bramble—place a few crystals in crown of each plant.
 8. Scum, Algae—about 10 lbs. per acre scattered on ice in March

G. **Sodium Arsenite**: CAUTION—Deadly poison to man and browsing animals.

1. Ditch weeds—drain water from ditches, use 15 lbs. in 100 gals. water, apply very heavily.
2. Shores—15 lbs. in 100 gals. water at 600 gals. per acre, to take the place of mowing. Be careful spray does not drift onto cranberry vines.

H. **Kerosene**: As recommended on previous weed charts.

1. Hoary alder.
2. Sweet gale.
3. Bayberries.
4. Coarse brambles.
5. Carex sps. and other sedges.
6. Dulichium.
7. Various grasses, including
8. Cut grass—hold water until May 25th, then spray at 500 to 600 gals. per acre within 8 days.

earlier than that at Cotuit.

The same officers that served last year were re-elected, as follows: president, Howard Cahoon, Harwich; vice president, Everett Howes, Dennis; secretary and treasurer, Calvin Eldredge, Pleasant Lake; executive committee, Nathan Crowell, East Dennis; Elnathan E. Eldredge, South Orleans; George Bearse, Chatham; Maurice Lee, Brewster; and Carroll F. Doane, Harwich.

Marcus Urann, Cranberry Canners, speaking, as he said, at random, was so interesting and so many questions were asked that he held the floor for more than an hour at each meeting. After saying how glad he was to be "across the canal on the Cape" again, he praised the work the cranberry clubs were doing, and said that in originating these Tomlinson had done a great deal for the cranberry industry. He first concerned himself with marketing, and told the growers he was afraid not enough thought was being given to the marketing end. Growers were mostly concerned with things close to them, "their bugs and their frosts," but marketing was being left largely to the selling agencies. He told of the great difficulties cranberry canners had encountered last year because of the unexpected, yet in spite of all difficulties had jumped its processing from 2,000,000 cases to 3,000,000 or from 200,000 to 315,000 barrels.

"Cranberry Canners is looking now for the markets after the war," he said. "I believe that although there may be plenty of money just after the war, there will be a slump when people will not have plenty of money. We must be ready to then offer them a fine sauce at a cost low enough to induce them to buy cranberry sauce, if they buy nothing else. We must, and are planning ahead toward this now."

It has been demonstrated that the seven and eight hundred thousand barrel crop can be marketed, through organized selling and processing, he said. "You need not fear the nine hundred thousand and the million barrel crop when it comes, as it soon will.

(Continued on Page 13)

do everything possible to hasten the day of peace and to grow all the cranberries they could, as food was so badly needed. A fine chick-

en pie supper was served by the ladies of the church, and with fewer speakers on the program this meeting was concluded a little



One of Hitler's Weapons Is Starvation - A vital weapon of ours is sufficient food

To Put Is Plainly—

Guts Depends Upon What Is In Them!

Napoleon was right. "An army marches on its stomach." How well it fights depends a good deal upon what is in the soldier's stomach. An American soldier eats a fourth more food than he ate as a civilian; he needs twice the calories and twice the proteins to keep in tip-top fighting trim. He is the best fed soldier in the world. The soldiers of our allies must also be well fed, and our own civilians and the civilians of our allies.

Cranberries are a health-giving food. The water is off the vines, it is frost time, and the insect will be on Hitler's side. Let's fight. Let's go all out—to produce not only the biggest possible yield of cranberries, but in our "Victory Gardens" as well.

This is the twelfth of a series of war-time messages sponsored by the following public spirited firms and individuals:

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COOPERATION BEARING FRUIT

THERE is no limit to the cranberry industry, if you will only cooperate," Mr. Urann told growers at one of the recent Cape meetings, and there does seem to be developing of late a considerable belief that greater things are in store for the cranberry industry after the war. Of course the successful prosecution of the war must come first. If we don't win the war there won't be much left for us.

But with the determination to win the war there seems to be a growing feeling among the growers that the cranberry industry is shaping up to "go places" when the glorious day of peace does arrive. Cranberries are receiving greater recognition in higher places. New markets are being opened.

Cooperation and a spirit of working together is bringing about desirable results. Many minds working together on various problems of cranberry growing, processing and marketing are laying broader foundations upon which to build. The extremely well-balanced programs at meetings lately, such as the Massachusetts cranberry clubs and the Sales Company meetings, speak well for the organization of the industry. The cooperatives, the cranberry specialists and individual members of the industry show they are putting study and progressive thought into how to better grow and market cranberries. All growers benefit from their efforts. This cooperation of minds is bearing fruit.

SPREADING VALUABLE INFORMATION

CHAIRS got a trifle hard as growers sat through the long meetings of the Massachusetts cranberry clubs, but for their pains the growers were told many, many very pertinent facts and left those meetings with better understanding of how to go about producing cranberries this season. There is much valuable meat in these meetings for those who are able to attend and listen attentively. **CRANBERRIES**, in carrying as comprehensive reports of these meetings as space will permit, feels it is helping carry on the good

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work in spreading this information to growers beyond each immediate club area and who cannot attend.

THE growers have a goal to shoot at this year, "all the cranberries they can grow." The Government wants at least half the crop, and must have its need filled. The growers cannot fail the Government. The Exchange reports prospects for civilian demand never better. If the growers can produce a sizeable crop, of better quality than last year and promptly fill Uncle Sam's war need for cranberries they are doing a wartime job.

Thomas Huit McFarlin, Developer of The McFarlin Variety

By CLARENCE J. HALL

(Continued from last month)

Sampson had eight sons, Captain William McFarlin, who achieved some distinction in the Civil War and later grew cranberries, Horation, who grew cranberries a little on the Pacific coast, Charles Henry, Thomas Huit, Henry Lewis, Charles Dexter, who carried the McFarlin to Oregon and was the pioneer cranberry grower of that state and with whom Horatio was associated in growing to some extent, Peleg, who became one of the larger of the earlier Carver growers, and Jason. The sons who never became cranberry growers were Charles Henry, who died as a child, and Henry Lewis, who died of wounds received in the Civil War.

Joseph McFarlin, son of John, was one of the most enlightened of the earlier cranberry growers, and H. Clayton McFarlin (Cranberries, August, 1938), son of Solomon, another son of John, is one of the best known of the Carver growers of today, and his bogs have been called the most beautiful bogs in the world. Dr. Franklin once referred to H. C. McFarlin as the greatest cranberry grower in the country because he, more than anyone else, "had made of cranberry growing a fine art."

The Carver McFarlins were, and are a cranberry-minded family.

He Worked in the Iron Foundry

Thomas Huit at the time he "discovered" and developed the variety which grew into the famed McFarlin was employed by Benjamin Ellis at the iron foundry at South Carver. This was the day when South Carver was known as "The Furnace," and its interest was still in iron working and not in cranberries. This was not true of Thomas Huit and several others, particularly he, born May 26 1833, and died Feb. 25, 1880. He was an iron worker by vocation, but he was a cranberry grower by avocation. His work at the

foundry consisted of cleaning castings, and it is said that his death at a relatively early age from pneumonia was indirectly hastened because of the dust from this work clogging his lungs.

Much of his spare time was spent in cranberry work. He labored in the foundry, but his free moments were spent in the "New Meadows." Had his death not come so comparatively early in life there is little question but that the stature of Thomas Huit as a cranberry grower would have been even larger, important as his place is in the story of cranberry growing.

Thomas Huit held deed at this time, which was in the post Civil War period, to about 80 acres of the finest cranberrybearing portions of the "New Meadows." The title by which he held this land has been described as rather a strange one. His deed proclaimed his title forever to "the bottom" of the property, while "the top" was held by another. That title has been interpreted as having meant that McFarlin owned the land which was owned by another owner.

It is said that Atwood Shaw, who lived at Huckleberry Corner and, incidentally, was also another early interested in wild cranberries, probably sold the bottom to Thomas Huit and conveyed the top forever to Willard Shaw, father of the late William Shaw of South Middleboro, who eventually conveyed his interest to Stephen D. Atwood, father of Ellis D. Atwood. The deed held by William Shaw was once shown to a lawyer, who laughed and advised he had never seen anything like it, but that it was probably legal in form.

Was Active in Getting Wild Cranberries

Mr. McFarlin was one of the most active of these men who made a practice and a small business of gathering the wild cranberries each fall. He was one of the owners of the "New Meadows"

referred to in Griffith's "History of Carver," and it is said that Thomas Huit was the owner of whom Griffin wrote as urging long lines of boys to begin their day's work in the swampy, cranberry beds (Cranberries, March, '43). He himself is remembered as an extremely fast picker, and it was said he could pick more berries than any of those who picked for him. He was the proud owner of one of the very early, long-handled cranberry "rakes" which some growers used when cranberry picking of wild berries was first done on a relatively large scale. He also owned one of the home-made fans for winnowing the chaff from the berries.

He is remembered as a man of medium height, rather slender in build, and a man of much energy, and with his great interest in cranberries very eager each fall to get gathered as many of the wild berries as was possible. He is recalled as very forceful, a "driver," a man of iron, but as hard, or harder, upon himself as upon anyone he employed.

On one particular piece of the "New Meadows," there grew a wild berry which in size and color was vastly superior to the other native berries of the area, and this patch was on the portion owned by Thomas Huit. This patch, thickly vined, is said to have been not more than 30, or possibly 50 feet across. Thomas recognized the superiority of this berry, and this was the variety which has come to be known by his name.

This was the variety which was so prized and came to be so widely planted by many of the early Massachusetts growers. It was planted in New Jersey, is extremely popular in Wisconsin, and was early carried to Oregon, where the American cranberry is not native, and to the neighboring state of Washington. The McFarlin is the berry which in the variety of Massachusetts survey of 1936 was exceeded in planting only by the standard Blacks and Howes, even though this third place was far, far behind the amount of planting of those two most popular varieties. In Wisconsin it was second and is now third in allocated acre-

age and is very popular on the West Coast.

Its modern popularity is undoubtedly declining in favor of the better known and more marketable Blacks and Hôwes, as are all the so-called "fancies," but whatever its ultimate fate this berry from the wild "New Meadows" has played an important role in the development of the cranberry industry. Growers who have it know of it as a large-yielding vine, producing large, handsome berries. They know it is a persistent cropper, and they know of its value because of its high resistance to false blossom. They also know that the vines have a tendency to criss-cross, making it a difficult berry to scoop.

Thomas Huit, however, was not the only one who recognized the value of this prize variety which grew upon "Tom Huit's Meadow.. People are said to have come on moonlight nights with horse and wagon, mowed some of the vines, and taken them away. The vines could be sto'en with ease, as Thomas Huit had to start for work before daylight and had little time left after working hours. He had had the location of the "McFarlins' marked out by stakes, but this marking proved a mistake. It made the exact location plain to anyone of the moonlight vine gatherers knowing the general vicinity in which the vines grew. They knew just where to cut.

This particular spot where the McFarlins originated is now at the bottom of one of the reservoirs of Ellis D. Atwood.

Built Bog to Grow the Wild Variety

The next logical step for Thomas Huit after recognition of the unusual qualities of this wild variety, was cultivation. Cultivation was what he proceeded to do. While others were still content to pick the natural-growing berries he proceeded to build a small cranberry bog.

The spot he selected was on the northeast shore of Bates' Pond (anciently known as Tubb'e Pond), off the old Plymouth road from

Huckleberry Corner. The site was on a slope toward the pond, and he built a flume from which the bog could be drained into the pond. The bog, only about an acre in extent, could probably be flooded in winter, but not for frost protection, if he knew much about frost flooding.

The best opinion is that he used sand in building this bog. Sand in bog building had been used for a considerable number of years on the Cape and by some other growers. His son, Sampson McFarlin of Middleboro, is very definite in his opinion that the bog was made with sand. Old sand pits are known to have been about it as long as 55 years ago. H. C. McFarlin believes that sand was used and so does Mr. Washburn, 80, who knew the bog as a boy. If this is so, that sand was used in building, it is probable that Thomas Huit was the first to build a bog in Carver using sand. In building this bog he has frequently been considered the pioneer bog builder, in anything like the modern sense, in Carver.

The date of his building is pretty generally set as about 1870. For one thing, Mr. Washburn remembers picking on it as a very small boy when the bog was very new, and this would bring the time of building to about that year.

Received High Prices for Fruit

Thomas Huit successfully cultivated this little bog. He is said to have received as high as \$25 a barrel for the big, handsome fruit, which is very likely true, as such prices were paid in the post-war period.

At any rate, from this bog and from the patch of wild vines at "New Meadows," the vine spread into the hands of other growers. Thomas Huit, himself, never became a large grower. There is not much doubt but that he would have had he lived longer, however.

Following his death, the bog was permitted to run out. The property was occupied after his death by his brother-in-law, James S. Hudson, and Mr. Hudson eventually had the bog ploughed up with

oxen and it became a grass meadow and garden. This was about 1887.

As has been noted, the McFarlins were highly prized even then. It has been said that when the Bowers and Russell bog was built at East Head in Carver in 1878, which was the first of the big Carver bog properties, that as many of the McFarlins as could be obtained were used in planting. The late John A. Winberg of Carver, who worked for Mr. Bowers, is quoted as saying he assisted in the transplanting. Charles Dexter, Thomas' brother, when he built a bog in 1874 obtained enough of these vines, getting them from "New Meadows," or more possibly from the Bates Pond bog to have planted about 25 square rods. Others assisted in the spread of the McFarlin.

Brother Peleg Noted Grower

Peleg, (born Oct. 18, 1843, died Sept. 1, 1906), his younger brother, was one of those who obtained McFarlins. He did not start cranberry cultivation until considerably later than Thomas Huit, not until about 1885 or a little before. He did, however, grow cranberries on a considerable scale at Cedar Park and became one of the larger Carver growers of that time when Carver was making its rapid progress toward cranberry-growing supremacy. McFarlins were raised by many by this time.

Peleg McFarlin, besides being a large cranberry grower, was one of Carver's most widely-known men. It is said by members of the McFarlin family today that he was the smartest of the McFarlins after Huit, his grandfather. He was largely interested in Carver iron working, was one of the principal stockholders of the Ellis Foundry Company when it was organized in 1872, and was its treasurer and general manager until its dissolution in 1904.

In addition to his accomplishments as a cranberry grower, Peleg served as Carver town clerk from 1872 to 1878 and was a member of the Carver school committee during that period (1873-'75), and was postmaster at South Carver

Cranberry Cannery Working To Assure the Government of Half the Crop on A Voluntary Basis

in 1881. (Huit McFarlin had been Carver selectman and assessor back in the early decades of that century). Peleg was State Representative and then State Senator and was spoken of as a candidate for governor of Massachusetts.

He also had marked talents both as a speaker and a writer. Much of his speaking and writing was upon economic and political questions, but he also wrote from a purely literary standpoint. His work included both prose and poetry.

Brother Wm. S. Also a Grower

Thomas Huit's eldest brother, William S., was also destined to have something to do with the cranberry business. He was one of Carver's military-minded citizens. His first contact with things military came when he was in his early teens. This was when he volunteered as a substitute for his father, Sampson, for State Militia drill. According to Griffith's history, orders for a training drill had been left at the home of Sampson, who by that time had lost interest in the militia. William shouldered a musket and attended the drill. When the name of Sampson McFarlin was called "the boy, fairly staggering under the weight of his gun, stepped forward as a substitute," amid the laughter of the older men.

Later he joined the militia and by 1858 had made his way to a captaincy in the Carver company. When the Civil War came McFarlin and some of the members of his company volunteered under the first call of Lincoln as members of the "Minute Men of '61." He was mustered in in Company C, 18th Regiment, M. V. M., and left for service, volunteering for three years. Due to disability he was mustered out on Oct. 19, 1862. The Captain William F. McFarlin Proving Ground in the Halifax cedar swamp, now used by the U. S. Navy to test guns, is named in his honor.

He was greatly interested in the "Temperance" movement, being a candidate several times on the Prohibition State ticket. The Proving Grounds was named be-

Cranberry Cannery, Inc., is taking hold of the matter of seeing that the Government does get its required quota of the 1943 cran-

cause after his experiences in the Virginia campaign of the Army of the Potomac, being sun-struck and consequently very warm, his doctor advised him to seek some secluded spot where he could live alone and "drink plenty of good spring water." In Halifax cedar swamp he found such a place, and the spring has always since been called "The Captain's Spring." He built a log cabin and cut logs there for a year or more.

William S. for a time after the war operated the bog, with Sampson, built by Charles Dexter.

Thus far three of the sons of Sampson, the early picker of wild cranberries, have been identified as cranberry growers. Jason at one time had a small bog at South Carver, in spite of the fact that he spent many years pioneering in the west. Horatio also went west and was associated in cranberry growing there with Charles Dexter, after that member of the family had instituted cranberry growing in Oregon.

As noted at the start of this article, it is not proven as anything but coincidence that the emblem of the old Scottish Clan MacFarlane was the cranberry and the fact that the McFarlins of Carver of more modern times were so enterprising in cranberry culture, but this is the story.

An account of Charles Dexter's cranberry-growing and of his carrying cranberry cultivation to the Pacific Northwest will be told in a subsequent issue.

(Note). The information concerning the cranberry as the emblem of the Clan McFarlin was furnished by Vernon S. McFarlin of Readville, Mass., grand or great nephew of Thomas Huit, who says his research as to why the cranberry was so associated with the McFarlins is by no means exhaustive, and further study might develop more definite facts. For other information the writer is indebted to Thomas Huit's son, Sampson, H. Clayton McFarlin, and N. F. Washburn of Lakeville.

berry crop of processed cranberries and further, is to see that this requirement which has been set at fifty per cent of more of the total production is voluntarily assured by the growers. Identification insignia for those who are pledging half or more of their crop have been prepared, and in each of the cranberry districts of Massachusetts a well-known grower is to act as official representative of Cranberry Cannery to explain and assist in obtaining membership for the "Cranberry Army Pool."

As might have been expected, there has been widespread and prompt response from growers in planning to cooperate that the Government gets without any difficulty the proportion of the coming crop that it needs for the armed forces and for lend-lease. At various meetings which have been held in Massachusetts since the announcement of the Government's needs there have been expression by growers that the Government must, without question, be given what it asks for.

As a matter of fact it has proven gratifying to cranberry growers that the Government has paid such a compliment to the necessity of cranberries in war time as to ask for enough cranberries in dehydrated form, in addition to its indicated orders for fresh cranberries to make a total of about 300,000 barrels. On the West Coast, the growers, meeting at Markham, Washington, unanimously voted to subscribe to whatever quantity the Government might deem necessary.

Dehydrated cranberries have come to be an important war food item. For one thing, the Quartermasters Corps finds in dehydrated cranberries a product which has been perfected and in use for several years and the quality of the product is a known one, not somewhat experimental, as in newer dehydrated products. Dehydrated cranberries have shown

themselves to be a popular item of the menu wherever served and an appetizing food is needed to relieve the sameness of menus. There is also held to be a "sentimental" appeal to the American cranberry.

The Plymouth plant completed the 1942 dehydrating order on April 22 which was for 1,300,000 pounds, the plant having been in operation 24 hours a day on three shifts, including Sundays and holidays since last fall. It will not be used for dehydrating soup.

To distinguish those growers who are cooperating there will be a membership certificate, a "CAP" label pin, a windshield sticker, and "CAP" posters for their bogs or packing house.

Cape Club Meetings

(Continued from Page 7)

There is no limit to the cranberry industry if we will only cooperate."

In spite of the fact that canned cranberry sauce calls for eleven of the carefully conserved coupon points of the housewife, cranberry sauce since rationing started has been one of the fourth most bought of canned foods. The consumer demand for cocktail is also increasing. "I feel this is really extremely gratifying," he said.

Cranberries have assumed a new place since the war, he pointed out, and they are recognized as essential. They are looked upon as a uniquely "American" food by men in armed forces overseas, and he said he clearly foresaw greater things for cranberries in the future.

He told of the constant research work which was going on by Cranberry Canners, and said that one of these was a new cranberry-orange marmalade. The cranberry content of this came from "press-cake," a by-product of preparing cocktails. Enough of this substance to make 500,000 cases is available if Government permission can be obtained to make the new product.

As another development he revealed at the Harwich meeting the fact that three picking machines were being worked upon for Cranberry Canners (rumors of picking machines in experiment were men-

tioned in last month's issue) and of one of these he said there was especially good promise. It weighed less than 200 pounds and would do the work of about 75 men. However, he said that as yet he could make no promise that it would be netirely successful, as it had not yet been sufficiently tested. It works on a principle which combs the berries from the vines, the berries then being caught by a suction.

He told of plans of Cranberry Canners and of services it was ready to offer members, such as locker space in the freezers this summer and for mass preserving of fruits and berries at cost to the members as a means of adding to the food supply. At the Cotuit meeting he called upon H. Gordon Mann, sales manager of Cranberry Canners, to tell of how the Government interest in cranberries had developed since the start of the war.

Mr. Mann said he went down to Washington three years ago attempting to sell cranberries to the Government. "They all but asked what a cranberry was," he said. "They absolutely would not place it upon the direct army food list." He explained that men who knew the food value of cranberries came into positions to purchase army supplies and that a complete turn-about in regard to Government buying of cranberries had come about. "It is a wonderful thing," he said, "how popular cranberries have become in Government esteem."

George Harbour, head of the finance division of Cranberry Canners, said that this division was in position to make money available to those who had sound propositions for borrowing, and urged growers to make use of the facilities which were available to members.

Mr. Urann had been asked at the Cotuit meeting to compare cranberries in the first World War with cranberries in the second, but said he did not possess sufficient first war cranberry information to make the comparison. Dr. Franklin was called upon next and began his talk by saying that

perhaps he could say something upon that relationship.

The peak of cranberry production trend in Massachusetts, he said, reached its greatest growth in 1914, the year the first war began, then it fell back and stayed down until 1937, or just before this war, when it again broke through the "ceiling." He said that bog upkeep during the first war had suffered because of lack of labor.

"With this war we will probably have similar conditions, I expect. There may of necessity be considerable neglect upon some bogs this time also. We shall have to wait and see."

Turning to insect control, he told the growers they could be certain of stomach insecticides, so that the situation there would not be changed. But he said Derris was decidedly out of the picture and the extent to which pyrethrum may be available is not definitely known. "How shall we manage the insect problem in view of this situation?"

"An answer can be in management and partly through the use of water. Every bog should be studied carefully for its insect population. Use the net. Some insects can be controlled very effectively through water."

He said that on many bogs, water treatment should be given this year. For one thing it could cut blunt-nosed leaf hopper infestation by half, and would thus make the available supply of pyrethrum go that much farther where it had to be used.

He said, however, that he was recommending the use of water this year only because this was not a normal year. If conditions were normal he would not recommend so heartily the use of flooding because of its dangers. Flooding in May and early June is effective, he said, but it is a necessary evil. It is the better choice of necessary evils we must take. We flood for frosts and we flood for certain insects even though we know that to do so is apt to reduce the crop. There is a general feeling among growers of experience that flooding does reduce the crop, and my studies show that this

feeling is a very sound feeling.

"It has long been known that frequent flooding tends to have a long range effect in increasing black-headed fireworm infestations and there is likelihood of infecting the vines with fungous diseases. Nature has definite laws which you upset when you flood." He said that even excessive rain in May, June and July was detrimental in Massachusetts. This is not true in New Jersey or Wisconsin. There, in fact, heavy rainfall in these months is beneficial because of different climatic factors.

Dr. Cross followed with his talk upon weed control, the substance of which he prepared in the article accompanying this account.

Prof. Roy E. Mosher of the Massachusetts State college, speaking at Cotuit, gave an extremely interesting talk upon the farm labor situation as it may be handled this coming season. He said the lowering of the draft age to 18 years had eliminated one source of labor supply and another source, that of experienced help, could not be counted upon.

"We will have to rely a great deal upon a younger group, boys and girls from 14 to 17 years, and upon "green", inexperienced workers, members of the white collar class, and factory workers who may be able to give some off-shift hours to agriculture," he said. "This will mean a constantly shifting labor supply. It will call for the greatest patience and tolerance on the part of the grower. This help will be inexperienced. It will make mistakes. But this unavoidable inexperience making mistakes must be borne with, with utmost patience."

He explained that it was planned to obtain this necessary farm labor through the local County Agent. He called the County Agent one of the busiest and most important of war time workers. (An article appeared in last month's issue of CRANBERRIES about this). He said it was planned to set up local labor coordinators to work under the supervision of the County Agent. Prof. Moyer said that a great deal of this new labor could be recruited from the grower's im-

Victory Will Come Some Day

AND after the War, we foresee an even greater future for the cranberry industry. We are planning for that glorious day when we can serve you to your fullest desires in cranberry equipment and repair service.

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Give you Service in Repairs and Repair Parts,
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E. C. St Jacques

mediate neighborhood. Each local area must be recruited to the fullest possible extent. It was here that the greatest labor potentiality lay, he said.

Arthur D. Benson, general manager of the New England Cranberry Sales Company, told at Cotuit, as he did at the Plymouth County meetings, how another good marketing year was in prospect, saying that orders were in, even now, for more fresh berries than would be available. He said the Sales Company was still in business and had been since 1907 and that it successfully served the growers last year in one of the best years the industry ever had and was ready to do so again.

He said the Sales Company ever since last fall had been working upon the packaging situation. After a good deal of difficulty a priority of AA4 had been obtained for wooden boxes and this was pretty high in rating. Efforts were being made to prevent a packaging shortage similar to that which prevailed last year. Last year there was a shortage of nails for wooden boxes. A sufficient supply of nails has already been obtained and is ready waiting.

The Sales Company is offering a spring spraying service to its members and has been instrumental in obtaining through this service the draft deferment of some key men for some of the growers. He urged growers to grow all the berries they could, and felt the marketing situation could be taken care of.

Russell Makepeace spoke of the chemical situation, substantially as described before, but in regard to pyrethrum said he still could only say he hoped that about 70 per cent of what the growers needed would be available, but even this might be dependent upon various factors. He said he could only repeat and repeat that to be insured of enough agricultural chemicals the growers must get in their orders and actually get the supplies as soon as they were available.

Peter Griffin spoke on the same subject for Cranberry Cannery at the Lower Cape meeting, saying that very day a telephone call to Washington showed the latest Government allocations of pyrethrum was only 110,000 pounds for cranberries for the entire state of Massachusetts.

Andrew Kerr of the legislative committee made a few remarks at Cotuit, and Mr. Tomkinson concluded both meetings briefly, as it was so late, and showed two reels of colored film he had taken of modern farming on Cape Cod. He said it was interesting to know of the problems of other agriculturists than cranberry growers, and his film showed mechanical operations on the Vegarçen farm near Camp Edwards which is the largest vegetable garden in all New England, as well as including some views of modern farm work on some other Cape properties. It was surprising to many Cape Codders to learn that New England's biggest vegetable farm was located on the Cape and that several Cape farmers were intensively employing the most modern farm machinery.

Emil St. Jacques of Wareham, proprietor of the Hayden Separator Mfg. Company, gave the growers at both meetings some very much desired definite information as to the cranberry equipment situation as it stands now. Hand tools, he said, are not rationed, require no certificate, and are reasonably plentiful. Separators, belt screens and other screening equipment are not rationed, requiring no certificate. Pumps of more than 1200 gallons a minute capacity may not be manufactured, although those of lesser capacity may be, but do require a purchase certificate. Dusters are very limited, county quotas being set extremely low.

The most cheerful part, he said, was in regard to repair and repair parts, and the situation here as regards supply is easier than it was earlier in the spring. The Government is desirous of keeping present farm machinery in operation and has made repair parts available merely upon a "certificate of needs", signed by the applicant.

From Mr. St. Jacques' summary it appears that growers probably will be able to get along in their mechanical needs.

Cranberries Needed

(Continued from Page 5)

handling of last year's crop by this company:

1. The deduction of 1½% of gross receipts of the sales of the crop toward the purchase of \$250,000.00 worth of Cranberry Cannery stock. It seemed to work out smoothly, with no particular hardship on any member. We are now a substantial stockholder in Cranberry Cannery.

2. The All Season Pool was also put into effect in handling last year's crop. The method has been talked of and discussed for many years. I have had a few compliments from members on the results of this pool. I have had no complaints. In my opinion the All Season Pool is the best and cheapest insurance policy which this company has ever given to its members.

We are now interested in the marketing of next season's crop. What is going to happen?

We know that many things are going to happen. The size of the crop—the sugar situation—the labor situation—transportation—and many other factors will tell the story at the end of the season.

I think the most important thing which will come before us for action before another crop is marketed is the fact that Mr. Urann has asked for a pledge of 50% or more of the total of next season's crop to the Cranberry War Pool, so that Cranberry Cannery may be able to fill the Government orders for the Army, Navy, and Lend-Lease.

This is quite a large percentage to pledge to the processed market. It is a very vital question to the American Cranberry Exchange. The Exchange does not process cranberries, and it does not sell processed berries.

This matter will come before the Directors of the Exchange at the New York meeting. These Directors will represent New England, Wisconsin, and New Jersey. It will need thorough consideration and require much discussion by them and their recommendations will be given to us to act upon.

This proposition has a great deal of merit, but to be an entire success a large percentage of the growers must take part in the plan.

I thank the members for their loyal support during the past year and I compliment Mr. Benson, Miss Pitman, and the rest of the loyal employees for their fine work.

We must have cooperation and more cooperation to continue to have a successful industry in the future.

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 E. 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: L. 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, Middleboro; Kenneth G. Garside, Duxbury; George E. Short, Island Creek, and Marcus L. Urann, South Hanson.

District two (Plymouth): L. B. R. Barker, Buzzards Bay; George Briggs; Harrison F. Goddard; Robert C. Hammond, Onset; and C. D. Howland.

District three (Middleboro): John G. Howes and Albert A. Thomas.

District four (Carver): Ellis D. Atwood, 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, Freetown, Lakeville, Rochester, Taunton, and Marion): Arthur D. Benson, George A. Cowen, and Nahum Morse.

District six (Wareham): Arthur E. Bullock, Dr. Henry J. Franklin, John C. Makepeace, and Carl B. Urann.

District seven (Barnstable County): J. Foxcroft Carleton, Louis A. Crowell, William Crowell, Fred S. Jenkins, Russell Makepeace and W. F. Makepeace.

C. M. Chaney's Report

(Continued from Page 2)

That is, we attach too much importance to the size of the crop and not enough to other important factors. I am still old-fashioned enough to be a firm believer in the law of supply and demand, but that demand is by far the most important factor affecting financial returns for any crop or any commodity. In other words, so long

as the demand is equal to or in excess of supply, there should be no trouble in the marketing end of the business, whether the commodity is cranberries or automobiles. It is the job of your sales agents to develop this demand and keep it developed, and let me say here that equitable distribution and stabilization of the market play an important part in the building up and maintaining of such demand. Of course, the buying power of the consuming public is always a very important factor. For instance, we are right now in an era when by reason of the immense buying power of the public the demand is considerably in excess of the supply of practically all commodities rationed and unrationed. True, we must have production before we have anything to sell, but how long would you continue to produce cranberries if they could not be sold at prices that return to you a reasonable or fair profit?

Two very important factors in arriving at a price at which to sell any commodity are the per capita production and the probable per capita consumption at the price we would like to establish and receive. Furthermore, we always must bear in mind that cranberries are seasonal, more seasonal than perishable, and this is equally true after they have been processed. Processing reduces the perishability in a greater ratio than it lengthens the season. This, however, should and doubtless will change with the continued promotion of the sale of processed cranberries during the spring and summer months.

In looking at the crop records that we have back to 1877—which, by the way, is considerably further back than even I can remember—I find that the largest per capita production of cranberries was in the year 1937, but not the per capita consumption, for that was the year, as most of you know, when approximately 200,000 barrels were put in the freezers and marketed in processed form during the two following seasons.

The next largest per capita production, which in reality was the largest of all, was in 1914. Marketing conditions were unfavorable. It was the beginning of World War I, no advertising, no processing; only 38% of the Cape Cod crop and only 50% of the total crop was sold through the Exchange; average price \$3.97 per barrel.

The next largest per capita production was in 1926, being practically the same as in 1914. Marketing conditions were more favorable, although not perfect. National consumer advertising had been carried on for a period of

eight years, having begun in 1918. The average price was \$7.04 per barrel.

In the years 1906, 1915 and 1928 the per capita production was approximately the same. While I do not have actual records for 1906, I do remember that the A. U. Chaney Company paid the growers \$5.00 per barrel for Early Blacks and as high as \$6.00 per barrel for Late Howes, but shut off cash buying long before the crop was marketed. The Exchange average price in 1915 was \$6.32 per barrel and in 1928 it was \$14.30 per barrel, the all time high to date.

The per capita production in 1941 was approximately the same as in 1933, but the Exchange average price in 1941 was \$12.49 per barrel, as against \$6.51 in 1933. I need not point out to you the difference in economic conditions and buying power of the general public in these two years.

The net per capita production for '42, that is, after deducting approximately 150,000 barrels taken out of the country on government orders, was the same as in 1912. The average price was \$6.60 in 1912 and \$13.48 in 1942.

The next two large per capita production years were 1909 and 1910, being approximately the same as the gross per capita production in 1942. The Exchange average price in 1909 was \$5.15, and in 1910 was \$5.63 per barrel. In 1909 and 1910 there were two competing cooperatives, neither of which controlled a large enough percentage of the crop to effectively stabilize the market and there was no consumer advertising on cranberries that year or any previous year.

Now, some of you are probably ready to ask what is the point I am trying to make. It is this—supposing we were back to some of these past seasons, particularly 1906, 1909 and 1910, so far as marketing facilities are concerned—that is, no real cooperation, no consumer advertising, no development of the processing of cranberries—what prices would we have the nerve to ask when faced with the gross per capita production of 1942?

Let me repeat here what you have often heard from your sales agents. The cost of production has very little, if anything, to do with what you can sell your cranberries for.

Now I will try to get back on the main track and explain as best I can what happened during the 1942 marketing season, but before the blackout for the showing of the slides, I wish to tell you that your Exchange's total volume of business in money during the 1942 season was \$4,104,766.39; that its losses in bad debts were zero, being

the second year in succession of such record; that the total expense, exclusive of advertising, was 3.87% of the business done, the lowest percentage of expense for all time, and with the advertising added the expense was 7.17%. Also, after setting aside \$5,000 as a contingency reserve fund, which action was taken by your Executive Committee at their meeting in New York on April 8, we had an expense reserve of \$44,456.89, which has already been refunded to the State Companies. This is the largest refund that your Exchange has been able to make during any one season since its existence.

Half Crop for Processing

(Continued from Page 4)

ker, Buzzards Bay, Mass.; George A. Cowen, Middleboro, Mass.; J. C. Makepeace; A. D. Benson, Middleboro, Mass.; Edward Crabbe, Toms River, New Jersey; Guy Nash, Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin; Theodore H. Budd, Pemberton, New Jersey; Ruel S. Gibbs; Guy N. Potter, Camp Douglas, Wisconsin; Franklin S. Chambers, New Lisbon, New Jersey; Isaac Harrison and M. L. Urann, South Hanson.

Mass. O. P. A. To Grant Kerosene for Weed Control

A letter from John M. Deely of the Massachusetts Office of Price Administration at Boston to Cranberry Cannery, Inc., states that in so far as Massachusetts rationing boards are concerned there should be no difficulty in issuing to cranberry growers "such rations (kerosene) as are necessary to conduct an agricultural pursuit, such as growing cranberries." The letter further states that if any difficulty is encountered by growers with individual local boards the State office would inform the boards as to proper procedure.

This permission to use water-white kerosene for cranberry weed control, as has been the practice for the past several years, should be welcomed by the growers, who have come to rely on this method of weed control, and particularly this year, in view of labor conditions.

Extension Service To Help With Labor Shortage

Cranberry growers who expect to be short of labor this season (and what grower doesn't know he is going to be short?) may find it advantageous, it is hoped, to keep in pretty close touch with their County Agents in Massachusetts. In Massachusetts there has been a special appropriation made possible by action of Governor Saltonstall, and the Extension Service has been assigned the task of trying to supply labor for farms which, of course, include cranberry properties, as has been explained by Prof. Mosher at meetings.

Governor Saltonstall appointed a special farm labor executive committee in February and this committee has been working hard on the problem ever since. In Plymouth and Barnstable counties the plan calls for the hiring of a labor supervisor who will be responsible for the work in both counties. Those who need assistance on labor will have to file a standard labor order card.

Every effort is to be made to meet these labor requirements, but the Extension service points out it cannot do the impossible, and much of this labor so made available may have to be mostly high school boys. It is admitted that such inexperienced labor is in the way of a handicap, but in the long run it might prove beneficial, for it would be training an additional number of young people to cranberry work, and, too, there is always the possibility that some of these boys and girls may develop an aptitude for cranberry growing, and therefore might become worthy growers in years ahead.

So it appears it may be a good policy for Massachusetts growers to keep in touch with their agents, Joe Brown in Plymouth county (who will have the hiring of the Plymouth-Barnstable supervisor), and Bertram Tomlinson in Barnstable.

ELECTRICITY

is playing its part in
winning the war
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grow the cranberries
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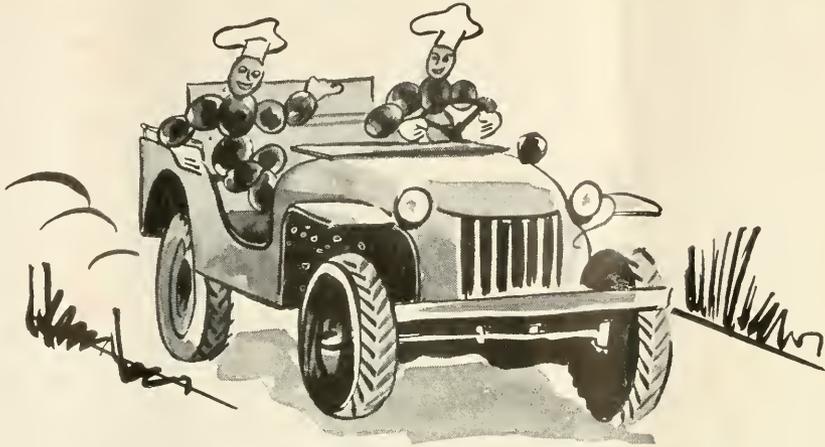
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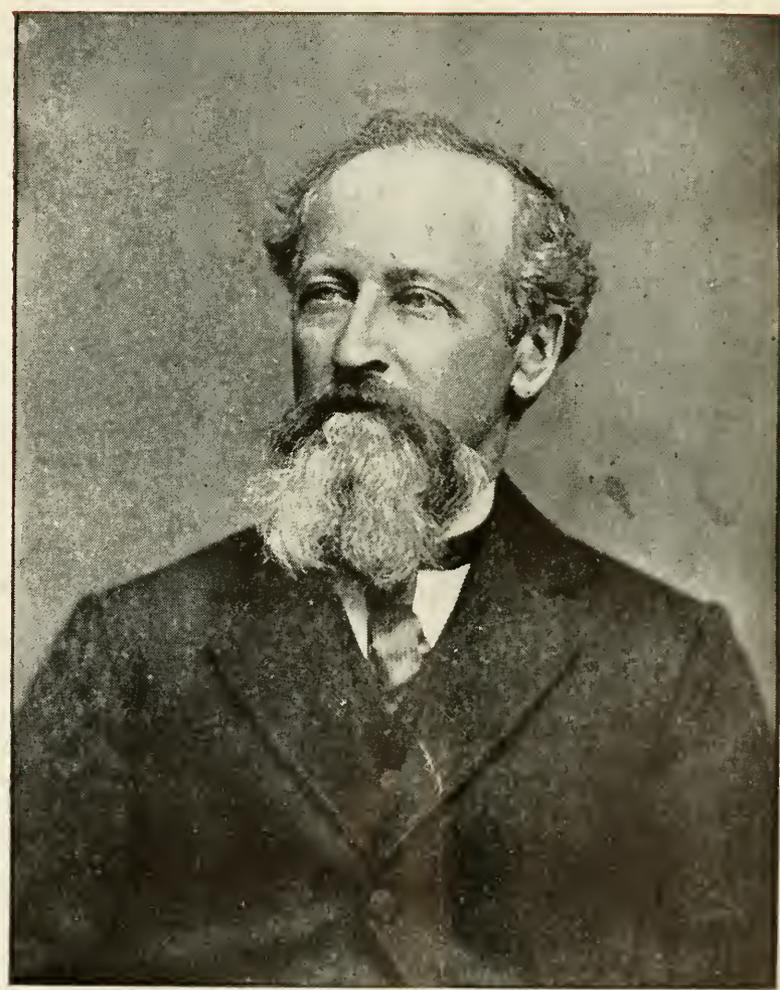
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Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE



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OREGON
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CHARLES DEXTER McFARLIN
Massachusetts Man, Oregon's Pioneer Grower

June, 1943

20 cents

MAGNETIC CRYOLITE

FOR THE CONTROL OF CRANBERRY WEEVIL AND FRUIT WORM

Farsighted cranberry growers have already purchased their stocks of "Magnetic" Cryolite for the coming season. To those who have not prepared for their dust or spray programs, we suggest that they act promptly as the demand may exceed existing supplies.

"Magnetic" Cryolite has proved to be an outstanding success for use on cranberries both as a spray or a dust. Get yours today.

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That Our Children

May the sooner be playing in a world of peace and of free men, Wisconsin growers are making every effort to raise all the cranberries possible, and all the other foods we can.

We know that ample supplies of all healthy foods will help to bring us and all allies victory.

Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company

Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin

"Cranberry Army Pool" $\frac{2}{3}$ Subscribed

Two weeks after being launched, the Cranberry Army Pool has subscriptions for 200,000 barrels towards its 300,000-barrel goal, indicating growers are eager to do their share toward feeding the Armed Forces.

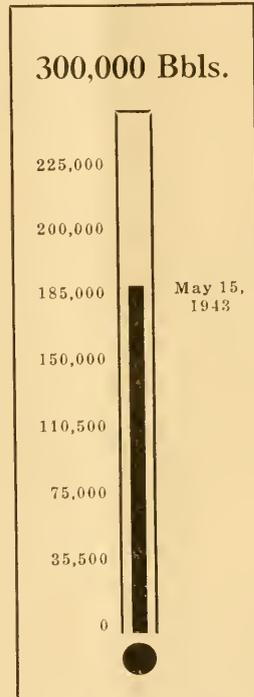
Among the larger companies which have pledged 50% of their crops are:

New England Cranberry Sales Company
 Growers' Cranberry Company of New Jersey
 Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company
 A. D. Makepeace Company
 John J. Beaton Company
 United Cape Cod Cranberry Company

as well as 103 other growers, whose total pledges equal many thousands of barrels.

If you haven't already joined the CAP, come aboard! 100,000 barrels more are needed to fill the Government order.

For more information about the Pool, call any of these CAP representatives or any of the offices of Cranberry Cannery, Inc.



Cranberry Army Pool Representatives

District I

Hanson, Pembroke, Marshfield,
 Scituate, Brockton
 MR. ALTON SMITH
 183 High St., Hanson, Mass.
 Tel. Bryantville 202-5

District II

Duxbury, Kingston, Halifax, Plympton
 MR. W. F. WYNOTH
 West Duxbury, Mass.
 Tel. Hanover 216-15

District III

Plymouth
 MR. GEORGE CROWELL
 251 Sandwich Rd., Plymouth, Mass
 Tel. Plymouth 810

District IV

Carver
 MR. R. M. SMALLEY
 So. Carver, Mass.
 Tel. Carver 7-5

District V

Middleboro, Lakeville, Easton,
 Holliston
 MR. GEORGE DONNER
 North St., Middleboro, Mass.
 Tel. Middleboro 499-M

District VI

Assonet, Freetown, Rochester,
 Taunton, New Bedford
 MR. FRANK CRANDON
 Acushnet, Mass.
 Tel. No. Rochester 19-21

District VII

Wareham, Marion, Mattapoisett,
 Bourne
 MR. CHESTER VOSE
 County Rd., Marion, Mass.
 Tel. Marion 31-M-3

District VIII

Upper Cape
 MR. SETH COLLINS
 Waquoit, Mass.
 Tel. Falmouth 1134-J

District IX

Lower Cape
 MR. HOWARD CAHOON
 Harwich, Mass.
 Tel. Harwich 252-W

CRANBERRY CANNERS, Inc.

The Growers' Cooperative Canning Company

Hanson and Onset, Mass.

New Egypt, N. J.

No. Chicago, Ill.

Markham, Wash.

Coquille, Oregon



CRANBERRIES PHOTO

Russell Makepeace holds up for view (as he did at recent Massachusetts Cranberry Club meetings) two of the packages. The one in his right hand will make helpings of cranberry sauce for about 100 persons, while the smaller one is an individual size which will make about a pint of sauce.

A. D. Makepeace Company Will Be Ready To Meet the Trade Demand With A Compressed, Dehydrated Package

This Firm, Which Has Been Dehydrating for More Than Thirty Years Has Attractive Product for War Utility and Peace Times

Public interest in the modern dehydrated food development has been growing fast, due to the great demand for this type of food to be exported—to feed the men of our armed forces and through the Lend-Lease program for our allies. The requirements have been estimated as 1,500,000,000 pounds. This is as much as was used by the entire canning industry in a normal year.

Dehydrated cranberries are required proportionately. Fortunately the Industry is not unprepared. Cranberry Caners, Inc., has been interested for a number of years and has recently completed a very large contract for the Army. It is planned that their expansion this

year will provide facilities for each of the producing states.

A. D. Makepeace Co., in Wareham, is also expanding its dehydration equipment to help meet the new demands. Theirs has been a long experience in this product, the present plant of the tunnel type having been operated over thirty years. Years ago the berries were sliced, dried, and packaged for consumers and large users; through the years the U. S. Navy and institutions took most of the production. For some time the berries have been punched with small holes, by machine, making it possible to dehydrate the whole berry and thus make a whole fruit sauce. Needing but little space to

store the fruit and eliminating spoilage problems on long voyages the men could be assured of a bright sauce with their traditional chicken and turkey dinners.

The dried fruit has been packed loose in one pound slip cover tins the 1943 program involves a revision of containers and packages—metal must be eliminated where possible. Compression has entered the picture! The compressed one-pound blocks with a volume of less than 50 cu. in. compared with 170 cu. in. loose in a can will make enough sauce for 100 men. Five thousand barrels of compressed dehydrated fruit can be shipped in a box car compared with 300 barrels of fresh fruit in a reefer. Valuable as that saving of space is, on our ocean-going boats it is of first importance.

Instead of tin cans, fibre carton protected by wax and packed in fiber boxes are being planned. The packing is more complex but so are the shipping and storage problems. Cargoes to the Army and Navy in the South Pacific, Africa, Alaska

(Continued on Page 16)

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

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FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

MASSACHUSETTS

Spring Not Conducive to Large Crop April as a month in Massachusetts did nothing to indicate a large crop this coming fall and now May has passed with conditions which were not particularly conducive to increase the expectation. April was not only deficient in temperature, but was also considerably below normal in rainfall. This deficiency, one of about an inch, would have prevented the desired "build-up" of spring rainfall (as recently explained by Dr. Franklin at growers' meetings, and he has come to believe this build-up to be an important factor in the size of the current year's crop. While May seemed cold to growers, figures at the State Bog show that the temperature will probably be pretty near a flat normal for the month, with the result that where the vines were considerably behind normal in April they are probably now only about four days behind, in the opinion of Dr. Franklin. There was considerable rainfall. Still, the net result of these first two months of the season left much to be desired.

Many Frost Warnings Growers were troubled considerably by frosts and more particularly by the trouble of frost warnings. This meant the use of water, which would not have helped the vines any. The first night of May brought a severe frost, and on Sunday, May 2nd, temperatures as low as 16 were reported with perhaps an average of 18 or 19. One grower had readings of 12. There was probably

little damage as the warning was out and most growers had sufficient water. A cold, rainy spell broke in the late afternoon of May 22, conditions looking very bad until about ten o'clock the weather changed, and again clouded up for the night.

Labor Is Scarcer Than Ever As is general everywhere the greatest worry of the growers is the eternal wartime question of where the labor supply is coming from. The growers at this writing just don't see how there will be enough for the summer bog work and for harvest, but they of course are going ahead, trusting to cross bridges as they come. Perhaps the average rate of pay for usual bog work is 60 cents an hour, with men with especial competence and skill getting a little more. Strictly weeding pay is less.

WISCONSIN

Long Frost Period Growers put in nearly two weeks of the most troublesome frost periods of many years during mid May. Warnings were sent out nearly nightly and on a number of occasions there were heavy frosts on many of the marshes. A good deal of water was used, but as all Wisconsin marshes have flowage and warnings were given and there were sufficient supplies the crop would probably not have suffered much, if any. Temperatures down to below the 20s were reported. The season has been about two full weeks behind normal, which would have made the vines less liable to flooding injury, and it is generally believed the be-

lated season will have little effect upon crop prospects except in delaying the harvest and this may be caught up with during the coming growing season.

Marshes Wintered Well In the estimation of Vernon Goldsworthy the state could have 110,000 to 125,000 barrels under normal growing conditions this year as the vines came through the winter in good shape, with the exception of those that did not pull the water from under the ice. Such vines suffered leaf-drop as predicted last fall. Water should not stand on the vines for any length of time under ice and snow and if it does it is almost a sure bet, in the opinion of Mr. Goldsworthy, that leaf-drop in some of its stages will result and this is the case on some marshes. Vines which were not flooded at all and merely covered with snow for the winter generally came through in excellent shape. This practice has to be handled with caution, as unless the vines can be reflowed if a thaw exposes them in the winter, winter or spring killing may result. There also seems to be some danger of possible actual smothering from heavy snows and there is one case this spring where vines were injured and apparently by this cause.

Worm Threat May Be Worse Fireworm, it is felt, may be expected to be just as bad as last year and maybe a little worse. Fruitworm is also expected to be worse this year than last, due to the fact that the unusually heavy snows protected the pests pretty well during the winter.

(Continued on Page 5)

Progress Report On the U. S. Department of Agriculture Cranberry-Breeding Project

By HENRY F. BAIN (1)

An account of the general plan and purposes of the cranberry breeding program being conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with State agencies and growers' organizations in the three leading States appeared in the March 1940 issue of CRANBERRIES. The present brief report brings the account of the project up to date (end of the 1942 season).

It was pointed out in the former article that crossing as a means of improving varieties had not been attempted with the cranberry prior to 1929, and consequently crosses were made between more varieties than would otherwise have seemed desirable. This phase of the program was suspended after the 1938 season, and the time since has been devoted to growing the seedlings for performance tests.

Table 1 summarizes the principal crosses made and seedlings obtained to date, and shows where the different lots are located at the present time. More than 10,500 seedlings have been produced (the table does not include material from a few minor varieties, nor seedlings from self-pollinations in a number of varieties). Forty seedlings were retained for further trial after completion of preliminary tests on the first group of nearly 1,800 plants to fruit in New Jersey. Six thousand seven hundred more seedlings are growing in New Jersey, 2,000 in Massachusetts, and 900 in Wisconsin, the latter consisting entirely of cuttings from the more promising New Jersey material. Of the seedlings in Massachusetts, 1,150 are in the recently established seedling nursery on a small bog provided by the A. D. Makepeace Company. The nursery is about one mile

north of the Makepeace Company's Frogfoot bog, or about five miles north of Wareham. The remainder are on the State bog near East Wareham. These seedlings may be seen at any time by anyone interested.

The preliminary selection of 40 plants from the first lot of 1,800 to bear fruit, listed in the next-to-last column of Table 1, was made on the basis of two seasons' fruiting records, although most of the plants in the group had borne some fruit an additional year previously. The selections were made in the following manner: Each cross was first considered independently of the others. Tables were constructed in which individual plants of the crosses were arranged in descending order of excellence in yield, in freedom from rot, in appearance, and so far as records were available, in resistance to false blossom as determined by the method of Wilcox and Beckwith (2). In order to receive consideration, a plant had to rank near the top in one classification and at least above the middle in the other three. Plants with these qualifications were then checked for vine characters, date of ripening, berry size, etc., and if satisfactory in all these respects were tentatively held until the procedure was completed for all crosses; further eliminations were then made by balancing these best plants against each other as a group. In some cases, no plants in a cross rated high enough to be kept.

An over-all idea of the general type of plant retained for further testing may be gained from the following summary of characters in the 40 seedlings thus far selected: The five Early Black x Howes plants had an average yield (for 2 years, calculated to a per-acre basis) of 44 to 96 bar-

rels, an average berry size ranging from 80 per cup from one plant to 100 per cup for the plant having the smallest fruit, all berries with the typical Howes gloss, and false-blossom resistance indices of 3, 3, and 4 for 3 of the plants (on a scale employed by Wilcox, where very susceptible Howes - 7, and resistant McFarlin - 3); the 4 Early Black x McFarlin plants yielded at the rate of 72 to 109 barrels per acre, the berries measured from 65 to 70 per cup, and the false-blossom index of 3 plants was 5 in each case; the 3 Early Black x Searls had yield rates of 49 to 107 Barrels per acre, cup counts of 75 to 80, and false blossom indices 1, 1, 3; the 2 Howes x Searls yielded 103 and 111 barrels, cup counts were 70 and 95, berries were glossy, and the false blossom indices were 4 and 3, respectively; the McFarlin ing, yielded 102 barrels, the cup x Bennet plant, very late in ripen-count was 48, berries were glossy, and the false blossom index was 2; the 15 McFarlin x Early Black yields ranged from 51 to 138 barrels per acre (5 being in excess of 100 barrels), cup counts from 55 to 80, false blossom indices of 12 of the plants from 2 to 5; the two McFarlin x Potter's Favorite yielded 89 and 95 barrels, cup counts were 70 and 53, berries glossy, false blossom indices not determined; the 3 McFarlin x Searls yielded 70 to 132 barrels, cup counts were 60 to 65, false blossom index of 1 plant was 5; the 5 Pro-'ific x McFarlin plants yielded from 61 to 143 barrels per acre, cup counts were from 48 to 63, false blossom index was 1 for each of 2 plants.

The second test of the 40 seedlings was started in 1941. Spring-rooted cuttings were set in rod-size plots on three different New Jersey bog-soil types. It will, naturally, be two years or more before these plots begin to bear fruit in significant quantities.

In 1943 the second group of plants in New Jersey, containing approximately 2,500 plants, is expected to yield large samples of berries, and a fair proportion of the third large group of 3,500

(1) Senior pathologist, Division of Fruit and Vegetable Crops and Diseases, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

(2) Wilcox, R. B. and C. S. Beckwith. A factor in the varietal resistance of cranberries to the false-blossom disease. Jour. Agr. Res. 47 (8):583-590. October 15, 1933.

Table 1.—Numbers and location of cranberry seedlings tested.

Female Parent	Male Parent	Under test In N. J.	Under test In Mass.	Total in N. J. and Mass.	Finished Testing In N. J.	Selected In N. J.	Total Grown In Wisc.
Aviator	Early Black	366	132	498	—	—	—
Do	McFarlin	250	100	350	—	—	—
Do	Paradise Meadow	147	3	150	—	—	—
Do	Shaw's Success	109	65	174	—	—	—
Bennett	McFarlin	106	—	106	—	—	—
Centennial	Early Black	156	50	206	—	—	—
Do	McFarlin	164	100	264	—	—	—
Do	Paradise Meadow	53	14	67	—	—	—
Do	Shaw's Success	101	17	118	—	—	—
Early Black	Aviator	151	23	174	—	—	—
Do	Centennial	225	100	325	—	—	—
Do	Howes	4	—	149	145	5	97
Do	McFarlin	380	131	702	141	4*	25
Do	Paradise Meadow	212	107	319	—	—	—
Do	Searls	—	—	64	64	3	43
Do	Shaw's Success	243	112	355	—	—	—
Howes	Early Black	211	—	224	13	—	11
Do	McFarlin	175	—	175	—	—	—
Do	Potter's Favorite	—	—	9	9	—	5
Do	Searls	161	—	361	200	2	114
Mammoth	McFarlin	62	—	62	—	—	—
McFarlin	Aviator	241	100	341	—	—	—
Do	Bennett	60	—	100	40	1	18
Do	Berry Berry	98	—	116	18	—	17
McFarlin	Centennial	230	37	267	—	—	—
Do	Early Black	417	126	1216	673	15	376
Do	Howes	78	—	84	6	—	4
Do	Mammoth (Holliston)	85	—	85	—	—	—
Do	Paradise Meadow	100	36	136	—	—	—
Do	Potter's Favorite	7	—	27	20	2	19
Do	Prolific	36	—	86	50	—	26
Do	Searls	31	—	154	123	3	83
Do	Shaw's Success	195	107	302	—	—	—
Do	Stanley	21	—	179	158	—	17
Do	Vose's Pride	162	—	162	—	—	—
Paradise Meadow	Aviator	100	—	100	—	—	—
Do	Early Black	156	7	163	—	—	—
Do	McFarlin	110	100	210	—	—	—
Do	Shaw's Success	120	139	259	—	—	—
Prolific	Early Black	24	—	24	—	—	—
Do	McFarlin	7	—	92	85	5	34
Searls	Early Black	178	—	178	—	—	—
Do	Howes	231	—	231	—	—	—
Do	McFarlin	129	—	157	28	—	17
Shaw's Success	Aviator	186	152	338	—	—	—
Do	Centennial	131	100	231	—	—	—
Do	Early Black	164	50	214	—	—	—
Do	McFarlin	88	100	188	—	—	—
Do	Paradise Meadow	50	26	76	—	—	—
Totals		6711	2084	10568	1773	40	906

*—These plants from seedlings developed by the New Jersey Cranberry Experiment Station.

plants may produce samples large enough to justify recording. Also the first (1939) Wisconsin planting of cuttings from approximately 450 seedlings probably will yield samples to be recorded.

No preliminary selections of seedlings in Massachusetts have been made and no fruiting rec-

ords have been obtained, but a fair proportion of the seedlings on the State Bog may yield samples this year large enough to be recorded. Preliminary selections and subsequent tests in larger plots will be made according to the method being followed in New Jersey.

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 3)

Labor Now Scraping Bottom The problem of sufficient labor to raise and harvest the crop this year has actu-

ally come in acute terms in Wisconsin this year. Last year was tough, but not impossible, but this year growers at the moment are simply unable to see how sufficient help can be assembled. Opinions vary from such statements as to that "it is going to be just impossible to get the berries off," as to belief that the crop will be harvested somehow and the necessary labor unearthed in some way at present not discernable. Every grower tells of his extreme shortage; at least one marsh at the moment has not a single man available for anything, others have but a foreman, and some a foreman and one or two or three helpers. A very few have crews somewhere approaching normal, but the great majority will have to grow and harvest with mere skeleton forces, it now seems. The new drafts are cutting in deeper to the previous depletion caused by the previous one and enlistments and the leaving of workers for war industries. There is also considerable apprehension as to exorbitant rates of pay which may be demanded.

NEW JERSEY

Much Water Held Later More water than usual was held into

May this year due to the cold April but with warm weather the second week in May the water was let off fast. The bogs look well and therefore even more than usual the growers are worried about late May and early June frosts.

H. F. Bain Here for Summer The New Jersey growers are gratified to learn that

Mr. Henry F. Bain of the United States Department of Agriculture is to be stationed at the New Jersey Blueberry and Cranberry Laboratory at Pemberton for the summer, looking after the hybrid cranberry work there. The Government has several acres

(Continued on Page 13)

Charles Dexter McFarlin of South Carver, Massachusetts, Carried Cranberry Cultivation To Oregon

Member of Noted Cranberry Growing Family Went West After Gold—Returned To Build Carver's Finest Bog. Then, After Carver Frost, Went Back to Pacific and Planted Carver Vines

By CLARENCE J. HALL

Cranberries simply seemed destined to play a major role in the lives of the McFarlins of Carver (Cranberries, April and May, 1943). When Horatio McFarlin, born 1830, son of Sampson, one of the more important of the earlier Carver men who made a business of gathering and selling wild cranberries, and brother of Thomas Huit McFarlin, developer of the variety known as the McFarlin, and of Charles Dexter McFarlin, who carried cranberry growing to Oregon, caught the "yellow fever" of the California gold rush period, it was to the wild cranberries of Carver's famed "New Meadows" that he turned as a means of revenue to finance his trip. He, according to a family story, gathered and bought enough of the wild fruit to net himself about \$700.

Thus cranberries, at least in part, enabled him to cross the continent to seek his fortune, and it was largely his subsequent enthusiasms for the West that caused Charles Dexter, his younger brother, born February 19, 1835, to go West himself and by so doing to bring cranberry growing to Coos County, Oregon. It is said, however, by a member of the McFarlin family that it may not have been entirely the lure of gold or a fortune in the West that sent Charles Dexter to California. The story is that a letter has recently come to light which showed that the very youthful Charles Dexter had believed himself "blighted in love" in his affection for a girl from Virginia and that had aided in his decision to go away.

Anyway, Horatio, Charles Dexter, and a still younger brother, Jason, all eventually went to the West Coast, as so many ambitious young men of that period did, to seek their fortunes in the frontiers west of the Mississippi. The exact circumstances of the McFarlins in respect to their success as gold miners is not certain today. None certainly became very rich through a lucky strike—probably they were like many others who sought gold—their success was moderate. But both Horatio and Charles Dexter are said to have had at least a little luck, Horatio more than Charles Dexter. The former is said to have found one nugget worth \$700, or just about the value of the cranberries he had sold to get him to the Gold Coast. Charles Dexter sent back a gold nugget worked into a ring to his niece, Polly, daughter of Thomas Huit, although this may

not have been from gold he discovered, but it was always assumed it was.

After the gold mining period the McFarlins turned to other Western opportunities, as did many others, the McFarlins going in for sheep raising, and for a time they found this profitable. From sheep raising Horatio went into wheat and in this he was highly successful, but Jason, sticking to sheep raising, did not make out as well. Eventually Charles Dexter, then still single, came back to South Carver for a visit home.

Got "Cranberry Fever"

He stayed with his father at the old McFarlin homestead (now burned) on the old Rochester-Plymouth road. This was about the time when "cranberry fever" was locally bursting forth, and "cranberry fever" was as virulent as had been the "yellow fever,"

even though it was confined to a relatively small area in Massachusetts and New Jersey. (It hadn't quite broken out in Wisconsin, or was just about beginning to there).

Charles Dexter is remembered to have told the boys of the Huckleberry Corner neighborhood great tales of doings in the West. Although he talked of the West at the store there at the corner, he himself presumably heard many stories of the possibilities of cultivating the cranberries that grew so prolifically at nearby "New Meadows" and other of the South Carver meadows and swamps. It would have been about the time when Thomas Huit had sensed the possibilities inherent in the handsome native variety which he began to develop and which became known by his name. Thomas Huit built his bog and transplanted these vines about 1870.

With his father interested in cranberries, his brother having pioneered in bog building, and all the cranberry talk going on around him, Charles Dexter decided to build a bog for himself. If the yellow gold in the ground of California had not made him wealthy he might do well in mining the red gold of the cranberry in his native South Carver. He had the good judgment and apparently the means to build the finest bog that could be built.

The Bog He Built, the Finest

The late Henry S. Griffith in his "History of Carver", wrote that Charles Dexter McFarlin expended upwards of \$1,000 in building a bog which was only about an acre and a quarter in size, "constructing more on experimental than on financial grounds." Every root was dug from the ground and ditches were boarded and a spirit level used to insure proper grade. He laid a bed of sand in which he set the vines, and in fact the bog was constructed much as good bog is built today. Mr. Griffith gives the date of this building as 1874.

This was beyond a doubt the best by far of the few small bogs that Carver then had. For vines,

quite naturally he used the fine kind which were "discovered" by his brother, Thomas Huit, and which even then were becoming known for their extra fine quality. He also planted some "Bugles," which came from Spring Hill in East Sandwich, and an unnamed, wild variety he himself found. The bog was round in shape, lacking, however, the vital facilities for frost flowage, although it would have been covered with water in the winter. But then not much thought had been given to such a process as frost flooding at that early date.

The bog vined over and he watched it beginning to come into maturity. He was ready to reap the benefits of his sagacity in sound, conscientious bog building. He watched the berries grow and as summer went on he began to estimate the crop he would be able to harvest. It looked like a fine crop.

He planned to begin picking on a certain Monday, but on the Sunday afternoon the weather turned sharply cold. There was a little frost that night, but he did begin picking on the Monday. Monday night brought one of those cold, killing Carver frosts. The freeze cut sadly into his fine crop of McFarlins, but as it was he got nearly 200 barrels from the acre and a quarter in spite of the frost damage, and these barrels were the big flour barrels.

Carver Frost Froze His Ardor

That frost, however, was sufficient to freeze his ardor for cranberry growing in Carver. He decided to give up cranberry cultivation there and returned to the West. He left the bog flat—to be carried on by his father and his brother, Captain William S., who had returned from the Civil War with his health impaired. The bog, in charge of Captain William, for many years bore some very fine crops.

Charles Dexter is understood to have previously visited Oregon while in the West and it was to this state that he went, engaging in Oregon lumber. He settled in what is now Coos County, near a



The Zorns Water-Raked Old McFarlin Marsh Last Fall

community then known as Empire City. Later there was a postoffice address of "McFarlin's Marsh."

With the fine, warm, coastal Oregon climate, McFarlin's thoughts reverted to the idea of cranberry growing. Coos County, he wrote back, reminded him a great deal of South Carver. The American cranberry of commerce is not indigenous to the Pacific Northwest, but he saw no reason why he should not attempt to grow the berries there.

The best cranberries that he knew of were those of his brother, the McFarlin variety, so it was to his brother that he wrote for some vines. Mrs. John Nauman of 22 Winslow street, Plymouth, who is the daughter of Thomas Huit, and the niece, Polly, to whom Charles Dexter had sent the gold nugget ring, says her father picked a barrel of the McFarlin vines, packed them very carefully in moss, and shipped them on to the West Coast, and the berries arrived in fine condition. It has also been told that Charles Dexter obtained his vines from his brother Peleg, who also had planted that variety and became one of the larger of the early Carver growers. It was said these vines were packed in flour barrels and started for Oregon. But somewhere between South Carver and Oregon the shipment became sidetracked. It was traced down and eventually the shipment reached Charles Dexter.

Sent Back East for Vines

These vines, however, when they did arrive, it is said, were a sodden,

apparently lifeless mass. Instead of giving up cranberry growing Charles Dexter tried the experiment of sticking the sodden vines in a bath of mud, and in this batter of mud a few of the vines were observed to retain a spark of life and were planted. These two versions of how McFarlin vines were shipped to Oregon very likely may refer to different shipments, but in any event this detail is a matter of no consequence, except in placing the date when he began to grow cranberries in the West. Thomas Huit died in 1880, so if the latter shipped vines himself, Charles Dexter had in mind, at least, beginning cultivation not later than that year, earlier than 1885, which is the date usually assigned to this bog. The important point is that Eastern cranberry vines had been transplanted in Oregon and cranberry cultivation had spread from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Charles Dexter was undoubtedly the first to cultivate cranberries in Coos County and in the state of Oregon and he may have been the first to transplant Massachusetts cranberry vines to either Oregon or Washington. A bog, planted with Eastern vines, was begun in Washington somewhere about this same time, which may have been 1885 or probably a few years before when he first set the vines. Which bog was first, McFarlin's in Oregon or the one in Long Beach, may not ever have been established.

In association with Charles

(Continued on Page 15)



For the Second Successive Year—

Our Boys and Girls are being graduated into the kind of world we would not choose for them to start after-school life. It is not the kind of world today of our choosing, but one which the Axis has forced upon us.

This may or may not be the final graduation time of this sort. It will depend in part whether or not we are doing all that we can to hasten a victorious peace.

Our working to the utmost to grow all the cranberries, a needed war-time food, that we can; our raising us much food for our own consumption on the side as we can, and our buying more Bonds are three things which will help assure Victory, and that we may have a better world in which our boys and girls begin their adult lives.

This is the thirteenth of a series of war-time messages sponsored by the following public-spirited firms and individuals:

Colley-Cranberry Co.
17 Court St.
Plymouth, Mass.



Fuller-Hammond Co.
Onset, Mass.
ROBT. C. HAMMOND

**National Bank of
Wareham**
Wareham, Mass.

H. R. BAILEY CO.
South Carver, Mass.

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L. B. R. BARKER
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A. D. MAKEPEACE CO.
Wareham, Mass.

ELLIS D. ATWOOD
South Carver, Mass.

AN IDEA FOR POST-WAR

A THOUGHT has been tentatively put forward in Wisconsin that there could be no better way of building unity among the cranberry industry and promoting its interests than through wide personal acquaintance of growers of the various cranberry-growing states. A few of the growers recently talking informally of the future of the industry spontaneously suggested that wouldn't it be just fine if, after the war, a get-together of growers could be held in Wisconsin, as the most central of the cranberry states? The suggestion made by a Wisconsin grower as just a personal thought and agreed to instantly and enthusiastically was that one way to accomplish this was a visitation of as many growers as possible from Massachusetts and New Jersey and of Oregon and Washington to Wisconsin. The East Coast to meet the West Coast at the Wisconsin cranberry district is the proposal. The thought was an amplification of the idea behind the group visitation of the few Eastern growers who went to Wisconsin in 1940 and of the larger group of Wisconsin growers who went East in 1941.

This idea is just a nebulous thought of a few at the moment in a war-torn world. But the beginning planning of things to come is now the world-wide order of the day. Does the idea appeal to you?

WISCONSIN'S POOLING SYSTEM

ATTENTION is particularly called to the article beginning in this issue by Vernon Goldsworthy upon the pooling system in use by the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company. This system, now in effect for several years, Mr. Goldsworthy feels is the fairest and the utmost in true cooperation, and the Wisconsin growers are decidedly pleased that they adopted it. So successful has it proven that an article similar to this one by Mr. Goldsworthy is to appear in a near issue of the "Cooperative Digest," published at Ithaca, N. Y.

MRS. GUY NASH

THE deepest sympathy to Mr. Guy Nash of Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin, his daughter, Jean, and son, Philleo Nash, in

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the sudden death of Mrs. Nash is expressed by this magazine. We know the cranberry growers of Wisconsin were sadly shocked by the loss of Mrs. Nash from the ranks of wives of cranberry growers loyal to and interested in the cranberry industry. We know sorrow will be felt beyond Wisconsin by those who were privileged to have known Mrs. Nash. They would wish to join in an expression of their feeling of sympathy and courage to Mr. Nash and his family. To this the Editor and Mrs. Hall, who have met Mrs. Nash previously and were her guests but a few hours before her death, wish to add their personal sympathy and sorrow.

Annual Report of Dr. H. J. Franklin

Editor's Note: The following is Dr. Franklin's report to the Massachusetts State College.

Introduction

The research and extension work of the cranberry station were both curtailed considerably by the reduction of gasoline allowed for automobile travel. The freezing of supplies of some of the important insecticides due to war conditions was a special hindrance in the insect work and army restrictions on the distribution of weather information were a detriment in frost predicting.

The season's cranberry crop was the second largest in the history of the industry, both in Massachusetts and in the whole country. There was rather more rot among the berries as they came from the field in this state than the writer remembers seeing in any other year, and the abnormal decay showed a marked tendency to continue in storage. Fortunately, a lively demand for the berries throughout the selling season, both for commercial canning and as fresh fruit, moved the crop promptly.

INJURIOUS AND BENEFICIAL INSECTS AFFECTING THE CRANBERRY

(H. J. FRANKLIN)

Hill Fireworm (*Tlascala finitella* (Walker)) Moths of this species emerged in confinement very late in May and were caged with cranberry branches on May 30. Many small caterpillars were found on June 13 to have hatched from eggs that had been laid in the meantime. Some of these worms were then as much as a twelfth of an inch long and had done considerable feeding, so they may have been three days old. From this, the eggs hatch about ten days after they are laid. Some unhatched eggs were found, most of them on the stems of the new cranberry growth; they were oval in outline, much flattened against their support, and about a fortieth of an inch long. The young worms had blackish heads and very faintly striped reddish-brown bodies.

The Burrage bog infested with this insect was examined on June

16. The worms there had channeled some of the cranberry stems toward and to their tips, causing these to drop over. Occasional worms, already showing their striping, were sewed up like black-headed fireworms, but with more frass around them in the cranberry tips. The infestation on this bog was again quite serious eventually.

Spotted Fireworm (*Cacoecia parallela* (Rob.)). This pest broke out severely on about nine acres of bog in Marion, Mass., early in June. Most of the worms matured by July 8, but some remained till after July 16, when the moths had begun to fly. The infestation was controlled nicely by dusting with thirty pounds of cryolite to an acre on June 25.

Parasites were reared from this pest as follows:

Diptera (Exoristi'ae):

1. *Nemorilla floralis* (Fallen)—Det. C. T. Greene. Reared from both caterpillars and pupae of the host. One of the most prevalent parasites. The adults emerged from August 1 to 11.

Hymenoptera

Ichneumonidae (All determined by R. A. Cushman):

2. *Itopectis conquisitor* (Say)—This species seemed to be the most prevalent parasite. It was reared from mature caterpillars and from pupae of the host, the adults emerging from July 28 to 31.

3. *Hoplocryptus incertulus* Cush. One female; reared from a host pupa.

4. *Epiurus pterophorae* (Ashm.) One female specimen.

5. *Glypta simplicipes*. Cress. One female.

6. *Exochus albifrons* Walsh. One male. Reared from a pupa of the host. **Chalcidoidea** (All determined by A. B. Gahan):

7. *Brachymeria* sp. One specimen, reared from host pupa.

8. *Pleurotropis sexdentatus* Gir. Three specimens, reared from host pupae.

(1)—Bul. No. 388, Mass. Agr'l. Expt. Sta., p. 37, 1942.

9. *Eupteromalus dubius* Ashm. Four specimens, reared from host pupae.

The spotted fireworms fed on

the following weeds on and around the infested bog:

Chain Fern, Sensitive Fern, Marsh Shield Fern, Common Brake, Flowering Fern, Saw Brier, Hardhack, Chokeberry, Coarse Bramble, Winterberrv. Marsh St.-Johnswort, Sweet Pepperbush, Swamp Blueberry, Sheep Laurel, Loosestrife.

The Loosestrife weed and Marsh St.-John's-wort were much attacked and evidently favorite food plants of the insect. They were very abundant on the bog and may have largely induced the insect infestation.

Some pupae of the spotted fireworm squirm vigorously when disturbed, but they are more often inactive. Each of the abdominal segments of the pupa, except those distad, has two ridges across the dorsum with the surface between them very smooth, each ridge bearing a single row of many short, sharp, tooth-like spines pointing dorsocaudad.

White Grub (*Phyllophaga*). Young grubs, evidently hatched in June, were found rather abundant in a small area on the station bog on July 13, 1942. They were quite active and all within an inch or two of the soil surface, most of them within an inch of it.

Cranberry Spittle Insect (*Clastoptera*). The young nymphs in their spittle were found as early as June 2. Flooding a bog for 24 hours as soon as an occasional flower had opened wiped out a heavy infestation completely without harm to the vines or crop. This seems to be an excellent treatment.

Cranberry Root Grub (*Amphicomma*). Half of the station bog was treated with seven ounces of sodium cyanide in 100 gallons of water, a gallon to a square foot, late in April and very early in May. The treatment was very successful and did not reduce the crop. It hurt the vines only on a few small areas. The bog was flooded for protection from frost and the water then drained into Spectacle pond eight days after the application and was finished without harming fish in the pond.

Army Worms (*Leucania*) attacked freely several bogs that had been flooded from mid-May to mid-July to control the root grub.

Grape Anomala (*Anomala lucicola* Fab. (1)). Five acres of sericola Fab.* Five acres of seriously infested bog located in the Wenham section of Carver and not heretofore known to be affected by this grub was treated very successfully with sodium cyanide solution.

(To be continued)

Unique Pooling System of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company Proven 100 Percent Efficient In Actual Operation

This Oldest of Cranberry Cooperatives Adopted All-Season, All-Brand Pool in 1939, et Grower, With Notification May Speculate—Company Does Many Services for Grower and Is Alert At All Times in Their Interests.

By VERNON GOLDSWORTHY
General Manager
Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company

History and Organization

The Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company was organized in 1906. The leaders in its organization were A. U. Chaney and Judge Gaynor, both of whom have now passed on, and C. M. Chaney, present general manager of the American Cranberry Exchange. This organization is one of the oldest, most outstanding and successful cooperatives in the United States and has operated without any major change since its organization in 1906, thirty-seven years ago.

The Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company is one of the three state companies which make up the American Cranberry Exchange—the other two companies being the New England Cranberry Sales Company of Middleboro, Massachusetts and the Growers Cranberry Company of New Jersey. Last year for the first time the cranberry growers on the Pacific Coast also became affiliated with the American Cranberry Exchange through their association with Cranberry Cannery.

Cultural Varieties and Brands

In Wisconsin three or four main varieties of cranberries are grown in addition to several varieties of minor importance. All commercial varieties have been selected from wild vines, as there are no hybrid varieties in commercial production in the United States today, although such hybrids now are being tested both in Wisconsin and in the East as the first crosses were made several years ago by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The principle variety of cranberries grown in Wisconsin is the Searls Jumbo, a selection made from wild vines found growing near Cranmoor, Wisconsin. The other two varieties which make up most of the commercial production in Wisconsin are Howes and Mc-

Farlins which originated in the East. Another important substantial part of the production in Wisconsin is from the vines known as "Natives," which merely means vines taken from the wild bogs and planted on commercial plantations.

When these different varieties are marketed, each variety must be labeled according to grades or brands because of the difference in size and color. The so-called "Natives" are divided into two brands—Badger, which count 115 to 140 to the cup (a cup holds a half of a pint), and the larger size, Bouquet, which do not count over 115 to the cup. Howes are divided into two brands—Roval, which do not count over 125 to the cup, and Star, which do not count over 140 to the cup, but over 125. McFarlins are divided into Banner if they do not count over 90 to the cup, or they fall into the Fox brand when they count over this number. Searls Jumbos are divided into two brands, determined not by cup count, but by being graded. The Fancy Antler brand are those berries which grade out over a 9-16 screen and the Deer brand are graded over a 13-32 screen, but all through a 9-16 screen. And so the various varieties are graded.

From the years 1906 to 1939 each brand was pooled by itself in an all season pool. Whatever price the brand averaged this amount was paid to the grower when the final account was made at the end of each year of business. In other words, the total amount of money received for any one brand was divided by the number of boxes of this brand to arrive at the brand pool price per box. Many times the pool prices of the different brands varied widely because of market conditions at the Badger, Bouquet, Deer and Antler are always sold early, whereas the Banner, Fox, Royals and Star are good keepers and are sold later. If the market weakened the late berries which are superior to the brands shipped earlier because of their better keeping quality and color sold for less than the inferior brands marketed earlier in the season. In 1937, for example, the late market weakened and early berries averaged about \$2.00 a barrel more than the berries which were sold on the late market, although if both had been put on the market at the same time and for the same price, the early berries would

never have been sold and the shrinkage loss would have been colossal. Actually the growers of the late berries were holding their fruit to make a market for the early berries. In addition to the loss in price, the grower who had late berries also had a very heavy loss in shrinkage by January or even the end of December. Even though the price was drastically reduced on late berries in 1937, still all of the berries could not be sold fresh and it was necessary that part of them be turned over to Cranberry Cannery to be frozen and held in storage, to be canned later. It took until 1939 before all of these surplus berries from the 1937 crop could be utilized and returns made to the growers. Is it fair for the grower who shipped his berries early to receive more money and all his money in 1937 and the grower who helped him out to wait two years for his money and then receive a lot less?

Canning and Dehydration

The canning of cranberries grew rapidly during the late 30's and early 40's and is now well established. It was evident in the late 30's that sooner or later a definite part of the Wisconsin crop should be canned or processed in some manner in the interest of the growers and the industry. So the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company became a large stockholder in Cranberry Cannery, Inc., the growers processing cooperative. We contribute a substantial portion of our yearly production to Cranberry Cannery. In 1942 it was about 30%, which was somewhat more than any previous season. This increase was largely due to the demand of our armed forces which used a tremendous amount of dehydrated cranberries for our men in service during 1942.

From a practical standpoint it is essential that the first cranberries to be turned over for processing be those that are undesirable for the fresh fruit market and that the better quality be turned in for processing only after the fresh fruit market was supplied. If such a plan is followed, and it most surely should be, it is necessary for the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company to determine for its members what percentage of his berries should be processed and what should be shipped fresh in the best interests of all growers. In order to do this we needed a new pooling system in all fairness to all growers. A new pooling system should also take into consideration such unusual conditions as 1937 when the growers of the better quality fruit were penalized by market conditions beyond their control. After considerable thought

(Continued on inside back cover)



WEST GREETE EAST—Clarence J. Hall, editor and publisher of CRANBERRIES, the national magazine of the cranberry industry, being welcomed to Wisconsin's cranberry capital by Vernon Goldsworthy (left), manager of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company, at the Milwaukee road station, as Mrs. Hall looks on. The visitors hail from Wareham, Mass., center of the cranberry area of the Cape Cod district.

—From Wisconsin Rapids Daily Tribune

Cranberries Editor on Trip to Wisconsin Tremendously Impressed By Growers' Progressiveness — Hospitality

Boundless appear the cranberry marshes of Wisconsin's broad, flat terrain under the wide Wisconsin sky. Boundless is the hospitality of the Wisconsin growers, a hospitality so well known to those who have visited the Badger State. Boundless is the enthusiasm of the growers to produce bountifully this healthy fruit.

Your editor and his wife have just visited the Wisconsin cranberry district during this time of the second World War. One purpose was to learn more about these Wisconsin growers who have achieved second place in cranberry production in recent years. Another was to attempt to interpret some of the "whys" as to the progress of Wisconsin in our cranberry industry and to observe how the growers there are meeting their wartime problems.

We did add vastly to our backlog of firsthand knowledge about the progressive cranberry men of Wisconsin, in spite of the fact that the time was limited. The Wisconsin growers, their wives, and friends could not possibly have been kinder, nor more willing to provide information. Hospitality and cooperation were offered to a degree almost exhausting to this Easterner. Those who made the group trip to Wisconsin three years ago will understand what we mean.

Such flattering attention was more than we deserved, we are forced to believe, unless it was given in considerable part as an expression of the high

esteem in which the Wisconsin growers hold their colleagues from other cranberry states. So gracious was their treatment of these visitors that only in this light could it be reconciled.

To report adequately the spirit of progressiveness and enthusiasm is a heavy burden, and the kindness of the growers makes it doubly so. There will be difficulty in not being over-enthusiastic, so infectious is their spirit.

Our only regret is that in the space of time of but a few days it was impossible to see as many growers and their marshes as was desired, or to gain a fully adequate picture of the Wisconsin cranberry industry. To those the writer failed to visit in those crowded days apologies are hereby expressed with the hope that this privilege to meet them may be experienced in the not-too-far-away future.

We will not attempt to mention by name those individuals who were so extremely kind and who were our hosts, as we know others were ready to be equally kind had we found time to pass their way. We believe there can be no exception, however, to our noting that Vernon Goldsworthy, manager of the Wisconsin Sales Company, who did much of the planning, certainly crowded in as much as could possibly have been accomplished.

If the few articles which will follow in subse-

(Continued on Page 14)

Eight Wisconsin Growers Finance Cranberry Picker

Experimental Model Has Been Made, Which All Believe Will Be Successful—Several Machines Are Ordered for Use This Fall.

It seems more and more a possibility that out of this war there may emerge one, or perhaps several cranberry picking machines which will ease the labor harvest problems of the future. Mention has previously been made of pickers which are being developed in the East and on the West Coast and it is now possible to say that Wisconsin has a machine to contribute to the cause of mechanical picking which is already built, has been tested, insofar as possible before actual working on a crop, and five or six of these machines have been ordered by growers for use this coming fall.

In this machine, eight prominent growers have each contributed a similar sum of money, their ideas as to what a cranberry picker should be and what it should do, and a competent machinist has gone ahead and completed the experimental model. This machine has been tested on the Oscar Potter marshes by sprinkling berries on the vines. Wisconsin growers who have seen it in operation say it works. All admit, of course, that there can be no definite verdict until the machine is operated under real harvest conditions and that "bugs" undoubtedly will develop and changes have to be made.

There is no secret being made about the principle of this machine. The editor has been shown the model in the presence of several Wisconsin growers and all were strong in their belief that it "really might be the thing."

The eight Wisconsin growers who have contributed to the building of the model are: A. E. Bennett Company; M. O. Potter Company (Roy Potter); F. F. Mengel; Whittlesey Cranberry Co. (Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Jaspersen); Gay-

lor Marsh (Charles Dempze); Central Cranberry Company (Theodore and Bernard Brazeau); Guy Potter, and Oscar Potter. Others have shown an equal interest in and share hopes for its success.

The builder is Robert Case of Warrens, a young, very skilled machinist-mechanic, and the model was made in his shop. Most of the credit for the mechanical adaptations belongs to Mr. Case, the sponsors admit, although they contributed advice and suggestions.

This particular model will be kept for further experimentation and is admittedly not finished nor perfected in all details. Yet so promising is it that five or six growers have definitely ordered machines. Unless it proves impossible to scrape together the necessary material and parts these will be in operation next fall.

Of course water raking is a favored method of cranberry harvesting in Wisconsin, but one of the strongest points of this machine is felt to lie in the fact that it can probably be used for either water or dry picking equally as well, and possibly to better advantage in the dry method. The sponsors feel it could be used on Eastern or Western bogs as well as on the flooded Wisconsin marshes.

The total weight of the machine is 600 pounds or possibly a little less, with a lighter motor which may be used in the newer models than the first two h. p. one. It is propelled and operated by this gasoline motor. Its wheels are motorcycle tires. It picks a three-foot row, and it is estimated one machine can harvest about two acres a day. It is considered that a working crew would not exceed two or possibly three men, one principally to operate, while the other one or two would handle the boxes. This machine, with its two or three man crew would perhaps accomplish the equivalent of eight or possibly ten rakers.

It is a relatively light, beautifully-constructed machine and bears little resemblance to a "Rube Goldberg" invention. In general, a blade with teeth, three feet wide is pushed through the vines something in the way a bull-

dozer is used. A roller, considered one of the most vital features of the machine, keeps the vines from being pulled out. This roller has slats to let water through in water raking. A second blade with teeth comes down and combs the berries from the vines, calculations having been made so that no berries are left as the machine goes forward. The machine is so planned that it leaves the vines in better shape than before it has passed over the marsh. There is a clever conveyor system to the containing box at the rear.

The machine has three speeds ahead and one for reverse. Two of the speeds are for different degrees of thickness of vines and berries, while the highest speed is for use when the machine is running light. That is, when it is returning from a picking trip down the marsh, as the machine will only rake the vines one way. It is held that this trip would evolve no greater loss of time than for a picking crew to walk back to start a new row. Its greatest disadvantage in this respect would be in case the vines ran the short way of the marsh, when there would be a series of short picking trips over the vines which would waste time, but on the long stretches this time loss would be immaterial.

Patents upon various features of this machine are pending.

(Editor's Note—This is admittedly an inadequate mechanical description of the exact principles upon which this machine is operated, but it is hoped that perhaps a more competent detailed description may be obtained than the writer is capable of giving, and that photographs of the picker in trials may be obtained for publication in a near future issue.)

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 5)

of cranberry seedlings, some that have already been gone over and many of them eliminated, but many promising new hybrids are in the field now. The few selections taken from the original plantings show great promise and some of them may be good standard varieties after the war.

Labor Is More Acute The problem of labor is the most serious one of all and growers just do not know how they

will get the crop picked after they have raised it. The growers are also considerably worried about insects and rot this year as they realize it is going to be difficult to do spraying. It is held it may be possible to do some airplane dusting for ordinary cranberry insects and the growers are thankful they have airplane facilities handy even though they cannot use this method for rot control.

Ocean County Club Meeting The Ocean County Cranberry Club held its meeting at Toms River, May 6th, with a record turn-out. Oscar Downs of Toms River was elected president, Albert Lillie of Toms River, vice president, and Herbert Bidlack, Ocean County Agricultural Agent, who arranged the meeting, secretary and treasurer.

WASHINGTON

Season Is Two Weeks Behind The cranberry season is going along normally with the "usual amount of unseasonable weather" according to D. J. Crowley, State Cranberry Specialist. The weather is possibly ten days later than in 1942 but a few warm days could bring about a catch-up. There were several light frosts, but there was no injury anywhere at least until May 20th. The sprinkling systems have been active several times, however.

Meyers Bog Work On Schedule The big Guy C. Myers Company which is building 200 acres of bog at Long Beach has changed over in its plans from using machinery in bog building to the old method of scalping and considerable headway is now being made in clearing the land. About 20 acres have been scalped and judging by the progress it seems likely that the goal of one hundred acres ready for planting next spring will be reached.

\$9 A Day Is Offered As an indication of wages which are being paid to obtain any kind of labor at all, the Myers company has been running an ad

Victory Will Come Some Day

AND after the War, we foresee an even greater future for the cranberry industry. We are planning for that glorious day when we can serve you to your fullest desires in cranberry equipment and repair service.

Right NOW we can

Give you Service in Repairs and Repair Parts,
Can Still Manufacture a few Small Pumps,
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E. C. St Jacques

in the Chinook Observer, Long Beach, Washington—"Wanted: All Men Available for Agricultural Labor. \$9.00 a day, clear". If wages go any higher, Mr. Crowley adds humorously, it will be more profitable for those who are on state pay rolls to pull up their sleeves and start out laboring with a scalping hoe. The manager of this Meyers bog is J. E. Alexander, who is a grower from Grayland and has planted several bogs in the Grayland district, and with this experience is scalping about one acre a day, having about 40 men in his crew some days. Many of them are soldiers from the local forts who use their time off or their furloughs to make some extra pay. Some work half a day at a time.

The usual amount of spraying is being done and the growers are getting by so far, but the preferred insecticides are scarce.

GRAYLAND NOTES

Growers in the Grayland district are experiencing a very late spring, but little winter damage has shown up. The vines are prolific with buds and new terminal shoots. However, in this area a

very late spring can result in smaller berries. The first blackhead in this area became prevalent during the first of May. The growers have all started their spraying season. Growers here were saddened by the death on May 10th of one of the pioneer growers, Mr. Karl Lehtinen. Permanent bogs were not developed in this district until 1914 and Mr. Lehtinen was one of those who started his bog in that year.

Editor Visits Wisconsin

(Continued from Page 12)

If the few articles which will follow in subsequent issues do through greater acquaintance with our Wisconsin cranberry neighbors, contribute slightly to the general knowledge of the Wisconsin cranberry business we shall be happy. If this added knowledge does help a little in the growing of more and better cranberries, at this time when all food products are so badly needed, and in the period after the war, we shall indeed be gratified.

And to Wisconsin, our sincerest "THANK YOU."

Charles Dexter McFarlin

(Continued from Page 7)

Dexter in his Oregon bog, although probably no more than in a financial way, was Horatio. This McFarlin cranberry marsh was a successful venture and was so acknowledged in the West. One instance of the success of the McFarlin marsh was an item which appeared in the January 1, 1900 issue of the "Coast Mail," published at nearby Marshfield in the present Coos County cranberry area. This item was accompanied by two photographs, one showing the bog and the other a picking scene with about 40 harvesters at work. A notarized copy of this item reads:

CRANBERRIES—Cranberry culture is rapidly becoming one of the prominent industries of Coos Bay and the quality of the berries produced makes comparison with the Eastern article a very easy matter. There is great demand for Coos Bay berries in the San Francisco market, and if our output was doubled there would still be a cry of "more." C. D. McFarlin is the pioneer cranberry raiser of Coos County, and he has a fine marsh in bearing. His crop last year was 700 bushels. This he sold principally in San Francisco at \$2.75 to \$3.00 per bushel box.

Charles Dexter McFarlin continued to produce cranberries, having started the Oregon industry, until his death in 1908 at North Inlet, North Bend, Coos County, Oregon. He had married in the West a school teacher there who was a native of Southeastern Massachusetts. His widow eventually sold the bog to C. W. Gibbs, then Mr. Gibbs sold the marsh to Louis Dubuque in 1939. It was purchased then by Frank O. Zorn, its present owner, who came to Oregon from California after moving there from Kansas.

His Old Bog Now Rebuilt by Zorns

The old marsh was running out when Mr. Dubuque bought it, but he had begun renewing the bog and had replanted an acre and a half when the Zorns purchased the property.

The Zorns now have three and a half acres reclaimed and under ditch irrigation from a lake to the

north of the bog. Mr. and Mrs. Zorn are enthusiastic, energetic people, with a real love for growing cranberries and a vision for the future of the cranberry industry in Southern Oregon. Mr. Zorn is continuing his work of rebuilding and now they have a beautiful cranberry property. The berries are now of McFarlin and Howes stock. So well did the pioneer, McFarlin, choose his location in Oregon—possibly with the memory of the killing frost back in South Carver—that the bog today is said to be the best supplied with water of any bog in Coos County. It can be flooded any time the present owners wish.

The old McFarlin marsh again made the headlines last fall in the "Coos Bay Harbor" of North Bend because of the fact that due to the extreme labor shortage on the West Coast the Zorns used water raking to get the berries off. They built a home-made drier, and a couple of home-made rakes. They diked off sections, donned rubber boots, and brought in their entire crop without hiring outside help. This was about 800 bushels.

The berries were dried each day and shipped by truck to the freezer at Long Beach, Washington, a long distance. In April of last year the Zorns had been among the first few to sign up with Cranberry Cannery on the West Coast. From Long Beach the berries were shipped to the cannery at Markham, Washington. Mr. Zorn is very pleased with the facilities which were provided by Cranberry Cannery last fall and which enabled him to get his crop in to the cannery and to the market inexpensively under the extremely adverse conditions that prevailed last fall.

With the McFarlin marsh in Oregon now back in production and other bogs there having been set with cuttings from it at a very early date, Charles Dexter McFarlin's efforts in cranberry growing far from Massachusetts have been entirely successful. As a matter of fact, the bog he so beautifully built in South Carver and then left is still producing and is now owned by Ralph E. Wash-

burn of South Carver. Charles Dexter McFarlin, as were other Carver McFarlins, was eminently successful in cranberry culture.

Editor's Note—We are indebted to Mrs. John Nauman for the photograph of Charles Dexter, and also for information, and to Sampson McFarlin of Middleboro, son of Huit, and to Mr. H. C. McFarlin also for information, and credit goes to Mrs. Ethel M. Kranick for facts concerning the McFarlin Marsh in Oregon.

MRS. GUY NASH

The Wisconsin cranberry growers were inexpressibly shocked and saddened to learn of the sudden death on Sunday morning, May 15, of Mrs. Florence Nash, wife of Guy Nash of Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin, and this feeling of loss was shared by cranberry growers of other states who had met and become acquainted with Mrs. Nash. The feeling of shock was greater because so unexpected. Her death at the age of 68 was due to a heart attack.

Mrs. Nash was a member of one of Wisconsin Rapid's most prominent families and a descendant of the pioneer settlers of her community. As wife of Guy Nash, long a foremost Wisconsin grower and a director of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company and of the American Cranberry Exchange, Mrs. Nash had endeared herself to the members of the Wisconsin cranberry industry, and her acquaintance and influence had extended beyond the borders of her state in the circle of the cranberry growers. Mrs. Nash had many true friends among growers of the Eastern cranberry areas and was one of those who made the trip East with the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company group in 1941 and served as hostess in 1940 to the Eastern group. Her loss is mourned and will be felt, not alone by the cranberry growers of Wisconsin but by friends in other states.

Mrs. Nash, nee Florence Bell Philleo, was born February 5, 1875, the daughter of H. B. and Isabelle (Ingraham) Philleo, her father having come to that section of the state in 1856 from New York state. He had engaged in the newspaper and mercantile business and held important po-

★ MEMBER ★

CRANBERRY ARMY POOL

★ 1943 ★

"CAP" Berries Already Two- Thirds Signed

The "Cranberry" Army Pool has received pledges of well over 200,00 barrels of cranberries for the 300,000 barrels needed to fill the amount for which the Government has issued its orders of intent

to Cranberry Cannery, Inc. Following the vote of the American Cranberry Exchange last month its directors recommending to its State companies that 50 percent of the 1943 crop of the Exchange be turned over to Cranberry Cannery, the three companies held directors' meeting and at each it was voted to subscribe 50 percent of the crop to this purpose.

Largest contributors represented in this are the A. D. Makepeace Company of Wareham, Mass., and the United Cape Cod Cranberry Company of South Hanson, members of the New England Cranberry Sales Company, and the J. J. Beaton Company of Wareham, the largest independent. The individual contributors now number well over one hundred.

The first to officially join the pool were Mrs. Bernice S. Clapp and Mrs. Marie Lincoln, co-owners of the Satuit Cranberry Company, Greenbush, Mass. The votes of the Directors of the various State companies make all members entitled to the membership certificate, lapel pins, windshield stickers and posters, as shown in the accompanying cuts.

With this rapid response to the Government's request the cranberry growers of the country are adding to their reputation for cooperativeness.

should grow. When old prejudices are gone and the new possibilities recognized, dehydrated cranberries may be a stock item on the grocer's shelf. The Industry will be ready to supply a neat two or three ounce compressed package with a transparent wrapper.

sitions in the community which is now Wisconsin Rapids and in Wood County. She was educated in the public schools and was graduated from the Howe high school with the class of 1892. She then lived for some time in Detroit. On June 20, 1903 she was united in marriage to Guy Nash, whose family was also prominent in the early history of the community. They lived for five years at Shanagoluen in Ashland County, where the Nash Lumber company was operating a mill, and where two of their children, Thomas and Jean Nash, were born.

In 1908 the family returned to Wisconsin Rapids and has resided at 1029 Oak street continuously since that time except for a two-year period from 1914 to 1916 when the Nashes lived at Stevens Point, where Mr. Nash was associated with the Jackson Milling company.

She is survived by her husband, daughter, Jean, at home, a son, Philleo, who is with the Office of War Information at Washington, D. C.; two granddaughters, Margaret Helen and Sarah Nash, two brothers, Edward and Charles Philleo of Wisconsin Rapids, and a sister, Mrs. Helen Cutter, of Pasadena, California.

Mrs. Nash was an accomplished musician and for a number of years was organist at the First Congregational church at Wisconsin Rapids. She was active in women's affairs in her community, women's affairs in her community.

The funeral services were held at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon at the First Congregational church. The Rev. Robert W. Kingman of-



ficiated and interment was at the Forest Hill cemetery. The pallbearers were George W. Meade, T. W. Brazeau, John Roberts, W. J. Taylor, Vernon Goldsworthy and Thomas Lattimer.

Dehydrated Cranberries

(Continued from Page 2)

or wherever, meet all the unfavorable conditions—extremes of temperature, moisture and new insects. Handling difficulties where there are no docks and warehouses or from a hold half full of salt water, demand full protection for every package.

And the sauce is good. Cranberries dehydrate well and reconstitute well. It is a treat to see berries, flattened out by great pressure, return to the natural fat, round shape when cooked. To far off soldiers and sailors in strange countries, often eating strange food, they are a true remembrance of home.

Future use by the housewife is uncertain but public acceptance

Unique Pooling System

(Continued from Page 11)

and study a new pooling system was devised and the plan has proven so satisfactory that we strongly recommend it to any other cooperative who can use a system similar to ours. It is absolutely fair to the smallase as well as the largest growers and is absolutely fair to all brands under all conditions. It is real true 100% plus cooperation.

The Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company is in the position of having all of every member's berries at its disposal and there is no outside selling under any conditions. The Sales Company is in the best position to judge the quality of everyone's berries because the management sees all growers' fruit as it is harvested or as it is in the storage houses and so is in the best position to make the decision of how many of each member's berries should go to the processor and how many should be sold fresh in order to get the most money for the entire crop.

Many times all of one member's berries should be processed because of hail injury or maybe the grower was forced to harvest early due to a shortage of water which resulted in poor quality fruit, whereas all of another member's should be sold fresh because he could wait and harvest at the proper time. Who's berries should go fresh and who's should be processed will vary widely from year to year, depending upon the conditions such as outlined above, but our new pooling system adjusts all these conditions in a most satisfactory way and 100% fairly for everyone.

(Continued next month)

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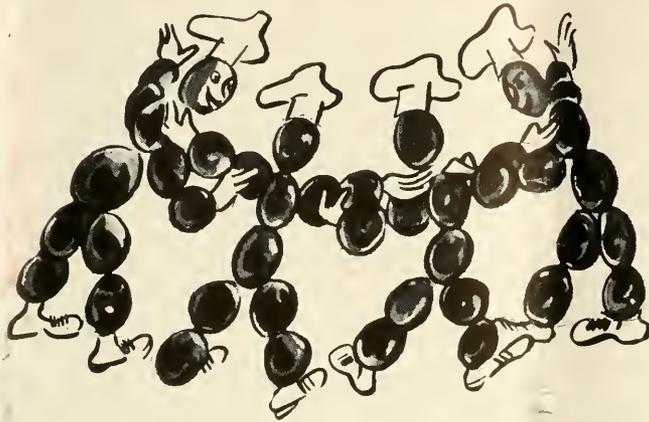
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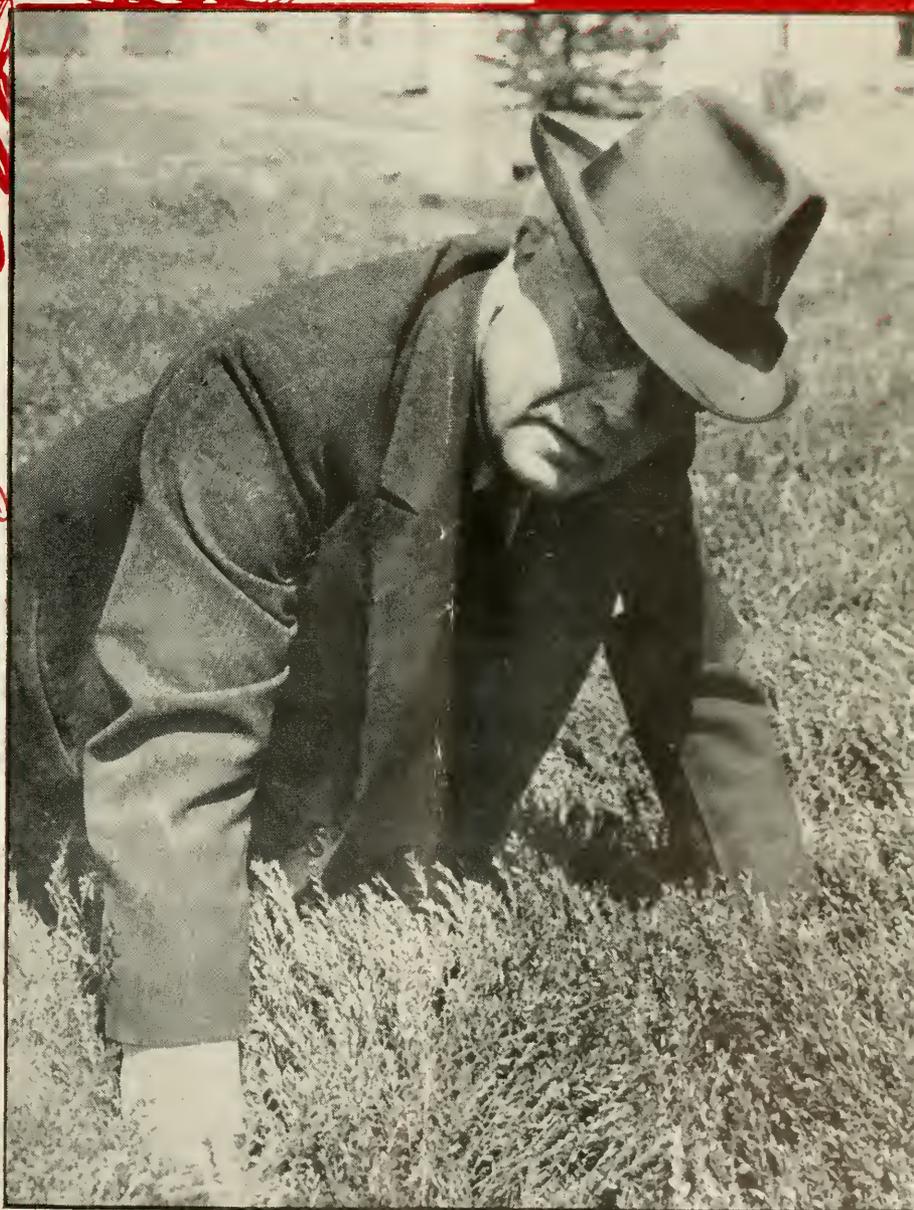
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ALBERT HEDLER "gets down to the roots" at Wisconsin's largest marsh

CRANBERRIES PHOTOGRAPHY

July, 1943

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IT'S A GRAND OLD FLAG!

Agriculturists are doing their part in keeping it waving by striving to meet food production goals in 1943.

On farms and in factories, Americans today are working to preserve forever the Nation our forefathers founded.

Fourth of July, 1943 finds us nearer Victory in this war against those who attempted to destroy Freedom.



Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company
Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin

“Cranberry Army Pool”

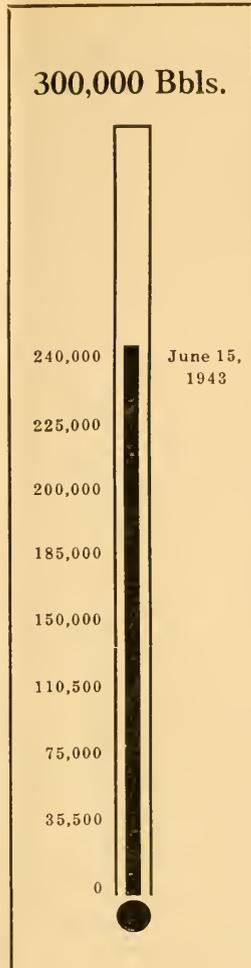
Thermometer Hits 80!

Six weeks after being launched, the Cranberry Army Pool is 80% subscribed, which indicates the universal desire of cranberry growers to cooperate with Uncle Sam in feeding the Armed Forces.

Growers who have not yet subscribed to the Pool have 2 weeks more to get in their pledges. The Cranberry Army Pool asks for 50% of your crop for the Armed Forces; you may market the 50% balance through whatever channel you choose. The price paid by the Pool will be comparable with the market for cranberries.

Make your pledge now. Telephone anyone of the CAP representatives named below, who will be glad to enroll you.

On July 10, the pledges to the CAP will be turned over to the Office of the Quartermaster General in Washington, D. C.



Cranberry Army Pool Representatives

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Hanson, Pembroke, Marshfield,
Scituate, Brockton
MR. ALTON SMITH
183 High St., Hanson, Mass.
Tel. Bryantville 202-5

District II
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MR. W. F. WYNOTH
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Tel. Hanover 216-15

District III
Plymouth
MR. GEORGE CROWELL
251 Sandwich Rd., Plymouth, Mass.
Tel. Plymouth 810

District IV
Carver
MR. R. M. SMALLEY
So. Carver, Mass.
Tel. Carver 7-5

District V
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Holliston
MR. GEORGE DONNER
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Tel. Middleboro 499-M

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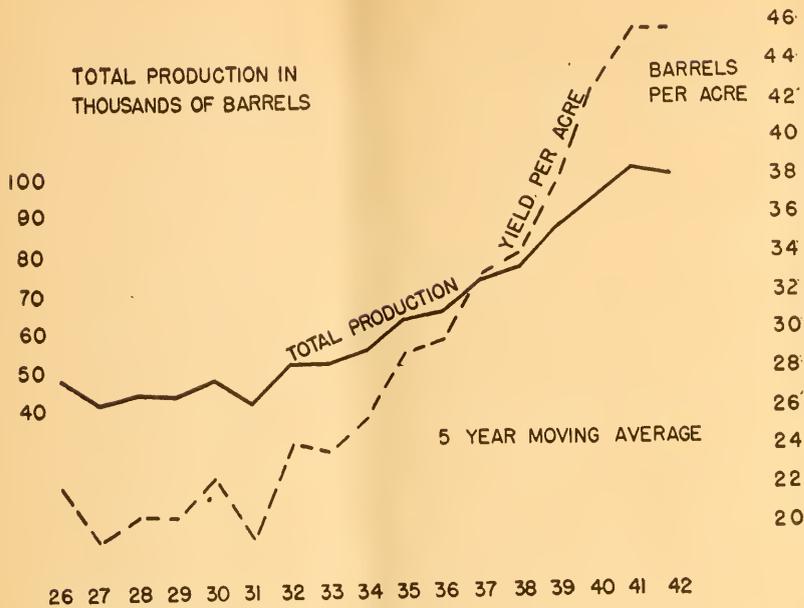
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Wisconsin's Production Increase Will Hold



That State Will Be Raising 125,000 to 150,000 Barrels Annually In Next Few Years It Is Believed.

By CLARENCE J. HALL

What many growers will want to know most is, will Wisconsin continue the rapid increase in cranberry production it has made in the past decade or so, and what proportion of the total annual crop Wisconsin will be producing in the immediate years to come? How much of a factor will Wisconsin be in cranberry production and could Wisconsin ever supplant the East as the principal producing area?

The answer as to increasing production is "yes."

From questions asked many of the leading Wisconsin growers and from observations there can be no other conclusion. Every grower replied that Wisconsin production would continue to grow.

(Continued on Page 16)

Wisconsin Work of L. M. Rogers Is Contributing Factor

By NEIL E. STEVENS

In relation to Lawrence M. Rogers' work in Wisconsin, I have been repeatedly reminded of the best witticism ever attributed to Thomas Jefferson. On his arrival in Paris as representative of the United States to France, someone is said to have remarked, "You replace Dr. Franklin, I believe." Jefferson replied, "I succeed him; no one can replace him."

As many of the readers of CRANBERRIES know, Lawrence Rogers served as cranberry specialist for the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture from 1928 to 1936. Since that time I have spent what universities, somewhat mistakenly, refer to as my "vacations" in the same position. During this period I have been continually and increasingly impressed with Rogers' efficiency in what is now called agricultural extension work, in the very best sense of the word.

Of course, I knew Mr. Rogers very well during the fifteen sum-

mers I spent on Cape Cod. I knew that he had been for some thirty years a successful bog manager. I knew also that two successful bog owners and many foremen had received their training under him. I knew that he had designed one of the most successful and widely used rake teeth on the Cape. He was the first man on the Cape to observe the value of late holding of the winter flowage as a means of reducing rot; kept one of the best sets of meteorological records, and was the first man to construct a screen-house in which the sorting is done inside a warm room, through which the berries move on belts too quickly to become seriously injured by warming.

As a result of the hours in which we discussed cranberry problems, I had acquired a very healthy respect for Rogers' mental ability and grasp. What I was not prepared for was something that I have realized in increasing measure as I have almost literally followed in his footsteps among the Wisconsin cranberry "marshes." That is, he was a teacher of unusual ability. One of the limitations of teaching, as a profession, is that it is usually

difficult to measure results. In this case, however, while the specific details are known only to the Wisconsin growers, the results are evident enough.

It is probably unusual to put a graph in a sketch of this sort; however, one seems to find a place here. I am including a curve showing the increase in cranberry production in the state of Wisconsin from 1926 to 1942. This curve is plotted on the basis of moving averages, the only way in which trends can be easily brought out. The figure given for any particular year represents the average for that year and the four previous years.

The increase in production in Wisconsin since 1932 is one of the wonders of the cranberry world. On visits to the Cape during the last six years I have been several times asked how this increase could be accounted for. To this I have always replied that some of the credit should be given to the increased planting of the Searls variety, a little to increased acreage, and a large part to the effective field work of H. F. Baine for a few years, and later of Lawrence M. Rogers.

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

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FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

MASSACHUSETTS

Labor the Big Headache Labor is what nobody has got enough of. With higher rates per hour payrolls are up, even though the number of bog help is cut fifty per cent and a good deal of that is inexperienced and inefficient, not of the old quality. Regarding picking crews growers are just hoping. They trust that whatever the crop is it may be gotten off somehow.

Bogs Look Very Good At Present Bogs are "looking fine," "very nice," "better than last year, even," "good as last year," and "very satisfactory," say the cranberry growers at the end of June. All these reports are on the favorable side and take in some of the larger holdings, such as Makepeace, Beaton, Gibbs and Urann. "Bogs are looking very nice at the present time, and I cannot see any reason for a particularly short crop," Mr. Benson, manager of the Sales Company, has said. "However, I do not expect as big a crop as last year, and I would not be surprised if the amount actually picked is very much less, due to the probable labor shortage." Dr. Franklin now says the crop may be a little better than normal.

Last Year's Crop Not Big in Number of Berries He says that last year's big crop was in general in Massachusetts

not actually a crop especially big in number of berries, but might more properly be called a good

crop made up of big berries. This accounted for the large number of barrels harvested. These big berries, he says, do not take so much of the vigor out of vines as do many smaller berries which require more seed. The Massachusetts crop of the year before last was made up of smaller berries and that really was a big crop, and took more out of the vines.

A Little Better Than Normal Crop? A summing up of this might be that the present outlook may be for a "good" crop, possibly average (average about 465,000 barrels) or maybe better, but with no one just now anticipating a really large production. It is pretty early to predict.

June a Favorable Month June as a month was favorable. There were some very good hot days, particularly hot for the season at the first of the month. There was not much rainfall, but enough. There were no frosts, but there were some very cool nights. Some growers were fearful of a frost on June 8th. From 102 degrees on the afternoon of June 16, at the State bog the temperature dropped the next morning to 47 degrees. An east wind came up. The bogs had been a little late—about two weeks at the start of the season—but this was being caught up. Bogs came ahead quite rapidly. Bloom began to show up in good shape about the 20th. On the whole, conditions have been favorable except for a deficiency of sunshine last summer, Dr. Franklin finds.

Many June Reflows This spring at growers' meetings Dr. Franklin had urged growers to try water treatments because of the shortage of chemicals. This would not ordinarily be recommended, he said, but he recommended it as the lesser of two evils and said that water treatment could cut bluntnosed leaf hopper infestation by half, making pyrethrum supplies go farther. A good many growers did opt on June reflows this season. Probably there was more reflowing in June than usual. The State bog was flowed for 40 hours June 8 and 9.

Little Insect Trouble Except On Cape Gypsy and first brood fireworms were not especially troublesome, particularly the latter, in Plymouth County. However, in Barnstable there was a different story and gypsies were decidedly bad in many places, as they were last year. This Cape infestation was a scattered one, some growers having a great deal of trouble, while others had very little. In general, Cape bogs, however, are looking good, and it should be remembered that the Cape proper last year did not share in the big Massachusetts production and the crop there was short. Cape hopes are better this year.

NEW JERSEY

Bloom On Bogs Is Heavy The bogs in general look very well, although no intelligent estimate of the prospect can be made until much later.

(Continued on Page 14)

About 400 At Annual Meeting of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., At South Hanson, Massachusetts

**Largest Gathering Ever, Hears Reports, Elects Officers,
Eats Clambake — Mr. Urann Announces Campaign
for \$15.00 a Barrel Price—To Form “Cran-
berry Manpower Commission.”**

About 400 members of Cranberry Cannery, including delegations from New Jersey and Wisconsin, attended the annual Massachusetts meeting at the main plant at South Hanson, June 29, heard very interesting reports and talks, elected officers and directors, and enjoyed an “inside” clambake, the bake being cooked in the retorts of the cannery. Highlights were that President Marcus L. Urann declared “today Cranberry Cannery is breaking through its \$10.00 ceiling price which it fixed as its goal a few years ago, and now is beginning a campaign for \$15.00 a barrel for the next 10 years”; that the Government order of 300,000 barrels for processing for Government needs was nearly assured on a voluntary basis, and that the idea of helping the labor situation with the employment of war prisoners was a possibility now being worked upon.

The day was a decidedly hot one, even though it turned into one of heavy rain, and a good many of the men stripped off their coats before the meeting had much more than begun, that they might listen in greater comfort, and perhaps also with the thought that coatless arms could do a better job on the clams at noon. The rain was also a pleasant occurrence to the growers, as Massachusetts bogs the past few days, due to lack of rain, had begun to burn a little on highest points and ditch irrigation was being done. At this time of too little rain and excessive heat in Massachusetts, Wisconsin growers at the meeting received telegrams from their marsh foremen telling of floods caused by a three and one-half inch rainfall there and frost warnings of the

night before, with another expected that night.

In conducting the meeting Mr. Urann followed out the same procedure as last year—that of having various department heads make reports. There was a question and answer period in the afternoon (cut short by reason of time) and this was followed by the meeting of the directors, with all present invited to sit in. In opening, Mr. Urann said: “We have no time to spend on funerals—that is, things of the past. Our motto is to push on—there are battles to be fought.” And it was a story of battles to continue progress in the face of wartime conditions that was told in some of the reports and a story of determination to push on to greater progress that was told.

“Today we are entering a campaign for \$15.00 a barrel for cranberries for the next ten years,” he said. “We have been working for \$10 a barrel and we have achieved. Now we are going on to \$15.00.” This was said in the afternoon in answer to an inquirer as to why the “\$10.00 a barrel policy” of Cranberry Cannery had been maintained in spite of rising costs.

Confirmation of the judgment of Mr. Urann that conditions are now shaping up in regard to higher costs and future production that such an increase over the \$10.00 figure which was the former aim of Cranberry Cannery, was voiced later in the afternoon by Dr. Henry J. Franklin, when he was speaking of crop prospects for this fall. He explained that his studies had shown that back in 1914 (the start of the first World War) a “ceiling” had been placed on bog building and production in relation to

price which was not broken, through until 1937, and that a similar high building and operating cost ceiling could, and probably is resulting from the present war. He said that if he was right in this reasoning, cranberry production would not for possibly 20 years again “break through” and catch up with demand, and therefore a higher price for cranberries was possible. He also said that a great deal of “free advertising” was being obtained in Government purchase of cranberries and the market should be greatly expanded as soldiers, sailors and others would have learned to like cranberries during the war.

Regarding crop prospects, he said this was a season of “mixed conditions,” rather more mixed than usual. Two reasons which were on the unfavorable side were lack of sunlight in the growing season last year and adverse conditions during the winter, which would indicate that berries would not be large in size this fall, as they were last year. On the other hand, to balance this, all other conditions were favorable, so that it seemed to him a crop of a little more than normal could be expected from the outlook of the moment. This—a little better than normal crop, as normal has become now—would be 465,000 barrels or in that neighborhood, for Massachusetts.

In speaking of “CAP”, or the Cranberry Army Pool, Mr. Urann praised the growers for the progress made and said the Government was keeping very close touch on this progress. Not that this mattered to the Government, as far as obtaining the berries were concerned, he said, as if they were not given voluntarily the Government would take what it wanted, anyway. For what reason he did not know, he said, he had been asked to forward to Washington the names of the growers who signed up as voluntarily contributing a part of their crop.

Orrin G. Colley, a vice president of Cranberry Cannery and active head of the Plymouth plant, paid a tribute to the work of the district managers who had been working for “CAP” and asked

them to stand when their names were read, and paid special recognition to Richard M. Smalley of the Federal Cranberry Company of Carver, who had done an outstanding job.

It was Mr. Colley who brought out that the possibility of obtaining war prisoners was under consideration. He announced that a "Cranberry Manpower Committee" would be formed to help in obtaining labor for this fall. He estimated there was a shortage of about 5,000 men. On this "commission" with Cranberry Cannery would be Arthur D. Benson, general manager of the New England Cranberry Sales Company, Melville C. Beaton of the J. J. Beaton Company of Wareham, J. T. Brown, and Bertram Tomlinson, Extension Service Agents of Plymouth and Barnstable Counties, and I. Grafton Howes, president of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association.

Mr. Colley said he spoke with no certainty in regard to the possibility of obtaining the use of war prisoners, but that at least it was worth an effort. If permission to use these prisoners is obtained it will be necessary to use a minimum of 1,000 and there would have to be a camp available for them. He said he did not know how growers might feel about having prisoners of war on their bogs, but the idea was being put forward for their consideration.

There will be no advertising of Ocean Spray by Cranberry Cannery next year, it has been decided, Miss Ellen Stillman, director of publicity, said in her report. She said there were three reasons why this could be dispensed with: (1) because cranberry sauce had tradition behind it to maintain sales; (2) the demand for juice and cocktail is greater than can be supplied; (3) as long as the support of the growers is continued and Cranberry Cannery has such a large proportion of the crop, no competitor could take away the market while advertising was omitted. This was possible with cranberries, she said, while it could not safely be done with other fruits.

She said she expected publicity would continue and that last year the clipping agency had reported that there were 286,000 lines, or approximately 1,750,000 words given in newspapers and magazines last year, and besides that there was radio publicity of which no accurate record could be kept.

A very interesting report was made by Walter A. Nealy, head of the research department. This chiefly concerned by-products, particularly ursolic acid. He explained that the discovery that cranberry skins and seeds were rich in this rare acid had come about through trying to find a way to get rid of a troublesome residue. Intensive research, however, showed that this bothersome residue was in fact a valuable substance. From this residue could be made cranberry seed oil, cranberry wax and ursolic acid.

He reiterated previous statements that after the war when materials now held critical could be obtained Cranberry Cannery intends to put up a by-products plant, and it was believed that from these by-products enough revenue could be obtained by Cranberry Cannery to pay the entire operating cost of processing cranberries.

Lawrence Bailey, head of production, told of the great difficulties with which various material could only be obtained. He told of the trouble concerning glass and tin and said that the tin outlook was dwindling to the vanishing point. He told of the dehydrating plants which had been assembled, some of the parts even from "junk yards," and yet said it was expected 25,000 barrels would be processed on the Pacific Coast, 25,000 in the Chicago (Wisconsin berries) plant; 25,000 in New Jersey, and 125,000 in Massachusetts, 75,000 of this quantity at the Plymouth plant.

H. Gordon Mann, vice president and sales manager, gave an account of his experiences in Washington in attempting to obtain permission to go ahead on various plans, and of the constant shifting of Government and permissions. He told how it was nec-

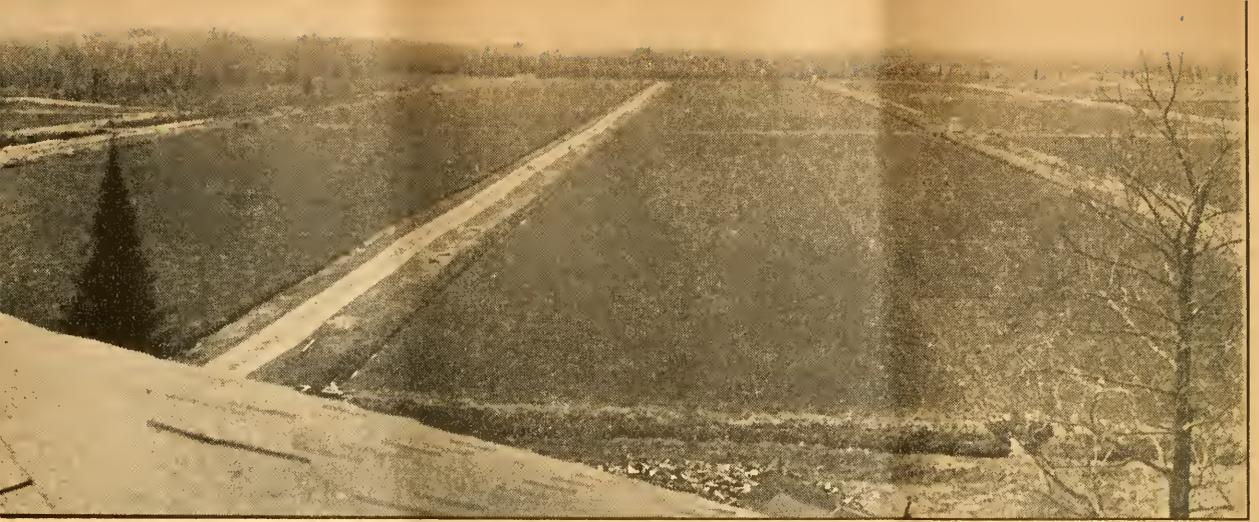
essary to go from board to board and that decisions were reversed overnight and without warning. Conditions continue chaotic in Washington, he said, and the fact that the situation in regard to food is serious is obvious when it is noted that day after day food is making the biggest headlines in the newspapers, often supplanting even war news. In spite of these many headaches, however, he said cranberries are in such high favor in Washington that the main job is to "get you growers to raise more cranberries to supply the heavy demand."

Other reports were given by George Harbour, head of the Cranberry Credit Corporation, who told of the financial service growers might obtain from this division; Carl B. Urann, who spoke for the buyers' pool and urged growers to get in their orders next year at the earliest possible moment; "Ed" Holmes, accountant, who said there were no Government priorities on bookkeeping, and in fact, the Government "insists you keep books." He said that beginning this year each of the branch plants would keep its own books. David Clements spoke for the purchasing department, the Hanson Hardware Company. Harold W. Ellis of Plymouth, certified accountant, spoke on financial matters, and John C. Makepeace of Wareham, treasurer and secretary, made complete and full reports.

Other brief speakers included Franklin S. Chambers, Theodore H. Budd, and Isaac Harrison, of New Jersey, John C. Makepeace, George Lang, president of the Springfield Bank for Cooperatives, and Adolph Hed'er of Wisconsin, member advisory committee, who said that the Wisconsin growers had always stood for true cooperation and he was glad to see more of this spirit of true cooperation developing in the East. County Agent Bertram Tomlinson told of labor problems in Falmouth strawberry picking.

The clambake was served under the direction of Frank Crandon of Acushnet. Besides plenty of clams and other fixings, there was even

(Continued on Page 13)



View of part of marsh from warehouse tower.

CRANBERRIES PHOTO

Cranberry Lake, Wisconsin's Biggest Marsh, Is A Vastly Impressive Cranberry Property

Albert Hedler, A Successful Securities Operator, Was "Conquered" by Cranberry Growing and Now With His Progressive Abilities Has Built State's Greatest Development—Is Director of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales and American Cranberry Exchange—Marsh Has 160 Acres, Tremendous Warehouse, Great Pumping System

Editor's Note—This is the first of a series of articles, or more accurately, sketches of personal impressions concerning the cranberry growers and cranberry industry of Wisconsin, following a recent visit to that state. Progress, through better understanding of our neighbors, is one of the themes for a better world after the war. If these articles help a little in making for greater production of a healthful food at a time when food is so needed, and for a better cranberry industry when peace comes, they will have served their purpose.

By CLARENCE J. HALL

Largest of the Wisconsin marshes—a truly breath-taking expanse—the acreage of the Cranberry Lake Development Company at Phillips, up in the Northern Wisconsin cranberry district. Here is located the largest warehouse of any in Wisconsin, and perhaps larger in actual floor space than any other in the entire industry, and a tremendous water supply, Cranberry Lake, containing eight or nine hundred acres. The company's largest stockholder, manager, and activating force is Albert Hedler, a man who first became interested in cranberries, not by intent, but merely to make sure that a financial investment he and his friends had made would turn out to be a sound one.

He is today one of the leading growers in Wisconsin, a director of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company, a director of the American Cranberry Exchange, is a member of the Sales Company standing canning committee, a man of influence throughout the industry.

Phillips is a lumbering city about 110 miles upstate from Wisconsin Rapids, the way lying through beautiful farming country, and the day I made the trip to Phillips a party of three accompa-

nied Vernon Goldsworthy. "Goldy" was to look over the budding on the marsh and to give any spring cultural advice needed. Mr. Hedler was the perfect host, as all Wisconsin growers seem to be,

taking us to dinner at the city's hotel and then showing this visitor and the others over Cranberry Lake Development Company, a few miles outside of Phillips, while Goldy and the marsh superintendent, John Grygleoski, went into huddles, examining buds and discussing various problems. Incidentally, I could not help noticing that Mr. Hedler, himself, frequently was unable to resist the temptation to join them, and got down on his hands and knees to look over crop prospects. The photograph of Mr. Hedler on the cover was not posed, but is a surprise shot.

Mr. Hedler a Real Cranberry Grower

Mr. Hedler is a real cranberry grower. He loves cranberry growing. He says so. You believe him when he says that if he was now to start in cranberry growing as a younger man he would expand to the fullest extent and try to be one of the largest and best cranberry growers in the world. Such energy, ability to plan and carry out his plans, and his profound enthusiasm for cranberry growing would certainly not make this seem an idle statement. Mr. Hedler is one of the men who are responsible for Wisconsin's recent, rapid growth, both as a grower of the fruit and as a man of vision in the cranberry councils of his state and of the whole industry as well.

The Cranberry Lake Development now has about 160 acres in

development, although not all yet in full bearing, set in the midst of a total property of 2,200 acres. The view of the breadth and width of this marsh which it is possible to obtain from the middle of it is something to remember. There are eight or nine hundred acres of reservoir, the lake having been built up to this area by the dam.

The cultivated marsh has grown from six acres in 1913, when Mr. Hedler first bought stock in the company. The average production of the property in recent years has been about 10,000 barrels, not counting two years when conditions were exceptionally bad. This makes the average bearing for the marsh about 90 barrels to the acre.

Level as a floor is the expense of the marsh, geometrically patterned with its regular sections, dikes and ditches. It is a beautiful sight to the cranberry eye of an Easterner. When Mr. Hedler first saw the property he says there was nothing in the Cranberry Lake area except "a deer trail in the wilderness," besides the small marsh. He recalled how he and Mrs. Hedler had poled down the stream and had broken up a beaver dam.

Began To "Live" When He Started In Cranberries

"I've never had so much fun in my life as since I came up here and started in building cranberry bog," he says. "I've sold a lot of securities in my life—made money at it, too—and I still sell a few, but I didn't know what living was until I started to grow cranberries here. I didn't know there could be such satisfaction."

In a thumbnail sketch of his career, as we traveled over the property, Mr. Hedler told how he started out in life as a school teacher. This was at Hillsboro, Wisconsin. "I earned a little money and studied to be a lawyer and passed the bar. I practiced law only a short time, then I went into the securities business," he continued, "and I sold a good many securities and made some money at it." He still is in the securities business, but that is now subordinated to cran-



Front of huge warehouse.

CRANBERRIES

berry growing.

"It happened that in 1913 a friend who was interested in developing this cranberry property here induced me to invest some money in it—\$1,500. I was not at all interested in growing cranberries, merely in the investment angle. But I bought into the development with my tongue in my cheek and my fingers crossed. I had no idea of actively entering the cranberry business.

"I was further induced to urge business friends of mine to invest in this development in which I had invested. I did so, and their money was in the property, too. Since I then had friends whose money was in the project and my own as well, I felt it had to make good, and in 1922 I took over full management. And I found out I never knew what real living was until then."

The appearance of the Cranberry Lake Development property gives little impression today that it was not long ago such a wilderness as referred to by Mr. Hedler. There are many buildings on the property. There is a very attractive lakeside cottage of bungalow type where Mr. Hedler lives when at the marsh. There is a big red barn, the white home of the foreman among some trees, and a big building which was formerly the

boarding house for the marsh workers. There are various other buildings, drying sheds, and so forth. Finally there is the enormous white warehouse.

Warehouse is 220 Feet Long

This Phillips warehouse is 220 feet long and 66 feet across the front. This was finishing about the time the Eastern growers visited Wisconsin three years ago and will be remembered by them. It is of steel frame construction and is built entirely of cement blocks which Mr. Hedler had made himself, the sand coming from his "sand lake." The building is designed to handle a crop of 20,000 barrels, and within its length seems to stretch endlessly. The largest crop it has so far had to provide space for is 12,600 barrels. It is three stories high, counting the basement as one floor—an enormous building for a cranberry warehouse.

The basement, or first floor, is so designed that trucks roll right in, unload at the various bays and roll out again. And, as far as I know, it is the only warehouse in which trucks may drive right in onto the second floor also. This is by way of a ramp which starts from one side toward the rear of the building. The berries are first placed in the various bays on the

Continued on Page 10)



Help To Feed Our Fighters



Cranberry growers are doing their utmost to provide cranberries, a healthful food, in the quantities requested by the Government for our armed forces, for lend-lease, and for our civilian workers this year. Every cranberry grower, like every other agriculturist, knows he is up against the toughest agricultural problems ever. That is of finding enough help to grow the crops this summer and to get them harvested this fall.

Help will be scarce—it is scarce, extremely so—but food is so badly needed that we cannot fail. Every means available must be utilized. The task will call for all our resourcefulness and courage, but the cranberry industry has been noted for its ability to find a way over obstacles. Cranberry growers will produce the cranberry crop and, to some extent, other foods as well.

Now is the time we need the courage and resourcefulness of our forefathers who founded this nation. Independence Day this year is a challenge to us.

This is the fourteenth of a series of war-time messages sponsored by the following public-spirited firms and individuals:

Colley-Cranberry Co.
17 Court St.
Plymouth, Mass.

Wood County National Bank
Wisconsin Rapids
Wisconsin

Fuller-Hammond Co.
Onset, Mass.
ROBT. C. HAMMOND

National Bank of Wareham
Wareham, Mass.

H. R. BAILEY CO.
South Carver, Mass.

Acushnet Saw Mills Co.
New Bedford, Mass.
GOOD WOOD BOXES
Est. 1865

L. B. R. BARKER
Buzzards Bay
Mass.

A. D. MAKEPEACE CO.
Wareham, Mass.

ELLIS D. ATWOOD
South Carver, Mass.



"SO HERE'S TO A GOOD CROP"

"SO here's for a big crop of good quality cranberries," was the way Mr. Chaney ended up a recent notice to members of the American Cranberry Exchange. That is a hope echoed by everyone in the industry. This year we need a big crop, even though the laws of production seem to say there should not be one again this season. It's altogether too early to make any definite estimates, but can it be that it has been taken a little too much for granted that the '43 yield is almost bound to be small or at best, average? Nobody can yet say.

The (at least so far) heavy demand for wartime cranberries doesn't do away with the problems of marketing. On the contrary there must be an even keener sense of balance and of vision in disposal, judgment as to how it will be of the greatest possible good to the greatest possible number, including those who have grown these cranberries. Probably few industries are better organized to meet such a situation as is arising this year than cranberry growers with the old-established American Cranberry Exchange, Cranberry Cannerys, and independents loyal to cranberry growing.

All healthful food is critical right now—first, cranberries must get to those who have the most deserving need of them—growers must get an adequate return for their time, their experience, and their investment; and careful consideration must be given to keep their friendly customers coming in post-war days. Growers should these days give earnest thought to their marketing, weighing, the added production costs, selling price, and the hoarding up of good will after the war which will make continued success possible.

THAT GATHERING AFTER THE WAR, AGAIN

THE suggestion of a gathering of growers from the East Coast and the West at Wisconsin when peace comes, as put forth in this magazine last month, is having response. Even in this rushed, potent hour the thought seems something to look forward to. From the West Coast comes this reply: "The suggestion is a fine one. I feel there will be quite a few out here

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that will plan to go to such a meeting. I have read about so many people that I almost feel I know them and it would be most interesting to meet them in person. I would suggest that you keep such a thought before the growers, and by the time the war is over maybe it will materialize."

INDEPENDENCE DAY

INDEPENDENCE DAY, 1943, and a crucial time! Fourth of July this year will not be a day of celebration. May it be a day of dedication of ourselves, a dedication to make sure the American way of life is preserved for us and the 10,000,000 fighting men coming back into civilian life.



CRANBERRIES PHOTO

Showing big intake pipes. Land to right is anchored floating island.

Cranberry Lake

(Continued from Page 7)

second floor before they are stored on the ground floor.

On the ground floor is the big, modernly-designed sorting room. It has fluorescent lighting and there are big windows of glass bricks which let in a soft, non-glaring illumination. In it 32 girl workers may work. The berries come into the sorting room from 16 Bailey mills on the floor above. There are, of course, lavatories and rest rooms for women and men.

There is a business office, a huge assortment of rakes for water raking in one section, and near by a collection of rubber boots of assorted sizes for the workers in the picking season. Both are provided by the company.

A square tower tops the building at the front end, from which there is a fine view of the spreading acreage of marsh, the various buildings, the blue lake, and the general countryside. The idea of the tower was rather inspired from a trip to the East, Mr. Hedler says, where he saw the tower on the Century bog greenhouse of L. B. R. Barker, but this cupola at Cranberry Lake is entirely for ornamentation and for the view it pro-

vides, and has no utilitarian reason.

Cranberry lake, which is the reservoir, is a tremendous body of water built up expressly for the purpose of winter flooding, irrigation, and frost protection. There is a dam built entirely around the lake and around the entire marsh area. The lake is large enough to supply all the water that is needed, Mr. Hedler believes. He says tests have proven that he can flood the 160-acre marsh area and only reduce the water level about two inches. This water can be pumped back. "We know it takes only about two inches of water," he says, "because we have tried it out and when the water has been pumped back the two inches of water in the lake is very nearly restored."

Pumps Have Capacity of 75,000 Gallons a Minute

Two pumps are installed in a model pumphouse. Both pumps are Pomonas and have a combined capacity of about 75,000 gallons of water a minute. It will pump both ways, and in drawing the water up from the lake it takes it in through either or both of two huge intake pipes. Either pump or pipe is sufficient to do the job, but the two are there in case of

emergency. These huge pipes are placed on piles of rock to prevent the immense rush of the water from washing away the bottom. Further than that, to prevent back wash, Mr. Hedler has had several large floating islands, each four or five feet thick, anchored at either side of the water entrance to act as breakwater. These islands are masses of vegetation which float, and upon which a man with boots may walk. Included in the vegetation are masses of natural cranberry vines from the lake, which is in natural cranberry-growing country. The pump house for the water operations is an engineer's dream.

Sand Comes From Under Water

At one point in this tour of the bog Mr. Hedler said, "I'll bet I am the only cranberry grower in the world who takes his sand from under water."

"What do you mean?" he was asked.

"I'll show you," he said, and he did. Good sand is scanty in the Cranberry Lake country, and, unable to find sufficient for his needs, after searching for miles around, Mr. Hedler had engineers drill down through a ridge at a number of points. All along here and at every level good bog sand was found.

A tall tower mast was set up and a Sauerman bucket bought. This gigantic bucket slides down a wire, where below the surface of water which now covers the area it scoops out great bites of sand and these are dragged ashore and placed on a huge sand stockpile, built up for use during the winter. One man with the bucket gets out about 400 yards of sand a day. At some points the bucket takes the sand from a depth of 80 and 90 feet.

"We estimate we have enough sand, and good sand, for about 99 years and then some, and are worrying no further ahead than that," Mr. Hedler says, in speaking of his sand resources.

Planting is done at Cranberry Lake on sand, just as on Cape Cod. Mr. Hedler finds best re-

Annual Report of Dr. H. J. Franklin

(Continued from last month)

Cranberry Tolerance of Certain Materials

Long experience has found cranberry vines very intolerant of sulphur, but very tolerant of kerosene and fairly so of copper.

Four tons of cryolite to an acre was applied to small areas of the station bog on June 20, 1941. Injury from this was very slow in developing, but had become severe by July, 1942.

One hundred pounds to an acre of a mixture of four pounds of calomel and 96 pounds of talc was dusted onto plots of Howes cranberry vines on July 1, 1941, with

* *Anomala errans* in previous annual reports of this station: Bul. 315, p. 31, 1935; Bul. 339, p. 36, 1937; Bul. 347, p. 42, 1938; Bul. 378, p. 43, 1941.

The name *errans* is preoccupied. The vines then approaching full bloom. The set of fruit and size of berries was not much affected, the crop turning out to be about as abundant as on the bog around the plots; but the treatment somehow greatly delayed the ripening of the berries and they finally failed to reach a good red color. The berries were picked toward the end of September and were examined chemically and spectroscopically for mercury, none being found. The vines on these

sults, however, in water raking and wet rakes entirely in the Wisconsin method. He is loyal to Wisconsin varieties, and so 145 acres are planted to Searls Jumbos, while McFarlins, the Massachusetts berry, make up fifteen acres. He picks whichever is best in cranberry growing practices in his estimation from the East or the West.

About this time it was getting late in the afternoon and the writer had seen about all he could comprehend of the big Cranberry Lake Development property at one time. Admittedly many of the finer points have probably been overlooked and many interesting details not explained fully enough. But the writer hopes this sketch conveys some impression of the large and sound scale upon which Cranberry Lake is developed and of the force and vision of Mr. Hedler as a cranberry grower.

plots did not have quite as green a color in the fall of 1941 as did those on the bog around them, and scattered branches died among a rather noticeable number of them. The treated areas had a normal appearance during the 1942 growing season, but they bore only about a third as much fruit as areas of the same size around them.

Prevalence of Cranberry Insects in 1942

1. Bumblebees and honeybees were abundant everywhere on Massachusetts bogs during the cranberry flowering.

2. Infestation by Gypsy moth (*Perthetria*) light in Plymouth county and moderate on most of the outer Cape.

3. Cranberry fruit worm (*Mineola*) about normally abundant, more so than in 1941.

4. Black-headed fireworm normally abundant, more so than in 1941.

5. Firebeetle (*Cryptocephalus*) a most none.

6. Yellow-headed fireworm (*Peronea*) more troublesome than usual in recent years.

7. Spotted fireworm (see above) generally more abundant than for many years.

8. Lady beetles unusually prevalent.

9. False army worm (*Xylena*) very prevalent, about as in 1941.

10. Blossom worm (*Epiglaea*), much less than normally abundant.

11. Spanworms about as usual.

12. Cranberry girdler (*Crambus*) more harmful than normal.

13. Cranberry weevil (*Anthonomus*) about as in other recent years.

14. Cranberry spittle insect and tipworm fully as troublesome as usual.

WEATHER STUDIES

H. J. FRANKLIN

Study of certain weather relations to cranberry culture carried on for many years, among them frosts and frost predicting, were finished during the year and their results presented for publication. Studies of the effects of the weather on cranberry production were continued extensively.

CONTROL OF CRANBERRY BOG WEEDS

CHESTER E. CROSS

In all, 155 plots were used during the season to test the values of various herbicides. The more interesting results follow:

Kainit. This potash fertilizer has been advocated as a herbicide for poison ivy (1) and has been used extensively in Europe to destroy charlock and wild mustard in plantings of spring cereals. Results with 56 plots to test its

value as a cranberry bog herbicide were not encouraging. No injury to either cranberry vines or weeds followed its use up to 1000 pounds an acre when the foliage was dry; and enough to burn weeds like poison ivy, loosestrife, beggarticks, horsetail, or asters with their foliage wet damaged cranberry vines also.

Zotex is widely advertised as a selective weed killer for eradicating crab grass and various broad-leaved perennials from lawns and fairways. Different amounts of solution of this chemical in varying concentration were tried on 46 plots against some of the more common bog weeds. It proved to be valueless as a bog herbicide, not being effective even on crab grass unless enough was used to injure cranberry vines badly.

(1)—Buter, O. R., Jour. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Vol. 24, No. 12, p. 979, 1932.

Ferrous sulphate. A solution of this chemical, a pound to a gallon of water, used 400 gallons to an acre, was very effective on low cudweed (1) with little injury to cranberry vines. This weed is often a serious pest on new plantings and on bogs where grubs have caused areas to be bare of vines.

Kerosene. About 20 plots, on a bog flowed for root grubs till July 15, were treated with kerosene between August 2 and 12, with the following results:

A thick mat of crab grass was almost completely destroyed with 200-300 gallons an acre. The same amount killed barnyard grass (2), spreading witch grass (3) and warty panic grass (4) very effectively. Little hard was done to the relatively tender cranberry vines, most of this injury being on plots treated during the middle of the day or when the vines were wet. The time of day the treatments were made did not affect the killing of the weeds.

Ammonium sulfamate. Results of dry applications of this new chemical on cranberry bogs have been reported heretofore (5). This year, it was tried in solution as a spray and gave some promise of being a useful herbicide for poison ivy, loosestrife, chokeberry, feather and sensitive ferns, and asters, when used at a rate of not more than one pound in eight gallons of water. Stronger solutions, unless applied in small amount and with great care, were usually very harmful to cranberry vines. Not enough work with this chemical has been done to justify conclusions. It is peculiar that, when cranberry vines have been injured by its use, new growth is slow to develop and its leaves are discolored and depauperate, this perhaps indicating that the injury is

greater than appears. Partly grown cranberries sprayed with ammonium sulfamate solutions reddened noticeably in a few days without showing other definite signs of injury.

Herbarium. A collection of 140 species of the more common bog weeds has been assembled at the cranberry station. It will be useful in identifying weeds for cranberry growers.

The blueberry report contained in Dr. Franklin's report will be given next month.

Unique Pooling System of Wisconsin Sales Company

By VERNON GOLDSWORTHY
General Manager
Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company
(Continued from last month)
New Pooling System

A cooperative is organized for mutual help and assistance and to avoid unprofitable and wasteful marketing operations. It is desirable that all share alike on a QUALITY basis and that each man be rewarded for his individual effort and skill so to encourage the incentive of producing better berries and more berries. If individual enterprise is destroyed, all else will be lost. We cranberry growers in Wisconsin accomplish this objective very simply by placing all berries in one gigantic all season's pool, no matter if they are sold fresh or if they are processed. A proper set of differentials has been set up, determined by a comprehensive study of cranberry prices over a period of twenty years and taking into consideration all factors that now influence cranberry prices such as canning, a most important consideration. A set of differentials based on fresh fruit prices alone is not fair or equitable. Having all these facts at hand the proper differentials in percentages between the different brands were set up, based on the average fresh fruit selling price of Badger brand (Badger is the base price) for the current year when the final settlements are made the growers. In other words, all other brands would receive more or less than Badger brand used as a base price. (In order to arrive at the base price, deduct the differentials from the whole pool, which includes cash from the American Cranberry Exchange and Cranberry Canners, advertising and commission on all berries, and canning boxes, and divide this amount by the total number of boxes.) The differentials which are in percentages are adjusted annually to fit new con-

ditions that might arise as new factors enter from year to year.

Now all berries are paid either at the base price or Badger or are paid more or less than Badger, depending on their quality. Deer brand, for example, get four per cent more than the base price of Badger, Royal fifteen per cent more than base price of Badger, while Holly get ten per cent less than the base price or Badger and Cultivated six per cent less than base price of Badger.

In making the final account to the grower all berries must be assessed the same charges for advertising and commission in order to equalize everyone's share in any revolving fund or in general to equalize any advantage one grower might have over the other by selling fresh or by canning any part of his berries as market conditions change back and forth. The American Cranberry Exchange remits to us on a gross basis and we have been rendering final statements on this basis to the growers since 1906, but Cranberry Canners returns are based on a net basis—in other words, they make no direct charge for advertising or commission for operating the canning plant, as these charges are deducted before returns are made the growers. Consequently, the amount of advertising and commission on canning berries to be charged all growers on the canning berries when the final statement is rendered must be estimated and included in the entire pool before the base price is determined, which, of course, makes for a higher base price. The higher base price is adjusted to the proceeds on the final statement, as we can only pay out what cash we took in from the American Cranberry Exchange and Cranberry Canners, Inc.

Cranberry Canners do not have enough boxes for shipment of all the canning berries, which results in some growers having to use their own boxes intended for fresh fruit, but this again is adjusted on the final, as a box charge is made the growers who used Cranberry Canners boxes equivalent to the price of a new box and this box charge deducted is put into the general pool before the base price is determined so all get an equal benefit from it. Most of these boxes are again returned to the Sales Company and are sold back to the growers so there is no direct loss except breakage, but it is impossible to return them to the same grower who sent them or in the same proportion.

You may well ask how about the grower who wants to speculate with all or part of his crop now that you have only one all sea-

son's pool. A grower is at liberty to hold any or all of his berries out to speculate on what he may wish to providing he makes such a declaration in writing before October 15. Whatever price these berries sell for, either higher or lower than the pool price, is paid the grower, subject, of course, to the regular selling expense and advertising charges paid by all growers, no matter when or where the berries go. In other words, such berries are an individual sale. In case there is a rejection on any lot of berries, either marketed fresh or processed, the amount of the rejection, if due to the fault of the grower, is charged back to the grower, but if it is not the fault of the grower such a loss is pooled.

Frequently it is necessary for growers to hold fruit late in the season because of market conditions, and if this is done at the request of the selling organization the grower is compensated for shrinkage and extra care at the rate of three-tenths of one per cent per day of the opening price for any fruit so held after the 15th of November. This premium is intended, of course, to cover only shrinkage and extra labor costs, and was decided upon only after a study of such losses.

Another strong point in our pooling system is that when it becomes necessary for Cranberry Canners to have some fine quality vine-ripened fruit for cocktail or whole fruit in glass we can furnish such quality fruit at no disadvantage to the individual grower furnishing the berries as the grower would get the pool price based on quality. Cranberry Canners have only one price and pay not one cent more for a box of the finest quality fruit than they would for a box of seconds. If a grower can get more for his quality fruit on the fresh fruit market he won't want to send his fruit to the Canner and get the same price as his neighbor who had very much poorer quality fruit and yet it may be very desirable that the Canner does have some fine quality fruit. Under our pooling system the grower does not care where his berries go as long as he is paid for quality and so will send them to the Canner or any place else. **Many Other Functions of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company**

We believe in order to have a strong organization it is necessary to perform as many services as possible for the membership and to make as many contacts as possible with them. In addition to acting as a marketing organization, our primary function, we also act as a non-profit purchasing organization for supplies, saving our members many thousands of

dollars annually, and we carry their accounts until fall. Last year we saved our members around \$40,000.00 in the matter of boxes alone, as we purchased a good portion of our 1943 requirements in 1942 when the price was 20c per box compared to the price of 30½c per box in 1943. We operate a hybrid nursery for the development of new varieties in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, State of Wisconsin, and the Biron Cranberry Company. We make out income tax reports for members which has grown to be a very valuable service, and because we are familiar with operations on a cranberry marsh we have been able to save the growers a lot of money. We carry cooperative crop, building and equipment insurance for most of the members. We send them frequently circulars of our own and from other sources giving them cultural and technical suggestions. News items in general are included which applies to our cranberry growers, also such things as rationing, trapping of muskrats or State or Federal ruling which apply to their industry. We are constantly on the alert to do anything of any nature as long as it will benefit our members and our industry. The success and growth of our Wisconsin organization proves the value of our services, as our business grew from \$300,00 in 1933 to \$1,500,000 in 1942 and our membership has more than doubled in the same length of time. Our increase in operating cost in the last nine years has been so small as to be hardly noticeable when compared with our increased business and is about three-quarters of one per cent.

Coos Co-operative, Canners Members "Eat" In Oregon

A "good neighbor" meeting of the Coos Cooperative of Oregon and members of Cranberry Canners, Inc., was held at the Masonic hall at Bandon, Oregon, on Sunday, June 20. The meeting was called by E. R. McIvie, president of the Cooperative. There was no formal program at this meeting and no open discussion of any problems. A "feast" was gotten together which in these days of rationing was enjoyed, and after the dinner there was a social gathering and musical program at the hall. There were about 70 growers at the gathering.

Cranberry Scoops

The long-awaited treatise upon cranberry weather, containing among other articles, one by Dr. Franklin which he is calling "Cranberry Ice," and which is being published by the Massachusetts State College, is expected to be out shortly. The manuscript has long since been completed and all copy is now in the hands of the printer. This new bulletin is regarded as an important piece of work to cranberry growers.

Cranberry vines are apparently so common on Attu Island, which we recently took from the Japs, that Lowell Thomas mentioned them in a broadcast.

The broadcast, "Report to the Nation," of recent date, told of the soldiers in Tunisia and other parts of North Africa enjoying dehydrated cranberries.

The cranberry bog of Leonard L. Kabler at East Carver, Mass., should be in hands well capable of protecting it, as Mr. Kabler has hired Myron H. Hayden, Carver chief of police, who resigned that post at full time duty to become foreman at the Kabler bogs. As a rule there isn't much police work in Carver and former Chief Hayden will continue to do some police work as well as working as full time cranberry foreman.

Experiments with at least two insecticides new to cranberries are being made with Dr. Franklin at the Mass. State Bog. One is a synthetic, widely used on other crops.

There is interest in the idea of obtaining labor of prisoners of war for cranberry harvest—both in the East and in Wisconsin. Such labor is available in areas where the War Manpower Commission finds a scarcity. It is understood employers will pay prevailing wages to the Government and the Government furnishes guards. The Government pays each prisoner laborer 80 cents a day, and keeps the difference. The prisoner receives 70 cents a day anyway and the work is optional. The system is being tried out on some crops in the South and it is said the

prisoners are glad to work out in the agricultural fields.

Out in Wisconsin one grower has his thermometer connected up electrically so that it rings a bell when a certain temperature is reached. He says it has proven very valuable on several occasions.

Cranberry Canners, Inc., Hold Annual Meeting

(Continued from Page 5)

a potato (sweet) apiece, and watermelon.

Guests from out of the state included C. M. Chaney, general manager of the American Cranberry Exchange, E. C. McGrew, assistant general manager and Lester Haines of the Exchange; Mr. Hedler, Guy N. Pottee, Charles Lewis, Jr. and F. F. Mengle from Wisconsin, and from New Jersey, Mr. Chambers, Mr. Harrison, Enoch F. Bills, Mr. Budd, Anthony Colosardo, James D. Holman, William Reeves and Ralph C. Clayberger.

Immediately after the bake the Rev. Mr. Gilbert of Connecticut gave a humorous address of half an hour.

Officers were re-elected as last year except that Isaac Harrison of New Jersey succeeds John C. Makepeace as treasurer.

President—Marcus L. Urann.
 First Vice President—Isaac Harrison.
 Second Vice President—H. Gordon Mann.

Third Vice President—Orrin G. Colley.
 Secretary—John C. Makepeace.
 Treasurer—Isaac Harrison.

Executive Committee—Marcus L. Urann and Carl B. Urann; alternates, 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 F. Chambers, Isaac Harrison.

Wisconsin—Albert Hedler, Guy N. Potter, Charles L. Lewis.

Expect Large Jersey and Mass. Blueberry Crop

Harvest is underway in New Jersey on what is predicted will be a bumper crop, greatly exceeding that of last year. Harvest started June 21 with a considerable shipment of Weymouths. This variety ripens about a week ahead of Cabot, and the fruit is large and of satisfactory flavor. It appears to be the best of the early varieties.

There was a considerable injury to the 1942 crop from winter cold, but practically all areas that were killed then will be in bearing this year. There is also a considerable new planting beginning to bear each year now.

The first berries shipped to the New York market opened at 40 and 45 cents. North Carolina berries were bringing 30 to 50 cents on the Philadelphia market.

Picking labor is mighty scarce, and a canvass of the area found that most people were not interested in volunteering for part-time emergency farm work.

The outlook for cultivated blueberries in Massachusetts is unusually good this year—in fact, it looks like a big, even though not a record crop. This is true around Wareham and on the Cape, although at some places inland where temperatures of more than 20 below zero were recorded last winter, this year's crop prospects are about nil.

Some of the larger growers say it is the Cabots, or the standard early variety which looks especially promising, rather than the later varieties. The Pioneers appear about normal.

There was a tremendously heavy demand for blueberry cuttings this year, it is reported from blueberry nurseries. Mrs. Maybelle Kelley at East Wareham reports that demand was greater than could be filled.

There will also be a good crop of wild native blues apparently.

The Cape beach plum outlook is not good this year, and in fact is

poor. It is thought that the rains during the blooming period may account for this.

Efforts to Help Labor Problem In Progress

County Extension Services are now charged by Federal enactment in the recruiting and placement of agricultural workers of all types and to give assistance to the United States Employment Service, and a Cranberry Labor Committee, consisting of Arthur D. Benson, New England Cranberry Sales Company, Melville C. Beaton, Beaton Distributing Agency, Orrin Colley, Cranberry Cannery, Inc., I. Grafton Howes, Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association, and County Agents Bertram Tomlinson and Joseph T. Brown, has been set up.

The County Agents have sent out cards to growers to be filled in, and while the Board obviously cannot contract to fulfil any order for help requested it is to do everything possible to supply the number of workers each grower needs. One of the means to be considered, as announced by Mr. Colley at the meeting of Cranberry Cannery, is the possibility of war prisoners. This commission is a special one, set up for the cranberry industry alone, under the general labor procurement setup, for which in Massachusetts there was a Federal appropriation of \$60,000.

As one step in New Jersey a small supply of Jamaican laborers have come into Burlington county for cranberry and other agricultural work. They have moved in through an arrangement with the two Governments and will be moved back between September 30th and January 1st. These men are experienced agricultural workers, although it may take some time before the growers and other farmers become accustomed to their abilities and they become accustomed to cranberry work.

At least one cranberry grower is using 20 of these men on his cranberry bogs.

Fresh Fruit Orders Exceed Last Year

News in the form of a notice to members has been sent out by the American Cranberry Exchange that definitely confirm the belief that cranberries have this year joined most other products in that orders are probably going to exceed supply. Mr. Chaney reports that S. A. P. (subject to approval of price) orders were cut off in March, as almost before it was realized, orders for the 1943 crop had exceeded those of 1942. Since that time requests have been put on the waiting list.

The total orders (mostly S. A. P.) now on hand by the Exchange are for 358,000 barrels. This is besides Government estimates of their requirements of fresh cranberries for armed forces on home soil of about 70,000 barrels. These orders, together with independent shippers, and the Government orders of intent for approximately 300,000 barrels of processed fruit from Cranberry Cannery, Inc., tell their own story of the market situation of this year's crop.

Mr. Chaney also pointed out other fruit crop prospects as of writing: apples, moderate, 65 per cent of 8-year average; peaches, 32 per cent below last year; pears, 21 per cent less than last year; plums (California) 10 per cent of last year, but 2 per cent larger than average; prunes (dried, California) about 12 per cent more than last year.

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 3)

Frost damage has been very slight this year. Probably there was not more than 25 acres in the entire state which were damaged at all, and even this amount of damage showing up was rather a surprise. On the early bogs the bloom is heavy and it looks as if the late bloom would be good also. There is some danger of excessive rot, but, in general, growers are spraying more than last year although

not as much as in a normal labor year.

Airplane Dusting, Spraying

Airplane dusting and spraying for leafhopper is still popular in New Jersey, although

some flooding is practical. It seems that this species hatch more uniformly here than in Massachusetts and somewhat earlier due to the more general late holding of the winter flood. May 10th is almost an average date for the removal of the winter flood and when this is done leafhoppers are all out by June 10th. Earlier removal of the water has a tendency to scatter the emergency from May 26 to late in June.

WISCONSIN

Heavy Rains Cause Floods

There were heavy rains in the first part of June, five

or six inches falling; some dams were washed out in the Mather-Warrens area, and one or two in Cranmoor, and marshes were flooded. Considerable damage resulted in the Mather-Warrens and the Black River Falls area. Only limited damage was done to the vines, however, and the greatest damage was to dams, bulkheads, roads, and in one or two instances sand and peat were washed out of sections. Had this flood occurred a little later when the vines were in full bloom damage would have been extreme.

Vines are Late, but Look Good

As of the latter part of June, crop prospects are still for a crop of between 110,000 and 125,000 barrels, the latter if conditions from now on are favorable. Late June rains and warm weather pushed the vines along rapidly. There was, in fact, a little too much rain and that caused some bud absorption and excessive vine growth. Vines look good, but are late, and scattering bloom did not appear until the middle of the month. There was very little damage from fireworm, growers flooding for it, although the first brood was more numerous than last year. The second brood

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E. C. St Jacques

in July and August will be more numerous than usual because the late season has made control of the first brood more difficult, and fruitworm will be likely to be more prevalent, Vernon Goldsworthy has warned the growers. But flooding was used for the first brood and there is enough insecticide for the second to be controlled.

OREGON

Backwood Season So Far

The Bandon area had the coldest, most disagreeable spring weather, and

it has now developed that there was considerable damage on some of the coast bogs by frost on the night of April 28th. This was one of the hardest freezes in recent years. The whole spring had been cold, wet and backward, and the berries were very late in beginning to bloom out. But several warm days came along in the middle of June and they started to green up well and blooms were beginning to show up, but there was not much bloom until about the 20th. With this condition there is little value in attempting to guess the crop at the present time.

WASHINGTON

Bogs Still Two Weeks Behind

As June advanced, the season was still about two weeks behind normal, and bogs were in the hook stage until after the middle of the month. There was a very good showing of hooks, but until the set takes place there is little more to say. The hooks indicate that if the weather warms up, last year's crop might be exceeded considerably. However, the backwardness of the weather and hence a shorter growing season may bring smaller berries, which would cut crop prospects.

Progress At the Meyers Co. Bog

J. H. Alexander, foreman of building operations at the big Meyers & Company bog, is making

good headway and has about twenty-five or thirty acres cleared and scalplings moved off the ground. Much ditching and incidental work has also been attended to. The Cranberry Laboratory at Long Beach station was consulted by Mr. Meyers in the hiring of a foreman and Mr. Alexander was rec-

commended. Although the latter personally owns only a couple of acres of bog, he has cleared and planted bog for years. Labor at the Meyers bog is receiving \$9.00 a day "all clear", the latter meaning transportation to and from the bog, no union dues, and of course agricultural workers do not have the Victory tax deducted.

No Frost Losses There was no frost injury this season, and in fact the season was a very easy one in regard to frosts. Sprinklers were operated only a couple of times. The growers are entirely sold on sprinkler irrigation for frost control. The overhead sprinklers have so far never failed to completely meet the situation.

Wisconsin Production

(Continued from Page 2)

It may not grow in great proportion the next few years, but there is now sufficient new acreage coming into maturity to insure an increase, barring the unforeseen. Many growers also have in mind adding to their acreage.

It seems agreed that Wisconsin may be expected—all growing conditions being normal—production in the next few years will be going up to 125,000 to 150,000 barrels a year. The nearly 800 acres which have been planted before and since the war, in the last few years, and the improvement of marsh properties make this a certainty.

How much new acreage will go in when the war ends is, of course, as uncertain as are all things at present. As far as room for expansion goes, that is, how much suitable marsh land remaining undeveloped could be given adequate water supply, the acreage is "practically inexhaustible."

North from Wisconsin Rapids to Lake Superior and the Canadian border stretch vast quantities of marshland, a great deal of it suitable to cranberry production and much of it so located that a water supply would be obtainable. One well-informed grower, asked to roughly estimate the possible acreage, suggested 50,000 acres. Another said this figure wouldn't begin to cover the amount of land suitable to cranberry growing.

This available cranberry land may not mean too much in itself, as there is room for more bog in New Jersey and in Massachusetts. Concerning Massachusetts, the bulletin, "The Cranberry In-

dustry in Massachusetts," by Neil D. Stevens, H. J. Franklin, C. I. Guinness and V. C. Peterson, Mass. State College, 1934, reported that in Barnstable County nearly all suitable bog land had been used up, most of the good cranberry sites in Plymouth are already taken, but "excellent unused locations are scattered as far west as the Connecticut Valley, north to the foothills of the White Mountains, and such sites seem to be especially abundant in Essex and Middlesex Counties." However, there is no such inclination at the moment to expand to these counties in Massachusetts as there is northward in Wisconsin.

While there is this limitless acreage which could be put into production, some believe a good deal of the very best land right in the immediate vicinity of Wisconsin Rapids, the heart of the industry, has already been developed, or is in the hands of growers who will not expand greatly unless they see sound justification for it—that is, greater demand and a satisfactory price. Some growers feel that further great growth in the sections which are already most developed would be limited by the lack of water. But to offset this possible drawback it is pointed out that not nearly as much of the water that could be pumped back into reservoirs, and thus made use of more than once. The re-use of water would make more acreage possible.

Third Generation Now

"I have great confidence in the ambitions and ability of the future of the third generation of cranberry growers which is now coming along," said one grower. "This generation will have the advantage of accumulated cranberry capital, which is mighty important, and also of inherited ability and a general knowledge of the cranberry business they have heard about all their lives. This generation after the war will have a great opportunity to develop largely, if conditions then warrant it.

"The grandfathers of these young men started the business, and, in a few cases, even their great-grandfathers. Their fathers took up where their fathers left off and have built the industry to where it is now. This third generation will inherit all these advantages. It will have the advantage of having some degree of prosperity behind it and is getting better educations than many of the older growers received. These young men will be able to see the advantage of taking up cranberry growing for careers."

In the old days, a grower pointed out, the matter of the location

of the best marshlands was a drawback which has now been largely overcome. Some marshes were located far from railroads and there were no trucks or good roads to get the product easily and quickly to market. Now this is all changed, and roads and communications are being (or were before the war) improved, overcoming the greater distances between marshes and supply and shipping centers that once were limiting factors in Wisconsin.

Growers Confine Interests to Business

One advantage that Wisconsin has is that such a large proportion of its growers are cranberry growers exclusively and give the business their full attention. Most growers who have other interests regard them as decidedly minor to growing cranberries. A large proportion of the growers, or some active member of their family group, live right on the marsh. With their acreages surrounding their homes, their attention is naturally kept easily focused on cranberries.

These splendid marsh homes, many large, very attractive, with all modern conveniences, are a revelation to a man from Massachusetts, where so relatively few growers have homes at their bogs. Many of these Wisconsin marshes are regarded as practically "estates" by their owners, with land holdings up into hundreds of acres. With a chance to hunt and fish and farm extensively all on their own properties, these Wisconsin growers lead fine lives, which make them better cranberry growers.

Wisconsin growers have little hesitancy about making heavy investments to expand their acreages. They go in for heavy, modern construction equipment and build along broad, sound lines. Their grassy marshes haven't the fine appearance of Massachusetts bogs, but they do produce the cranberries, which, after all, is what counts.

East Safe in Production

As far as supplanting Massachusetts as chief producing center, the growers have no hopes of that for a good many years to come. They realize that would take time, and in fact there is no evidence of the spirit of being out to beat the East. The feeling is simply that Wisconsin is out to grow the most cranberries she can, and to expand just as fast, but only as fast, as there is sound reason for expansion.

Wisconsin growers are fully aware of the foolishness of expanding so rapidly that markets cannot profitably take care of production. They see no object in having cranberry markets glutted.

(Continued in next issue)

Large Quantities Of Cryolite Being Used

Massachusetts cranberry growers used more than 52 tons of cryolite in fighting insect pests in 1942, according to figures of Dr. Franklin. Town agents, short of arsenate of lead because of the war, took their cue from the cranberry experience with cryolite, and towns in the southeastern part of Massachusetts, used more than 37,000 pounds in checking that insect.

The demand for cryolite this season has been beyond all expectations, says the Stauffer Chemical Company of New York, which estimates it must have supplied a little over fifty per cent of the business last year. Due to the scarcity of rotenone, pyrethrum, and arsenate of lead, cryolite is being used on many truck crops. Most plants are not operating to capacity in producing cryolite, due to the shortage of labor, and it is feared this condition may grow worse, rather than better, in coming months.

The Stauffer company, in view of this, plans to suggest that cranberry growers seriously consider taking in stocks of insecticides and fungicides this coming fall for next season so as to be assured of a supply in 1944. Some Mass. growers did get in their cryolite last December and early in January.

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THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE



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PHOTO BY MRS. GLADYS MEYER

WASHINGTON TEACHERS ARE CRANBERRY "MEN"

August, 1943

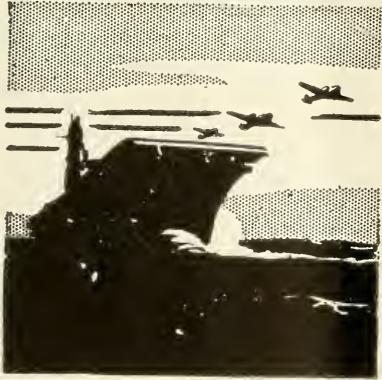
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THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

Issue of August, 1943—Vol. 8, No. 4

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FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

MASSACHUSETTS

¶ **Dry Weather Beginning in late June Continues**—During closing days of June the weather was altogether too dry—and too hot. There was but one day of heavy rain, June 28, and only .48 inches recorded then. Again on July 5th and 7th (the same day Jersey got its too heavy rain) 1.12 inches were recorded at the State Bog. This was rather a soaking rain, doing some good, although more would have been desirable. Vines on high places on many bogs, including the State Bog, were burned, some quite badly. Temperatures of more than 100 degrees were too hot. Ditch irrigation was resorted to widely and the dry heat possibly did not take too heavy a toll in general.

¶ **Most Bogs Had Heavy Blossom**—By the end of the week of July 4th general feeling was still that the crop would be a good one. At the office of the New England Sales Company it was said about all the members had reported good bloom and good prospects. Some individual growers reported better bloom and better prospects at the time than last year, and this was still true of some of the larger growers. However, as the blossom began to go and the set to come in a few said their bogs didn't look nearly as well as they had hoped. They blamed what they considered decreased crop prospects chiefly on the heat and dryness of the end of June. One big grower pointed out that a big bloom almost never meant a big crop.

¶ **Early Water Bogs Look Fine.** By mid-July it was evident that bogs which had pulled the water early had excellent prospects. This was true in general also of dry bogs. On the latter the heavy snows of last winter had prevented winter kill and there were no spring frosts. On many dry bogs and on bogs which had been dried early the vines were loaded with the small berries. This was true of dry and early water bogs both in Plymouth County and on the Cape. Possibly bogs that had deep water and on which the water was not taken off so early did not fare quite as well. Dr. Bergman feels that bogs which had deep water, and particularly in the centers of such bogs where the water was deeper, suffered more than usual from lack of oxygen during the winter. With more snow on the ice above, this deeper water would have had a greater oxygen deficiency.

¶ **Fruit and Second Brood Fireworm.** By July 8th the fruitworm was beginning to hatch. There was quite a good deal observed and these worms may cause a little more damage than some years. Before mid-July Dr. Cross at the State Bog said there were many inquiries about the second brood fireworm. Growers were reporting that the worms were "freakish" this year, and they were puzzled and some felt a good deal of concern. The second brood showed up on bogs where it was not commonly found in previous years and it was found on bogs or areas of bogs on which there was no first brood. However, as the month

came to end, it was evident fireworm injury in general this year was not serious. Fruit worm injury may be about "normal", too, as growers got after it promptly.

¶ **Cape Prospects.** Barnstable County with its many dry bogs and light crop last year gave every indication of a very good crop this year, in spite of considerable gypsy and first brood fireworm earlier in the season. Most dry bogs and those with Early Blacks had beautiful blooms and beautiful sets.

¶ **Rainfall and Temperature.** The weather was hot most of July and rainfall was decidedly on the light side. There was no serious deficiency in precipitation as concerned cranberries, however, and toward the end of the month there were thunder showers and some days of rain.

¶ **Early Blacks and Howes.** Early Blacks have been reported by many growers as looking very good, with a fine set following a bloom which in many instances made the bog white. The story in regard to Howes was not too well told, as the month ended, and on many bogs, particularly those with late water, the bloom lingered on and set and growth of new berries had not progressed very far.

¶ **Summary.** The end of July is really no time to estimate crops, yet many growers have definite opinions forming, and a rough idea of opinion may be obtained. A careful cross-section compiled by the New England Cranberry Sales

(Continued on Page 15)

BENNETTS — Late A. C., Pioneer, A. E. and Ermon Have Contributed Much to the Wisconsin Industry

Have Weather Record of Bennett Marsh Dating from 1887
— Developed Bennett Jumbos — Have Filled Important Offices—A. E. President of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Co. since 1926—Ermon Cooperative Weather Observer.

By CLARENCE J. HALL

(This is the second of a series of sketches about Wisconsin cranberry growers and the Wisconsin cranberry industry following a visit to that state.)

The name Bennett is one of the oldest and proudest in the Wisconsin cranberry industry, and many are the valuable contributions A. E. (Dad) Bennett, president of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company since 1926, of his son, Ermon Bennett, and before them A. C. Bennett, who began a marsh in 1873 and was one of the Wisconsin pioneers. A. E. Bennett followed and broadened the path begun by his illustrious father for many, many years, and now Ermon, the third generation in association with A. E. is further building up the Bennett tradition. The Bennetts have many achievements to their credit.

For instance, way back in 1887 A. E. began keeping a weather record of frosts and minimum temperatures at the Bennett marsh. He continued this until 1917, but as Ermon began to take over much of the active work he assumed this duty among others and is still keeping it. Possibly there is no other cranberry property in the country for which there is a continuous record of more than 50 years. With just a few exceptions, it is possible to look up whether or not there was a frost and what the minimum temperature was on any given day over all these years.

It was one of the writer's greatest disappointments on the recent trip to Wisconsin that I did not even see "Dad" Bennett, so often called "The Grand Old Man" of the Wisconsin cranberry industry. A. E. Bennett, at the time I visited the Bennett & Son marsh at Cranmoor, was up at his other property at Rice Lake and I did not have time to make the considerable trip to Rice Lake. I had hoped to have him reminisce about the good old days in Wisconsin and planned talking with this man who has contributed so much to the success of Wisconsin cranberry growing. I did, however, have the pleasure of renewing acquaintance with Ermon, better known among the Wisconsin growers as "Ernie", and members of his family.

Neil E. Stevens, once writing in CRANBERRIES upon the subject "Cranberry Growers I Have Known," told the story of how A.

E. Bennett in 1908, then president of the Wisconsin Cranberry Growers' Association, gave the president's address. Mr. Bennett said: "The program calls for me to give the 'president's address' and I am prepared to give it. It is A. E. Bennett, Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids) R. F. D. No. 3. Anyone looking up that address will find a square meal awaiting him."

That address by Mr. Bennett was made a good many years ago, and Mr. Bennett himself on the day I called was not even there. But his promise still held good. We arrived late in the afternoon of a rainy day which was threatening to break away into a frost night. But there was a hearty supper, including excellent cranberry honey, as Mrs. Ernie Bennett's father is a bee man and believes that bees are very beneficial around a cranberry marsh. In

fact, the Bennett reputation for hospitality goes away back. A. C., who started cranberrying when, to quote the now popular expression, cranberry growing was scarcely more than "a gleam in the eye" of a few far-sighted Wisconsin pioneers, began the Bennett reputation for hospitality. The first summer meeting of the Wisconsin Cranberry Growers' Association, for which there is record of a dinner being served, was at this same Bennett marsh. That was in 1889 and there were then forty guests. This tradition of hospitality is another Bennett reputation which Ernie of the third generation is carrying on. He and his wife, Edna, have four children: two daughters, Joyce, a senior in High school next fall, and Celia, and two sons, Bradley and Irving, now in the Army Air Corps and in the Navy.

It had been the writer's hope to get some real first-hand information about the earlier days in Wisconsin from "Dad" Bennett, and his recollections would have been well worth setting down. Mr. Bennett was born August 11, 1862, and most of his 81 years he has been of the cranberry industry.

A. C. Bennett a Pioneer of Industry

To briefly tell a story familiar to most Wisconsin growers, A. C. Bennett, who was a native of New York state and one of the early traveling salesmen, including in his itinerary the new and bustling towns of Wood County. He brought his family west in 1871. He saw a future in cranberries and became interested himself in 1873. In 1880, with his youthful son, Arthur E., who had been introduced to the then wild and forbidding Wood County cranberry country when he was fifteen, he began to transform a natural wild marsh just south of that of Ralph Smith's into the beginnings of the present Bennett & Son marsh. For some years A. E. spent his summers working at the marsh and attended school at Appleton and later Lawrence college.

The elder Bennett, who had given up the life of a traveling man to grow cranberries in Central Wis-

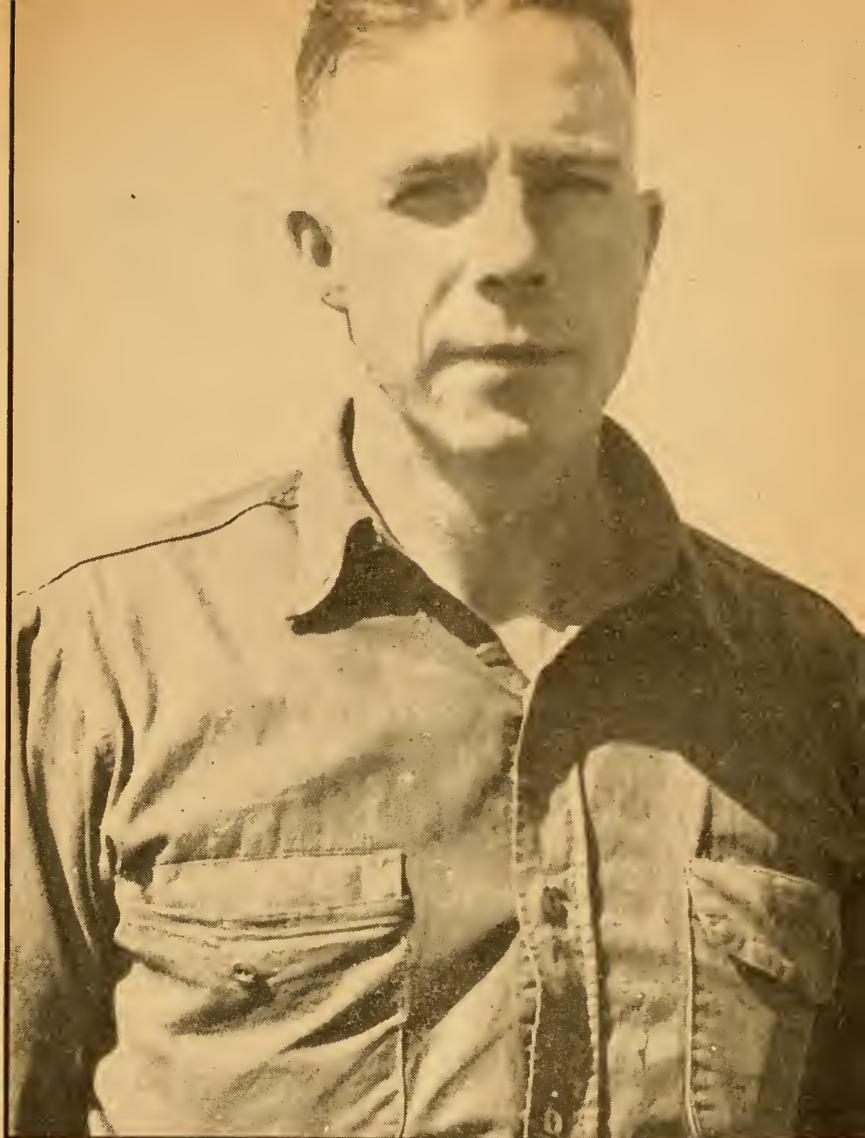
consin, joined the American Cranberry Growers' Association when the New Jersey Association was the only cranberry group in existence and had many members from Massachusetts, Wisconsin and other states which were then growing cranberries. He became a member of the Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers' Association when that was formed. He attended cranberry meetings in New Jersey and visited Massachusetts. On these trips East he learned all he could about how cranberries were grown in the East and upon returning to Wisconsin he told the growers there of what he had learned.

The Bennetts continued to be leaders in the Wisconsin association and industry, and when the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company was formed—the first of the three cooperatives now making up the American Cranberry Exchange—became members of that pioneer cooperative.

A. E. Bennett Now Dean of the Growers

As dean of the Wisconsin cranberry industry, Mr. Bennett has carried his leadership from cultural practices to the council chambers of the industry, where the weight of his judgment and his honor and justice have bulwarked the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales company and industry. He was fifteen when his father began. For several years A. E. spent his summers at the marsh and attended school at Appleton and later Lawrence college.

It may be recalled that in 1937 Mr. Bennett was given an honorary diploma by the University of Wisconsin at a dinner at Madison by the university, this being an annual award by the Agricultural college for an outstanding contribution to agriculture. He has also been active in civic affairs, a member of the Wood County Board, helped to establish the agricultural school, is a director of, and stockholder in the Wood County National Bank, a stockholder of the Cranmoor Water Company, and has been president of the cranmoor school district since it was organized in 1905.



"ERNIE" BENNETT

CRANBERRIES PH

"Ernie" Bennett is not only following his father as one of the most active and most loyal of the Wisconsin cranberry growers and of his grandfather, but is filling a major civilian duty during this war. He was named to one of the Wisconsin Draft boards Local Board No. 1, Wood County, with headquarters at the Courthouse at Wisconsin Rapids. The area served by this board is the southern part of Wood County. This, of course, is an area in which there are many of the Wisconsin marshes. The selection of Ernie Bennett to this most important of war-time civilian posts is a tribute to his ability and integrity.

He is fully aware of the heavy responsibilities such work entails, and has conscientiously done his duty to the best of his ability. He admits it is an extremely difficult position and often calls for decisions he does not like to make, and as a cranberry grower himself, fully aware of the labor problems of the growers, it often requires a very delicate sense of balance to administer exact justice, both to his country and to his fellow growers and other neighbors and friends. However, he realizes that someone has to serve on draft boards and no one can do more than to do the best they can.

He has been president of the



CRANBERRIES PHOTO

VIEW OF PART OF BENNETT MARSH WITH PARTIAL FROST FLOW

Wisconsin Cranberry Growers' Association.

Ermon Active in Many Affairs

Ernie is a Cooperative Weather Observer for his district for the United States Weather Bureau, serving under the Chicago bureau. Every morning readings are taken at the Bennett marsh and telegraphed to this bureau, and in frost season (which in Wisconsin may include every month of the summer) these figures from Cranmoor are used in figuring out the cranberry forecasts which are sent out every afternoon. These daily reports include temperature readings in the shelter and at the bog, wind direction, and whether the sky is clear or cloudy, and the precipitation. He has volunteered for the distribution of the frost reports in the afternoon when the forecast comes in from Chicago, and from the Bennett home these reports are distributed to growers by telephone, very much as is done in Massachusetts.

His interest in the weather extends to his making his own supplementary weather forecast for the Bennett marsh. In this he uses the frost formula developed by Dr. Franklin and which is doing such excellent service in Massachusetts. He says that he has found he can make mostly accurate forecasts for his own marsh in this way, and so most of the time he is pretty certain as to what will develop in the frost line at

his own marsh during the night.

They Developed the Bennett Jumbos

A. E. Bennett and his father were responsible for the development of the variety known as the Bennett Jumbo, which was found to be one of the best keeping of the native Wisconsin varieties. Experiments were made at the Bennett marsh with early Metallic Be's and Prolifics. The grading and sorting methods now in vogue in Wisconsin owe a good deal to experiments and developments which have been made at this marsh.

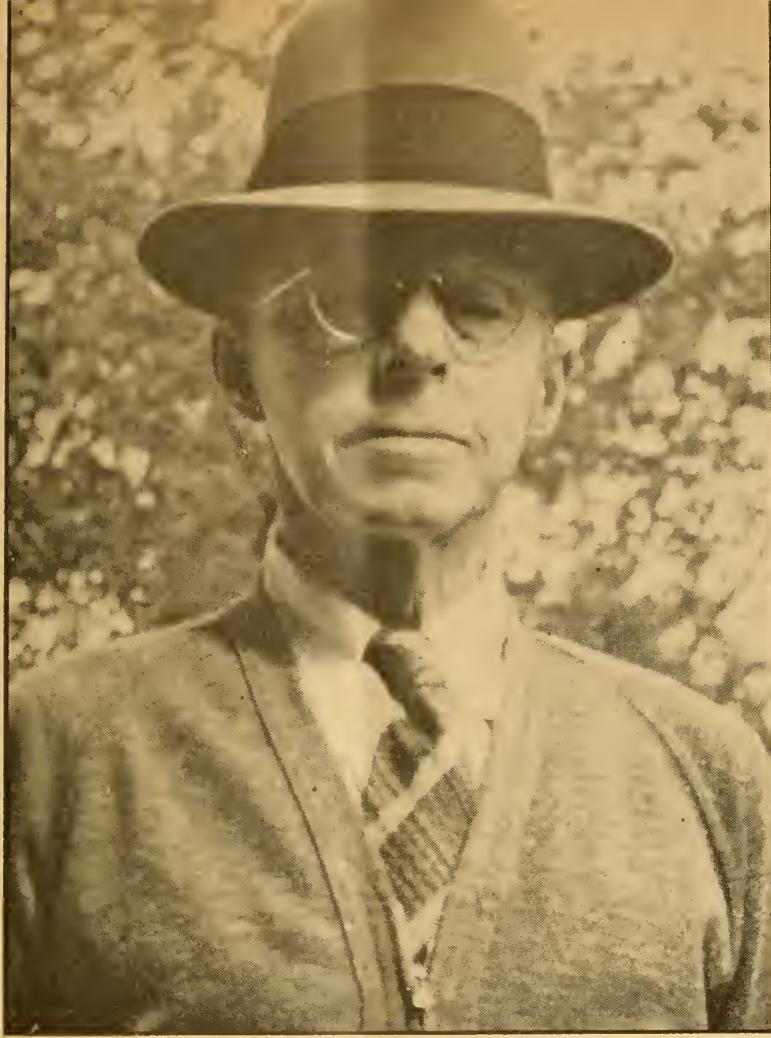
The Bennett & Son marsh consists of about 60 acres of cultivated beds in a total property of 800 acres. Water is taken from the cranberry ditch. This marsh has produced more than 4,000 barrels in a single year. There are about ten buildings on the property, including three family dwellings, two warehouses, and one of the longest drying sheds in the state, this being 240 feet long and eight feet wide. Other buildings include bunkhouses for temporary help, workshop, garage, and barn. During the active season the Bennetts are assisted by a foreman, Ed Stavens, who has been their foreman for about two months each year for about forty years. Stavens first came to the marsh when he was seven, coming there with his mother to help pick.

Ernie Bennett is not exactly a

loquacious man, and his interest is rather in doing things than in talking about them. You gather that he is a grower who likes to take a very active part in the everyday supervision of the property and spends a good deal of time out of doors and in rough working clothes. In fact, in regard to the photograph of Ernie, accompanying this sketch, Mrs. Bennett said, "Some time I hope somebody with a camera will catch Ernie when he is dressed up a little." This may explain why the photo of Ernie is not a more formal one.

Ernie is an outdoor man, liking hunting and fishing, and it seems in years past has developed a fondness for water "skiing." He is admittedly an authority on cranberry weather and has the reputation of being considered one of the best growers in the state, although he himself calls such a statement a bit too flattering.

On the particular afternoon I was at the Bennett marsh all indications pointed, he said, to the belief that there might be a frost developing. He was deciding that it was best to plan to spend a night of "alert." "You know how it is," he said, and he turned his attention toward getting ready and that ended an all-too-brief interview at the Bennett marsh. A frost night is a frost night anywhere, for a grower who tends to his own property—even in Wisconsin.



LAURENCE MONROE ROGERS

Laurence Monroe Rogers, former well known and respected Massachusetts cranberry grower and for eight years cranberry specialist for the State of Wisconsin, died at his home, 208 East Robinson avenue, Orlando, Florida, July 19, 1943. Mr. Rogers had been retired, living in Florida for some years, and for some time had been ill. He was 73.

Mr. Rogers made his impress on the cranberry industry in Massachusetts as a successful bog manager, and his work in Wisconsin is recognized as one of the very definite factors in the progress of the Wisconsin cranberry industry.

Mr. Rogers was an astute observer of nature, took an intensive interest in the practices and theories of cranberry cultivation, and

was of an inventive turn of mind. These talents were turned to the advantage of the industry. In a tribute to his cranberry work in the last issue of CRANBERRIES, Dr. Neil E. Stevens, who had for many years been familiar with his efforts, pointed out a number of his achievements, both in Massachusetts and in Wisconsin. Wisconsin growers acknowledged their debt to Mr. Rogers' services while he was in their state.

Mr. Rogers was born in East Harwich, December 6, 1870. His father, Asa Rogers, was one of the Cape's early growers and he eventually became interested in managing a big cranberry property in South Carver. This was the present Atwood Bog Company property, now operated by Paul Thompson. Following the associ-

ation of his father with the Atwood Bog Company and with Mr. Thompson's grandfather, Mr. Mayo, L. M. Rogers was given the management of the property. He managed this property with great success for about 30 years.

Interested in the scientific as well as the practical aspects of cranberry growing, L. M. Rogers was employed for about a year at the Massachusetts State Experimental station at East Wareham in association with Dr. Henry J. Franklin and Dr. Stevens when the latter was engaged in cranberry work there. After this he received an appointment from the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture as state cranberry specialist there, to assist the growers of that state. He served as Wisconsin specialist from 1928 until 1936. He then retired, and was succeeded by Dr. H. F. Bain.

Mr. Rogers was well known by many of the older Massachusetts growers and held in high respect for his achievements and abilities. Part of his time in Carver he lived on the Atwood Bog property and for some time at South Carver village. Mrs. Rogers taught school there at one time, and some of the present Carver cranberry men attended her classes.

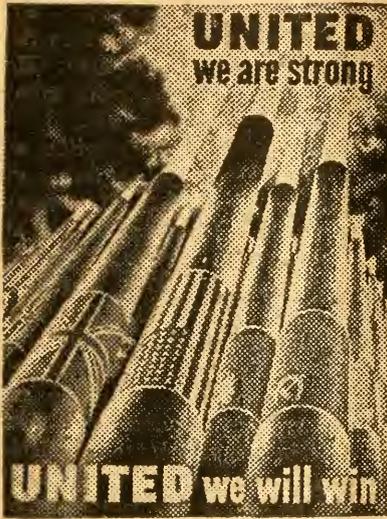
His widow, Mrs. Mary C. Rogers of Orlando, and a daughter survive him.

Philip O. Gebhardt

Wisconsin cranberry growers suffered another sorrow in July in the sad death of Philip O. Gebhardt of Black River Falls. Mr. Gebhardt was one of the more progressive younger growers, who had been in perfect health until his illness, resulting in his death on July 9. He would have been 39 years old on the last day of July.

Philip Gebhardt was the only son of Mrs. Bertha Gebhardt and of the late Henry H. Gebhardt, who was widely known as one of the earlier Wisconsin growers, and the nephew of Herman J. Gebhardt, who operates a marsh which adjoins that begun by his late brother. These two marshes are among the finest in the state.

(Continued on Page 15)



★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★

THE MIGHT OF THE ALLIES IS SPEAKING NOW —

It's up to us to keep
punching on the
Home Front!

The Allies are unleashing their power, and striking hard at the enemy. Roosevelt has called it "the beginning of the end."

It's up to us to keep punching in production and to keep punching in buying War Bonds. This is the time to let our fighting men know we are in there behind them fighting as tirelessly and as patriotically as they are. The need of agricultural production will be greater than ever. **KEEP PUNCHING!**

This is the fifteenth of a series of war-time messages sponsored by the following public-spirited firms and individuals:

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SO FAR, SO GOOD

A month or so more and the cranberry crop of 1943 will begin coming off the vines. This will be one of the most critical crops in the history of the industry. The Government has asked for more berries than can be supplied. Civilians want more food than they can get, and civilian cranberry orders already exceed the number that can be filled.

The crop can never be counted until the cranberries are ready for market. But now it looks as if the cranberry growers are to do a good job of production. Last year's production was the second highest on record. The crop of the year before was good. Yet, seemingly, the growers, in spite of this heavy bearing of the past two years, in spite of insecticide and labor scarcities, in spite of everything, have so far come through. Harvest, and other uncertainties lie ahead athwart the goal, and growers cannot yet heave any sighs of relief. But at least they can say, "so far, so good."

THE NEWS IS GOOD

NOT suggesting any relaxation, cranberry growers, in common with all Americans, can view our war effort today with great encouragement and thankfulness. The might we have accumulated is now beating directly against the Axis. Our boys are putting in telling blows against the enemy. The news we are reading and hearing is good news, for the most part. It should make us dig in all the harder.

WHEN VICTORY COMES

WHEN Victory does come the cranberry industry should still have a hard job to fulfill demand. The starved countries which have been overrun by the war will need all the foods possible for the next few years. Industrial production potential is so great that it is said we will be able to produce twice what we could before. The higher industrial capacity should make for continued well-filled pocket-books, more employment, even better standards of living. Many folks will have learned to have eaten cranberries during the war, particularly

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many of our armed forces. Cranberries have gone abroad in lend-lease. The market for cranberries should expand all around after the war. The million barrel production, spurred on by the million barrel or more market, is certain to be here before many years.

AS harvest draws nearer the most critical question is picking labor. Harvest labor is going to be scarcer this year in every cranberry area. Growers don't yet know just where the necessary help is coming from, but concerted efforts to solve the problem are well in progress. There is talk, but not discouragement. Growers feel this last step can be surmounted, with cooperation of the agencies at work and individual resourcefulness.

Washington School Teachers Are Hard-Working Cranberry "Men"

Juanita Wyckoff and Laura Saundison, Educators of Hoquiam, Operate Successful Property at Grayland.

By LEMPI K. LILLEGAARD

Two State of Washington school teachers, who are also part-time cranberry growers, come pretty close to one hundred per cent of filling the bill in the scheme of useful war-time work. They are Miss Juanita "Juan" Wyckoff and Miss Laura "Sandy" Sandison, and they teach school at Hoquiam, grow cranberries at Grayland, which is about 30 miles distant, and keep busy at other constructive activities.

Every Friday evening, their school teaching done for the week, has found them in Grayland, ready to start working on their bog. Their summers, which are not spent at summer school, afford them much time to work on the production of cranberries.

They call this cranberry work "getting away from it all." They are all enthusiasm when it comes to cranberries. Possibly, all things taken into consideration, they might make a higher financial gain in some easier way. But their enjoyment of cranberry work is primarily not mercenary.

They own two acres of producing bog which is about fifteen years old, and their "home site" includes a very comfortable house, a warehouse, and several pickers' cabins. The highest yield of this bog has been nearly 800 shipping boxes. The berries are McFarlins.

They purchased this bog about four years ago and until last winter, when help got so scarce, they hired the managing of the harvesting and some of the weeding. However, they have always done their own spraying and most of the weeding.

This year, with Juan taking charge, the only help they plan to hire will be pickers (if these

are available). If not, it will be a case of scoop for Juan and Sandy.

The summers are cool in Washington, which perhaps is one of the sources of their vitality, and when at work they wear any sort of clothing, as shown by the COVER PHOTOGRAPH. Miss Sanderson is the spray pusher and Miss Wyckhoff the nozzleman. The shoes worn by Sandy on the spraying pump were her nephew's cast-offs. They feel that anybody who tries to look "smooth" while working on a cranberry bog just won't make out.

Besides doing cranberry work these energetic educators have a bountiful vegetable and fruit garden and a good start in cultivated blueberries. They have dug and canned razor clams. During this summer they will be busy replenishing their wood supply for the winter from the beaches, which provide driftwood for those who have the time and inclination to gather it. This summer they will

Washington Bog Of Japanese Is Sold

The Ira Murakami cranberry bog at Ilwaco, Washington, has been sold to Leonard Morris of Ilwaco by J. H. Doupe, who was managing the Murakami property, taken over since Murakami was taken to the Japanese interment camp at Tulelake, California. The sale includes dwelling, warehouse, sprayhouse, pumphouse, equipment, and about 27 acres of land, of which ten had been set to vines. Before war came Mr. Murakami had been in business at Ilwaco for about 25 years.

Mr. Morris has the local agency for the Richfield Oil company and distribution of gasoline and oil. He has also purchased an eight acre bog, formerly owned by Dr. Morse,

also can vegetables and fruit against the winter. They hope to get in some rug weaving in their spare time and have already purchased a loom.

They won't get any Navy or Army "E" for their wartime activities. But it can scarcely be said that any of their activities from school teaching—Miss Sanderson teaches primary school, and Miss Wyckhoff up to the present time has been art supervisor in the Hoquiam schools—to the producing of blueberries and cranberries, are not all worthy efforts. Miss Wyckhoff has now resigned as art supervisor, and after managing the harvesting of the crop will either attend the University of Southern California or go into defense work of some sort.

Farm Equipment Outlook Improving

Increased Cranberry Equipment As Result of WPB Order.

Definitely cheering for cranberry growers (and other agriculturists) is the recent WPB Limitation Order for Farm Machinery which substantially increases manufacturing quotas for many sorts of equipment. The period for this increased quota runs from July 1 of this year until the end of September, 1944, which means that supplying manufacturers can increase their sales, particularly for next year's program.

The quota on power dusters is increased about three times as of 1942. That is the per cent of dusters over '40 or '41 production, whichever was larger, is now up from 41 per cent to 128; small pumps from 32 per cent to 68; big pumps from none to 135 per cent; fruit graders (which include cranberry separators) from 21 per cent to 85.

With these better priority rating quotas the manufacturers will be given the increased supplies and if labor can be found will be able to fill more orders of customers than has been possible.

Cranberry Cannery Holds New Jersey Meeting At Newly-Acquired Factory

This Latest Property at Bordentown Is Inspected by Those Attending the Meeting on July 26th—Plant Is Imposing One, With Many Advantages In Its Location—In His Talk, Mr. Urann Stresses Importance of New Jersey Production

The summer meeting for New Jersey members of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., was held at the newly-purchased plant, a former worsted mill, of brick and steel, at Bordentown, New Jersey, Monday, July 26th. A large number of Jersey growers attended, heard some interesting reports from speakers, enjoyed a fine cold lunch, and had the opportunity to inspect this big new cannery which is now being put in shape for operation.

Marcus L. Urann was the chief speaker, and he touched upon many matters in a long, informal talk, at one point offering encouragement to the New Jersey growers, whose production in the past few years has been declining. He pointed out that tides ebbed and flowed, and it may be that Jersey production decline had reached its low mark and would now start to rise. There were reasons to believe this, he said.

Certain it is, he declared, that Cranberry Cannery has faith in the future of New Jersey, and the purchase of this big plant, and expenditures which are being made there, are positive evidences of this faith. "Cranberry Cannery wants to help New Jersey," he said, "and Cranberry Cannery is ready to help New Jersey growers in every way. We are wholeheartedly behind you."

He reiterated his statement made at the Massachusetts meeting on June 29th, that Cranberry Cannery in 1943 was beginning a campaign for \$15.00 a barrel net to members. He pointed out again that when the \$10.00 campaign was launched in 1934 that goal seemed impossible, but it was achieved. He admitted he naturally could not promise \$15.00 a

barrel net, but the \$10.00 price had been achieved, last year's net being \$10.50, and the \$15.00 price was a mark to shoot at with confidence.

The newly-acquired property at Bordentown proved to be a truly imposing addition to the real estate properties of Cranberry Cannery. The plant has 135,000 feet of floor space compared with only 15,000 which had been available at the plant at New Egypt, from which place the transfer is being made.

The new plant is situated just off the main highway from Bordentown to Trenton, a location which is considered very valuable because of its advertising possibilities. An attractive sign advertising Bog Sweets and Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce will be erected at the plant immediately and it will be clearly visible to the thousands of people who use the Trenton highway each month.

In a wooded section, shade trees make the approaches to this plant pleasing, and the building looms up big and impressive, with a high steel water tower and lofty chimney. In front is a landscaped pool of water. Adding to the interest of the locality is the fact that across the road is the famed property at one time occupied by Joseph, elder brother of Napoleon Bonaparte, ex-king of Naples and Spain. Joseph sailed for America in 1816 and selected Bordentown as the location on which to build his American "castle." He lived there for many years. His nephew, Prince Murat, also spent more than 20 years in Bordentown, and his home still stands. Incidentally, historically the new home town of Jersey Cranberry Cannery is one

of the most interesting in the country. Located at the cross-roads between New York and Philadelphia, this New Jersey town played an important part in the development of the nation. First settled in 1682, many very old and interesting houses still remain. Bordentown had many other notables among its residents, including Thomas Paine, the Revolutionary patriot, Patience Lovell Wright, called America's first sculptor, Clara Barton, founder of Public School system in New Jersey and more famed as the founder of the Red Cross. The complete list reads like a "Who Is Who" of the famous. Admiral Charles Stewart, "Old Ironsides," whose exploits won for himself and his ship, the "Constitution," the nickname of "Old Ironsides," was among these. Bordentown had a railroad making its first trip as early as 1831, and at the same time this railroad to connect Camden and Perth Amboy across the state was given its charter the Delaware and Raritan Canal was granted and Bordentown had this connection also with the outside world.

The new home of Jersey cannery today, as well as this main highway connection has ready railroad accessibility, as there is a spur track connection. The directors, in deciding on the Bordentown location, found a number of advantages to Jersey growers. These included ample water supply. Cranberry shipments from New Jersey had been made by truck, which limited deliveries principally to New York and Philadelphia. But the rail facilities will make it possible to ship to many markets now serviced from Massachusetts, cutting freight costs. No cranberries are grown at Bordentown, as it is a little north of the cranberry district, but while it is farther from growers in the vicinity of New Egypt and to the eastward it is nearer other bogs. The location is also nearer labor sources.

At the meeting Mr. Urann explained that greater boiler capacity was needed than was available at New Egypt because of plans to dehydrate a part of the Jersey

crop there this year. The new factory has three boilers in excellent condition which it would be impossible to obtain today. He said that the Bordentown plant could not be replaced at several times its cost, it meets all requirements of the moment. If it is deemed best to build in some new location in the future the property can be disposed of without loss, it is believed.

Now in construction is a big freezing plant in one of the two wings of the building. The dehydrating equipment will be set up and the can and glass lines transferred from New Egypt.

In stressing the part New Jersey is hoped to fill in the cranberry industry, Mr. Urann said that Cranberry Cannery needs in New Jersey for this year were 100,000 barrels.

He said that a need of the cranberry industry was to stabilize its business and that the bogs should be improved so that production could be stabilized. He said that bogs should be kept up so that bogs and the cranberry business will be as good ten years from now as the business is today.

He urged growers who had not yet joined the Cranberry Army Pool to get in immediately. He called this very important, as the cranberry industry must make a good showing in voluntarily giving

Cape Growers' Association Meeting Tuesday, Aug. 24

The date for the annual meeting of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association has been set for Tuesday, August 24th. As usual, the meeting will be at the Massachusetts Experiment Station at East Wareham.

No program has yet been arranged, but it will follow the usual lines, with reports by officers and committees, addresses on various subjects and discussion of problems. The crop forecast will be given as usual.

With the unusual conditions prevailing this year, attendance should be heavy.

the government the berries it has requested. A list of all growers who have signed up has been prepared, and a scroll containing these names will be presented to Government officials in Washington. This is being done at the request of the Government, he said.

A letter from John C. Makepeace of Wareham to the Jersey growers was read in which Mr. Makepeace pointed out the necessity of giving the requested cranberries to the Government on a voluntary basis. Under this voluntary basis the growers are conducting their own business and they must keep this control of the cranberry business, the letter said.

Harold W. Ellis of Plymouth, Mass., who audits Cranberry Cannery's books, read a report of the company's financial position (the report read at the Massachusetts meeting), and although an independent auditor Mr. Ellis paid high tribute to the financial progress of Cranberry Cannery.

H. Gordon Mann, head of the sales department and a vice president, was at the meeting long enough to give a brief talk in which he humorously told of his experiences in doing business with the multitude of Government officials at Washington. He said he now found it necessary to divide his time about half and half between headquarters of Cranberry Cannery in Massachusetts and the Capitol. Early in the afternoon he had to leave to catch a train for Washington.

After Mr. Urann's talk there was a question and answer period in which he was called upon to make clear a number of points.

The meeting was opened by Enoch F. Bills, manager of the Jersey Cranberry Cannery plant, and he gave a description of the new quarters. He told the Jersey growers they could be proud to be a part of Cranberry Cannery, which now operates from the East coast to the West coast.

The meeting was held all in one session, and after the question period the lunch was served, and most of the growers looked over the new factory and grounds or discussed cranberry matters indi-

vidually for some time.

The meeting ended early in the afternoon, as Mr. Urann and members of his party were to leave for Wisconsin and the West coast later in the afternoon. To make his connections for the business to be conducted in Wisconsin and the West, Mr. Urann had the courtesy extended to him of having the Broadway Limited make a special stop at Trenton to pick up his group.

Annual Report of Dr. H. J. Franklin

(Continued from last month)

BLUEBERRIES

H. J. FRANKLIN

Only 163 quarts of berries were gathered from the station's cultivated patch in 1942. This small crop is explained by the severe freeze that occurred the night of January 10-11 when the temperature at East Wareham fell to 24° F. below zero, probably the lowest at this place in the last 55 years. The interior of all the fruit buds in the blueberry patch became more or less blackened within a day or two. The subsequent fruiting of the different varieties showed that they varied greatly in their tolerance of the cold:

1. Adams, Cabot, June, Jersey, and Stanley bore no berries.
2. Patherine, Pioneer, Rubel, and Wareham produced less than half a crop.
3. Concord bore half to two-thirds of a crop.
4. Harding and No. 73 (1) were reduced only moderately from a full crop. This shows clearly the hardiness of the Harding variety and adds to other great values of No. 73 (a Harding-Rubel cross).
5. Twenty of 26 seedlings of a Harding-Rubel cross developed most of their crop, while 44 of the 59 full-grown miscellaneous plants failed to yield any fruit.

(1)—Station culture number.

It was finally estimated that the crop of the station patch as a whole was reduced 80 per cent by the freeze. A commercial patch two-thirds of a mile from the station lost 95 per cent of its crop, all the fruit buds not covered by a shallow snow being killed entirely. The crop on two commercial patches a mile or more from the station was cut 75 to 80 per cent. It was reduced a quarter to a third on commercial areas in Marion and West Wareham and nearly 50 per cent on such areas

in Middleboro and Hanover. The minimum temperature reached at the Middleboro pumping station was -28°F., the lowest ever observed officially there. The crop on the wild blueberry bushes around East Wareham was reduced nearly 80 per cent. There was no loss on a very successful commercial patch at East Sandwich, where the temperature fell to only around zero. The blueberry bushes were injured hardly anywhere by this cold, only the fruit buds and tender twigs being hurt.

Crop loss from this freeze in cultivated blueberry fields in New Jersey ranged from little or none at Whitesbog, New Lisbon, and Pemberton to over 90 per cent around and south of Toms River. The estimate of loss at Chatsworth was about 50 per cent. The Jersey variety was hurt most generally and severely of all. The following minimum temperatures the morning of the freeze were reported officially:

Chatsworth—-20°F.

Pemberton—-9°.

Pleasantville—-23°.

Such widespread and severe loss of cultivated blueberries from low winter temperatures has never been observed before, though blueberry wood was very seriously damaged in New Jersey in the winter of 1933-34, many stems being killed, and full recovery taking two years.

Wisconsin to Hold Gain In Production

(Continued from last month)

By CLARENCE J. HALL

Even conceding Wisconsin permanent second place in production would be a delicate matter, for New Jersey has always, of course, been the second largest cranberry state. In 1932 New Jersey and Wisconsin were even in production and then New Jersey remained ahead until 1939, but in the crops of these last five years Wisconsin has exceeded New Jersey, although last year's production of the two states was probably a difference of only a few thousand barrels. One of the biggest reasons in New Jersey's loss in production, while Wisconsin was steadily gaining, was the severe affliction of that state by False Blossom. However, for some years now some of the larger Jersey producers have fought the disease successfully and are engaging in successful renovation programs, which should up Jersey production.

Little realized, outside of Wisconsin, is the very desirable fact every, or practically every grower

is now on a firm financial basis. In years past many have had hard struggles. But today, as a whole, the growers are well established. They can now go ahead with confidence and put in refinements and improvements which will add to production.

Wisconsin cranberry production from about 1929 when 42,000 barrels were produced to the 107,000 this last fall is an almost unbroken graph of increase. With a crop selling for about a million and a half dollars, the Wisconsin cranberry industry has become one of the entire state's greatest "little industries" and the second greatest at present in the cranberry world.

One of the major factors to increase in production is the big Cranmoor cranberry ditch, a self-made stream of irrigating and frost and winter protecting water which flows through the flat Cranmoor marshes. This improvement, built in 1934, conceived through the progressiveness of the growers, has in ten years proved its value many times. Designed primarily for winter protection, it has proven of inestimable value in drought.

There is a pump at the Wisconsin river a short distance north of the Consolidated Water Power and Paper company dam, with a capacity of about 50,000 gallons a minute through four and a half miles of main supply ditch and provides water to about 15 takers. The irrigation ditches branching out from it, after serving the marshes, empty either into the Yellow River or Hemlock creek.

The plan of the "cranberry ditch" was conceived by William F. Hhiel, chief engineer of the Consolidated. Mr. Thiel laid his plan before Bernard C. Brazeau, of the Central Cranberry company with its big holdings at Cranmoor. Mr. Brazeau enlisted support, and water rights were obtained from George W. Mead, president of the Consolidated, and from the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company, and the project was put through. Mr. Thiel is himself a cranberry grower, but his property is not in the district served by the ditch but at Biron, where he gets his water supply from the Biron mill dam.

It is estimated that this ditch has ensured production of the district by 15 or 20 per cent.

Possibly the best summary at present is that for a decade Wisconsin has made great gains, that nearly 800 new acres are coming into new maturity, and that new planting is still going on or planned for. This increase may be checked for the moment by lack of labor and war costs. Wisconsin production for the next few

years, if considered under normal conditions, may be expected to be about 125,000 to 150,000 barrels a year or more. As for still further increase in future years, Wisconsin has the almost unlimited marsh land, and water facilities can be made available, and enough suitable sand can be found. Wisconsin has men of ability, progressiveness and vision, and there is sufficient capital in the background. Wisconsin's growth should be limited almost entirely by the growth of the cranberry industry.

Advertising of Eatmor Reduced But Not Stopped

The advertising committee of the American Cranberry Exchange met in New York on July 13th, and in view of marketing conditions prevailing this year it was decided that "while expenditures for consumer advertising of EATMOR can with safety be materially reduced, it is important and desirable to protect our EATMOR trademark by keeping it before the public even in a year like this, when the supply of fresh cranberries may be less than consumer demand."

The committee and the management of the Exchange felt that the name EATMOR is synonymous with quality pack fresh cranberries, and its standing with the trade and consumers is of real value, and it was important this value be maintained. The committee held it was important that newspapers and magazines continue to feature cranberries in their news columns during the normal cranberry season. It was also felt desirable and important that the use of display material such as EATMOR scoops and banners be continued.

In a letter sent out to members, Mr. Chaney was able to make the statement: "This is a year when we are not worrying about two big a crop," and he hoped there might be one of the biggest and best quality crops of all time. Members were urged to spare no effort and expense toward getting their berries harvested, and told that good quality was needed for the fresh fruit and processing.

500 Bahaman Workers May Be Available for Mass. Harvest

The alleviation of the Massachusetts labor problem, through the importation of Bahaman labor, had not been definitely settled as this issue goes to press, but there were high hopes such a program can be brought about. The Cranberry Labor Committee, led by Plymouth County Agent J. T. Brown, primarily, and Bertram Tomlinson of Barnstable, has put in some mighty hard work in the past few weeks on a proposition to obtain 500 of these imported laborers, and hopes no more difficulties will arise to prevent the plan from being put into effect.

This committee, as reported last month, aside from the county agents, consists of Arthur D. Benson, New England Cranberry Sales Company, Orrin G. Colley, Cranberry Cannery, Inc., I. Grafton Howes, president Cape Cod Cranberry Growers Association, and Melville C. Beaton of the J. J. Beaton Company. Such a broad committee covers the Massachusetts industry with adequacy. This committee was formed some weeks ago, the first meeting being at the offices of the Sales Company at Middleboro.

Assisting Mr. Brown in Plymouth have been assistant County Agent J. Richard Beattie and Frank T. White of Brockton, who was appointed special Emergency Farm Assistant.

In this agricultural labor program all over the country county agents, through the Extension Services were charged by Federal enactment with special Congressional appropriation with the recruitment and placement of agricultural workers of all types, with whatever assistance the United States Employment Service can give. With this authorization Mr. Brown and Mr. Tomlinson got to work, and to provide for the cranberry labor problem the special Cranberry Labor Committee was organized.

A survey card was sent out in each county in which the grower

was asked to list his needs, his ability to house and care for workers, and a good deal of other necessary information. From these returns in Plymouth County it was found that the growers needed a total of 1500 workers, 1200 men and 300 women being listed as needed. The response in Barnstable County was much lighter, and in both counties many growers did not list themselves as being interested. However, as plans progressed more growers are now wanting to get in under the program if it is possible to put it through.

The first proposition considered was the obtaining of prisoners of war. Some growers favored this very decidedly, especially if Italians could be obtained, while others did not want prisoners, other difficulties developed, and this idea was shelved in favor of the Bahamans. It was learned there were 500 of these men in a camp near Philadelphia and they might be available for cranberry work. With this definite possibility Mr. Brown called a meeting of growers at Carver Town hall July 20th. About 65 growers met.

It was explained that as these workers are obtained through contracts between the British and American governments and the farmer who obtains them, very definite requirements in regard to housing and the providing of food had to be met.

Their quarters would have to meet Government standards and be inspected and approved by a representative of the FDA, accompanied by Mr. Brown, Beattie or Mr. White. Only a few of the larger growers did have, or could provide such quarters, and there was a hustling campaign to find suitable quarters for camps such as former CCC camps.

A second meeting was held July 28th at the screenhouse of Ellis D. Atwood, attended by the full committee and about 15 growers. Here it was found out how many growers could provide quarters and

plans were made to obtain camps from which smaller growers could get such quotas of this labor as they would contract for. Plymouth County, it was estimated, could probably use about all of the 500 workers, if it developed that the Cape growers, whose bogs are mostly smaller, did not want any.

The New England Cranberry Sales Company hopes to be able to provide for its smaller members through the establishment of camps, or other arrangements with larger member operators.

Big growers like Mr. Atwood, L. B. R. Barker and others have quarters meeting requirements. Mr. Atwood, for instance, has contracted for 30 and can house them in the basement of his screenhouse, which has hot and cold showers. George A. Cowen of Rochester and Mr. Turner of the Betty's Neck Company are to pool their housing problem by taking over the King Phillip Inn at Lakeville, which will provide for about 50. Ruel Gibbs has some suitable camps, and George E. Short, Island Creek, Kenneth Garsides of Duxbury, Harrison Goddard of Plymouth, and others can make provisions. Melville Beaton is interested in obtaining a quota.

Cranberry Cannery is making provisions to provide for needs of members, and the United Cape Cod Cranberry Company will want workers and will take about 100 in all.

The Barnstable County meeting at the Dennis Grange hall was July 29, but only about 15 growers were represented, and no definite commitments were made by any. From two questionnaires sent out, Mr. Tomlinson received only about ten responses. It appeared to be the consensus of this meeting that Cape growers were willing to trust to their own resources in getting their crop in, as they always have. Mr. Howes was at this meeting, and Mr. Colley, and through him Cranberry Cannery was ready to arrange for Cape members being taken care of, if desired.

Rate of pay must be the "prevailing" one, and growers may deduct not more than \$1.40 per day for living costs.

Expect Better Box Situation In Massachusetts This Year

N. E. Sales Co. Began Preparation Last Winter — Company Crew Served Growers In Insect Program.

As the picking season looms up nearer on the horizon the Massachusetts box situation appears relatively favorable. A meeting of the box committee of the New England Cranberry Sales Company with box manufacturers was held on July 15th and from reports and discussion then the prospects were that the box situation would be better in hand than it was last year.

The Sales Company began planning for the 1943 crop last winter and when manufacturers had more time available. Shooks were made up in considerable quantities and now the boxes are being nailed up. It is expected the demand can be met as it arises and that some growers can be supplied with boxes owned by the company, if necessary.

Also alleviating the situation, it is expected it will be possible to pack a considerable quantity in cellophane. This would be done by the Sales company through the newly-equipped Makepeace plant at Wareham. What quantity it will be possible to pack is not yet determinable. But any quantity packed would help relieve box scarcity to the extent of the pack. The manufacturers present were Acushnet Saw Mill Company, Jesse Holmes & San, and F. H. Cole.

The spraying and dusting service provided by the Sales Company from its Tremont packing house has done some good work for the Massachusetts growers this year. Many members have been serviced this season and it has also been possible to do some work for a few non-members.

This crew, under the outside superintendent, Raymond Morse, has been helped this year by additional equipment, although spraying material and gasoline were at a

minimum and had to be used with discretion. The crew has been dusting with Stimtox, Pyroclide and Activo.

Philip O. Gebhardt

(Continued from Page 7)

Philip Gebhardt had been failing in health for the past three or four months, and passed away at the Krohn clinic, where he had been for the past month. Before this illness he had never been ill in his life. To see him stricken so suddenly was tragic to his family and many friends.

He was born at Black River Falls, July 31, 1904. He graduated from the Black River Falls high school in 1922 and attended the University of Wisconsin for two years. He returned from college to help his father in the cranberry business, in which the latter had been engaged for about half a century. His father passed away in 1932 and since that time Philip had operated the marsh, continuing to improve this fine property.

He was a member of the Masonic Order and of Eastern Star. He served on the county board of supervisors. He was president of the Black River Falls High School Alumni Association, and in 1939 was instrumental in the issuance of a valuable school directory. He was appointed chairman of the Red Cross Drive for funds in his district early this year. He attended many of the cranberry meetings in Wisconsin and in other states, and had travelled extensively on several trips.

He is survived by his mother and one sister, Alice. The cranberry industry was represented at the Masonic funeral service at Black River Falls by a number of his fellow growers, including Vernon Goldsworthy, Roy Potter, Gerry Getzin, Ermon Bennett, Oscar and Ben Potter, and Mr. and Mrs. Clark Treat.

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 3)

Company, with one or two exceptions showed that at least an average crop was expected. Dr. Franklin says the prospects are for a "good" average, but not an exceptionally heavy crop, and the berries will probably not be large in size. For some of the larger the crop "looks all right and the price looks all right," and for the Beaton bogs "Mel" Beaton estimates a slight falling off from the average, which is about 30,000 barrels; Ellis D. Atwood hopes to harvest his acreage of about 10,000 barrels, as against about 8,700 last year; Decas Brothers of Wareham, who last year picked about 5,000, expects to exceed that figure; the Federal Cranberry Company which last year had 9,400 barrels does not hope for as many as last year. Water was held late at the Federal, until about June 1st; comment for the Makepeace bogs was only that they had a fair bloom; M. L. Urann felt that the dry weather and heat would have cut down the crop more than was expected. All in all, as usual at this stage of the season, thought is decidedly mixed, but at present date the opinion in general is still for a "good" average production, certainly not a small crop.

WISCONSIN

¶ Prospect Cut 20 Per Cent. Up until nearly the last week in July Vernon Goldsworthy was holding out for an estimate of from 110,000 to 125,000 barrels, but then was obliged to revise this opinion with a cut in prospects of about twenty per cent. The cause was chiefly blight. Goldsworthy, whose battling average in Wisconsin estimating is high, now looks for a crop smaller than last year's 107,000 barrels.

¶ The vines were finished blooming by July 20th and conditions were favorable for a good set. The middle of July was on the dry side, following a lot of rains and floods. The result was that there was more vine growth, and vines have commenced to bud up

for next year. Along with the vine growth there is an increase in weeds and grass. Because of labor shortage the growers have not clipped as often as usual and the marshes do not look as clean as ordinary.

¶ **Fireworm and Fruitworm Prevalent.** Fireworm has been worse alant. Fireworm has been worse than usual and has kept the growers very busy. There was not a great deal of damage, however, but it caused the growers a good deal of trouble and expense from spraying and dusting. Fruitworm is expected to be worse than normal because of the heavy snows of last winter which allowed the moths to over-winter well. Growers in general are well equipped for them and have plenty of dust.

¶ **Annual Meetings.** The annual summer meeting of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company will be held in the morning of August 11th and the summer meeting of the Wisconsin Cranberry Growers' association in the afternoon. The meetings will be at Realty Hall, Wisconsin Rapids. C. M. Chaney and Clyde McGrew will be speakers as usual, and M. L. Urann, probably accompanied by Orrin Colley and Gordon Mann, plans to be there.

NEW JERSEY

¶ **Outlook Pretty Good.** Growers in general are hopeful there will be a good crop this season, and in most instances the outlook at the end of July is good. There are few who will make a real estimate, but in general the figure is set at 100,000 barrels or maybe a little better, and one estimate given is 110,000, which may be a little high.

¶ **Flood July 7th.** There was a veritable cloudburst on July 7th over the more northern bogs, which completely flooded some at the height of blossoming and setting. It was first feared that considerable damage may have resulted, but now it seems the loss was not severe. Only the more northern bogs were hit by this rain, such as Whitesbog, the bogs of James D.

Holman, and the Budd bogs at Pemberton. There was no rain in Ocean County or the southern district. Rainfall of 4.90 inches was recorded in a few hours at the cranberry station at Pemberton and at Whitesbog six inches fell in six hours.

¶ **Insects Not Bad.** Insect injury has not been bad. In short, at this stage of the game the growers are very hopeful of a satisfactory production in general, but are keeping their fingers crossed.

WASHINGTON

¶ **Prospects Up Somewhat.** Crop prospects toward the end of July, according to D. J. Crowley, State cranberry specialist, were somewhat better than last season, when Washington had a large crop, about 40,000 barrels. There is serious question, however, it is felt, whether or not it will be possible to pick the crop. Labor is exceedingly scarce and high. Strawberry, raspberry and loganberry growers have just about tripled their per pound price in order to pay the harvesting costs, but that is out of the question with cranberries. The local price for strawberries was six dollars per crate, and loganberries 15 cents a pound and up; cherries are generally around 20 to 25 cents per pound. Yet most of these berries came in about the five cents per pound classification before the war.

¶ **Planting Seedlings.** The work at the cranberry station at Long Beach is greatly handicapped by lack of help. State labor appropriations are generally small and the station is at a disadvantage in such a competitive labor market as exists today. The work of planting seedlings from last year's crosses has been going on, much later in the season than would be desired. The seedlings have stood the transplanting from the greenhouses very well. Judging by the set of the fruit there should be sufficient cranberry seedlings from the crosses to complete the cranberry breeding project this season. About one third of an acre is now

planted to previous season's seedlings and it is expected to have a few of the plants fruiting in 1944.

¶ **Meyers Bog Progressing.** Work on the big Meyers bog project is now coming along nicely and sand is being put on to prevent drying out. No planting will be done until next spring. This work is being done by Joseph Alexson of Grayland, a grower of many years' experience, whose name was unfortunately printed last month as "Alexander" instead of Alexson.

OREGON

¶ **Harvesting to be Headache.** This year the harvest problem is to be a mighty tough one for the growers, and several are preparing to water rake because of the impossibility of getting help. A few did so last season. If there is high humidity to contend with in picking season the fruit will not dry as it does in Wisconsin, and growers may find the cannery at Coquille the only choice in disposal of their berries, as was the experience last year. Labor is scarce and the growers have to depend a good deal upon their own efforts on the bogs, pulling weeds and doing other work themselves.

¶ **April Frost Did Damage.** The frost in late April is now found to have damaged a number of the bogs, some having been pretty hard hit. Some others escaped entirely and have fine crops. The crop last year was about 10,000 barrels. It now seems quite evident this figure will not be equalled this fall.

¶ **General Summary.** If the foregoing "estimates" by states should prove approximately accurate, the crop will be average or a little better. The American Cranberry Exchange, in a letter to members, date of July 24th, says: "Crop Prospects. Too early to really risk a guess; however, present indications are for slightly above an average crop, but not as large as last year. Weather conditions from here on will tell the final story as to production, and it is our hope it will be a good one."

Dr. Chester Cross Leaves State Bog For Army

Dr. Chester E. Cross, who was appointed to the assistant professorship at the Massachusetts State Bog a year ago last winter, has been inducted into service and leaves for duty August 6th. Consequently Dr. Cross has been granted a leave of absence by the Massachusetts State College while in the army service. Dr. Cross, who lives at East Sandwich on the Cape, since his appointment has been assisting Dr. Franklin in many projects, with particular emphasis on chemical weed control.

No substitute has been appointed so far and it has not been decided whether to fill the vacancy during the absence of Dr. Cross or not.

CORRECTION

Our red-faced apology is extended to Albert Hedler of Wisconsin, as in our last issue we reported that "Adolph" Hedler spoke at the Massachusetts Cranberry Cannery meeting on June 29th. Something must have gone wrong between our mind and our typewriter, as we knew Mr. Hedler's first name is Albert, not Adolph.

BOQUET

An editor's life is not all grief and regret, however, as in the same mail which called our attention to the foregoing error came the following unsolicited note: "I find your magazine to be of continuing interest month after month, and I like the many fine scenes from Cranberry Land which decorate your red cover. I congratulate you on inspiring and publicizing one of America's most traditional and honest industries."

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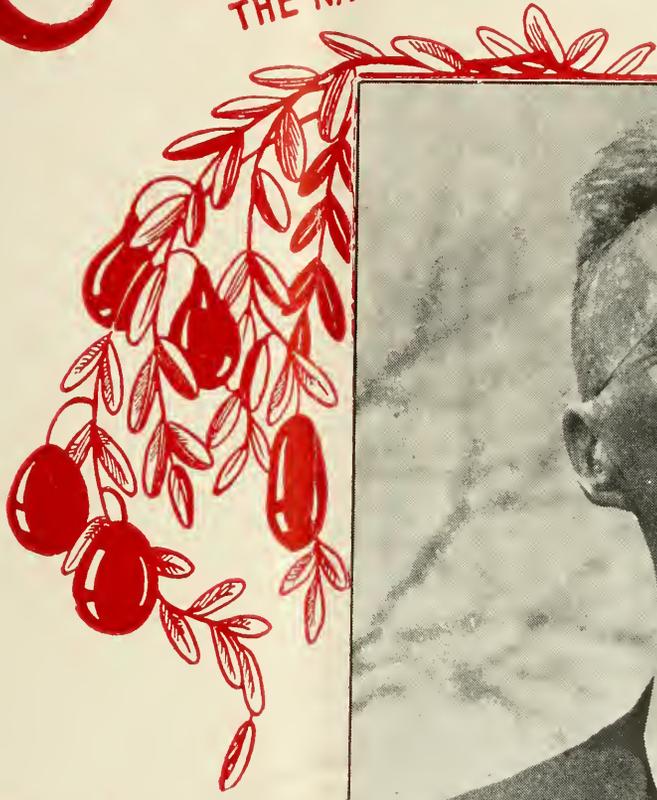
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We must not slacken now in our united fight to insure the continuance of the American Way of Life.



Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company

Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin

Col. Logan of Quartermaster Corps Accepts Cranberry Army Pool Pledges



On July 21, Colonel Paul P. Logan, Assistant Chief of Subsistence at Washington, D. C., accepted from H. Gordon Mann of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., the membership list of the CAP which included the names of more than 700 cranberry growers.

In accepting the pledges, Colonel Logan said, "I want to congratulate the cranberry growers for voluntarily subscribing 50% of their crops to war needs. This splendid cooperation on their part is indeed highly appreciated by the Armed Forces.

"Every pound of dehydrated cranberries will be shipped abroad, and these growers should feel a tremendous sense of satisfaction for the part they are playing to further the war efforts."

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THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

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FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

MASSACHUSETTS

Picking Early.—With the feeling of "coming in on a wing and a prayer," growers began assembling what picking crews they could and started picking at the earliest possible moment. Whereas many years the harvest in general is not begun until after Labor Day, this year saw a general start on hand picking and preliminary scooping the week beginning August 30. In fact, there had been considerable picking on a small scale the week before. Decas Bros. had begun with hand picking of new vines August 23, and Emil St. Jacques finished hand picking his entire small crop on Sunday, August 29, possibly the first Massachusetts grower to have his berries under cover and picking over before September. These were Early Blacks on thin vines on a new bog.

Crop May Be Early.—Opinions varied as to whether the crop was ripening a little earlier than usual or not. All growers hoped so, and many considered the crop as a whole more advanced than is often true. The weather continued dry, although there was one good rain which helped out, and there were one or two slightly coolish nights the last week in August, whereas last year, it may be remembered, there were frosts on the mornings of August 25, 26 and 27.

Sunshine Factor High.—Sunshine continued good all through August and in fact the amount of sunshine has been very high all season. During July and August the hours

have been totaling up a very high "foundation" of sunshine. Although on relatively new ground, Dr. Franklin is applying a theory that one of the main factors for a crop is the amount of sunshine the preceding year from April to September inclusive, and on this basis, the amount of sunshine, as well as providing good growing weather this summer has "built up" a good sunshine base for next year. This factor would be offset by others, such as rainfall deficiency, but is of great importance, Dr. Franklin has found.

Berries Good Sized.—At the same time it appeared berries would be of good size and they were growing well. There was little indication, however, that picking could be gotten underway any earlier than usual, as far as ripening went. If berries had ripened unusually early this year it would have been greatly appreciated by the growers in view of the labor shortage. Last season heavy picking started a full week early.

100,000 Bbls. on Cape.—Tentative estimates for about 100,000 barrels in Barnstable County were being made by the middle of the month. Some growers reported particularly good crops and on dry bogs the outlook was good. There were no spring frosts to cut down. The Cape last year, it is remembered, had poor production compared to Plymouth County.

Mid-August. Rainfall.—Several rains, two particularly heavy and soaking, helped the moisture situation materially between August

12 and 18. During a week's period 2.30 inches fell, which was considered all that was desired for cranberries at the moment, if not a little more. Growers were commenting a little on the scarcity of water supplies for frost flowage, although there was no real worry. During the first weeks of August those growers who did not have a large pond to draw from or who were on a river did not have any surplus water to depend upon.

First Half August Dry.—August came in continuing the dry spell which had extended all through July, when there was a total of 3.55 inches recorded at the State bog, which although not a real drought, was on the scanty side.

Plenty of Fruitworm.—Fruitworm infestations were at least as severe and as numerous as "normal," probably a little more so, especially on the Cape. Some growers had some very serious infestations, and found the pest where they had not expected it. However, growers, in the opinion of Dr. Franklin, were very alert to its appearance and very prompt in getting after it, so that by mid-month its damage had not been extremely heavy.

NEW JERSEY

Apprehension Over Labor.—At the mid-August meeting of the Ocean County Cranberry Club there was much anxiety expressed over the labor prospects, and it appeared that about the only help the Extension Service would be able to offer was the possibility of using high school boys and girls.

(Continued on Page 13)

56th Annual Meeting of Cape Growers Association

Have Interesting Program of Speakers — Consider Harvest Labor—Enjoy Clambake.

Perfect weather, which was ordered and delivered as usual by the weather man, brought out a good attendance at the 56th annual meeting of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association at the Massachusetts State Experiment Station, East Wareham, August 24th, and the session was highlighted by a rather longer than usual number of interesting speeches and climaxed by the annual official cranberry crop estimate by Dr. C. D. Stevens, of the Crop Reporting Service. At noon a good Cape clambake was served to 213 beneath a tent by Holmes & Shurtleff of Carver.

As usual the annual get-together of the growers of Massachusetts in this general meeting was enjoyed as much for its opportunities to meet fellow growers from all over the cranberry area and to "talk cranberries" and other things. As usual there was difficulty in getting the growers to come inside and then to remain inside, even though to facilitate this the president, I. Grafton Howes of Dennis had purposely not provided a loud speaker as usual to carry the meeting to those outside. However, it was a very interesting program which Mr. Howes had arranged, a meeting with considerable accent upon political and public interest topics in keeping with the times.

Mr. Howes, who last year was elected to the Massachusetts legislature, was succeeded as president by Homer L. Gibbs of Carver, who had been first vice president. George E. Short of Island Creek became first vice president, and El-nathan E. Eldredge of South Orleans second vice president. Lemuel C. Hall of Wareham was re-elected secretary, and to the regret of the association Arthur S. Curtis of Marstons Mills was forced to refuse re-election as

(Continued on Page 11)

GOVERNMENT ESTIMATE OF CROP IS 727,000 TOTAL, WITH MASSACHUSETTS FOR 495,000

There have been only three larger crops harvested, than the prospective 1943 total production as announced by C. D. Stevens, U. S. Senior Crop Statistician, at the annual meeting of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association, Aug. 24. These were: 1926, 761,600 barrels (the last big crop in New Jersey to date); 1937, 877,300, the all time record, and 1942, 813,200 as the revised figure was announced by Dr. Stevens at the meeting.

This revision gave Massachusetts last year a total of 560,000 barrels, as compared to previous figures of 525,000, New Jersey, 95,000, Wisconsin, 107,000, Washington 40,000 and Oregon 11,200.

Dr. Stevens' estimate for this year gives New Jersey but 81,000, weather conditions being reported unfavorable to setting of the fruit and extremely hot dry weather prevailed since the setting. The crop there, he reported, has made good progress in sections where water was available for irrigation, but the extremely high temperatures caused some sun-scald and the berries on many bogs are relatively small.

In Wisconsin the estimate is for 100,000 barrels and the bloom was heavy but a poor set of fruit was reported, and recent dry conditions have limited water supplies and the berries are reported rather smaller than usual. In Oregon, where the estimate is for 9,600 barrels, late spring frosts and fireworms caused some damage. The Washington crop is estimated at an increase to 42,000.

The total crop now indicated is only 11 percent below the near record crop of last year and is 19 percent above the ten-year average (1832-1941) of 609,500 barrels.

Concerning Massachusetts Dr. Stevens reported that for the third successive year growers expect a relatively large crop. In only four years has production exceeded the current prospect—1933, 506,000 barrels, 1937, 565,000 barrels, 1941, 500,000 and 1942, the revised 560,000. He said growers had reported a good bloom and a set of fruit well above average, but less than a year ago. Rainfall has been adequate and temperatures favorable to growth. The crop in Barnstable County, he said, is expected to be substantially larger than the crop harvested last season. In Plymouth County production will be only moderately less than the record of a year ago. Losses from fruit worm have been heavier than a year ago, and very substantially above average. Berries, he said, are expected to show good keeping quality this season.

According to reports from growers the proportion of Early Blacks will be slightly above normal, or average, while Howes will show a corresponding decrease. Early Blacks are expected to account for about 57 percent of production compared with 54 percent a year ago; Howes are expected to be 37 percent of the total compared with 40 percent last season.

This Government estimate, large as it is, in view of large crops of the past two years, particularly last year's second highest production ever, was agreed with by other sources. Mr. Chaney had estimated the same crop potential within a variation of 2,000 barrels and Dr. Franklin said he thought this estimate was substantially correct at present. Dr. Franklin has for some weeks now been estimating the crop as probably "normal" for Massachusetts and he considered the Government estimate as about normal, for this year.

(Continued on inside back cover)

Massachusetts Expects 200-250 Kentucky Farmers

Bahaman Labor Unavailable —Hardest Effort Not Too Resultful — Agent Brown and A. D. Benson Went To the South.

After weeks of the hardest kind of effort by the broad "Cranberry Manpower Committee" (A. D. Benson, New England Cranberry Sales Co., Orrin G. Colley, Cranberry Cannery, Inc., Melville C. Beaton, Beaton Distributing Agency, I. Grafton Howes, president Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association, and County Agents J. T. Brown and Bertram Tomlinson), spear headed by Brown, as this goes to press it appears between 200 and 250 "imported" laborers will be made available for the Massachusetts cranberry harvest. This help will be Eastern Kentucky farmers, obtained through the Government War Food Commission and the Federal and State Extension Service.

This recruitment of labor was expected to arrive in the cranberry area, either at Middleboro or Wareham, on September 2d or 3rd by train from the south. The men will be directly assigned to Prof. Munson, head of Massachusetts Extension Service, who will then assign them to the charge of Mr. Brown, and they will then be distributed to individual growers in Plymouth County.

These men are farmers, who raise corn and tobacco chiefly, in a small way, and they are obtainable because of a severe drought in their region. The Government allotment for the cranberry harvest was for 580 workers, but it was not believed half of that number could actually be recruited. The recruiting was done by Kentucky county agents of the Kentucky Extension Service, with headquarters at the University of Kentucky and the assembly point was Paintsville, Kentucky.

The availability of these men was learned of by County Agent Brown, and he and Mr. Benson, who represented the rest of the cranberry committee, made a trip

to Kentucky, arriving there August 25th. There they found this labor was available on some numbers and the men were experienced farm workers, suitable for cran-

(Continued on Page 14)

Budd in New Jersey Finds Jamaicans Good

Jamaicans are working out very satisfactorily on the cranberry and blueberry property of Theodore H. Budd at Pemberton, New Jersey, Mr. Budd says in a letter in reply to a request for information concerning his experience. "I would not hesitate to recommend one of these camps (of workers) to anyone who is short of help and can provide a camp for them," he concludes.

About June first, Mr. Budd writes, he made application to the Employment Office of the New Jersey Farm Bureau for a group of the Jamaicans to work on his cranberry bogs and blueberry fields. A few days later he was contacted by the Labor Camp at Burlington, New Jersey, and was informed that he had been allocated a group of twenty-one Jamaicans, including cook and a leader or boss, and they arrived on the 15th. He writes:

"We set up a camp for them, including beds, blankets, cooking facilities, etc. The cook does all their cooking and he is paid \$25 a week. We deduct \$1.00 per day per man for board, which includes all their food, ice, etc. This \$1.00 a day also covers the cost of the cook, which they have to pay. In addition to this we are required to deduct \$1.00 per day per man for every day on which his earnings amount to 3.00 or more.

"They are anxious to make long hours, often make 12 hours a day, and we are required to pay them the prevailing wages of our community, which in our

Brazeau Has 29 Jamaicans In Wisconsin

Up to the end of August, there was only one group of Jamaicans in Wisconsin and these were employed by Bernard C. Brazeau at the Central Cranberry Company at Cranmoor. They had then been employed there about five weeks, beginning with 24, two leaving and seven more coming. They will be kept for the harvest and for some of the fall work.

They were found to be an able-bodied group, average age 30 or less, and with other labor very scarce they have done work which it would have been costly to have left undone. The climate was, of course, new to them, methods were new, and cranberry problems and practices were new. They had not yet had any of the severe Wisconsin frost weather.

There were advantages and disadvantages, as was to be expected, and in any event Mr. Brazeau's experience has now become rather an academic one, as none of the help will be available for Massachusetts, this year at least.

case was 45c. They were a little green at first and we had to weed out a few undesirables for replacement. We still have the camp and a good group of fellows, very religious, no rowdies, and apparently very happy. They are doing a good job and do anything we ask them to do. Many of them are looking forward to coming back to us next Spring. They of course will not be able to stay here during the winter months, as the cold weather would be too severe for them. They picked blueberries part of the picking season and caught on very quickly. They have also worked on the bogs and we are going to use them for scooping cranberries."

Wisconsin Growers' Association Has Largest Attendance Ever

Labor Situation Chief Topic of Discussion — Will Depend on Individual Recruiting and Extension Service — To Publish Reports.

Largest attendance in the history of the Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers' Association held at Realty Hall, Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin, August 11, was present, and the meeting was chiefly concerned with manpower supply problems for the harvest season. The principal solution of Wisconsin's problem was hoped to be found through individual recruitment in cooperation with the state agricultural extension service.

A very critical shortage has developed in the Wisconsin Rapids area in Wood County, the heart of the industry, while in the northern areas it was believed the situation could be met, and it was believed some help could be sent from northern areas to Wood County and adjacent territory. William F. Huffman, president, who is one of a committee which has been working on the manpower situation, assured the growers this manpower committee would cooperate to the fullest with the extension service.

To aid the labor situation the association voted a special assessment of each member for an advertising fund to carry on a campaign by newspaper and radio to implement the recruiting. The association has been in contact with the OPA concerning a supply of rubber boots for harvesters, these being a necessity on the water-raked marshes, and it was reported that extra coupons could be provided for boots to individuals, a representative of the South Wood County board said. Rakers could get boots if their application was accompanied by a written statement from the growers that the boots were for use on cranberry marshes, and were necessary.

Inquiry by the association to OPA for extra gasoline for harvest workers brought indication that such extra coupons would be provided, this to be granted to workers as in the case of the boots, upon written statement of necessity by the growers.

County Agents, representatives of State labor procurement agencies and of rationing boards were present.

Major Gilbert E. Seaman, administrative officer, and Marvin A. Schaars, chief of the agricultural classification division of State Selective Service headquarters from Madison, were present, and Mr. Schaars gave an extended talk on the handling of classifications and occupational deferment in agriculture. He said it was the policy to encourage extra work by deferred men in farm occupations and that no loss of status would result if farmers temporarily engaged in harvesting a perishable crop, such as cranberries.

Chairman Fred Wilkins, Ermon Bennett, Cranmoor cranberry grower, and Colonel A. D. Hill of the South Wood County local draft board, and Guy N. Potter, cranberry grower, of the Juneau county draft board were present and were extended thanks for their volunteer patriotic service to their government in serving on these boards.

Short talks were made by Orrin Colley of Cranberry Cannery, South Hanson, Mass., Dr. Neil E. Stevens, who is working this summer in Wisconsin as cranberry specialist for the State agricultural department, C. M. Chaney, general manager American Cranberry Exchange, and E. C. McGrew, assistant general manager.

Report of the extensive studies and plans worked out by the manpower committee was made by Bernard C. Brazeau, state chairman, who is also vice president of the cranberry association.

The association voted to have reports of scientific papers and

other proceedings of the association published for the members. These reports are being compiled by Vernon Goldsworthy, secretary, and the work will date back about five years.

Cranberry Sales Co. Also Meets

Cooperative Assigns Approximately Half Wisconsin Crop to Government Needs—Growers Told Demand Can't Be Filled This Fall.

That same morning the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company, numbering all but a very few of the Wisconsin growers, met, and earmarked one-half of the crop belonging to the members of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., for processing. This means that nearly one half of the Wisconsin crop will be processed, and at the same time C. M. Chaney, general manager of the American Cranberry Exchange, declared the Army would purchase between sixty and seventy thousand barrels of fresh fruit for consumption by the troops, within the United States.

"Never before has there been such a demand for fresh fruit as is manifested today," Mr. Chaney said, and in saying this he pointed out that all fresh fruits were considerably less than a year ago. At this time Mr. Chaney also made an estimate of the coming crop in which he gave Massachusetts 500,000 barrels, 105,000 barrels in Wisconsin, 90,000 for New Jersey and Long Island, and 37,000 barrels in Washington and Oregon, making a grand total of a little less than 730,000 barrels.

M. C. Franklin of the J. O. Franklin & Son brokerage firm of Milwaukee, which has handled the Wisconsin Sales Company crop for many years, told the growers of the difficulties in supplying fresh fruits to the Wisconsin trade. He said the situation is now based on an overwhelming demand and the question of the supply is the real question.

Speaking for Cranberry Cannery
(Continued on Page 16)

M. L. Urann Completes Circuit of Cranberry-Growing States

Cranberry Cannery Representatives Have Visited All Areas and Report Unity of Industry, Universal Need for More Labor and Interest in Picking Machines.

The fact that impressed M. L. Urann, president of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., most, in his recent three-weeks' swing across the country through all the cranberry areas, he says, is the unity among the growers, that and a common worry about harvest picking and the interest shown in developing a satisfactory picking machine which would help make such acute labor shortages impossible in the future.

"The producers of no other agricultural crop are so separated by distance and yet so close together in cooperation," he said. "The growers of the West are very much interested in the activities of the growers in the East. Many of their problems are the same.

"Growers tverywhere are asking the question, 'How will we get our cranberries picked?' They are all interested in what other growers are doing to help solve this problem. Everywhere I went someone was working on a picking machine. There are at least a dozen models now being developed in the United States, and out of all these ideas there is bound to come at least one good picking machine which will save hundrecs of man-hours."

Also, Mr. Urann said he was deeply impressed with the wholehearted support growers everywhere are giving to the "Cranberry Army Pool." "Everywhere", he said, "the attitude seems to be 'If the Government needs our cranberries, here they are.'"

Mr. Urann's trip started with the Jersey meeting of Cranberry Cannery at the new Borcentown plant (as reported in the last issue), and from there his party went to Bandon, Oregon, where the meeting was held at the Coquille factory.

CANNERS ADS FOR CRANBERRY HARVEST HELP

To help members obtain pickers, Cranberry Cannery, Inc., announces it will run a series of newspaper ads in cranberry areas, inviting workers to help harvest and process the 1943 crop. The appeal will be made especially to help those who are members of the Cranberry Army Pool, and those whose berries will go to the Armed Forces. Applicants will be asked to apply to Cranberry Cannery's offices and will be directed to the bogs of those members who urgently need help.

These ads have already been scheduled for Washington and Oregon and will be used in both Massachusetts and New Jersey as seems necessary.

From there the party went 260 miles north to Seaside and Warrenton near the Washington state line, and here a meeting was called for the fewer growers in this region at the Gearhart hotel at Gearhart on August 3.

The fourth stop was at Long Beach, just across the line, and a dinner there was held at the Seaview hotel. Here is located Cranberry Cannery West Coast freezer, with a capacity of 10,000 barrels. Fifth stop was 60 miles farther north at Grayland, where a meeting was held with 200 members and their families. In this region, to replace the new plant at Markham destroyed by fire, the warehouse and meeting house formerly owned by the Grayland Cranberry Growers' association has been purchased and this is being used as a storehouse and office. Adjacent to this has been erected a small iron building 50x120 which will house the dehydrating unit where 25,000 barrels of western fruit will be dehydrated this year for govern-

ment use. Cranberry Cannery has also purchased the small cannery formerly owned by the Grayland association near Markram, and here the cooperative will process whatever quantity of cranberries becomes necessary to win this war.

Next stop in the trip was back toward the East where a meeting was held in Chicago with Wisconsin directors, Messrs. Albert Hedler, Charles Lewis and Guy Potter. Orrin G. Colley and H. Gordon Mann, vice presidents of Cranberry Cannery, had attended the annual meeting of Wisconsin growers at Wisconsin Rapids on the 11th. This completed a survey of the entire cranberry regions of the country, as in late July a meeting had been held at Cranberry Cannery at South Hanson, Massachusetts, this having brought out the biggest attendance to date.

Cannery Meet In Oregon

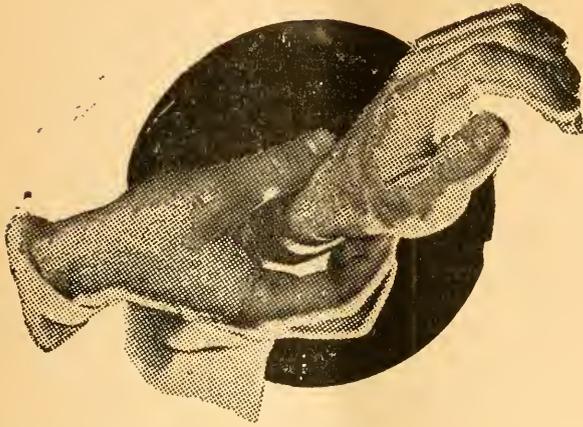
Membership Has Grown from Six to 26.

The annual meeting of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., was held at Coquille, Oregon, with about 30 members present, and M. L. Urann, president, making the trip from the East Coast. This was the regional meeting for Oregon and followed meetings in Massachusetts, New Jersey and Wisconsin. A picnic was held in connection, this being in the new Coquille cannery, which gave members a fine opportunity to look over the progress in preparing the building for the coming canning season.

Significant features brought out were that every member of the Oregon group had pledged berries for the Cranberry Army Pool, and that membership in Southeastern Oregon had grown from six in April to 26 at present.

M. S. Anderson has been assigned to assist the growers in conditioning the cannery and in organizing the handling of the crop. Mr. Anderson is vice president of the Pacific Division of Cranberry Cannery, Inc. J. A. Stankovich was elected advisory

(Continued on Page 16)



THE PULSE

Of The United Nations

BEATS

Evenly, Powerfully

The strength of the United States and her Allies is on the gain, and more and more fully keyed to the war effort. The enemy pulse seems to have skipped a beat or two lately.

In keeping our pulse powerful there is no mightier factor than health-giving foods. Our Government wants quantities of cranberries for our fighting men.

We have just finished growing the 1943 crop and are beginning the harvest. Growers have done a good job of producing a war-time food under difficulties. We can continue the good work by doing our share in the third U. S. War Bond Issue.

This is the sixteenth of a series of war-time messages sponsored by the following public-spirited firms and individuals.

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South Carver, Mass.



DOING A JOB

THIS is not the time to boast of success in this year's cranberry crop, even though the estimate of Dr. Stevens, U. S. crop statistician, is for a production of 725,000 barrels. It can only be said the growers have succeeded in raising a cranberry production of satisfactory proportions, if this estimate proves to be correct, and at the moment those best informed agree with the Government estimate. They have now to harvest it in the face of labor shortage more critical in every one of the cranberry-producing areas than ever before, and the quality of the crop is yet to be ascertained. Last spring belief was general there was almost certain to be a small crop in view of last year's second largest crop on record, and heavy production the year before that. It did not seem possible that, particularly in Massachusetts, could there be a crop on the heavy side. Yet the production has been steadily increasing in the most recent years. Cranberry men are becoming better cranberry growers. Dr. Sievers, director of Massachusetts State Extension Service, told the Cape growers at their annual meeting that to be a good citizen is one of the best ways to serve their country in war. We believe one of the most important ways of being a good citizen, is to do your job to the best of your ability. The cranberry industry as a whole has done a good job in the face of discouraging difficulties, by bringing a crop, satisfactory in size, to the harvesting point.

DEMOCRACY

THE annual meeting of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association was as good a demonstration of why we are fighting for democracy, as could be obtained. It was an opportunity for cranberry growers from every cranberry town in Massachusetts to get together, renew friendships and talk over cranberry growing or any other subject they pleased. At these meetings what goes on in the way of conversation of informal groups and of man-to-man talk by individuals is almost as highly regarded by the growers as is the formal program within the experiment station.

This is a meeting for all growers, with-

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

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out regard to their allegiances as to policy of marketing or of section. It is as Democratic as the New England town meeting. This particular meeting in the nature of its program reflected the interest of growers in matters of current events, which is proper particularly so in the midst of war. It was democratic in the right of one speaker to honestly express his opinion that too much criticism is being made of Government officials, and of another to feel it was a citizen's duty to criticize, if it was constructive in intent. This sort of meeting couldn't have been held in an autocratic country. But such meetings always have been held on Cape Cod and the right to continue this way of living is why we are fighting those who want to rule our thoughts, actions and words.

The Rezins Are Wisconsin's Largest Group Numerically

Richard Rezin Is "Patriarch" of Unit Which Is Growing
In Acreage and Importance—His Father Pioneered
—and Now His Brothers, Sons, and Nephews
Are Cranberry Growers All

(This is the third of a series of sketches about Wisconsin cranberry growers and the Wisconsin Cranberry Industry).

By CLARENCE J. HALL

The largest cranberry growing group of kinsmen in the Wisconsin cranberry industry is made up of the "remarkable" Rezins. I venture to call them remarkable because I consider them so. The principal reason why, to my mind, is because from relatively small and humble beginnings and with no inherited cranberry capital, the Rezin family has now achieved a sound success, and as a loosely-knit but united group, control total large acreage which must be reckoned with in considering the Wisconsin cranberry production. They are numerous enough to wield much influence in the councils of cranberry matters in the Badger State.

They are remarkable in other respects than in building up the large total of acreage they now have and in their numerical strength. The Rezin men—at least all I have met or heard about—are remarkably big men physically. As far as individual and collective Rezin "manpower" goes, there is no shortage. If the unlikely event of every single man of hired labor being stripped from the Wisconsin area by men entering the service or war industries, the Rezins would probably be better fitted to carry on, by their own physical activities, than any other Wisconsin cranberry growing group.

To pronounce the name Rezin you say "raisin," just as in saying the common, everyday, dried grape. The Rezin forebears came down into Wisconsin from Canada, and the state of Wisconsin was originally settled by people from French Canada.

The patriarch of the Rezin group is Richard Rezin, who has a marsh near Warrens, in Monroe County. Mr. Rezin was born in Wisconsin Rapids, May 20, 1861, the year the Civil War began, which made Mr. Rezin 82 years old last spring. As such, Mr. Rezin is one of four men, all more than eighty, still interested in Wisconsin cranberry growing. He is about the same age as Ed Kruger, also an active

grower and about four years younger than A. E. ("Dad") Bennett and of George Hill, who has financial interests in cranberry marshes.

Richard Rezin Hale at 82

For all the fact that he is going into the ninth decade of life, Mr. Rezin is active, alert, and straight of back. He may be just a trifle stiff in arising to his full height of six feet, three inches. Long of leg, broad of shoulder, with big, powerful hands, he was a fine, imposing figure of a man when he posed for his photograph against a blue Wisconsin sky. I have been told he was one of the strongest men in the state of Wisconsin and could put in a day's work that few men could equal. If long years of hard work are not good for a man you never could prove it by the example of Richard Rezin.

The Rezins live in a comfortable white house on their marsh, and Mr. and Mrs. Rezin and daughter Isobel graciously entertained us with a fine dinner prepared by Mrs. Rezin and Isobel which was notable for a baked chicken pie with a delicious, light biscuit crust.

An Easterner may take pride in remembering that people from New England and New York state early helped build Wisconsin into the great state that it is. Mrs. Rezin is of New York state ante-

cedents, and Mrs. Rezin and Isobel were interested in talking of the East and hoped they might visit Massachusetts when Wisconsin growers come East again. They had just finished reading the recent popular book, "Paul Revere and the Times He Lived In," by Esther Forbes, and had many questions to ask about Old Boston. The Rezins made us feel right at home and as if we had known them for years.

After dinner two of Richard Rezin's four sons, Daniel and his wife, and Russell came in. Only these three Rezin men—there are two other sons of Richard, Leslie and Lloyd, all cranberry growers—make the living room seem full of Rezin men, so husky were they all. Both were well over six feet and correspondingly broad. Daniel, who is the youngest of the four sons, is an even stockier man than Russell. Eastern growers who met the Wisconsin group on its trip East three years ago will remember Russell, with his head of red hair, as towering above most of the other Wisconites. I remembered him well, and that he had told of flying his plane over the marshes, and I thought it would be fun to be taken for a flight and view over the marshes of that section of Wisconsin. But the plane has been sold, a casualty of the war, since civilian flying has been banned.

Russell Operates "Home" Marsh

Russell is the "Son" of Rezin & Son, and he now operates the marsh with his father. This marsh is a property of about 40 acres. The marsh is planted to McFarlins and Searles Jumbos and Natives, and they have found the McFarlins best to their liking so far. The Searles are still young so far. The Searles are still young plantings, yet to bear, and they had some trouble with the Searles and false blossom on another marsh, but are giving this Wisconsin variety another tryout. The water is from a spring brook which gives an abundant supply. There are six buildings on the property, three dwellings, two warehouses, and a garage. The

Rezin marsh is harvested entirely by the wet raking method.

This marsh has produced 3400 barrels in its peak year. The Rezins plant directly on peat and then spread sand one to three years later.

Daniel has a marsh of his own at Warrens, now consisting of about 40 acres. The day I visited he was hard at work clearing land to still further increase his holding. "Dan" is inspector of the Mather-Warrens district for the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company. He is one of the most alert and progressive of the younger Wisconsin growers.

He is particularly interested in and enthusiastic about the new Wisconsin picker, and it was he who demonstrated the machine for us on the floor of the Robert Case machine shop where it was built at Warrens. He is much interested in all cranberry matters, and he says when there is another group visitation of Wisconsin growers to the East he intends of be one of those going along.

It was not my good fortune to meet the two other sons, Leslie, who has a 17 acre marsh adjoining the home marsh, and Lloyd, who has 25 acres at Cranmoor. Lloyd holds the office of town clerk at Cranmoor. His marsh is planted to Howes, Natives, and McFarlins. He is one of the water takers from the Cranberry Ditch project. Leslie grows McFarlins on his marsh and gets his water from the same brook which supplies Rezin & Son, as his project is just below that of the marsh of his father and brother. He, too, water rakes.

Richard has two brothers who operate marshes. Robert has a marsh of about 35 acres at Tomah and Will has a marsh of about the same acreage at Cranmoor. Will's son, Earle, is foreman for the Berlin Marsh, recently purchased by Vernon Goldsworthy.

Richard's Father Was a Grower

Richard's father before him was a cranberry man in a small way and he was owner of the property which Will now operates.

Richard, also, formerly had a

brother Daniel, who early owned a marsh at Cranmoor, selling out and going to Oregon soon after 1900. There he operated a marsh at Coos Bay, selling it some years before his death.

The Rezin name is well represented on the Wisconsin honor roll of men of the cranberry district who are serving their country in this war. All of the grandchildren of the Rezins who are old enough are in service. These are Daniel, son of Lloyd; Richard, son of Leslie; and Kenneth and George, sons of Will.

These grandchildren of Richard and his brothers are a third generation of Rezins to have an interest in cranberries, or more accurately speaking, they represent the fourth, since Richard's father owned his small marsh at Cranmoor. The date of this latter's beginning interest in cranberries places the Rezin name among the earlier Wisconsin growers, and after the war this generation will be getting into the business.

It was Richard himself, however, who probably did most to place the Rezins firmly among the ranks of the Wisconsin growers. Richard began life as a farmer, continuing in that until 1887, and then, still a young man, he went wholeheartedly into cranberry growing at Cranmoor.

He moved westward into the Warrens area in 1900, buying a property of sixteen acres which he sold before he acquired the marsh he now operates with his son, Russell. When he bought this marsh it had eleven acres.

This sketch of Richard and other members of the Rezin group, brief as it is, is evidence that with acreage steadily increasing and the resources of the Rezin "manpower" available and the keen and intelligent interest of its members in cranberry growing the name of Rezin will be increasingly important in the Wisconsin cranberry industry. The Rezins seem destined to play a valued part in the future of Wisconsin cranberry growing. All are loyal to Wisconsin cranberry growing and all are loyal members of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company.

Cape Growers Meet

(Continued from Page 4)

treasurer because of his health. He was succeeded by Carlton Delano Hammand, Jr., of Point Independence.

Directors were: John C. Makepeace, Wareham; Marcus L. Urann, South Hanson; Dr. Henry J. Franklin, East Wareham; Franklin E. Smith, Boston; John J. Beaton, Wareham; Chester A. Vose, Marion; Harrison F. Goddard, Plymouth; and I. Grafton Howes. The nominating committee was C. A. Driscoll, Russell Makepeace, and Mr. Goddard.

In addition to losing Mr. Howes as president and Mr. Curtis as treasurer, the association was obliged to accept the resignation of Mr. Vose, who has served as chairman of the frost warning committee for about ten years. Mr. Vose said he felt he had done his part in serving for that long period, that he was not irreplaceable, and this time he "meant business" in requesting that his resignation be accepted. The naming of his successor was left to the board of directors, but he offered his assistance to whoever was appointed throughout this fall frost season.

FROST WARNING SERVICE

In resigning Mr. Vose reported for the frost committee, saying that radio warnings were "out" again this year and apparently for the duration of the war, and at present there were seven distributors of the warning sending out a total of 136 telephone calls. Mr. Vose made a plea for increasing the fees which these six distributors (in addition to Dr. Franklin, with whom the warnings originate). The present fee is \$1.00 for each frost warning, and last spring there were 13 warnings. As these distributors have to be ready to issue warnings twice each day for a period of about 62 days, from April 20 to the last of June, and again in the fall and make from 12 to 36 calls each time there is a warning, he felt their services were worth more. As a suggestion he recommended fees be left as at present, but a minimum of \$60 each be guaranteed for the

spring and fall frost service. This was left to be determined by the directors. Mr. Vose received a rising vote of thanks for his long service.

Russell Makepeace, for the library committee, made an interesting report, reminding the growers that the association maintains a reference library at the Middleboro Public Library and this valuable collection of cranberry reports, books, periodicals and pictures, old and new, is steadily being added to. A complete summary of the contents of this library was given by him in 1941 and he then gave a list of additions and moved that this list be kept up to date and be printed in the transcription of the annual meeting this year and at fifth year intervals.

LOUIS A. WEBSTER

Louis A. Webster, acting State Commissioner of Agriculture, gave a rather sharp criticism of the handling of the food and farm situation by some of the Federal government officials. He told of the greater responsibilities upon those who produce food brought about by the tremendous food requirements of the United States because of the war.

Farm labor is the first problem at the moment, he said, and then spoke of the livestock situation, particularly with reference to the current corn shortage. He said this should improve this winter, but would be worse again by next summer. He said the fertilizer situation had not proven as bad as feared and that it would be improved next year, as the available nitrogen supply would be increased.

He then spoke of the fallacy of some Government officials in admitting that more food was a crying need and then cutting down on the farmer both in farm machinery manufacturing quotas and of necessity cutting down labor because of building an adequate armed force and industrial capacity. "The farmer could get along either without machinery or without labor, but he can't produce without one or the other." He also said

he could not see why some Government planners thought we could feed the rest of the world when for "the past 16 years we have had to import more food than we have produced."

Concluding, he said he had faith that the cranberry growers would get their crops harvested somehow this fall. He said the cranberry industry was the one Massachusetts agricultural industry he could "brag" about most when talking with agricultural men in other states.

DR. F. J. SIEVERS

Dr. F. J. Sievers, director of the State Experimental Station at Amherst, made an earnest plea for everyone in this time of war to be a good citizen. "What can I do to help?" he said, "is the paramount question with everyone, and the answer is in trying to be a good citizen". He urged the avoidance of criticism of public officials, saying they were earnest, honest men trying to do the very best they could under the tremendous responsibilities of their positions. He said some had decisions to make which involved the lives of many men. He admitted mistakes were made, but told the growers they themselves often made mistakes on their bogs. "Don't continually criticize, don't always find fault. Find a way to help. Put your shoulder to the wheel. Help, don't criticize."

HON. RUDOLPH F. KING

A high tribute was paid to President Howes by the Hon. Rudolph F. King, speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, Speaker King saying that in one year Representative Howes had won his way into the respect of his colleagues through his "sincerity and his ruggedness as a Cape Codder."

Mr. King told of the achievements of Massachusetts, citing a list of achievements, facts and figures, and asked all present to rededicate themselves to the service of their state and their nation in winning the war.

DR. W. W. ALDRICH

The progress in the developing of new cranberry varieties from

the seedling crosses now growing in New Jersey, Wisconsin and Massachusetts (CRANBERRIES, June '43, p. 4), was told of by Dr. W. W. Aldrich of the United States Department of Agriculture, and he explained that this cross breeding has proven to be a long process. He said that results would be showing in the next year or two and it was hoped that from these seedlings there would emerge varieties which would be better than any of the "natural" improved varieties which are the varieties of cranberries so far grown. He asked the growers to cooperate in setting out trial plots of these varieties in many towns in the cranberry states to carry the project to completion. This matter of cooperation was left in the hands of the directors.



CONGRESSMAN GIFFORD

It was first announced that Congressman Charles L. Gifford would not be able to speak because of an indisposition, but Mr. Gifford appeared later in the day and held the attention of the growers with one of his fine informal talks. Mr. Gifford in the main took an opposite point of view from Dr. Sievers, although he had not heard his speech. He said it was the duty of those who were dissatisfied with the acts and decisions of public officials to criticize, even in war time. "You have the right as citizens to complain if you honestly feel such criticism will be help-

ful. Good can come out of criticism. What we must have in Government are men of efficiency, not of stupidity." He directed some glowing praise upon the services of Dr. Franklin and other scientific workers in the cranberry industry. He said to Dr. Franklin: "You have done much for our cranberry industry, and your reward shall be great and your name will go down for generations of cranberry growers."

Concerning the future, he said, our most important job is the immediate post-war world construction. He urged patient thinking before opinions were formed. "When the parade is on after the war, sure, I'll be in the parade, but I want to know what parade I'll be in."

A. F. Wolf, crop and price analyst of Hill Bros. Company of New York, read an instructive paper on cranberry growing (printed elsewhere in this issue).

Dr. Stevens, in making his crop report, said he had been doing this now for sixteen years. This crop announcement is always the climax of the meeting, this Government estimate obviously greatly interesting those present. There have been a number of well-informed "guesses" as to what the crop might be and the estimate as announced was about what had been unofficially estimated, but many would not have been surprised if at this point of the season they had not been confirmed by the official estimate. They were also interested in the revision of last year's crop figures to the higher total, showing the crop had been even larger than believed.

R. J. ENGLER

The final speaker was R. J. Engler, head of the United States Employment Service and representing WMC in the so-called New Bedford area. Mr. Engler said he regarded the cranberry harvest situation as a very serious matter, and that his service wished to give every help possible. He took issue with apparent criticism that the Government was not interested in seeing that the cranberry crop is not allowed to go to waste because of labor shortage. Mr.

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Engler has been interviewed on the cranberry harvest situation in local daily newspapers and has hoped to aid the situation through radio and newspaper publicity.

He offered several suggestions for the problem. He spoke of the possibilities of obtaining releases for former cranberry workers from war industries though the WMC, with the understanding that statements of release from such industries are temporary for the cranberry season. He said such releases are obtainable if it is demonstrated in individual cases that the need of the worker was greater in the cranberry harvest at the moment than work in a war plant. Growers obtaining applications from individuals should send their names, addresses, and present employers' names to WMC for clearance, he said. He spoke of the possibility of obtaining either civilian or soldier labor from Camp Edwards on the Cape and said such applications should be made through the WMC for reference to the First Service Command. He spoke of obtaining high school help and said an effort should be made along this line.

He told of making use somewhere in the cranberry harvest even of those who were not physically fit for the hardest cranberry labor, and that even the blind are being utilized in war work.

There was some debate concerning the situation from the floor and Mr. Engler was asked several questions, but this phase of the meeting ended with no definite decision or concrete program being reached.

In concluding the session, the retiring president turned the meeting over to the new president, and Mr. Howes was extended a hearty vote of thanks for his services.

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 3)

The few used in the 1942 harvest were fairly satisfactory. The possibility of much Jamaican help rests entirely upon the availability of such help at the Burlington Country Camp. This labor is primarily used for other farm crops, especially potatoes. There is some possibility that if the potato harvest is over by the time cranberries hit their peak, some of these

(Continued on Page 16)

Harvesting By Weight Discussed

Ocean County, New Jersey, Cranberry Club Holds Meeting.

The fourth annual meeting of the Ocean County Cranberry Growers' Club at Riverside hotel, Toms River, New Jersey, August 13, re-elected Oscar Downs of Lakehurst, president, Albert Lillie, Toms River, vice president, and Herbert C. Bickack, county agent, secretary and treasurer. Guests included D. C. Boster, crop reporting service; USDA, Edward Lipman, administrative officer, New Jersey State USDA War Board; William Hunter, soil conservationist of Ocean County; James D. Holman, chairman, Ocean County USDA War Board; Donald Davis, emergency farm labor assistant for Ocean County, Isaac Harrison, Cranberry Cannery, and Charles S. Beckwith, New Jersey Experiment Station.

Inasmuch as Daniel McEwen Crabbe was instrumental in organizing the Ocean County Club and was always very active in its work the members present instructed the secretary to write a letter to Mr. Crabbe, who is a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, stationed at present in Florida, assuring him he was missed at the meetings of the club and wishing him every success. Lt. Crabbe enlisted nearly a year ago.

A very interesting point of discussion was brought up, centering around the standardization of picking containers. Mr. Holman suggested that weight measure would perhaps best answer the problem. He said he didn't feel such a system could be placed in operation this year, but thought it had merit for 1944.

At present growers pay by the bushel, and bushel containers, it was pointed out, vary anywhere from 32 quarts to 50 or 60. This variation entails great difficulty among the pickers when they get together and compare containers. Mr. Harrison pointed out the difference in weight in different va-

rieties of cranberries, and Isaiah Hanes of Whitesbog said that varieties do vary as much as 15 per cent.

A committee to work on this problem and to make definite recommendations for report at the next regular meeting was named, this committee being: William Hunter, Isaiah Haines, James D. Holman, George Kelley, Isaac Harrison, Burlington County, and Enoch Bills.

An Economist Talks On the Cranberry Price

(Editor's Note:—The following is the paper read at the Cape Cod annual meeting.)

By A. F. WOLF
Crop and Price Analyst of Hills Bros. Co.

The cranberry price, like prices of all agricultural commodities, is a function of several economic and non-economic factors. In common language, these factors are simply called supply and demand. However, a few illustrations will show that in order to get a full understanding of the price-making mechanism of agricultural prices we must get away from this somewhat simple and slogan type of explanation into a more differentiated type.

If we analyze the price of watermelons, for instance, we soon come to realize that the temperature in the consuming areas has something to do with the price. Early watermelons frequently reach the market when the temperature in New York and other large consuming areas is too low to create a normal demand. On the other hand, a long extended heat wave has the opposite effect, i. e., it raises the price. Likewise is the consumption of lemons affected by the temperature. Or there is the element of grades and sizes. To illustrate: The demand for the 36 size grapefruit, which is primarily a hotel demand, is very rigid. If the supply of that size is very heavy it has the tendency to affect the total average price because the fluctuations of the price of that size are

rather pronounced. Another element in matters pertaining to size is the change of its significance when the commodity is being canned, in which case size as a criterion in consumers' making their choice is completely eliminated.

Another factor in the general picture are the different outlets of a commodity. There is the primary outlet, that is, the absorption of the commodity by the market in non-processed form. Canning is usually referred to as the secondary outlet, because in most cases canning came into existence long after a commodity was well established and it absorbed in many cases at first only that part of it which the market rejected for some reason or the other. The significance of two outlets lies in the fact of different prices which are obtained for two identical crops. Experience has taught us that the price is most likely to be higher in the instance of two outlets.

(Continued next month)

Kentucky Farmers

(Continued from Page 5)

berry work. Mr. Brown and Mr. Benson concluded arrangements.

These men will help take the place of the 500 Bahamians who Mr. Brown says were "virtually assured" the Massachusetts cranberry growers by Government officials but who were not available. Larger Massachusetts cranberry growers had gone about making preparations for housing, feeding and for employing the Bahamians or Jamaicans, whichever were to have been made available through the Government. This was through an arrangement with the British Government, as of course the laborers are British subjects. These men at last reports were in Maryland and it is believed they will be retained for labor in southern states.

With this supply of extra help, such regular cranberry workers as have not been taken by the armed forces or by war industries, and with a general recruiting campaign the growers are expecting to get

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the crop off the vines. The critical need of the cranberry growers for harvest labor is receiving extensive publicity through cooperation of the radio and daily newspapers and through the United States Employment Service. Older high school boys may be used and these have plans for changing school hours and openings. This is the Massachusetts labor picture as the harvesting of the estimated 495,000 barrels begins.

The latest meeting which considered the hiring of the Kentuckians and which discussed the situation was at the office of the A. D. Makepeace company at Wareham, the evening of August 27th, with the committee and a group of the larger growers hastily summoned on the return of Mr. Benson from Kentucky. Mr. Brown remained in Washington on other business. Mr. Benson reported at this meeting, and J. Richard Beattie, associate county agent, represented Mr. Brown.

The obtaining of these Kentuckians represented the culmination of

a strenuous effort by the cranberry committee, the Massachusetts Extension Service, the United States Employment Service, and growers in general. Mr. Brown and the growers at one point were practically certain the Government would allot the Bahamian labor and preparations for them were well under way. Then it began to be apparent they would not be assigned to cranberry work, and a meeting was called on August 18th at the Ellis D. Atwood screenhouse in South Carver. There was a large number of the larger growers and the various workers for recruitment of help, and a number of substitute sources of labor were discussed. These included the obtaining of soldier and civilian help from Camp Edwards on the Cape, school children, labor through the U. S. Employment Service, and particularly the obtaining of former cranberry labor through releases from war industries. The then faint possibilities of the Kentucky labor glimmered on the horizon.

A number of meetings have been called in Plymouth County and there have been meetings in Barnstable County under the call of County Agent Tomlinson, and there has been a great deal of work done to make certain enough labor can be rounded up from every possible source to assure the picking of the crop. The Kentuckians, it is expected, will be distributed in Plymouth County only as Mr. Tomlinson has felt more local sources of help in Barnstable County could be called upon to supply the need of the growers there, whose properties in general are much smaller than the large acreage holdings in Plymouth County.

The growers of Barnstable County who will need nearly 2,000 pickers this fall, it is anticipated, will depend a good deal upon their own local decisions to get the crop harvested. At the several committee meetings called by Tomlinson, it has worked out that no arrangements have been made whereby Cape growers will benefit greatly by imported labor.

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 13)

may be available.

¶**Crop 10 Per Cent Less**—Concensus of opinion of growers present at this meeting in mid-August was that the Jersey crop would be approximately ten per cent under that of last year. Three beliefs for this were given: (1) inexperienced labor would not do a normally good job of scooping; (2) the heavy rains in July did damage to bloom and set; (3) there is more Jersey acreage under water than in '42.

WISCONSIN

¶**May Be 105,00 Bbls.**—After the annual meetings in mid-August it appeared that after all the crop might equal that of last year, which was 107,000. There had been two good rains and the berries were growing rapidly, and it looked as if they would be of larger size than last year. Original estimates were from 110,000 to 125,000 and this was based on a very, very good bloom. However, conditions were not favorable for setting, and in addition to poor set fireworms made bigger inroads than usual and fruit worms were taking their toll. There were also losses from blight. As August ended, the growing weather was very good and berries seemed to be larger in size than last year.

¶**Expect to Get Berries Off**—Most growers as harvest approached were not worrying too much about getting the berries off, and practically all thought they were going to make it some way. This is in spite of the recognized fact that labor has been much tighter than it was last year even, and, in fact, has been at practically a minimum all season. But no one expected to be leaving many berries on the vines because it would be impossible to get them in.

¶**Some Already Begun.**—Picking began very early in the Mather section where two or three started to rake the week of August 23rd and others were getting ready to begin the following week. The

reason for these growers starting so early is the fact they are short of water, although in general growers have plenty. The bulk of the harvesting will begin about the 13th of September.

¶**Machines to Be Used.**—Five or six of the picking machines built by Robert Case and financed by a group of growers in combination, have been completed and will be placed in operation during the season.

OREGON

¶**Labor Easier?**—Most growers, as the picking season approaches, are more optimistic about the labor situation than at this time last year. Some growers, more than last year, plan to water rake, rather than hand pick and this will ease the shortage somewhat. The United States Employment Service is working on plans to help also.

¶**Ripe About Usual Time**—Bloom in many cases was rather late this year, but it now appears the crop will ripen about as usual, the last week in September and the first in October. A heavy rain the first week in August assured the growers of sufficient water to cause the berries to grow large.

Sales Co. Meeting

(Continued from Page 6)

was Gordon Mann, and he told the meeting it was indicated from a number of conferences that the Government could use every cranberry grown.

The Sales Company voted authorization of the assessment of 48 cents per barrel to the American Cranberry Exchange advertising fund to be used at the discretion of the board of directors. Plans for advertising, Mr. Chaney said, included a consistent program, although it would probably not be as extensive as in past years because of the tremendous cranberry demand which is apparent this fall.

E. C. McGrew, assistant manager of the Exchange, urged the members to maintain the same high quality of pack and the same care in all shipping that it has always exercised. He said the

growers had spent large sums in advertising the EATMOR name to the trade, and urged that no let-down in quality be made this year because of the exceptional ready market.

Dr. Neil Stevens, and Noel Thompson, the latter of the state department of entomology at Madison, were speakers in a discussion upon scientific subjects, and Dr. Stevens referred to the weather report soon to be issued.

Resolutions of sympathy were passed by the members, to be sent to families of members recently bereaved.

Canners Meet

(Continued from Page 7)

member for the Bandon section, with Gunnar Erickson as alternate. Mr. Stankavich, however, later resigned and another will be elected to take his place.

Growers were greatly interested in Mr. Urann's announcement of the launching of the ten-year plan to earn the members of Cranberry Canners a net of \$15.00 a barrel. Mr. Urann said he planned this achievement without raising the consumer price of canned cranberries, by reducing the operating costs through "streamlining" the handling of berries from the cranberry marshes to the canning plants.

He said: "One of the most effective ways to reduce costs from now on is to increase the use of machinery. Up to this time you have been handling cranberries with only the fresh market in view, but now you are in the manufacturing business which enables you to take advantage of certain economies in harvesting and sorting." The company is backing the development of three picking machines in Massachusetts and New Jersey. When perfected, these will greatly reduce the work of harvesting. They will work as effectively on western marshes as on those in the east. Mr. Urann also reminded growers that berries for processing may be harvested wet at reduced cost, and may be handled more roughly and less expensively than berries which must be hand-sorted for the fresh market.

ODT Loading Rules Same As Last Year

Recent ODT orders for loadings of produce, including cranberries, do not make any material change concerning cranberries from rulings in effect from the middle of last October, it is understood by the American Cranberry Exchange. For cranberries, cars are to be loaded six layers deep, the full length of the car, and all boxes on the flat side, top or bottom, which does not permit the loading of boxes on the sides or ends. There must be six solid layers to the full capacity of the car, regardless of the size of the car.

Gov. Crop Estimate

(Continued from Page 4)

In interpreting the true size of the Massachusetts crop in the terms of normalcy, he points out that the normal crop has been rising from the previous ten-year average. The normal for the last year which is possible to figure out, is that for 1938 and the normal for that year was 468,378, based on the nine-year sliding average. He says there is reason to believe that the normal has risen still further since 1938, although it has not been ascertained, so that 495,000 would be just about the normal expectancy for Massachusetts this year.

SEPARATORS SHIPPED

During the past month the Hayden Separator Mfg. Company of Wareham has finished and shipped a considerable number of separators. Seven in one lot went to Cranberry Cannery, Inc., at Markham, Washington, and eight were shipped to Cranberry Cannery in New Jersey.

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Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin

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2. Because the civilian supply of Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce is far short of the demand. When the war is over, large quantities of canned cranberry sauce which are now going to the Armed Forces will revert to civilians, and in order that they may be ready to use that quantity, they must not be permitted now to lose the habit of buying "Ocean Spray." 10% of **every** grower's crop will help to retain our civilian customers.
3. Because you believe in two ways to sell cranberries: fresh and canned. Both are necessary, and both should have your support.
4. Because Cranberry Canners, Inc. has helped you to get more money for cranberries by removing all surplus berries from the market. Such a benefit deserves your support.
5. Because the prices paid by Cranberry Canners, Inc. compare favorably with those you receive from any other source; and while no predictions can be made at this time, you are assured your returns in 1943 will be satisfactory.

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THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

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FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

MASSACHUSETTS

Picking Crews Did Show Up—Last month we reported growers as "coming into the harvest on a wing and a prayer," and that prayer seemed answered when picking, in a big way, got started. From somewhere or other most of the larger growers, and many of the smaller, found to their delight many of their old experienced pickers returned and bringing other experienced help with them. Some growers reported help applying, and good help they had never seen before. Good pay may have had much to do toward bringing in the needed, experienced pickers. "When you pay 40 cents a box, where you used to pay 15, they are bound to come," said one grower.

Rate of Pay High—While, as always, there is no absolutely uniform price for all growers, as price must vary with individual circumstances and conditions, the general rate is much higher. Hourly pay runs from \$1.00 an hour or a little less to inefficient and inexperienced help, to \$1.20 and even \$1.25 an hour. Most pay by the box is 35 cents on the bog and five cents a box more ashore, or a flat 40 cents ashore. Beaton is paying 40 cents on the shore and 45 cents for on the shore for a larger size box he uses. Many growers are paying 25 cents a measure, hand picked, and the same for snapping.

Pickers Make Good Money—Pickers can make excellent pay at these rates. At least one

(Continued on Page 14)

Four

Demand Brisk at \$17.00 Opening On Early Blacks

Shipments, however, Lag because of Mass Shortage In Greenhouse

Early Blacks, Cape Cod and New Jersey, were opened by the American Cranberry Exchange on September 15th at \$4.25 a quarter barrel box, or \$17.00 a barrel, General Manager C. M. Chaney announcing the Exchange figure, after the usual conference of directors. This is a higher price, but growers have found higher production costs all along the line, and prices in general are up and there is an acute shortage of fruits in particular. Demand following the announcement has been excellent.

"We were agreeably surprised at the prompt response and high percentage of confirmation of our conditional orders," Mr. Chaney announced in a bulletin to members. "In fact, it was the all-time record for the first day after quoting."

Melville C. Beaton of the Beaton Distributing Agency, Wareham, said the demand was "hot," and Decas Brothers of Wareham, also independent distributors, have found the demand strong. A. D. Benson, New England Sales Company, finds the trade is buying well at this price.

Speaking further of the price, Mr. Chaney wrote: "The prompt and liberal response from our customers is evidence not only of an anticipated healthy consumer de-

(Continued on Page 12)

Cranberry Cannery Dehydrated Order Set at 1,000,000

Government to Take That Number of Pounds, Company Announces

Cranberry Cannery, Inc., announces that the Government has cut in half its order for 2,000,000 pounds of Ocean Spray dehydrated cranberries, and that this cut came just as the dehydrating plants were prepared to swing into operation. Since January of this year, Cannery further say, when the Office of the Quartermaster made it known it would require at least 300,000 barrels of cranberries canned and dehydrated from the 1943 crop, Cranberry Cannery has worked against great odds to provide adequate equipment to dehydrate that quantity.

Two of the company's existing plants were partially converted to dehydrating. A former milk plant which had been purchased at Gurnee, Illinois, was transformed into a dehydrating plant and a new dehydrating plant was erected at Grayland, Washington. Containers, cartons, labels, packing equipment and sealing equipment were made to handle Government orders on schedule.

The object of the reduction in the military order, Cranberry Cannery declares, is to release more fruit to civilians. To relieve this shortage of civilian fruit many fruits and vegetables already purchased by the Government and others still on order are being released. The Office of the Quarter-

(Continued on Page 13)

Everybody Pitched In and Got Mass. Harvesters

United efforts of Massachusetts growers, working in a spirit of co-operation, were in good measure responsible for the turning up of a labor supply which apparently is ample to get this year's big crop harvested. Credit is given to a number of different activities.

The Boston Traveler put on a series of articles to recruit farm help, and there were radio appeals for help. The Traveler campaign brought out 266 volunteers. The Extension Service, with Joe Brown at its head in Plymouth County and A. D. Benson of the New England Cranberry Sales Company, led in recruiting the Kentuckians. Cranberry Cannery ran a series of advertisements in several Plymouth and Bristol County newspapers appealing for help on the bogs and in the screenhouses also on the West Coast), and many Southeastern newspapers carried compelling stories of the urgent need and asking volunteers to report to growers. County Agent Bertram Tomlinson and a Barnstable County committee led efforts in that county for cranberry workers. The United States Employment Service, principally through its office at New Bedford, made its service available, and urged recruitment. And, of course, growers themselves did some mighty active recruiting on their own part, as well.

For the Federal Cranberry Company at South Carver, Manager Richard M. Smalley to help out obtained a group of State Farm parolees. He has 15 or 20 of these men at work, mostly from the Boston region.

On the Cape proper, that is, Barnstable county, while the labor situation is tight, as everywhere, all the growers are getting their crop off without too much difficulty, depending almost entirely upon local help. This help became available somehow from somewhere, as County Agent Tomlinson hoped it might, feeling that the Cape's best bet was intensive recruitment of the local supply. Some of the

Pyrethrum '44 Now Indicated As Still Less

**Shorter Crop Will Give
Agriculture Even Smaller
Supply—Doubled Amount
of Rotenone Might Raise
Hope for Cranberry In-
clusion.**

Information from Government sources strongly indicating less, and possibly very little pyrethrum next season has been received by Dr. H. J. Franklin. The word which he has received is that there will be very little pyrethrum flowers available for agricultural use. The potential supply has been greatly reduced by dry weather and other factors in Kenya, and the amounts which appear to be available will not be sufficient to take care of the requirements of the armed services.

It is reported there is no question but that the quantity available will be much less than that allocated for agriculture in 1943, and this will make a very restricted list of crop uses in the Government pyrethrum order.

On the other hand there may be very faint reason for hope in the rotenone situation, as it is anticipated the amount of rotenone for agricultural insecticides may be approximately twice that available in 1943, or between four and five million pounds of 5 per cent root. This should permit including in the revised rotenone order the control of some of the insects previously included in the pyrethrum order, as well as some former uses. Cranberries have not been included in the few crops on which rotenone might be used the past two years.

If pyrethrum is not allowed for use on cranberry bogs, as rotenone has not been permitted in the past, the situation next year in regard to false blossom and blackheaded fireworm control is not a pleasant one to look forward to.

growers have used older school-boys, but probably not more than twenty-five or so in all.

Picking Machines Being Tried Out This Fall

**Several Used on Bogs Under
Actual Harvest Conditions
—One of Wisconsin Pick-
ers At Work on Whittle-
sey Marsh.**

Any definite conclusion as to arrival at the goal of a 100 per cent successful cranberry picking machine, tried and tested under actual harvesting conditions, will not be reached this season. However, at least, progress is being made and several of the pickers previously referred to as under construction have been tried out in preliminary fashion this fall, and more extensive tests under working conditions will be given. Perfection in a mechanical cranberry picker is a difficult thing, but all experimentation is a step toward its final achievement.

The "Wisconsin Picker," which was financed by a group of growers of that state and built in the machine shop of Robert Case at Warrens, has been working under actual harvesting conditions, or rather, one of the machines has, at the Whittlesey marsh at Cranmoor, others not having been completed. Reports say this machine is working out quite satisfactorily and it will pick from 500 to 600 bushels a day with ease, on water and is doing a good clean job. Other Wisconsin growers who co-operated in the machine expect to get their models in time to assist with the harvest of part of their crop.

In Massachusetts three machines have been demonstrated and improvements are being made. One of these machines was designed by Frank C. Crandon of Acushnet, who is working in conjunction with Cranberry Cannery, and his machine was tried out near Hanson. It combines "combing" and suction. Some defects were discovered, but experiments are going ahead. Another machine is that of Robert Lenari of Manomet, which has been demonstrated.

(Continued on Page 14)



Above—A group of the Kentuckians at the Century Bog, left, Kentucky boy pours cranberries; opposite page, Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Coombs, cook and man in charge at Century.



Cranberry Picking Is Novel Experience for Kentucky Workers

Greatest Objection of Growers Is Extreme Youth of Most — A Few Troublemakers — Southern Labor Mostly Seem to Like It.

Kentuckians, from the hilly eastern section of that state, from Johnson, Pike, Morgan, Floyd and McGriffin counties, are scooping away, harvesting Cape Cod cranberries. There are only about 150 of them, instead of the 580 which were certified for the Massachusetts cranberry harvest by the War Food Commission, through the United States Extension Service, but they are getting the berries off, and pretty well, too. And, as the situation has developed, with such an unexpected turn-out of former experienced labor, no more were needed, and these that are working form only a small fraction of the total engaged.

Chief criticism of the growers is the age of the laborers. They had requested that 75 per cent of the men sent be above draft age. Instead, 75 per cent is below the draft years. Many of the youths are very young, and too slight to

swing a scoop most efficiently. The greatest complaint of the Kentuckians is that scooping "is awful hard on the knees." They don't find picking cranberries too hard on the back or too hard physical labor, and their knees are rapidly becoming accustomed to the endless crawling over the bog.

A reasonable judgment might be that on the whole the growers are rather well pleased with this Kentucky help, and the Kentuckians are rather enjoying cranberry picking—they like the weather and conditions in Southeastern Massachusetts. So it's a case of so far so good for all concerned.

As their stay progressed, however, it developed that perhaps up to ten per cent were wholly undesirable. These included troublemakers and physical unfits. Some of these have been sent back. Several had made daily newspaper headlines by creating disturbances.

Some of the Kentuckians are very blond, some are very dark, nearly all of them young, and about all of them a cheerful lot, reasonably industrious and willing

to cooperate. In appearance they are like any other group of American boys, although their accent is distinctive and sometimes as difficult for the New England growers to understand quickly as it is for the Kentuckians to understand the New England speech. There have been only occasional difficulties by a very few individuals, and in general the Kentuckians are more polite and given to "Sirs" and "Mams" far more than the ordinary Cape Cod youth.

Many of them have not had advantages of liberal education, but have travelled extensively in agricultural work and this has broadened their outlook. Some have picked many kinds of crops and some have been in more than forty states of the Union. Cranberries, however, are new to them all. Some own their small farms in Kentucky where they grow corn, tobacco and potatoes on a small scale, and some are veterans of the last war. The younger ones are farmers' sons and farm help. One has been a student at Caney college in Kentucky, leaving to recoup his finances through crop harvesting, planning to enter the University of Kentucky. Probably the oldest picker is A. D. Runyan, who is 68.

They like the brisk, New England fall climate. It was 110 degrees the days that Plymouth County Agent J. T. Brown and A. D. Benson of the New England Cranberry Sales Company travelled 250 miles through eastern Kentucky in late August with Kentucky extension service agents to line up the recruiting. The Kentuckians are amazed at the vastness of the "bottoms" or "hollows," as they say, in which the bogs are situated, as compared to their own hilly region.

The first contingent arrived in Boston September 3, having returned from Paintsville. They had been recruited by the Kentucky agents and given physical examinations, including blood tests and an inoculation against typhoid. Incidentally, one of the reasons why no more came North was because many balked at the prospect of the inoculation needle

at the health center.

A part of the first group, 34, went to the United Cape Cod Cranberry Company bogs, where Carl B. Urann says they have proven very satisfactory, his only criticism being the youth of the workers. They were placed beside experienced workers the first day, and in an hour or two were "scooping like veterans." Here, some of the "knee trouble" was prevented by providing the men with knee coverings from the very start.

The remainder of the group went to the Century Bog of L. B. R. Barker, where Mr. Barker quartered them in the small cement houses which have been maintained for workers in the past, and provided efficient eating quarters in the basement of the modern Century screenhouse. He bought and installed a big hotel-type range, erected counters and shelves, installed two electric refrigerations and erected a long table with benches, where the meals were served. The cooking here is done by Mrs. Jerry Coombs and her husband, who live at Hazzards, have travelled widely, and are experienced in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Coombs are an interesting couple, like it fine in the Cape cranberry area, and hope things will work out so they can come back again. In the main, Mr. Barker says he is enjoying having this Kentucky help, and mostly they have taken hold quickly and very well.

Ninety-two arrived in the second and final batch a week later, and were given the first day to become established, starting picking Saturday, the 11th. The larger part of this group is quartered at the former King Philip Inn in Lakeville, specially equipped for them, and from here the New England Sales Company and individual growers are drawing their quotas. Some growers transport their own help daily, while others are taken in Sales Company trucks. These men are being used by George Cowen, Joseph R. Turner at the Betty's Neck bog, chiefly, and by Harrison Goddard of Plymouth, George I. Short of Island Creek, John B. Howes and A. D. Benson



of Middleboro. None were assigned to the Slocum-Gibbs Company, as planned, as the number was so limited, and Ruel Gibbs has sufficient help.

Two women cooks with their husbands are doing the cooking here, Mrs. Sylvia Odum and Mrs. Wilda Harmon, and there is a third woman, Mrs. Frank Spaving, who accompanied her husband to do bog work.

In charge of the group is Clifford Lovell, who has been appointed a Lakeville special officer.

The rest of this contingent went to the A. D. Makepeace Company and are quartered at the Tihonet club at Tihonet, near the larger Makepeace bogs. In speaking of their work, Maurice Makepeace corroborates the others in saying that they are "doing very well" as cranberry workers. They started picking as a unit by themselves on the "New Bumpus" bogs.

The pickers, with the hard, outdoor work, have healthy appetites and are especially partial to what they call "hog meat," ham, smoked shoulders, pork chops now and then. At first they wanted johnny cake, but soon grew to be big eaters of white bread. It was said at the Barker bog they could eat a loaf of white bread a day individually and wanted to drink about three quarts of milk.

The work has allowed them sufficient time to take trips, and some of them have taken bus rides to various towns. At the Lakeville camp, entertainments have been gotten up for them on week

(Continued on Page 12)



The Sand of Time



The sand of time is running out for the Axis, or what is left of the Axis.

And every minute counts for us to do everything to hasten the day when the last grain of resistance of the enemy shall have run out.

We must not relax in vigilance or curtail our efforts to help in the myriad ways we on the home front can. Cranberry growers, by making every minute count and bending every effort, have produced a crop of cranberries which is helping to fill a shortage in healthful fruit for which the public is hungry.

We must not now relax in getting that crop to market, and in beginning planning for next year's production.

The bond drive is over, but we can still buy MORE BONDS.

This is the seventeenth of a series of war-time messages sponsored by the following public-spirited firms and individuals.

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**Cranberry Lake
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Buzzards Bay
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A. D. MAKEPEACE CO.
Wareham, Mass.

ELLIS D. ATWOOD
South Carver, Mass.



KENTUCKIANS APPRECIATED

AS it has turned out, Massachusetts growers did not need the extra harvest help from Kentucky very badly. But the efforts to obtain "imported" labor—war prisoners first being considered, then Bahamians and Jamaicans, soldier help, and local and city volunteers—seemed very necessary when the picking season was approaching. As the harvest loomed nearer it looked as if the needed help would not materialize—but when cranberry picking time came so did the pickers. Growers would not have been exercising good foresight if they had not made a united effort to make certain the crop was gotten in without loss. A nerve-racking amount of work was done by County Agent J. T. Brown, the Cranberry Labor Committee, and County Agent Bertram Tomlinson and his committee on the Cape, and growers went to some unnecessary expense to provide quarters for the expected imported help. While the end didn't justify the work, as it has developed, it was better, far better, to be on the safe side. Then, too, the importance of the cranberry harvest received a great deal of publicity, and this publicity probably played a part in causing the old experienced workers to show up—that and higher rates of harvest pay. Also some of this experienced Kentucky labor may, it appears, be eager to come back again in future years, if needed.

THAT Exchange opening price of \$17.00 a barrel for Blacks, in the first few weeks of the selling season seems to have met with good acceptance by the trade. Higher than last year as it is, people are eating more. There is a fruit scarcity and cranberries are helping fill this void. With the national income so high the ration book is about the only limit on what people can afford to pay for food. They have the price to pay for what they want and can get. This increase in selling price reflects greatly increased costs of producing cranberries, as every grower knows, particularly when he makes out his payroll. He has known this all season. Now with picking wages at present levels, a barrel of cranberries ready for shipment represents a very considerable outlay in investment, to say nothing of the inordinate amount of worry and hard work required

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to have produced that barrel. Then, too, it is a sad fact that bogs have begun to deteriorate, due largely to labor scarcity, and growers will need reserves after the war to restore their properties and keep production at levels which had been increasing.

Comparing the price and size of crop of this war with the last we can only draw the conclusion that the cranberry industry has, at least, kept pace with the growth of the nation. In 1917, '18 and '19 there were crops of 295,000, 351,700 and 556,000, and prices were in the range of \$10.39, \$8.88, down to \$7.86. Last year's crop was 813,000, as now revised, and the average Exchange price \$13.48, and this year's August Government estimate was for 727,600 barrels, which may or may not prove to be the final figure, but is apparently not far, if any, off.

New England Sales Company Holds Annual Fall Meeting Sept. 7

Smaller Attendance as Picking Had Begun—Growers Told No Transportation Troubles Expected—For Advertising, Eight Cents A Quarter

Tuesday, September 7, was a perfect picking day, although temperatures ranged rather high, and a good many growers chose to attend to their bogs rather than attend the annual fall meeting of the New England Cranberry Sales Company at Carver Town Hall, but those that were there heard developing cranberry news which was encouraging, particularly concerning the expectation of a good price and that tests showed the 1943 crop as probably of excellent quality.

Those growers who did attend, and the number had been augmented somewhat by the time luncheon was served, enjoyed plenty of fine chicken pie, as a larger number had been provided for, ice cream, and the "first" cranberry sauce of the 1943 crop. This was from Black Vail berries just picked, made and contributed by Ellis D. Atwood.

In brief opening remarks, President Ruel S. Gibbs said these are times when there are definitely things we do know and definitely things we do not know, and one of the things the growers did not know then was what the opening price of berries would be, but the crop had cost more to produce and the growing had encountered many difficulties. But, he said, he felt sure the price would be a profitable and satisfactory one, and the growers, when the harvest was over, could heave a sigh of relief in the knowledge that they had done a good job of producing a successful crop under the most trying circumstances.

C. M. CHANEY

C. M. Chaney, general manager of the American Cranberry Exchange, brought up the matter of opening price, saying in part:

"An opening or starting price

that is too high, that is not justified by economic conditions and one that cannot be sustained, serves to disrupt the stability of the whole industry. There may be some who think that an industry as well organized as are the cranberry growers can ask or demand any price they see fit or any price they may desire. Such is not true, even this year.

"Some growers and shippers of other perishable commodities have very recently found this out to their sorrow.

"Your management considers it their duty to assemble all the data possible that will be helpful in determining what the consumer, who by the way is our final customer, will pay and consume the entire crop within the period that it should be consumed. Also what margin of profit will be sufficiently attractive to the dealers, both wholesale and retail, to cause them to take a real interest in handling and pushing cranberries. Right here I wish to risk the opinion that there are few commodities that the dealers, particularly the wholesalers, handle on a less percentage of profit than cranberries—having in mind the small volume of the cranberry business in comparison with most other commodities handled by these people.

"Over a period of many years the trade has learned to have confidence in our industry, confidence in our starting price, and confidence in our ability to sustain and stabilize the market.

"Such confidence is a valuable asset and one that we have been years in building, and sometimes I wonder if we fully appreciate or realize its value.

"I hope you won't get the idea by this that I mean we should start the price on Early Blacks too low so that the market will advance sharply to the advantage of the buyer and possibly to the advantage of any non-cooperative growers who might hold for such an advance. The processing of cran-

berries has now developed to the extent of making such procedure unnecessary, especially this year.

"The Trade, i. e., our distributors, have learned that the cranberry market cannot be, or at least is not cornered by any one speculator or combination of speculators, but that they can handle cranberries with a reasonable assurance of a fair margin of profit and not too big a chance of heavy losses. We want to keep that confidence.

"Fresh cranberries should sell this season at very satisfactory prices and by comparison still be one of the cheap fruits on the market."

A. D. BENSON

A. D. Benson, general manager of the Sales Company, said estimates from members didn't quite make up to the Government estimate of 495,000 for Massachusetts, and (at that time) he personally believed the crop would be nearer 475,000. These divided about 58 per cent Blacks, 35 per cent Howes, with other varieties making up the balance. Of this crop it was expected the Sales Company would handle about 320,000, less in proportion than last year, as a larger proportion of the crop this year is on the lower Cape, which was not the case last year.

He told the members that not necessarily 50 per cent of each grower's crop would go to Cranberry Cannerys, but all cannerys' berries would be handled through the Middleboro office, depending upon the quality. All of one man's crop might go to the cannerys, he said, and none of another might be sent, the price difference being evened up in the pool at the end of the season.

The part of Mr. Benson's remarks heard with greatest interest and relief was that dealing with the keeping quality of the crop, as it appeared to be developing from incubator tests which had been made at the Tremont packing house. Twelve of these tests had been made, he said, and it appeared the crop would be of "excellent" quality, possibly the "best ever." Of these twelve lots of berries, eight showed no decay

at all, which was remarkable. These tests consist of keeping the berries at a temperature of 98 degrees for a week, which has been figured as about the equivalent of a month of storage, or of holding somewhere in the process of marketing.

The size, he said, would not be as large as last year, but the berries would be of more uniform size, apparently. There would be more small berries, and pies, or small berries, would run to surely eight and possibly ten per cent of the crop.

E. C. McGREW

Between 60,000 and 75,000 barrels of fresh fruit would probably be taken for the army on domestic soil, E. C. McGrew, assistant general manager, said, and fresh berries would figure on the menus of soldiers not overseas two or three times each month for the months of October, November, December and January, he had been informed by army officials. These would be bought in various ways, not all in large purchases, but some by individual purchases for individual camps.

No trouble was anticipated in shipping this fall, he said, except that growers must be prepared to promptly fill the cars when they were made available, and he advised the "Benson system" of stripping to provide adequate ventilation, as rail shipments would be expected to take a day or two longer on long trips than in normal times. He said the railroads had assured him of all cooperation possible, and he was certain this would be forthcoming, as the railroads have built up a fine reputation for efficient wartime service and were making every effort to see that this is not injured. Most berries going to New York would be by truck, he said.

M. L. URANN

M. L. Urann, president of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., said it now seemed probable that the Government would take 225,000 barrels in dehydrated form of the anticipated order of intent for processed fruit. Whether the Government would take the difference of 75,000 between 225,000 and 300,000 bar-

rels previously considered, was not known at that time, he said.

However, he further said, it had been necessary for Cranberry Cannery to be prepared to provide any amount the Government might decide upon, and this had been done. The Government, he said, was playing a more important part in the picture of processed foods than in the fresh fruit market.

J. C. MAKEPEACE

Eight cents for each quarter-barrel box, instead of the 12 cents last year, had been decided upon as the proper amount to spend for advertising this year, J. C. Makepeace, chairman of the advertising committee, reported. The sum of \$150,000 had been voted last year, but only \$135,000 spent, whereas it was planned to spend \$75,000 and that probably all of this would be used. A great deal of money had been spent to make the trade and public familiar with the EATMOR trademark, Mr. Makepeace said, and this valuable asset should not be lost through a lack of some advertising this year because of exceptional conditions. "It is essential that we maintain the value of our trademark," he said. Advertising will appear in "This Week," "American Weekly," and "Woman's Day," and there will be no cut in publicity expenditures nor in streamers, banners, or other "regular" advertising mediums.

Reference was made to the turkey crop, which is as large as last year, and it was pointed out that it was not expected the Government "freeze" of the crop until the armed forces had been supplied would have any adverse effect upon the cranberry market. Anyway, it was said, turkeys are not playing as important part in the consumption of cranberries, as sauce is now being eaten more with other meats.

The meeting lasted about two hours and was followed by a meeting of the directors to which all members were invited to remain, and after that came the dinner, the entire proceedings being over by early afternoon. About 80 were present at the meeting.

An Economist Talks On the Cranberry Price

By A. F. WOLF
Crop and Price Analyst
Of Hills Bros. Co.

Editor's Note—The following is the continuation of the talk by Mr. Wolf at the Annual Meeting of Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association.

(Continued from last month)

Major Factors Determining the Price of Cranberries

After these introductory remarks we will turn our attention to the cranberry price and see what factors really determine this price. Let us start with the determinant commonly referred to as the supply. This supply has in the period from 1900-1941 been equal to an annually produced average quantity of 525,507 barrels. But such a figure tells us very little as a price determinant because of the wide range involved. 271,000 barrels in 1905 and 877,300 barrels in 1937 and because of the increase in the population from 77 millions in 1900 to 132.6 millions in 1941. In terms of the trend the annual supply increased from 1900 to about 1917 or 1918. It remained constant after those years until about 1936. After that year we observe again an upward trend. Figures such as these are not useful for analytical purposes, however; we must get the supply in terms of per capita supply and differentiate further such per capita supply (1) in terms of the primary and secondary outlets and (2) relative to the equalization of market supplies. The per capita supply if taken by itself indicates a per capita amount of between .29 and .68 pounds. This per capita supply increased from 1900 to about the end of the first World War and declined steadily afterwards until about 1936 in which year in terms of the long term trend it was again at a level identical with that of 1900. The per capita supply increased again since 1936.

If we apply the first differentiation, namely that of the primary and secondary outlet, we find that an increasing percentage of the total per capita supply found its way to the canneries and other processors. In the year 1941 roughly 45% of the total crop was thus diverted.

The second differentiation in the process of getting an accurate picture of the effect of the total supply is that which we must make

as the result of the shifting of market supplies from one season to the next. This shifting has the tendency of cutting down the total per capita supply in one season and raising it in the next. Some 200,000 barrels were thus taken out of the 1937 crop and shifted into the 1938 and 1939 seasons. This process is going on every year now. Into some years not more may, of course, be carried over than is going to be taken out, so that the total per capita market supply will remain the same in those years.

Demand is the other factor which is mentioned in popular discussions as a price determinant. We must distinguish roughly three different types of demand or make three sub-classifications. The demand can be stationary, in which instance people take the same quantity at a specific price at all times. Such situations are very rare, we have not experienced them with cranberries so far. Secondly, we speak of that varying type of demand which is a result of the changes in the purchasing power, as determined by changes in the national income. These changes have in the past been very great. In 1889 the national income was \$10,701,000,000; in 1900, \$16,158,000,000, while in 1916 it was \$38,739,000,000.

Throughout this period the demand for cranberries increased steadily. The national income increased further in the 1920s, but declined again to 45 billions in 1933 after it had been in the neighborhood of 80 billions. Likewise did the demand for cranberries move up and down. With the upward movement of the national income during the last 8 years the demand for cranberries increased again. This demand is still increasing because the national income is still going up. By November-December it will roughly be twice the 1928-29 figure.

The third type of demand which must be mentioned is that movement which is referred to as a specific trend in demand which results from a change in the scale of consumer preferences. One of the most outstanding examples of this type is that observed on citrus fruits where we find in addition to the changes in demand as the result of increasing consumer income that steady upward trend over a period of some twenty years or so, which indicates that people ate more and more oranges and grapefruit on account of an increasing preference for these fruits. Such a special trend of demand is absent in the cranberry price structure. Some people apparently were of the opinion that the demand for cranberries during the twenties indicated such a spec-

ial upward trend in demand. They thought of it in terms of the effect of advertising. This is not so, what was experienced then was nothing but the effect of the national income or the purchasing power, respectively. To illustrate: In 1933 the price was down at the level of 1916 again, which would not have been the case had there been developed a special upward trend in the demand for cranberries during the twenties.

There are two more factors which play a role in the price of cranberries. These are the November temperature and the per cent of the total crop which is represented by Early Blacks. The significance of both factors will briefly be discussed later. There is oftentimes mentioned the element of competitive products, such as apples, for instance. It seems that wherever such statements appear they were based on very superficial observation. The economic analysis does not indicate any immediate competition between cranberries and other fruits. Cranberries fall under the general category of the occasional purchase product, in which instance the competition is of a different type in comparison with those products which are bought by the housewife at least once a week. In the instance of the occasional purchase, price consciousness is not of such a high degree as in the case of the daily or weekly purchase. Associated therewith is the small per cent consumer outlay which is another favorable element within the competitive setting of cranberries.

(Continued in next issue)

Kentucky Workers

(Continued from Page 7)

ends. Raymond Morse and his "Cranberry Quartette" have sung for them; Albert Thomas of the Rocky Meadow Cranberry Company has shown his movies, and there have been pick-up orchestras and some have provided their own "mountain music" for dancing.

The Kentuckians say they can make more money picking cranberries than they can in getting in tobacco. The Government contract calls for the prevailing wage and in any case not less than 60 cents an hour, and they must be employed 60 per cent of the two months they will spend here. One dollar a day is deducted from their pay for quarters and meals, and quarters and eating arrangements must have passed Government in-

spection. Each group has a man and wife in general charge, but on the bogs they are under regular bog foremen. Some are paid by the box.

This writer saw quite a bit of the Kentuckians and talked with them a good deal and thoroughly enjoyed meeting them—and comments of employing growers show they too have gained from the experience and liked these Kentuckians, and the experiment may have some possibilities in following years. The extreme immaturity of most, which the growers particularly did not want, and the small troublesome element to be found in any large group, continue the greatest criticism of the growers.

Demand Brisk

(Continued from Page 4)

mand, but also of confidence in our opening prices and our ability to sustain them, and, beyond that, confidence in the industry. Not only are carload orders liberal, but customers seem unusually anxious for arrival of their first cars, no doubt figuring that cranberries will appeal to the very large percentage of the consuming public who have money to spend for something good to eat and also give the dealers a new or an additional commodity to handle at a time when they are in real need of such. This alone no doubt will continue to be an important factor towards helping the sale of fresh cranberries."

Considerable shipments were made before the Exchange price was announced, and the market was good at the time of opening, berries at distributing points bringing \$5.00, although the Boston market was about \$4.25, a little lower as usual. The first car to reach Chicago arrived there September 9 and was from Beaton Agency, handled by Gridley, Maxon & Co., which reported the car met ready sale.

Screenhouse labor in Massachusetts is extremely tight. For one thing there is an unfavorable differential between what scoopers by the box and those scooping at high hourly rates can make a day

and the pay for other cranberry labor.

This situation may be expected to ease up as the all-important matter of getting the berries off is accomplished, and growers can divert more of their regular and other help from actual harvesting toward getting the crop screened, packed and shipped. But as September went out the real bottleneck of the harvest season had developed between the point the berries left the vines and were loaded in the cars for shipment.

As concerns Government orders for fresh cranberries at the time Mr. Chaney said in his notice to members (Sept. 22) he had been advised of no change in the estimate of approximately 78,000 barrels which it was expected would be needed for the armed forces on American soil. All purchases of fresh cranberries are made by the Government as and when they are needed, and mostly through regular channels of trade. It was his guess, however, that requirements during November and December would be liberal, as fresh cranberries are listed several times in army master menus.

Government Orders

(Continued from Page 4)

master says it still wants dehydrated and processed cranberries for the armed forces, but is cutting its order in favor of civilian demands. It may prove, Cannery continues, that the present cut is only temporary, and if the civilian supply becomes equalized the cranberry order may be reinstated.

This cut does not affect Cranberry Cannery's ability to handle berries of members, Cannery states, and to take care of the larger quantity of cranberries which has been released Cannery has made a request for additional containers, which is believed will be granted, and what berries are not required by the Government will be sold to civilians in one form or another. In the meantime canning and dehydrating lines have begun operation on this fall's crop.



A Tribute to Horace B. Maglathlin

Horace B. Maglathlin, who died March 7, 1943 in Florida, where he had spent his winters for a number of years, removed from the ranks of New England cranberry growers one of the oldest and most active of its members. The following is a tribute to his memory:

Mr. Maglathlin was well known by all the old-time cranberry growers. While he had sold most of his larger bogs, he maintained an active interest in the industry as a whole, and though he had passed his 91st birthday, operated his bogs under his direct management to the time of his death, and produced last season one of the largest crops for many years.

Mr. Maglathlin was a tack maker by trade, but over sixty years ago became interested in cranberry growing and began building bogs. He built many of the larger, successful bogs in this, the Kingston section of Plymouth county.

Mr. Maglathlin was a native of Kingston and spent the greater part of his life there. Some years ago he built a home in Mount Dora, Florida, and laid out the grounds in flowers and shrubbery, making it one of the most beautiful estates in the city. He planted several orange groves and took great pleasure in sending choice citrus fruits to his friends in the

north. Mr. Maglathlin was a good neighbor and a kind friend. No one was ever turned away who came to him for help.

His charities were countless, but none knew of them except those whom he helped, the workman who could not keep up his insurance, the widow who could not pay her hospital bill, the child who required extra milk, the family about to be turned out because they could not pay an impatient landlord, the colored man who could not register his truck, the colored family who could not get fifty dollars' worth of lumber to repair their house without a "backer"; these and innumerable others have known the ready and unflinching kindness of Horace B. Maglathlin. He is greatly missed by all who knew him.

Cranberry Cannery Urges Gathering Of All Floats

Is Giving Special Service, To
Conserve All Berries Possible.

Cranberry Cannery, Inc., this year is placing special emphasis upon its service for gathering floats, pointing out its prices for sound floats, after cleaning and sorting, are the same as for other berries, and that every berry which can be gathered this year is doubly important because of the unusual wartime demand for all foods. Cannery has a "float" crew organized to use the Harrison Float Boat, developed several years ago, and this service is available to members. To use this, bogs must be flooded to a depth of 16 inches above the vines.

The careful gathering of floats has greatly increased in recent years with the use of this type of recovery boat and other devices by individual growers, and this is becoming of material importance in increasing the total of berries utilized each year. Floats have always been gathered from flooded bogs by hand net to some degree, and for growers who cannot flood to a 16-inch depth the Cannery float crew will be available to as

many as can be serviced.

The need of eliminating all waste in the crop this year is imperative, as orders, both by the Government and by civilians, give every indication of making up a total cranberry demand which even the big crop this year will not be able to fill.

Picking Machines

(Continued from Page 5)

A machine which has proven very interesting is that of George I. Short of Island Creek. He has designed a picker which, it is hoped, will solve the vital problem of eliminating the bothersome vine runners from the teeth of the machine while picking. Mr. Short intends to continue experimentation and will devote a part of his time during the coming winter toward perfecting his model and hopes to have a more definite development in 1944.

An Oregon letter from John Nielson of Bandon says he was ready to try out his machine to determine if it would work or not, and would attempt to eliminate any "bugs" which might develop under actual picking conditions. Making a picking machine is a "pretty illusive thing," Mr. Nielson admits.

"Nevertheless," he concludes, "I am still of the opinion that someone is going to whip the picking of cranberries with machinery." That, also, is the opinion of others who are giving most thought to the problem—that if a machine generally satisfactory does not develop from the picking machine experiments of this fall, as it may, and possibly in more than one instance, there will eventually evolve one or more satisfactory mechanical picking devices.

More information may be available as experiments progress this fall.

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 4)

scooper has brought in as many as 100 boxes in one day. Good, steady pickers can make \$12. \$15 or more in good picking. Some

who are paying a quarter for a measure picked by snap are giving out the quarters as the measures are brought in, and some snappers have made up to \$30 and \$35 a day with the snap machines.

¶**Real Start Sept. 6, 7**—While preliminary, desultory picking on new vines, chiefly by hand, began the week of August 23, and this picking grew in volume the following week, the big day of generally going full blast was Labor Day, Sept. 6, and the following day. Picking at this period of the season was delayed more than the growers liked by misty mornings and several days in which drizzling rain prevented any picking. Some days the sun was too hot to do the berries any good, well into the 80's being reported on the 7th, and the 9th was also a hot day.

¶**First Frost "Scare"**—Growers put in a couple of worrisome nights September 12 and 13, with temperatures hovering too close around the danger point for them to sleep well. No warning was sent out either night by Dr. Franklin, this being partly in view of the critical water shortage and mainly because his figures did not justify alarming the growers into using water unnecessarily. On the 12th there was a little frost at the Lowell Cranberry Company in Middlesex County and water was run for an hour or so on to protect green Howes at one area. A reading of 25 was reached in "the cold spot." The following night Dr. Franklin figured 28 would be reached, and several did report that figure, one grower at West Wareham turning in a 26. It was 33 at the State Bog. Probably no damage was done, although an occasional berry might have been softened. But the water problem did, and does, have the growers very uneasy.

¶**First Frost**—The first frost warning for and the first frost did arrive on the morning of Sunday, Sept. 19, the night before Dr. Franklin having sent out his forecast of 24 to 25 degrees. Twenty-four was reached at at least one bog, the Morse bog in Sharon, but the

average was perhaps 26, most reports running from 25 up to 28. Scattering damage was done on light berries here and there, but loss was almost negligible as a whole. Some growers used some water, but many used little, if any at all, as water supplies are so dangerously low. Some growers say that ponds and reservoirs are as low as they have ever seen them. Growers were forced for this reason to play much closer to possible danger than they enjoyed.

¶**Second Frost**—The second frost warning went out on Sunday evening, Sept. 26th, with the evening forecast of Dr. Franklin being 23. There were reports of about 24 being reached, but probably there was no damage. One result, however, was certainly to make growers more anxious than ever to get the berries off in the face of the continued water scarcity and the none too plentiful and often none too experienced help situation.

¶**Blacks Hold Up**—As September picking drew to a close there was no definite estimate of the size of the Massachusetts crop available, but the best guess is that the Blacks will have pretty well come up to estimate, which was about 57-58 per cent of the crop. It doesn't look as if the crop as a whole would run over any, and may fall nearer the estimate of the New England Sales company of about 475,000 barrels rather than the August expectation of 495,000. Many growers were too busy getting the berries in to have figured on the size of the crop very closely. Some growers found Blacks fully up to estimate, while others did not. On the whole the Blacks were of medium size and generally of very good quality. Some have been very small indeed, yet many growers have had berries of exceptional size and quality, "beautiful Blacks." There was some side rot, as might be expected.

¶**Cape Crop Up**—Plymouth County apparently did not go over estimate, perhaps being a little under, but Barnstable is coming through perhaps with 100,000 and

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this will keep the Massachusetts figure up. This will be the third successive year—even though last year was smaller—that the Cape will have a crop far and away above average, the best three years in a good long while if not the best three ever.

¶**Howes a Question**—Howes are not expected to run over estimates at all and in fact may be under, and perhaps they will not prove to be of such good size as have much of the Early Blacks. In general, at the end of September, the opinion of Dr. Franklin and others best in position to know is that the Massachusetts production will certainly not be over August estimate, with the chances on the somewhat under side.

WISCONSIN

¶**Up to 110,000 Bbls. Expected**—As September drew to a close the crop indicated it was coming up to the revised estimate of Vernon Goldsworthy of between 105 and

110 thousand barrels, rather than 100 thousand, as of August government estimate. This increase in prospect came about largely through exceptionally fine growing weather in late August. Berries in general seem of good size and color, in fact the color is better than last year. By September 22 some of the smaller growers had already finished harvesting and at that time about 40 per cent of the crop had been harvested.

¶**Help is Sufficient**—Help situation is not as good as last year, but not extremely critical, as many Wisconsin growers were fearing a few months ago. About everybody is getting by without too much difficulty. Wage scale varies widely, depending upon individual conditions, some picking by box and some by hour. A general average wage by the hour would be pretty close to 80 cents an hour, although some are paying higher.

¶**Boxes Satisfactory**—The box situation appeared entirely satisfac-

tory by early September, as Goldsworthy reported there were enough quarters in Wisconsin at that time to take care of the entire 1943 crop, as well as a part of the anticipated 1944 production. Many growers had already taken theirs for 1944. The only hitch apparent would be in delay by the grower in ordering, as delivery, like everything else, is slow and uncertain. Growers were urged to order their boxes two or three weeks before delivery date. All berries were weighed this year and will be paid for on this basis.

¶**Buy Quick Lunch**—The Central Cranberry Company recently purchased the equipment of a quick lunch at Wisconsin Rapids and installed this equipment at the marsh at Cranmoor. There lunches were served for the company help and to others in the Cranmoor area who wished.

¶**Gerry Getzin Grower**—Gerry Getzin of Wisconsin Rapids has recently purchased a marsh built by his father-in-law, F. F. Mengel,

near Nekoosa, and has been taken in as a member of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company.

WASHINGTON

¶Sunny Growing Days Few—There were several rains during August, which was rather unusual, topping off a peculiar season which had less than a dozen sunny days the whole growing season. Worm injury, both fireworm and fruitworm, was very light, even though growers operated with substitute sprays.

¶Fall "Summer"—As September advanced the Washington growers began to get their "summer" weather, and it looked as if the season was going to be unusual right through to the end. There will be a much larger per cent of pie berries than usual. Small berries with four or five seeds indicate poor pollination, and there were lots of this type of berry this year.

¶Lack of Sunshine—Although sunshine was at a minimum in total hours this season, it being the most most cloudy in 22 years, Dr. D. J. Crowley, Washington state cranberry specialist, does not feel it will have any effect upon next year's crop, as he feels conditions on the West Coast are totally different from those on Cape Cod. In Massachusetts Dr. Franklin calls the amount of sunshine during the spring and summer season one of the main factors in the crop of the following year. In fact, this fall Washington terminal buds are probably better than normal. Washington always has an abundance of fruit buds and if the bogs are in bloom so that berries are all set by the 4th of July there is generally a good crop. For some reason, later bloom does not set nearly as well.

¶Harvest Late—By the first of September a crop estimate from census of growers was from 130,000 to 140,000 quarter barrel boxes. The labor situation looked black, with the probabilities that few hand pickers would be available. Scooping was resorted to, although on the West Coast grow-

ers do not like to scoop the McFarlin variety, as it is not a good scooper. Several seasons during the past twenty years it has been possible to start harvesting Early Blacks the last week in August, but this year the berries were not ready, and general harvesting did not start until about September 25. The price set for scoopers is \$10.00 per day, which is rather less than most defense plants in the neighborhood average.

¶Bull Elks Cause Havoc—Biggest excitement in Washington on the cranberry bogs lately apparently was the invasion of a band of elk, a few on the bogs in the Grayland section—notably the Williams and Miller bogs. Finally the growers lost patience with the big bulls, who were doing a lot of damage, going after them and eliminating four or five of them.

NEW JERSEY

¶Weather Was Bad—Drought was the biggest cause for the decrease in the crop from the early cheerful prospects—that and an unfortunate combination of circumstances. Growing conditions following the drawing of the winter weather were relatively favorable and the blossoming prospects appeared bright. However, weather during the blossoming time turned unfavorable, in some sections the heavy rain, just at the time of setting, was damaging and this was followed generally by a long, hot spell. These factors re-

sulted in blasting of the bloom and the set of fruit was not anywhere near expectations. From the time of setting extremely hot, dry weather prevailed. Some sections reported practically no rain fell for more than a month. In sections where water was inadequate for irrigations there was appreciable damage. Lack of adequate and skilled labor was serious in many areas. Due to this, spraying was necessarily delayed and curtailed, and this resulted in greater than normal insect injury.

¶Berries Sound—The lack of moisture resulted at many bogs in smaller berries, but it produced sounder berries in most bogs, with rot not so prevalent as a year ago.

OREGON

¶Size of Berries—Size of the berries was helped materially by two heavy rains in August, and by the first of September berries were ripening fast, hastened along by cool nights. The days were clear, free from a smoky overcast which has been prevalent in late summer, as special vigilance this year had done much to cut down big woods fires.



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Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE



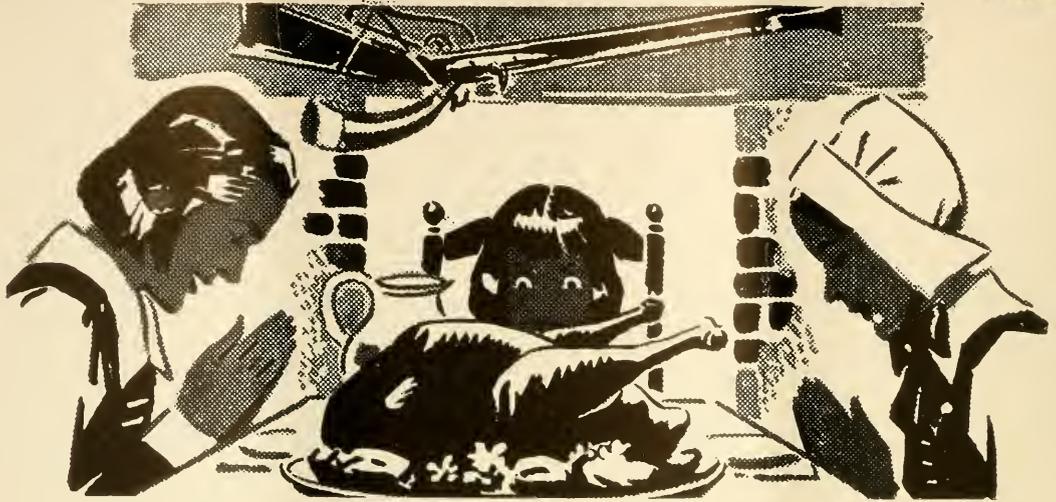
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ROY M. POTTER

November, 1943

20 cents



THANKSGIVING has always meant a great deal to Americans who are imbued with the traditions of freedom and democracy of the New England Colonists. Cranberries have also meant a great deal in this holiday, even in this year of war.

We are thankful, with the cooperation of our member growers, to have played a part in the distribution of the cranberry crop.

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Most of Kentuckians Gone Home from Cape Area

**"They Got Work Done
Which Otherwise Would
Not Have Been Done" —
Some Remaining for Af-
ter Harvest Work.**

Eastern Kentucky farm laborers have come to Massachusetts, assisted in harvesting the crop and in doing other cranberry work which otherwise could scarcely have been accomplished, and have now mostly returned to their homes. They left with considerable cash money, as many of them saved much of their pay—although others did not—and a considerable amount of clothing they purchased while in the Cape region. They mostly left a pleasant feeling with the Massachusetts cranberry growers, although the "ten per cent" of their numbers caused a number of headaches for the growers. This "ten per cent" of undesirables, the growers realize, would have been present in any

group of men, and in fact a good deal of this "undesirability" was due to the extreme youth of the group which made up approximately 75 per cent. There were a few troubles, it must be admitted, including one serious stabbing.

However, the best test is that most of the growers who had this help would have kept the men over longer if the majority of them would have remained, and some of them are, in fact, staying over. The United Cape Cod Cranberry Company is retaining a few for work around Hanson this fall and for work on the 1,000 acre bog project of Mr. Urann there, and a few are remaining at Wareham for work in the Ocean Spray cannery at Onset. One man has returned to bring his family up with him.

The camp at the King Phillip Inn at Lakeville where the largest group was quartered, would have been maintained for a longer

while if a sufficient number had been willing to stay. These were employed chiefly by George A. Cowen, Joseph Turner, (A. D. Benson, and others, who were satisfied in general with the experiment. Maurice Makepeace of the A. D. Makepeace Company said the camp at Tihonet where the Makepeace Kentuckians were staying would probably have been continued into the winter if enough had wanted to remain to justify the expense of the camp.

However, when colder weather came on and the picking ended, a majority of the Kentuckians felt for one reason or another they had better return to their families and homes. The larger part of the group left Middleboro October 20th although there was no complete group departure as there were group arrivals, the Kentuckians leaving at different times.

Most of the group employed by Mr. Barker at the Century bog

(Continued on Page 11)

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

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FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

MASSACHUSETTS

¶465,000 to 475,000 Barrels?—As check-ups of the number of barrels picked in Massachusetts this fall are being made, opinion appears unanimous that the crop will fall short of earlier estimate of 495,000 barrels. A check-up by the New England Cranberry Sales Company shows about a seven or eight per cent shortage in Howes, as has been more or less anticipated for several weeks. Estimate of the Company now would probably be a little less than the 475,000 estimate of Mr. Benson at the start of the season. Most individual and unofficial estimates now set the crop at about 465,000, some even running down to 455,000.

¶Little Water for Floats—October continued extremely dry until the latter part when there was heavy rain the week of October 25, but water was so short that not as many floaters could be gathered as could be hoped for. Labor also entered into this, of course. However, a good many floaters have been gathered and turned in to the canners, but the fact of the extreme water plus labor shortage, cutting the getting in of floaters, will effect crop total somewhat.

¶Winter Flowage—Incidentally, growers are beginning to think a little seriously about their winter flowage, as they see their supplies down to bottom. Reservoir after reservoir is away down, and ponds are far below normal levels. Winter flowage could be the next worry.

(Continued on Page 15)

Exchange Opens Its Price for Howes at \$19.00

Late Howes are quoted by the American Cranberry Exchange at \$4.75 a quarter, or \$19.00 a barrel, the price having been set by C. M. Chaney, general manager, following a meeting of directors at New York Oct. 26th. This is a two dollar a barrel increase over the price of Blacks.

Wisconsins opened in mid-October, according to variety and standard, from \$4.45 to \$4.65.

Fancy McFarlins are quoted at \$4.65 and Smalley Howes at \$4.60. Late New Jerseys other than Howes, for choice, fancy and well colored, are quoted at \$4.50 and \$4.65.

Demand for cranberries from the very start has been excellent and at all times well ahead of shipment. There has been no trouble in obtaining price this year. In fact, long lists of regular customers have to be kept behind in the deliveries they ask for, and in his notice to the trade Mr. Chaney reported chances now for new business or for customers not at present on the waiting list "is indeed very slim." The same story is told by independent distributors who have been offered higher prices for berries than they could accept in fairness to their regular trade.

With an acute box shortage in Massachusetts and shipments behind all season because of screen-house labor shortages demand should be even farther ahead of supply and particularly in view of

After-Picking Estimates Cut Crop Totals

Exchange Sets Entire Production As 666,000—Massachusetts About 465,000.

The American Cranberry Exchange, after a survey of the field, now reduces its own estimate for the total crop to 666,000 from the original preliminary figure of 727,600. This after-harvest estimate now gives Massachusetts 465,000, Wisconsin 100,000, New Jersey 65,000, and the West Coast but 36,000, as against original estimate of 51,600.

General quality of this year's crop is high.

Following is the usual October cranberry crop estimate released by the U. S. Crop Reporting Service on October 13:

The Massachusetts cranberry crop is indicated to total 495,000 barrels compared with 560,000 barrels harvested in 1942 and 409,100 barrels the ten year (1932-1941) average production. In Barnstable county the cranberry crop harvest is exceeding the earlier expectation of growers and offsetting the small reduction indicated from pre-harvest expectations in Plymouth county. September weather conditions were excellent for harvesting and up to October 1 there was practically no damage from frost. Although only average in size, berries show excellent

(Continued on Page 11)

the fact that the crop is now being estimated as considerably under the August estimate.

Shipping Boxes for Massachusetts

Fear Complete Lack Next Fall Unless Wood Is Cut for Box Mills.

Just as important as the current Massachusetts shortage of boxes is an impending complete lack of boxes for next season, unless concerted steps are taken to prevent it. The greatest need, in the opinion of Norman Holmes who has been so active in relieving the shortage this fall, is that local wood must be cut immediately. That is the first and most important point, and then comes the matter of getting a higher priority or some order which will allow box manufacturers to put in more time on cranberry boxes. Many other type boxes have complete priority over cranberry containers.

It is a problem for the mills, beginning most critically with an almost non-existent supply of lumber to be made up into shooks and boxes, brought about by the fact that wood choppers are practically impossible to obtain. Few can be obtained to go out in the woods and chop, even at very high prices per cord. Yet at present rates of pay offered it is said it is possible for two good choppers, working as a team, to make up to \$15.00 each a day. The armed services and high rates of pay for war work have taken nearly all the men out of the woods. Not only is this true locally in the Cape cranberry area, but there is an alarming shortage in Maine and New Hampshire. There is plenty of wood to be cut, but no cutters.

Mr. Holmes says it has come to a point where cranberry growers must see to it that wood is cut and made available for the mills to work on. If no wood is cut there can be no boxes for another year. Many growers have plenty of available wood on their properties and means must be found of getting this wood cut.

The suggestion is strongly made that all growers who have wood and can hold over part of their

(Continued on Page 14)

Acute Shortage Being Solved As Growers Ship In Substitute Containers.

Massachusetts cranberries to the fresh fruit trade will now certainly be shipped, it appears. But for a time (during October it looked as if they could not, so acute a box shortage had developed. The shortage was one of approximately 400,000 boxes with scarcely a box in sight.

As standard shipping boxes were used up, growers began to send fruit to the trade in containers other than standard boxes, but now a substantial supply of these substitutes has been unearthed and the berries will go to market in corrugated apple boxes, heavy wooden boxes and most any kind of a container. One shipper said "We are shipping cranberries in about everything except an old sock."

This supply of substitutes came about chiefly through a visit to Washington on October 23 by E. C. McGrew of the Exchange and Norman Holmes, of Jesse Holmes & Son, box manufacturers of Carver, efforts of Arthur D. Benson, and a general scurrying about to find something to ship berries in.

In Washington Mr. McGrew and Mr. Holmes visited WPB and WFA and other officials, finding them very willing to help. They obtained the release of about 80,000 boxes with heavy sides (in shook form) which the Government had ordered for another purpose and these were sent rolling from Pennsylvania. Each box holds about half a barrel. These can be made up rapidly locally. There was also a proposal discussed that Government officials issue a general release that if any of the big box manufacturers in Maine and New Hampshire could fit in a rush order of cranberry box shooks it could do so. Cranberry boxes have a priority rating of AAA3, it having been raised from AAA3. About 60,000 corrugated apple shipping boxes were located in Boston, these holding about 40 pounds.

The Exchange sent out the following notice to its brokers: "Shipping container situation in Massachusetts is critical. It will be necessary for us to use any and every type of a container that is available. Our trade will have to realize the situation and accept whatever container our growers can obtain and pack. Prices will be based on the cubical inch content of whatever container is used in its relation to the standard quarter barrel box."

This shortage has been developing for some time, due to several

LEST YOU FORGET

By Leonard L. Kabler, B. C. S.

On or before December 15th all individuals engaged in farming must file an estimated Federal Tax return for the year 1943. This return must be at least 66 2-3 per cent correct, otherwise a penalty is attached after you have filed your corrected return on or before March 15, 1944.

All payments made to the Federal Government during 1943 on your 1942 tax may be deducted from the Estimated Tax filed in December. You must also estimate and pay your Victory Tax of 5% on your December return for your estimated 1943 income. In fact, all individuals who filed an estimated return in September should re-estimate their 1943 income and file an amended return in December.

It is advisable to pay all the 1943 taxes now due while you may have the money, as on March, 1944, not only will you have to file and pay the balance on your correct 1943 tax but you must also pay the balance due on your 1943 Victory Tax and then you will be required to file an estimated 1944 tax return in March on which you will have to pay one quarter of the estimated tax due—all this plus 12½% of the balance of your tax whichever is larger, 1942 or 1943, not forgiven by the 1943 pay-as-you-go tax.

Therefore I repeat again, estimate your 1943 tax on or before December 15 as nearly correct as possible, both income and Victory. Pay all of it then, and your payment may be lighter in March. In any event, it is good advice to consult your accountant—let him assume the headache.

reasons. There is an acute shortage of wood choppers to provide material for the mills, there is a manpower shortage in the mills, but foremost many other boxes have priority which outrate cranberry boxes and mills have been unable to turn them out in quantity. New England Sales Company began as early as last December to avoid a shortage this fall, similar to the one of a year ago.

(Continued on Page 13)

In 1870 the Late M. O. Potter of Wisconsin, Then Eighteen, Decided To Become a Cranberry Grower

Today His Sons, Oscar O., Guy N., and Roy M. Are Leaders In the Badger State Industry—Third Generation Interested

By CLARENCE J. HALL

When he was a youth of 18, the late M. O. Potter—who became one of Wisconsin's staunchest cranberry pioneers—made up his mind he was going to become a cranberry grower. This was in 1870, and he heard tales of the small fortunes being made in wild cranberries by the famed Carey Brothers of Berlin, Wisconsin, and of the high financial rewards of others who were raking and marketing this native fruit in the Berlin area in the Fox River Valley.

And in becoming a cranberry grower, M. O. Potter began the establishment of a cranberry growing interest which is now in its third generation and is one of the bulwarks of the Wisconsin cranberry industry. His three sons, Oscar O., Guy N. and Roy, are now three of Wisconsin's leaders, and sons of the two former have marked up their achievements in Wisconsin cranberry growing. The "Potter Group" is one of the most meritorious and powerful in Wisconsin and its development a factor for good in the American cranberry industry as a whole.

M. O. Potter was born of sturdy pioneer stock in Wauahara County in 1852, his father having served his country in the Civil War. He began making his own way in life at the age of 13. During, and immediately after the Civil War, the four Careys, the Sacketts, (father and son), and a few others raked and sold the wild cranberries, and began to improve their natural cranberry beds a little, chiefly by cutting ditches and building dams. In '70 the Careys had one of their big crops, about 3000 barrels, and in 1872 the now familiar (to Wisconsin growers, at least) Carey crop of 10,000 barrels, selling for about \$100,000 in the Chicago market made news. Evidently the youthful Potter saw that cranberries offered a future for an ambitious lad. The industry shortly spread from the Fox River Valley into its present center, near the Wisconsin River, and for several years Potter and his brother, Jerome, went into the woods in the winter and engaged in Wisconsin's great lumbering industry, and took in the log drives in the spring. They drove logs and lumber from the headwaters of the Wisconsin River down to St. Louis, Missouri on the Mississippi. In the summer they worked on the beginning marshes in Wood Coun-

ty. M. O. Potter invested the first money he earned, which was in 1872 in wild cranberry land in Waushara County. This was the year which really started cranberry growing in Wisconsin.

One summer they dug several miles of cranberry ditches for the late D. R. Burr and were given a "forty" of marsh land for their services. Later the young brothers bought several other forties near City Point which they developed into the Jerome Potter marsh.

M. O. Potter Got Present Marsh In 1888

In 1888 he sold out this property to Jerome and bought a marsh in what is now Cranmoor, just outside Wisconsin Rapids, and which is the present Potter & Son marsh. Such a hard-working grower was he that by 1892 he had this marsh producing 500 barrels of cranberries, which was a lot of cultivated cranberries for those days.

At that time there were no roads, as the Wisconsin growers know them today, and Potter's shipping point was seven miles distant. The berries were boated part way and then reloaded on tram cars, which travelled on wooden rails, and they were pushed and pulled by manpower.

The fall of 1893 brought one of the disastrous wood's fires of Wisconsin and Potter's cranberry beds were completely destroyed. However, part of the crop was already picked and in storage, and the warehouse was saved. With this experience behind him, as soon as the berries were shipped Mr. Potter and his good wife felt they had earned a vacation and visited the Chicago World's Fair. He had received \$2.00 a barrel for his crop that fall.

Upon his return he immediately went to work with teams and men (at fifty cents a day, with board and room), and rebuilt the burned-out beds. The next spring he had 22 acres ready for planting.

The vines started very well, but another hot, dry season killed the plants completely. That fall he again replaced 17 acres and planted it in the spring of 1895.

Still another dry season killed out part of these vines, but enough lived so that he harvested 96 barrels in 1899. These experiences might be considered unbearably discouraging hardships today, but the Wisconsin pioneers of the past century considered them just troubles to be surmounted and took them in their stride.

Helped Organize Wisconsin Sales Company

For some years Mr. Potter did his marketing of the crop in various ways, as did the other Wisconsin growers. When Judge John J. Gaynor conceived the idea of cooperative selling of cranberries, with the cooperation of the late A. U. Chaney as selling agent, M. O. Potter and the late S. N. Whittlesey probably did more than any other Wisconsin growers to help organize the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company, which was incorporated in 1906 and was the first unit of the present American Cranberry Exchange. He of course signed as a charter member of this company and of the American

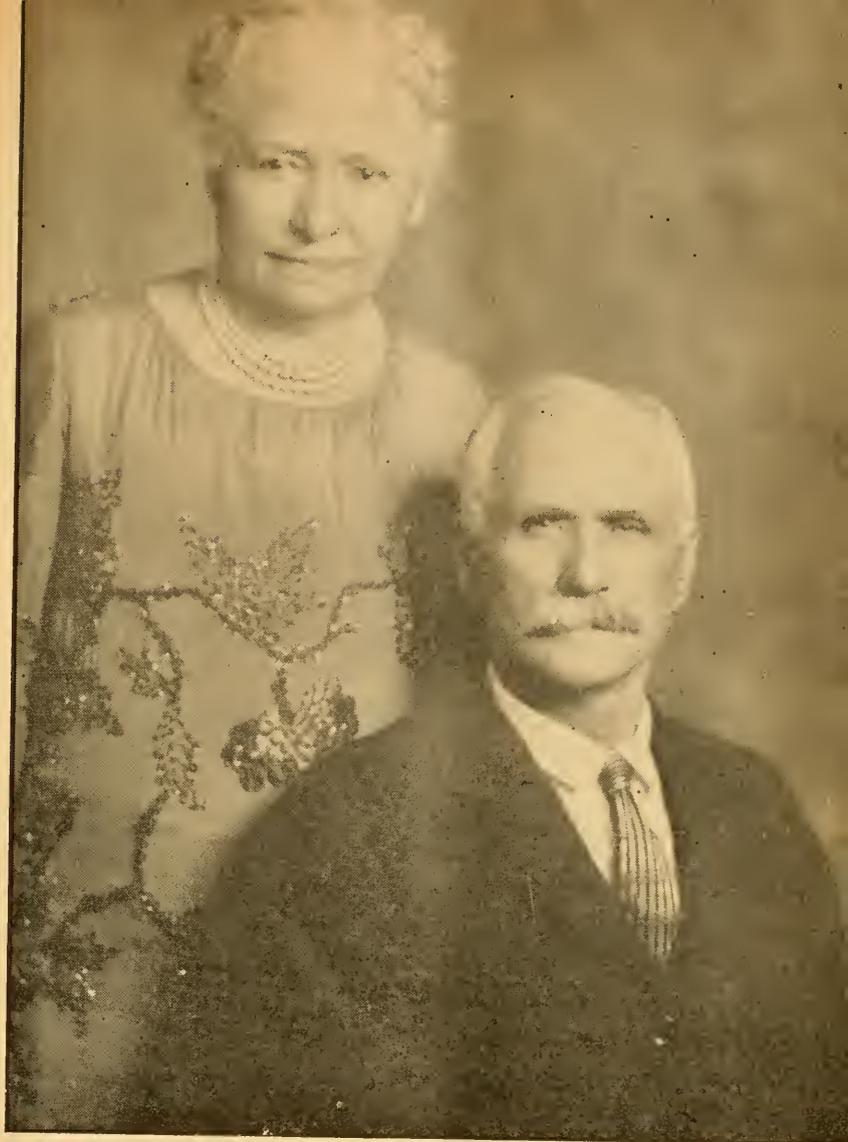
Cranberry Exchange when that was formed in 1911. He was always a great admirer of the Chaney brothers, the late A. U. and Chester M., general manager of the Exchange since his brother's death.

With this heritage of the cooperative spirit of their father behind them, the sons of M. O. quite naturally stepped into their places as strong members and leaders of the Wisconsin Sales Company and of the Exchange. The eldest, Oscar O., who lives at Warrens, is a director of the Sales Company and a former director of the Exchange. Guy N. of Camp Douglass is a director of the national organization and is the largest individual grower in Wisconsin. Roy Potter lives at Wisconsin Rapids, and operates the "home" marsh at Cranmoor, and is also one of the largest of the state growers and one of influence.

Guy's son, Rolland, had become one of Wisconsin's most able and enthusiastic growers when the war broke out and is now in the U. S. Enlisted Reserve as a pilot instructor in war service. For the year before the war he was president of the Wisconsin Cranberry Growers' Association, the group which corresponds to the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association and the American Cranberry Growers' Association of New Jersey. Gerald M., son of Oscar, has a marsh started on Mill Creek in Morrison county. Russell is manager of the home marsh of his father. Bennett A. is manager of the Morrison Creek Cranberry Company, with property on that creek in Jackson County, and Clinton is a Second Lieutenant in aviation. Incidentally a part of his training was at Camp Edwards, Massachusetts, and this stay was made much pleasanter by members of the New England Cranberry Sales Company, including A. D. Benson, general manager, Miss Sue A. Pitman, and John C. Makepeace.

**Roy Operates
the "Home" Marsh**

The "home" marsh is now capably operated by Roy, and it has



MR. AND MRS. M. O. POTTER

been completely rebuilt since it was burned over in the great fire of 1895. It now consists of 92 acres of vines of which 25 are young and have not yet produced. The varieties are 12 acres of Natives, 12 of McFarlins, 10 of Howes and 58 of Jumbo Searles. Mr. Potter has rather a fondness for the Massachusetts variety, the McFarlin, and has had good luck with it. The marsh has produced as high as 5,500 barrels which was the crop two years ago.

Some of the sections were planted in the Cape Cod manner of planting in sand, while others are set in the Wisconsin style of "stomping" vines directly into peat without first spreading the bed of sand. In some particular

instances, Mr. Potter feels this method of broadcasting vines, about two tons to the acre, and without sand is better than the Eastern way--at least for some of the Wisconsin marshes. He is able to mostly use his own cuttings, which makes the cost of such liberal vine broadcasting not too high.

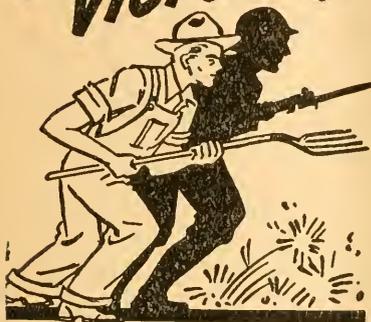
This marsh is under the immediate supervision of a foreman, Henry Westphall, who has been employed at the Potter Marsh since 1918 and Mr. Westphall makes his home on the property.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter live on the beautiful drive along the Wisconsin River at the Rapids. Roy is a member of the local rationing board which covers the south half

Continued on Page 10)

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**ONWARD TO
VICTORY!**



BUY
UNITED STATES
BONDS
AND
STAMPS

Greater Production— Another Year

Another growing and harvesting season is over. The agriculturist, today, like the industrialist must immediately start looking ahead toward another year and another crop. A pause for Thanksgiving this month and then it is none too early to start making plans for another season. Dormant winter months lie ahead, yet much can be done in these months. Food will be as much of a problem next year as it has in the past two of war.

And there is no dormant season in the buying of War Bonds.

This is the eighteenth of a series of war-time messages sponsored by the following public-spirited firms and individuals.

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THANKSGIVING THOUGHTS

IF cranberries have "A Day", it is Thanksgiving. Thanksgiving Day this year finds the cranberry grower thankful that he has been able to produce a crop in satisfactory abundance to contribute to the food needs of a world still war-torn. But far and away above that, we can be thankful for the progress our cause has made on the battlefronts. We must be nearer victory than we were a year ago. Our Government cautions and cautions us again against undue optimism and gives no encouragement of an early peace, but peace must certainly be nearer than it was. Many are giving serious thought to post-war affairs. Post-war planning is beginning to get down out of lofty vagaries and into concrete thoughts. One of the most important general aims is to prevent post-war unemployment. Is the cranberry industry as a unit doing any post-war planning?

LIFE IS LIKE THAT

NO sooner is one task accomplished than another comes along. Now that the cranberry crop has been harvested and is being marketed, good judgment calls for a thought toward next year. Particularly is this true in regard to agricultural chemicals. A. I. F. News, published by the Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Association at New York, while declaring it is too early to attempt specific forecasts for 1944, says there are favorable and encouraging factors, but these are "more than offset by growing obstacles which threaten bottlenecks—manpower, container and transportation." The advice to agriculturists becomes very plain: "be forehanded." Specifically, consult with your supplier so that everyone along the distribution line knows ahead of time what will be wanted. Order early! There is no call for panic nor for hoarding. But legitimate needs should be provided for by orders placed as far as possible in advance. This sums up simply to good wartime cooperation.

AMONG those who should be entitled to feel gratified that agriculture, including the cranberry growers, has not fallen down on the job of war-time food produc-

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tion are the scientific workers. Advances have been made down the years in entomology and plant pathology which have greatly aided the growers in their perennial battles against plant pests and plant diseases. Many of us fail to realize fully, perhaps, how important this approach to fuller knowledge has been. The present wealth of scientific plant knowledge has been built up gradually over the centuries. The Old Testament contains the earliest accounts of insect damage, and in ancient Greece insect pests and fungous diseases were so important as to earn the attention of Aristotle. Earliest remedies were based upon fantasies, but it was very far back that an effort was begun to be made to combat these difficulties through real knowledge. The agricultural scientists, with the hardly-acquired knowledge of plant life, deserve a respectful thought in the achievement of good production of war-time food.

The Potters

(Continued from Page 7)

of Wood County. In the last war he served in Motor Transportation of the Aviation Branch of the Army.

There are 15 buildings on the property in all. There is a big warehouse 60x86 feet, three stories high; eight bunk houses, two pump-houses, two dwellings, including a big one for the foreman, and until recently there was "the old log house". This was one of the original buildings of M. O. Potter, but has recently been removed as it is no longer of any use. About two-thirds of the harvest crew have went over to the Oneida and got ing annually from the Oneida reservation about ten miles out of Green Bay. This year he again went over to the Oneidas and got a large crew but some are "very old and some very young".

As a side issue at the Potter Marsh, Mr. Potter has gone into the raising of mink, having nearly 800 of these little animals in a very modern minkery. This a long narrow building and the mink spend their entire lives without living on the ground. Mr. Potter says it takes a tremendous amount of horse meat to feed this number of mink. Some of his mink are the famous "platinum" mink, which have brought fabulous prices. As another enterprise, Mr. Potter has recently, with a friend, purchased a big farm. This is in Portage County, having 360 acres where he has a herd of 20 horses and 65 cows. Some of Mr. Potter's fellow cranberry growers kid him a little about his farm, but at least it may not be said that it is not right in line with the program of greater food production.

It so happens the writer saw quite a bit of Roy Potter, had lunch with him two or three times and he was kind enough to assist in visiting some of the other growers. I felt I got to know Roy Potter well, and even though he preferred to talk about the achievements of his neighbors and of the Wisconsin cranberry business in general, rather than of himself, others spoke for him. He is one who is accountable in part for the

increased acreage and hence in production in the state, although he says he has no ambition to expand his business without end. It seems evident he will continue to contribute to Wisconsin cranberry growing, if not through immediate increasing acreage, but from continued high production per acre and in constructive contributions in planning the course of Wisconsin cranberry growing.

Guy N. Largest Individual Grower

The marsh of Guy N. Potter and his son, the Cutler Cranberry Co., is located at Camp Douglas in the town of Cutler in Juneau County, toward the western part of the state. The day I saw this marsh it was a dark and rainy day, not a favorable day on which to visit a cranberry property, but the marsh gave a strong impression of being exceedingly well kept up, efficiently managed, and well conceived. Mr. Potter and his son, in all, operate a total of 145 cultivated acres, 78 in Wisconsin, and thus he is one who has contributed a great deal to Wisconsin's gain in production, and as new acreage is being put in will contribute even more in the near future. There are 4500 acres in the entire property. The marsh is laid out in 75 sections, or "beds", some of which are 60 rods long, longer than most in Wisconsin. Roadways go around all of these beds, in the convenient Wisconsin fashion.

Water comes from a live brook, Beaver Creek, and is stored up in four ponds, all at different levels, comprising a total of about 1,700 acres of reservoir. A road winds completely around the marsh and the entire stretch of the reservoirs. The whole property is interestingly and efficiently laid out.

This marsh was started about 1886 by Messrs. Hamilton, Baker and Miner, cranberry men of the old Berlin district, and was later owned by Clark Treat.

Most of the Bells, except ten acres, have now been replanted by other varieties, McFarlins, Searles and Howes. Mr. Potter has about 21 acres of Howes, and rather likes this Massachusetts variety. "I have had very good luck with

Howes," he says. He also has one acre of Early Blacks, probably the only planting of Blacks now in Wisconsin.

His Marsh Is Inspiring Sight

A trip around this marsh is an inspiring experience and Mr. Potter is justified in the pride he takes in his fine beds of vines and the water supply system. On this property is good fishing and good duck and deer shooting. While he leases one of these privileges, Mr. Potter, publicly-spirited offers the public free access to other parts of his property. He does not find that the public takes any undue advantage of this, nor commit any nuisance. At one pond he leases the duck shooting to a men's group and here is maintained a private clubhouse.

At another point of land adjacent to one of his reservoirs, he is building a public park, where fishermen and their families may come for a day's outing and picnicking.

Mr. Potter has progressed steadily in making improvements about the property. Recently he built an "Indian House", a barracks for harvest crews. This will accommodate ten families and is fire-proof.

There is a large warehouse, four stories high (counting the basement). The main part is 36 x 80 feet and an ell is 36x38. The sorting room is big, comfortable and light and equipped with Bailey Mills. At the sorting belts there is a shut-off arrangement of the Potter's own devising, whereby each girl may regulate the volume of the berries flowing past.

Has Playroom For Help and Neighbors

One section of the warehouse has been walled off and is designed as a play, or "party" room for the marsh workers and for people of the neighborhood. There an excellent bowling alley has been installed by Mr. Potter. There are pool, ping pong and card tables. Every second Friday evening there is a community party held, and in the winter when Wisconsin nights are long and there isn't much to do around, considerable crowds appear.

ciate this community room and gather there for a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Potter live in a fine home by the marsh side in a setting which is very attractive. Here again at the Potter home was offered more of the Wisconsin hospitality. Mrs. Potter (as there was no help available) had herself prepared a fine chicken dinner. The Potter home seems especially happily situated, with big dining room and living room facing directly out over the level acres of the marsh. I thought it must indeed be pleasant to watch a crop grow and ripen into maturity beneath your home windows, but then of course, there are also the times when a crop is not always doing as well as it might be to offset what would be an unmitigated pleasure. However, few Eastern growers live as close to their cranberries as do many in Wisconsin.

Mr. Potter is town chairman and has been county supervisor the past 18 years. He is a director of Cranberry Cannerys as well as of the American Cranberry Exchange. As one who is engaging in an extensive expansion program he is naturally very much interested in all cranberry matters.

In meeting Guy and Roy Potter and viewing the Guy Potter and the "home marsh" begun by M. O. Potter, I felt that I knew a good deal better why Wisconsin has become such a cranberry state.

O. O. Potter has Thirty Acres at Warrens

By the same token, it was my regret that time prevented my visiting Oscar Potter, the third of the Potter brothers and his marsh near Warrens. It was my distinct loss not to have been able to visit the eldest of the Potters, nor his sons.

The Potter marsh is in Scott Township, Monroe County, and it was established in 1906 and purchased by Mr. Potter from John and Harry Scott. It features McFarlins and Searles Jumbos, grown on 30 acres. Production has been more than 2500 in some years. This marsh draws its water from the Lemonweir river. These Potters have a cranberry warehouse at Warrens which is owned coopera-

tively.

To make the "tie-in" between the Potters and cranberries even more emphatic, although this is by no means necessary, it might be added that Mrs. Oscar Potter is the daughter of A. E. Bennett, and the sister of Ermon Bennett.

Way back in 1870, when the youthful M. O. Potter had the vision to decide to become a cranberry grower, he took a step of great importance to the Wisconsin cranberry industry of the future, even though he was not aware of it at the time. Without the Potters in the picture, Wisconsin cranberry growing would not be the same.

Kentuckians

(Continued from Page 3)

were taken to Middleboro, Monday, Nov. 1, by Mr. Barker, and they entrained from there at noon, as a unit. Mr. Barker agrees with others who employed the Kentuckians that "one the whole, the plan proved beneficial." He said he got a good deal of work done which otherwise could not have been accomplished, particularly in the screenhouse, where they proved very valuable this year. "The real trouble is, the men sent us were too young. Not what we wanted and not what we asked for. If they should come again we would want older, more responsible men, or at least the greater part of them older, to help control the young men and boys. It was the irresponsibility of their age that caused the difficulties and dissatisfaction.

This Kentuckian farm labor did accomplish a good deal of cranberry work in Massachusetts this fall, and much of this would have had to be left undone if their assistance had not been obtained. They scooped, raked bogs, and worked in the screenhouses. Had it not been for the Kentuckians it would have been impossible for the New England Cranberry Sales Company to have operated its packing house at North Carver until late in the fall. They filled in at a time when other screenhouse labor was not available, as the usual cranberry workers pre-

ferred to pick on the bogs at higher rates of pay. Some of the Kentuckians, however, preferred this type of work to scooping and were more efficient at it than at scooping. For one thing the work and pay was steadier, since it was not dependent upon the weather. As the Kentuckians themselves preferred this, permission was obtained from the government to use some in screenhouse work rather than scooping.

Consensus of opinion of growers who hired the Kentuckians is that by and large the experiment was successful and the ends justified the means. In spite of the difficulties which did pop up, as it was anticipated some would, groundwork may have been laid for extra labor if needed in coming years.

After-picking Estimate

(Continued from Page 4)

quality and keeping prospects this season.

For the country as a whole prospective cranberry production declined about 2 per cent during September. Total cranberry production estimated at 720,500 barrels is 11 per cent smaller than the 1942 production of 813,200 barrels, but is 18 per cent larger than the ten year (1932-41) average of 609,500 barrels. The New Jersey cranberry crop is indicated to be 20 per cent smaller than estimated on September 1. Prospects were reduced materially by dry weather during August and September and low temperatures during late September resulted in additional loss of fruit. Wisconsin cranberries are reported to be of good color and harvest of the crop well advanced. On the West Coast the Washington crop is expected to equal that of last year, while in Oregon the crop is slightly smaller than harvested last season.

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An Economist Talks on Price Making Factors for Cranberries

Significance of the Various Price Making Factors

The significance of the per capita supply as a determinant of the cranberry price can be illustrated with the help of the average demand curve for cranberries. This demand curve indicates that under average conditions a per capita supply of say .3 lb. commands a price of approximately \$13.80. If the per capita supply is .4 lb. the price is roughly \$12.20, if it is .5 lb., \$9.90, and if it is .6 lb. approximately \$7.05 per barrel, all prices in terms of the f. o. b. price of the American Cranberry Exchange. It will have been noticed that the difference in the prices between different tenths of pounds varies. Between .3 and .4 this difference is \$1.60; between .4 and .5 it is \$2.30, and between .5 and .6 it amounts to \$2.85. These differences mean that in the upper left part of the curve when the per capita market supply is relatively small the demand is rather elastic, the demand becomes inelastic as the per capita supply or the takings by the market increase.

The differences in the elasticity of the curve play a significant role in what was called above the second differentiation of the per capita supply that is the shifting of a part of the crop from one season to the next. If in one season the supply is reduced by means of putting berries into the freezers such action has a price-raising effect in that particular season and a price depressing effect in the next. However, the balance of the two effects may be positive, that is to say the average price of the two years may be higher with shifting than without. If a crop in one year makes for a per capita supply of, say .6 lb., the price would be, as already indicated, approximately \$7.05, by putting the equivalent of .10 lb. into the freezers the price is raised to \$9.90 per barrel or by \$2.85. If in the following year the natural per capita supply is .30 lb. which would command a price of roughly \$13.80, the .10 lb. carryover would reduce this price by only \$1.60, thus there is a gain registered of \$1.25.

The econometric analysis indicates that in 1937 the price would have been in the vicinity of \$4.00 in terms of the Exchange price if all berries that were produced had been marketed. By means of the carryover, that is, the equalization of supplies, this price was raised to over \$9.00, while the price in the

following year was reduced by an estimated amount of \$1.41 per barrel.

The beneficiary effects of the equalization of market supplies is limited. The effect is greatest when an exceptionally large crop is distributed over two or three seasons, the successive ones having relatively small crops. In short crop seasons this price raising method will remain without effect because the difference between the price of two seasons may be too small to leave a surplus after the costs of carrying berries in the freezers are deducted.

Now, we shall discuss the significance of those factors which change the position of the demand curve, such as the changes of the national income and the amount canned. When analyzing other commodities we would have to add two more factors which create the same tendencies, (a) specific trends in demand which are a function of the change of the consumers' scale of preferences and may push the whole curve up or down and (b) competitive commodities which have a similar effect. Both factors are absent in the analysis of the cranberry price, as was indicated above.

The effect of the national income is indicated by vertical up and downward movements of the demand curve. To illustrate: In 1932 when the national income was just a little over 50 billion dollars the demand curve was approximately \$3.00 below its average position, while in the years 1928 and 1929 it was almost \$3.00 above it. A difference of roughly 30 billion dollars is therefore responsible for an estimated price differential of about \$6.00 per barrel.

The addition to the price which results from an addition to the national income does not remain the same. It declines as the national income goes up. This observation is in line with the propensity to consume and the per cent of the individual's income which he spends for food. It is a known fact that when a certain income on the per cent spent for food declines in fact, those for all consumer goods decline.

The second type of movement is that positive shift of the demand curve which is a function of the amount canned in terms of per cent of the total crop. Canning sets in motion almost automatically a three dimensional expansion of the demand. It is, of

course, true that a part of the amount which is canned is substituted for fresh berries and to the extent as this is the case there is a negative effect of canning on the price of fresh berries. However, remaining at this point is not telling the full story, which must consider the net effect resulting from the expansion of the demand with respect to time, space and lower income groups. As regards time, the canned article renders the commodity seasonless, that is to say it can be distributed all year around. Some data which were published by the OPA recently indicate that the distribution of canned cranberry sauce follows a different pattern from that of fresh fruit. According to the official statistics, 37 per cent of the annual distribution falls into the months from January 1 to September 1.

The geographic expansion is represented by the increase of the number of retail outlets in small consuming areas which find it difficult to sell a quarter barrel box within a certain time period so that the shrinkage remains at a fair minimum. By putting a case of cranberry sauce on the shelf the small grocer is relieved of some of his worries, for it does not matter from the point of view of spoilage whether he sells a case of sauce within one week or 26 weeks. He is therefore more inclined to take a case of canned cranberry sauce than a quarter barrel box of fresh berries.

The third expansion is that into lower income groups which is a function of the smaller per cent outlay that is the price of one can of sauce versus that of one pound of berries plus one lb. of sugar and of greater utilities which accrue to the canned article in comparison with the one which is distributed in fresh form. The utilities which accrue are a function of the elimination of certain operations, of a more efficient system of distribution with a smaller mark-up between the f. o. b. and the retail price. Then there is from the consumers' point of view the element of the convenience coefficient, which determines the choice of the city housewife to a large extent.

The econometric analysis indicates that the average positive shift of the demand curve as the result of canning in the years 1934-1941 amounted to \$.86 per barrel on the average. This average covers a trendlike movement, which means that the demand curve is slowly but steadily moving away from its original position and is now at a point above the indicated average. This is an indication of a widening demand which is not associated or related to the purchasing power, which

may be increasing at the same time—it may also be declining.

The two last known price determinants which were mentioned are (a) the per cent of Early Blacks and (b) the temperature from the latter part of October until about Thanksgiving. The general average season price declines with the increase in the percentage of the total crop represented by Early Blacks. A very rough estimate of this effect would be that a change of 1 per cent of Early Blacks is associated with a change in the average price of 10 cents per barrel. The analysis does not indicate what the real causes of this effect are, whether lower keeping quality of Early Blacks or the fact that they must be kept in storage during a period when the retail demand for fresh berries has not yet fully developed. What the analysis on the other hand shows is that the significance of this effect is on the decline. The same holds true of the temperature in which instance a change of 1 degree changes the average price by 12 cents per barrel, approximately. The decline of the importance of these two factors is a phenomenon of the last five or six years, and appears to be associated with canning because the canning of primarily the first part of the crop has removed some of the opportunities for the price-depressing factors to work.

The effect of the various changes in the economic structure of the cranberry industry in recent years can best be appreciated in the form of a comparison of averages of real prices, that is, prices which have been adjusted for the effect of the variations in the supply of money. For the purpose of the comparison between 1900 and 1941 is divided into three parts (1) from 1900-1915; (2) from 1916-1934; and (3) from 1935-1941. In the first period the real price was \$6.67, in the second \$6.45, while in the third it was \$7.34. Thus is indicated a definitely greater demand in the third period, that is, since about 1934 or 1935.

Acute Shortage

(Continued from Page 5)

The need for boxes was also increased when Government order for dehydrated cranberries was placed at 1,000,000 pounds dehydrated instead of double that quantity as had been anticipated by Cranberry Canners through orders of intent. As this goes to press, Mr. Urann, however, says Cranberry Canners is ready to take any part or all of these extra berries, and in fact is eager to do so as consumer civilian trade cannot be supplied with cranberry sauce as it is.

At the close of a picking season the likes of which was never seen before and which we hope will never be seen again, it might be well to record the experiences of one grower out of the many who struggled to get the crop harvested. The bog is a bit over 25 acres, at North Carver, Mass. The yield was a bit over 4000 bushel boxes.

We started August 29th with three trappers. We picked the last October 15th, owner and one helper. I do not hire a single person by going out into the highways and byways; got none from USES or Kentucky. My help was all neighbors or old hands who merely needed to be told when I could use them, or persons who came asking for work. I had three neighbors, three neighbors' wives, one night-shifter who put in an occasional half-day, a mechanic on his Sundays off, an inductee awaiting call, one week-ender, three schoolboys after hours, two casuals, and one old hand who told me when he drew his last pay that he had been playing hookey from a war job. He and the neighbors and wives deserve most of the credit.

I tried one thing for the first time. For two weeks we started screening at 7.30 a. m. When, as, and if it dried off, we went to picking. In that way, we got the benefit of several rainy days, the use of empty boxes, etc. It worked out much better than I anticipated. The only drawback was that this eliminated my morning opportunity to get out boxes, lay or relay plank runs, etc., and these jobs had to be done in time when I might have been picking. But we screened and shipped 334 barrels of berries. Incidentally, these berries grew and grew. Berries that normally count 105 or so grew to count but 75, knocking our estimates galley-west. Where are the extra shipping boxes coming from? Why don't the overgrown things keep? Will I ever get them screened?

It took the owner and seventeen men (?) to maintain an average crew of six. Two or three days

there were nine persons working—not all at once. One day there was but one. Our best day, a crew of seven picked 289 bushels. The poorest, one man picked five bushels. We averaged 2.91 bushels each, per hour. We averaged 7.1 hours a day. Out of 48 days elapsed time we worked 41 days—or rather, I did. My most constant helper worked 31 days; next best, 28 days, etc. The two that I fired—yes, fired, in times like these!—worked one and two hours. Screening, we got out 0.88 bbls. per man-hour. These figures include all work necessary. Picking, it begins with empties in the attic and ends with full boxes in the cellar. Screening, it ends with nailed, labelled boxes on the platform at the screenhouse.

So it appears that in seven weeks, my average crew of six picked four acres apiece, and also screened 56 earrels of berries each. They averaged to pick 667 bushels each. This may not be a record, and we have seen no Army-Navy "E" for farmers. But it is an accomplishment of which I am proud, done with the help of friends in whom I take pride. As long as we retain enough "rugged individualism" and local spirit to put over a job like that our country will be worth living in.

Russell A. Trufant.

P. S.—Yes, I use a Trufantized Matheson picker, and would have if I had had twenty pickers instead of six. With really intelligent adjustment and operation you cannot beat it. And it will be many a long year before its equal is invented and built. Stop wasting money and effort chasing rainbows, and make the best of the tools we already have!

R. A. T.

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More About Insecticides For Next Year

Further indication that pyrethrum will be extremely limited to agricultural users another year is contained in the A. I. F. News, issued by the Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Association for the September-October period. An article says: "Pyrethrum has gone to war overseas to an extent little realized by agricultural users. The little white-petaled, yellow-centered flower now goes 90 per cent into military service, according to the latest WPB report of allocation."

Reduced production is stressed also, in addition to the greatly increased army needs. British and American governments are offering substantial premiums to Kenya (British East African colony) to expand acreage, and the 1944-45 crop should be larger. "Such relief," the report continues, "cannot be immediate, since pyrethrum requires three years to reach maximum yield. In this hemisphere it has been announced that the Office of Economic Warfare, Commodity Credit Corporation and their affiliates expect to obtain the planting of thousands of acres of pyrethrum in various Latin-American countries, Great Britain supplying the seed. But the same necessary delay applies to this."

October first is "New Year's Day" for the insecticide and fungicide year, and the 1944 production season is now on, the bulletin reports. By and large the bulk of harvesting is completed by October. "It is too early to attempt specific forecasts for 1944. There are favorable and encouraging factors. More than offsetting them are growing obstacles which threaten bottlenecks in this country—manpower, containers, and transportation. Favorable: Government agencies are showing increasing understanding of the problems. Coordination in Washington and cooperation with industry are steadily improving. War Food Administration has asked industry to submit recom-

mendations on its needs for the coming year. Unfavorable: Manpower is simply not available. Producers continually are losing more men than they can replace. Manpower shortages are also affecting the making of containers and the transportation, both of raw materials and finished products. For these reasons there is a possibility of running short, both of raw materials and of finished products, according to Warren H. Moyer, chief of the Insecticide and Fungicide Unit of WPB. Summarizing: In view of all this the advice to agriculture becomes very plain, "be forehanded."

Cranberry Canners Operating at Less Than Capacity

Labor Largely Unavailable and Not Reliable.

Cranberry Canners announces it is operating at present at considerably less than capacity, because of manpower troubles and the slowness of berries in reaching Canners. Latest information indicates that Cranberry Canners will handle this year about 240,000 barrels as compared to 315,719 last year, and there is capacity for handling 400,000 barrels a year.

Less berries are being received at the main plant at Hanson and it is operating on only one shift, as no more labor can be obtained. The Onset plant has been operating on glass, which is one-third slower than tin, but is going on what amount of tin is allotted. The fine, re-designed dehydrated plant at Plymouth is going full-blast on a three-shift, 24-hour schedule, as labor supply there is sufficient. Other plants, in New Jersey, Illinois and on the West Coast, are operating at various capacities.

At least 120,000 barrels will be for Government uses, it is announced, and whereas Canners expected very light Government purchases of canned fruit but a very large order of dehydrated, there are now many rush orders for canned cranberry sauce.

Canners Directors Meet in Jersey

A directors' meeting of Cranberry Canners was held at the new plant at Bordentown, New Jersey, October 25th. Those attending were M. L. Urann, Russell Makepeace, Massachusetts; Isaac Harrison, Franklin C. Chambers, Theodore H. Budd and Enoch F. Bills of New Jersey. Also attending were Harold Ellis, auditor of Plymouth, Anthony Colasurdo, Miss Ellen Stillman, Miss Clarie Coffin and Miss Lavina Hockenbury.

No votes were passed and the meeting was confined to a discussion of problems of the moment.

Fear Lack Next Fall

(Continued from Page 5)

crews after the fall harvest work, get some wood cut if they possibly can. The cut wood requires some time for seasoning. Holmes has only enough wood supplied now to keep going until January first and about the same condition applies to other box manufacturers. Wood choppers have been at a premium now for many months, and the chopping of wood for cranberry shooks, firewood, or any other purpose has been at a minimum, until now the wood situation is at such an acute stage that immediate measures of some sort must be taken.

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Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 4)

¶**A Few Still Picking**—By the end of the month practically everybody had finished harvesting. There were a few late exceptions, always some harvest later. United Cape Cod Cranberry Company did not expect to be through until the first few days of November, as did a few other bogs in the Hanson-Halifax region. Answer, chiefly labor shortage.

¶**No Berries Left on Vines**—One of the most satisfying things to the Massachusetts growers this year was the un hoped-for good way in which harvest help did show up when picking time came. Growers were much more worried, and apparently with very good reason, too, than was really necessary, as it turned out. Some feared a considerable per cent of acreage with scattering berries would be left unharvested because of insufficient help. But the berries have been gotten off the vines and in about normal time.

¶**Crop About Normal**—The crop will certainly be above the ten-year average (1932-1941), which is 409,100 barrels, and Dr. Franklin estimates this figure has risen and the normal for the last year for which it is possible to figure it out (1938) is 468,378, and believes it has risen since that year. If somewhere around this figure now is normal, the crop is not far from a normal one, which was Dr. Franklin's prediction some time ago. It certainly has fallen off a good deal from last year's big production of 560,000.

¶**Terminal Buds**—Looking ahead a year some growers have reported exceptionally good terminal bud and healthy vine growth. A number of instances of such reports in which growers mention it because the growth is so unusual, at least give a vague indication for another year. While terminal buds do not mean berries in the screenhouse by any means, it is certain if there are no buds there are no berries.

¶**Blacks Up to Estimate**—Early

Blacks in general were up to estimates, although some individual growers fell considerably under expectations, while others ran considerably higher, with the result that the differences just about balanced. Blacks had been estimated at about 58 per cent of the crop. The harvest of Blacks was very good in Barnstable county, and this overage made up for bogs in Plymouth county which fell short of estimate.

¶**Cape 100,000 Barrels**—Best estimate of the crop harvested on the Cape, in fact, is that of about 100,000 barrels, which gives Barnstable County its third successive good crop. The early berries there came through a little better than estimated, while the Howes and other lates did not quite come up to early prospects, but the two balanced so that on the whole the Cape had a good, successful crop year. It was considerably larger than that of last year, although that was a good one, but fell off from that for 1941, which was exceptionally high for Barnstable. Frost losses were light, although there were a few hard freezes in October, but with much of the crop in the total damage by low temperatures this year was of no great consequence as a whole.

NEW JERSEY

¶**Extreme Dryness**—The crop has proven shorter than was anticipated at the time of the August estimate of 81,000 barrels, as this was made before the extremely dry weather of August had been realized, nor its extension through the whole of September anticipated. The season as a whole has been one of the driest on record at Pemberton, and probably the driest year in the entire history of Southern New Jersey. In August there was less than three-quarters of an inch of rainfall, and September was as dry. Nearly half of the slight precipitation that did come in September fell on the last day of the month. As this extremely dry spell was not taken into account in August estimates there was a tendency to over-estimate. Many berries were small because

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Wareham - - Massachusetts

of lack of moisture and some acreage was not picked at all.

¶**Frost Damage**—There was a frost on September 19 with a minimum temperature of 23.5; on October 5, 19 was reached, and October 6, 16. The minimum reached the night of October 10, which brought the killing frost to Massachusetts, was 17. Berries which were light and on weak vines were taken in the first frost of September 19 and the later cold nights took little toll.

¶**Mid-October Ended Picking**—Harvesting was completed mostly about October 15. Harvest labor was extremely tight and the growers had a great deal of difficulty in getting the berries off. The crop was small and other work at high wages was plentiful. The Government's plan of bringing in agricultural labor from Jamaica was a great help, it is felt.

¶**Ocean County Short 10 to 15 Per Cent**—Most of the Ocean County berries were off the vines by October 15, and the crop of that

county is apparently short of estimate by from 10 to 15 per cent. Prolonged drought caused many small berries, and many bogs which looked very good in the early part of the season did not measure up because of this fact. Although this drought has now been broken by some rain, there has not been enough to replenish reservoirs and many growers are worrying about having enough water to get their bogs under for the winter.

WISCONSIN

¶**Busy Packing**—With the Wisconsin crop now figured at 100,000 (American Cranberry Exchange), growers are working their limited crew in packing houses to full capacity. Both quality and color seem above average, and especially is this true of color.

OREGON

¶**Holidays Proclaimed**—As last year, Bandon's mayor, K. I. Franklin, saw fit to declare two days, October 7 and 8, as business holidays for the gathering of the cranberry crop in Bandon. Thus cranberry harvesting became the order of the day by official proclamation.

¶**Every Effort Made**—Harvesting in the Bandon district began on a large scale September 27th, although several of the smaller bogs began picking in a small way earlier. On September 23 the U. S. Employment office at Marshfield announced that more than 500 pickers were needed to save the Coos County crop. Harvesting in general began one week earlier than usual, although spring frosts were felt to have had a retarding effect on the Stankavich berries, which usually ripen about two weeks earlier than the McFarlins. Because of the mayor's proclamation U. S. employment service assistance and other efforts planned in advance it was expected the labor situation would not be as acute as it was in Oregon, but it was bad enough.

WASHINGTON

¶**Slow Start**—By the first of Oc-

tober picking was in progress on all bogs, but there was a slow start due to labor scarcity and also because of a slow growing season. By mid-October not more than a third of the crop had been harvested. Weather held up fairly well for picking. Every effort was made to get all available help. Soldiers are being hired to work on their off hours, and many civilians have also pitched in in spare time or time which they made. Picking will continue late this fall, not ending until nearly Thanksgiving.

Prof. R. H. Roberts of the University of Wisconsin was a visitor in Washington October 11th and 12th, and was conducted around the bog area by D. J. Crowley. Mr. Roberts greatly enjoyed this opportunity of seeing the bogs of Washington. Incidentally he had the first hand chance to observe that a little of the "Wild West" is still left in the cranberry section. As he and Mr. Crowley were driving along by auto they were forced to come to a full halt to let some wild elk get off the highway.

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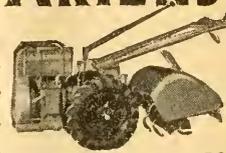
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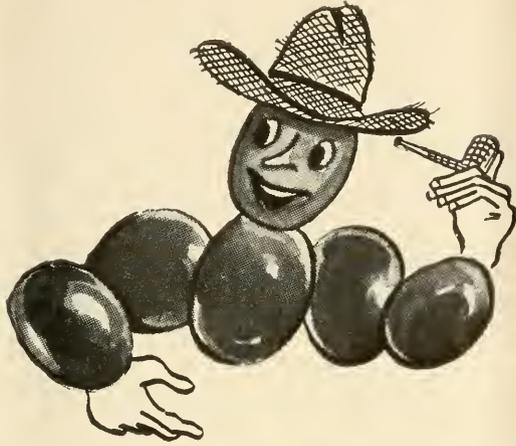
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To the Cranberry Growers:

We are purchasing berries of the 1943 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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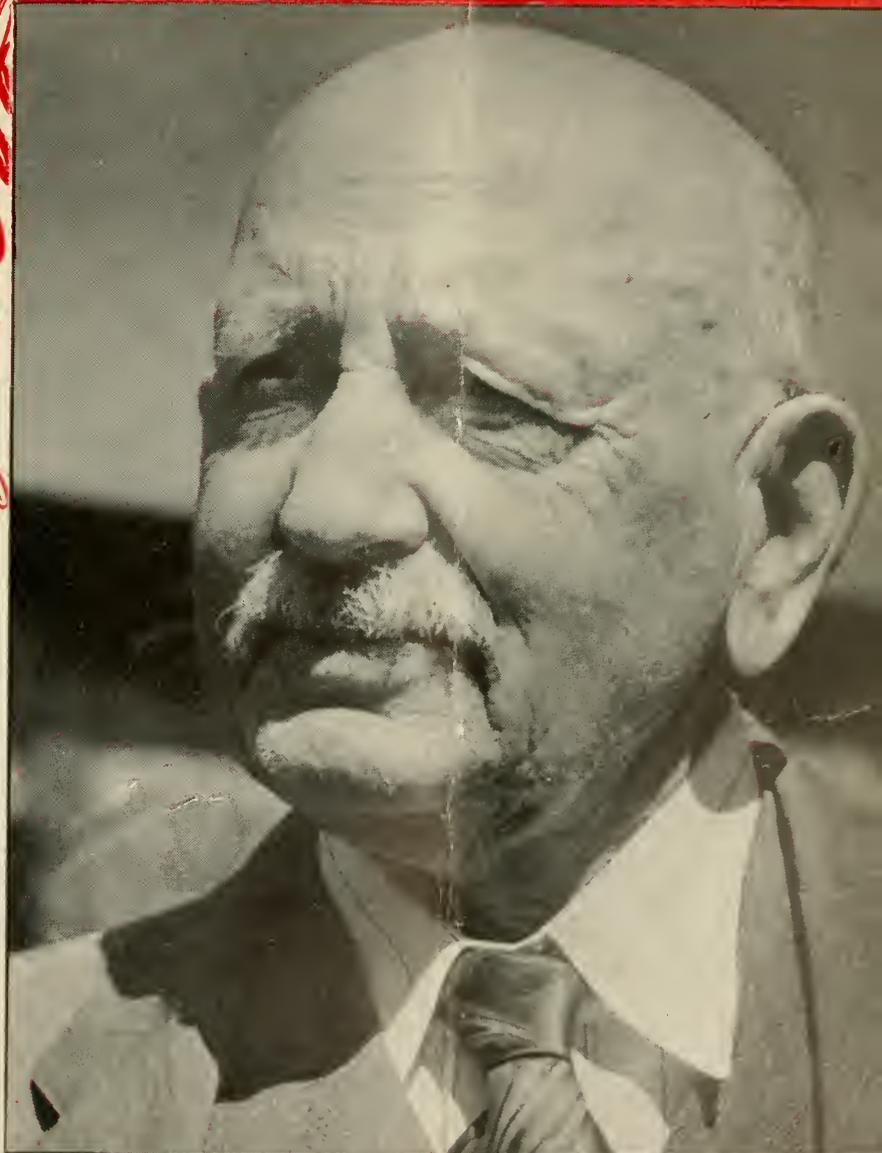
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Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE



CAPE COD
NEW JERSEY
WISCONSIN
OREGON
WASHINGTON



CRANBERRIES PHOTO

S. B. GIBBS of Carver, Massachusetts

December, 1943

25 cents



OUR BOYS ARE FIGHTING FOR THE RIGHT TO CELEBRATE CHRISTMAS IN THE TRADITIONAL WAY. WE PAY OUR TRIBUTE TO THEM, IN WISHING ALL OUR FRIENDS A TRADITIONAL

"Merry Christmas"

BEATON'S
DISTRIBUTING AGENCY

Wareham, Massachusetts

A Joyous Christmas

ANOTHER YEAR OF THE WAR HAS PASSED AND WE ARE NEARING VICTORY. TO THOSE ACROSS LONG MILES OF BLUE WATERS, AND TO ALL AT HOME, BEST WISHES AND GOOD CHEER THIS CHRISTMAS OF 1944. From

Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company

Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin

To the Cranberry Growers of Massachusetts, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Washington, and Oregon

Ocean Spray extends a sincere wish that Christmas may bring you deep and lasting joy that the end of the year will find you with more to rejoice in and less to regret that the months to come will bring you still greater satisfaction in your association with this cooperative, and the peace that comes with work well done.

May the truest of Christmas blessings and joys be yours!

CRANBERRY CANNERS, Inc.

The Growers' Cooperative Canning Company

Hanson, Mass. Onset, Mass. Plymouth, Mass. Dennis, Mass. No. Harwich, Mass.
New Egypt, N. J. North Chicago, Ill. Coquille, Ore. Markham, Wash. Long Beach, Wash.

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Printers of
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**HAYDEN
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We thank all our patrons every-
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good will and patronage this past
year, and wish you the SEASON'S
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Now is the time for Repairs
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SUITS--US BRAND



To all Cranberry Growers in
the Armed Forces and to all
friends within the cranberry
industry here and their families

from

**Badger Cranberry Co.
Midwest Cranberry Co.**

Beaver Brook, Wis.

C. L. Lewis, Jr., Secretary-Manager

A Joyous Christmas

We extend our sincere
holiday greetings to our
customers and friends. It
has been a pleasure to have
served you in 1943.

The
**Rogers & Hubbard
Company**

HUBBARD'S FERTILIZERS

Middletown, Conn.

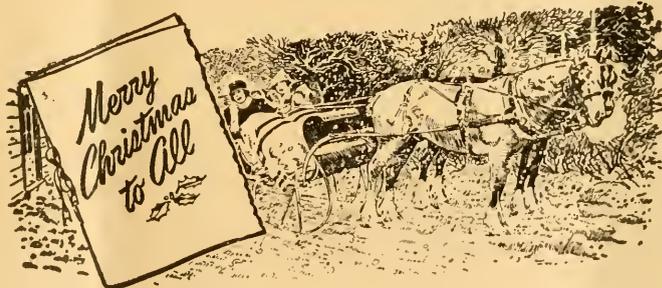


**AGRICO
FERTILIZER**



The American
Agricultural Chemical
Company

North Weymouth, Mass.



VICTORY is nearer. Dimouts are relaxed. But not yet is it time for celebration, nor appropriate for the village of "Peacedale," on the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis D. Atwood, of South Carver, Massachusetts, to glow again with Christmas-New Year Cheer. Perhaps some joyous Christmas soon will the lights shine again.

Barbarians would, if they could, banish Christmas and Freedom forever. But there will always be a Christmas, and until the day of complete Victory, Mr. and Mrs. Atwood sincerely wish to all their friends a Merry Christmas and a truly happy 1944. Again:

**"GOD PRESERVE THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIVING
AS LAID DOWN TO US BY OUR FOREFATHERS"**

Attention Cranberry Growers!!

WE REPEAT

We Must Have Logs for Your Boxes Next Season

Cut and deliver every possible log this winter

Contact Your Box Manufacturer At Once

Jesse A. Holmes & Son

Carver, Mass.

Tel. 10-4

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North Carver, Mass.

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Wisconsinite, Former Reporter, Has Embryonic Iceland Cranberry Industry

Army Officer and Icelandic Collaborators Figure Leif Erickson Took a Chance, Why Shouldn't They?—Story Told in Letter to Vernon Goldsworthy

There is now an embryonic cranberry industry in Iceland. Yes, Iceland. Stranger things than growing cranberries in Iceland are going on these days, and if a successful cranberry industry does develop on that northern island it will have come about because of the war.

The instigator is a former reporter, Capt. William Haight, on the Wisconsin Rapids Daily Tribune, the owner and editor of which is cranberry-growing William Huffman. When Capt. Haight arrived in Iceland he was struck by the fact of the big swamps with no trees and that blueberries grew wild on the lower hills, and recalled that blueberries and cranberries grew in Wisconsin. He got in touch with Vernon Gold-

worthy, general manager of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company, and a letter to Goldsworthy tells this Icelandic saga of a small experimental planting there, which has sand and running water, both cold and hot, the latter certainly an innovation in cranberry culture. His most interesting letter follows:

Thanks for your letter of July 30th, about Icelandic cranberries and the literature I asked for. I have postponed answering, to allow plenty of time for the latter to arrive. The copies of the magazine "Cranberries" came a couple of weeks ago, and after reading them with great interest I forwarded them to my local partner-in-crime of the embryonic Icelandic cranberry industry.

In the magazine I saw about a new treatise on cranberry weather which was to be published by Massachusetts State College.

I would appreciate having a postcard giving me the name and/or number of that publication when you have a copy, as I want to write to Massachusetts and get some copies of it if they will thus oblige me. From the brief description in the magazine, it sounds like it will be of great value to us with the project here.

We certainly appreciate your help in this matter, and if the project succeeds you may some day be awarded the Order of the White Falcon by the Icelandic government!

Since censorship rules have been relaxed on our mail, I can now discuss the thing in more detail, and I will here give you an outline of what we have done, in case you are interested.

Iceland is a country in the very earliest post-glacial stages, with remnants of the last Ice Age still covering one-eighth of the country's surface in the high interior plateau. The lowlands, as you could easily guess, have many small lakes and swamps and bogs and mires, usually with fast-flowing little rivers down the center of each valley. There are many huge swamps where peat is cut for fuel, and sod taken out to build fences and barns (they used to use it for houses, too.) The climate is

(Continued on Page 12)

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

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FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

MASSACHUSETTS

Flowage Short.—November's end found growers approaching the time for winter flooding with scanty water supplies. So low are many ponds and reservoirs that unless there is heavy rainfall before really cold weather hits there is possibility of some injury. Some growers have sufficient water while others not so fortunate do not. Water supplies have been scarce all fall and for some time. There were rainy days and a few heavy rains, but October-November total was not heavy. Precipitation for October (Mass. State Bog) was 4.08 inches, while November up to Thanksgiving had brought 3.17.

Fall Frost Loss .005%—The extremely inadequate water supplies was a worrisome thought in growers' minds all during the fall frost season. But as it turned out these worries did not materialize. Dr. Franklin has estimated losses were probably not more than about half of one percent, although a few growers did lose rather badly. The only really bad frost was on October 10th. Dr. Franklin was influenced this year, somewhat by lack of water, in making his forecasts in the early part of the season, not wanting to make growers use any water unless he felt it was absolutely necessary. Most growers did, with success, "pay it close to the vest," as far as flowing was concerned. It is an important fact that in recent years Massachusetts frost losses have been increasingly small. Last year's losses were put down as two per cent. In 1938 loss was seven per cent, and in 1936 a loss of 15 per cent. To get

to really important losses it is necessary to go back quite a few years: in 1933 there was a loss of 40,000 barrels, and in 1922 a loss of 20 per cent.

Labor Very Short—While harvest help showed up in sufficient quantities (really beyond expectations), this help in the main almost immediately vanished when the crop was picked and the high picking wages ended. There was no surplus left for after-harvest work on the bogs—sanding, raking, etc. Growers mostly had only their war-depleted regulars and such others as could be scared up, and in fact, many found it impossible to even get enough rakers. Sanding is being done, but not nearly as much as is desired. Bog wages are extremely high and growers simply cannot compete with the rates of pay in war plants. Labor not only is high, but is not efficient, nor is it reliable, or as willing as it used to be. Every bog operation done now is slow and is finally accomplished at about double the cost and is not done as well.

Buds Look Good—While no actual survey of the appearance of next year's buds has been made, such information as is available indicates that the showing is rather better than usual. Dr. Franklin has heard reports that bogs look good, and a number of others have said their bogs appear very promising. At this stage of the season this isn't much to pin any hopes to, as most anything can happen between now and picking time next fall (and probably will). Plymouth county bogs in general

(Continued on Page 15)

Crop of '43 Nearly Cleaned Up in Strong Market

Mass. Crop Probably Won't Come Up to Latest Gov't Estimate of 485,000—Total 15 Per Cent or More Below Last Year

The November (Nov. 12) estimate of cranberry production of 1943 is for a total of 691,400, with Massachusetts producing 485,000, but as returns have come in there is doubt if that total will be reached, particularly as general consensus of opinion in Massachusetts is that the Massachusetts figure will be nearer 465,000 or less. But of the market and of the price there has been no doubt. Howes fell off, although Blacks were practically up to estimate. Demand has been by far the best it has ever been, and willingness to buy cranberries at a satisfactory price, even considering greatly increased production costs.

Demand, in fact, was avid, and the bulk of the crop sold readily at the opening Exchange prices of \$17 for Early Blacks and \$19 for late Howes, but just before Thanksgiving considerably higher figures were being quoted for small quantities in some markets. Cranberries were quoted at \$7, \$7.50 and \$8.00 a quarter for late berries. These wholesale prices applied in some Eastern markets and cranberries were on sale at Portland, Oregon, at \$32.00 a barrel. The Exchange sold much of the crop at this opening price in fairness to those who placed orders early.

High prices are gratifying to growers, but it is not all velvet, nor entirely pleasant to growers who are wisely looking ahead to the market in coming years. For one thing a false sense of great prosperity is implied if prices are too high. Income taxes will take

(Continued on Page 16)

Samuel B. Gibbs, Born On Thanksgiving, Picked Wild Cranberries As A Boy, With His Parents

Son, Ruel S., President of American Cranberry Exchange, Son, Homer L., President of Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association—Mr. Gibbs at 82 One of Most Substantial of Massachusetts Growers—Six Generations Have Lived at "Old Homestead."

By CLARENCE J. HALL

Thanksgiving was the birthday of Samuel Bourne Gibbs of South Carver. Mr. Gibbs is a charter member of the New England Cranberry Sales Company, and for many decades has been one of the most substantial Massachusetts cranberry growers. He is the father of Ruel S. Gibbs, president of the American Cranberry Exchange and the New England Cranberry Sales Company, and of Homer L. Gibbs, recently elected president of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association. On that day Mr. Gibbs entered his 82nd year, having been born November 27, 1862.

It is undoubtedly pure coincidence that Sam Gibbs was born on Thanksgiving Day—that day which by long tradition has been the day of days for cranberries. However, nearly all of his long life has been devoted very successfully to cranberry growing. A cranberry guiding star has seemingly shone for him and the cranberry careers of his two sons. Fate caused him to be born in a particular locality where wild cranberries flourished and where the gathering of this native fruit by his parents was among his earliest recollections. As a young man his native New England "hard-headedness" caused him early to recognize the possibilities in the cultivation of this native fruit, and this same sagacity gave him the foresight, courage, and ability to persevere and build up his cranberry business into one of the soundest in the Southeastern Massachusetts cranberry area. His sons, Ruel and Homer, growing up with a successful cranberry-growing father in a town which has come to produce more cranberries than any other in the world, early had the wisdom to likewise foresee their future in cranberries. How worthwhile was their choice in following the parental example their success has proven.

Mr. Gibbs' First Bog 1887

As a little boy, he picked the wild cranberries about the "Old Homestead" where he was born, and Ruel and Homer, too, were

familiar with the wild marshes as small boys. The Gibbses are steeped in the cranberry tradition as strongly as any family may be.

S. B. Gibbs built his first small bog—a quarter acre at first—as far back as 1887, which was the year he was married. This made his venture in cultivating cranberries among the earlier ones in Carver, as Carver did not become cranberry conscious until much later than communities on the Cape. Today the total acreage owned, operated and managed by S. B. Gibbs and his two sons is no less than approximately 400, and last year the number of barrels shipped from their combined interests was about 23,000. That

"American Cranberry Exchange Is Needed More Than Ever," Says Ruel S. Gibbs, President

The American Cranberry Exchange and its subsidiary State Companies is not a spectacular organization. As a cooperative it has made a specialty of selling fresh cranberries and developing the fresh fruit market. It has made an outstanding success in this respect and it is my ambition that it shall continue to be the best fresh cranberry selling organization in the field.

The Exchange has always backed the development of Cranberry Canning and especially has this been true in the past few years. The State Companies and their members have substantially cooperated with cranberry processing, both financially and in the pledging of fresh fruit. The development of processed fruit is vitally important to all cranberry growers, and the Exchange and the State Companies will continue to back this development or any other which is for the good of the whole industry.

A membership in the American Cranberry Exchange and the Sales Companies through their pooling systems, means an insurance policy for every member in the selling and marketing of his crop. It is my belief that in the years to come the American Cranberry Exchange, as a growers' cooperative, will be needed more than ever by the industry.

was higher than their average, as '42 was a big year for most Massachusetts growers. But their average production is now up around 15,000 barrels, and this year they harvested about 17,000 barrels.

The individual cranberry interests of the three are, in the main, distinct and divided, yet they interlock through financial interests, a sharing of common problems, and a natural, happy "working together" of father and sons. Each has his own particular bogs. The main interest of Mr. Gibbs, Sr., has always been the famed Wewantit Bog, which for many, many years has been known as one of the finest producing bogs in Mas-

sachusetts. This property, which was where the wild berries were gathered, undoubtedly for generations back, has been the fountain-head of the Gibbs cranberry interest. At least, it was where the really big start was made. Ruel is manager and treasurer of the Slocum-Gibbs Cranberry Company, with its series of bogs along the Weweantit river, still not far from the "Old Homestead," while Homer is president of the Waterville Cranberry Company, his biggest interest, although he owns and manages other properties. The Weweantit and the bogs of the Slocum-Gibbs Company lie within a two-mile strip along the river on both sides in Carver and Wareham, while Homer's Waterville is located in the Waterville section of Middleboro, and his interests have carried him farther afield.

Unravelling and putting together in orderly form the ramifications of the varied interests of the Gibbises in the cranberry industry is no easy matter, but an inspiring one. However, the whole story goes back to the wild cranberries about the "Old Homestead," where Gibbises have lived into the sixth generation, and to the wisdom of the elder Mr. Gibbs in knowing a good thing when he saw it and then devoting his life to welding it into a successful business, then of passing along this foundation and experience for his sons to build upon still further.

When Sam Gibbs was born in the "Old Homestead," back in the Civil War days, this location, which is in the town of Wareham, but just across the line from Carver, was a "back" area. Tremont street was not then the main road to South and the other Carvers. As a matter of fact it has not been hard-surfaced a great many years. In the early days the "Old Homestead" was simply a farmhouse, surrounded by its fields and woods, where the Gibbises lived as farmers. Sam's great-grandfather, Thomas, was the first to live there, coming up from Sandwich on the Cape, where the Gibbises were among the earlier English settlers in that oldest of Cape towns. By family knowledge, Thomas went there to live when he was twenty, and he



RUEL S. GIBBS

President American Cranberry Exchange; President New England Cranberry Sales Company

was born in 1751, which would make the date the Gibbises bought the property 1771, just before the Revolution. Just when it was built would be hard to determine, but its original occupant was a Briggs, and the Gibbises bought it from this family, and presumably it was a comparatively new house then. At any rate it is one of the really old houses of New England and its construction would place it as having been built not too far into the first half of the 1700's. It is a long way back to the Revolution, but none but Gibbises have lived there since. It is now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Homer Gibbs, their children making the sixth generation, and it has been beautifully restored and kept up, and will be given more attention later on in this article.

All Picked Wild Berries

Sam, as a boy and youth, helped his father on the farm, and then became one of the iron workers, as Carver was then in its later days an iron-working town. He

was a moulder at the Ellis Iron Foundry at South Carver. For a time he was also a worker in the Tremont Nail Company plant at Tremont (West Wareham). In off season from iron working, and summers, he began to work for George Bowers. George Peter Bowers must be credited with being the first of the "big" Carver cranberry men, and it was his Bowers and Russell bog at East Head, built in 1878, that started off the building of big bogs in Carver. It was mainly the success of this bog that led to the construction of the early large Carver properties by A. D. Makepeace, father of J. C. Makepeace, and by others, as A. D. Makepeace was among those interested in the property.

Mr. Bowers was one of the most important of the Carver men of that time, an iron operator, and leader in affairs.

Young Sam Gibbs carted berries (with a horse and wagon, of

Continued on Page 10)



★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★

America Is Still the Land of Free Homes and of Happy Hearts

Last year at Christmas time we were looking back with fond memories of Christmas seasons of the past.

This Christmas we are looking ahead with confident hope. Looking ahead to the happiest day of our lives. To the day when Victory and Peace are announced. The joy of Yuletide is more real this year by the growing certainty of Happier Christmases to come.

To those of our boys and girls far away in service and to all others, Season's Greetings.

This is the nineteenth of a series of war-time messages sponsored by the following public-spirited firms and individuals.

A. C. Bennett & Son
Wisconsin Rapids
Wisconsin



Fuller-Hammond Co.
Onset, Mass.
ROBT. C. HAMMOND

**Decas
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CAPE COD CRANBERRIES
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ELLIS D. ATWOOD
South Carver, Mass.



CHRISTMAS, 1943

THE crop didn't turn out quite as large as some expected it would, but then, that is often the case, as it was with the man when he killed a pig he had fattened all year. Asked how much it weighed, he replied, "Not as much as I expected, but then, I didn't expect it would." The cost of producing and harvesting this crop has perhaps cost more than anticipated. But it has been produced, harvested, and sold at good prices, and Christmas is not far ahead and victory over Germany must be nearer.

That is the biggest thing for all of us, this Christmas of 1943—defeat of the Axis is approaching. There will be vacant places around the Christmas tree again this year. But for another Christmas—well, we can at least hope. There is a glimmer from the Star of Peace growing stronger through the clouds, and these clouds are thinning, ready to break away entirely. We will have paid a price for that star to shine bright again. When it does shine serene, somehow we must see that war does not ever obscure it.

To all, our sincere best wishes of the season.

THAT WEATHER BULLETIN

WE have said before that cranberry growers are becoming better cranberry growers. Events are bearing this out. We know our stuff better than we used to. Frost losses in recent years are one proof of this. This new weather bulletin by Messrs. Franklin, Bergman and Stevens, three of the wise men of scientific cranberry culture, should point the way toward being still better cranberry men. This isn't a bulletin for the cranberry grower to skim through and then let lay around, to be eventually chucked in the waste basket. Its reference value alone is great. Thoughtful digesting of, and application of the information contained therein, should raise the cranberry grower's rating very considerably.

A LESSON

THERE is certainly a moral of some kind in the achievements of the Gibbs family of Massachusetts, as set forth in this

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and the next issue of CRANBERRIES, and of the story of the Potters in last month's issue. Samuel B. Gibbs and the late M. O. Potter hewed to the line through long years when the going was tough. They passed on the love of cranberry growing to their sons, and their sons arose to their increased opportunities. Heartiest congratulations to Mr. Gibbs on his 81st birthday.

DON'T SPARE THAT TREE

THIS is just a line, but it is important to Massachusetts cranberry growers. The point is that unless box manufacturers get logs to make into boxes for next year they cannot make the boxes. The grower who can should cut logs on his property, as insurance for himself against a repetition of the shortage this fall.



The Gibbises: S. B. Gibbs, flanked by his sons, Homer L., left, and Ruel S., right

(Continued from Page 7)

course), for Mr. Bowers, and did other cranberry work. He also worked some for A. D. Makepeace. This early Carver cranberry work gave him a definite "in" on cranberry growing from its very start in Carver, even though he was then working in a humble capacity. He learned the rudiments of cranberry growing from the "old masters" of the business, the "little cranberry giants" of the days of the beginning of cranberry cultivation as a real industry.

Carver's most famous natural cranberry ground was "New Meadows," (now chiefly comprised of the bogs of Ellis D. Atwood), but there were a number of other places in which by nature cranberries grew plentifully. Broad Meadows, across the road from the "Old Homestead," and forming a part of the farm, was not the least of these. It was from this and

the other natural cranberry meadows that the Carver farmers cut their hay for the winter feed for their winter supply of cranberries. Broad Meadows was then worth about \$100 an acre for hay. It was low, swampy, wet by spring freshets. In patches of varying size were wild cranberry vines. The winter snows and the grasses protected the buds of the vines against the bitterest winter winds. There were few insects then which attacked the natural cranberries in their natural surroundings.

Sam's father had "always" picked cranberries there each fall, and doubtless his grandfather, and there is every reason to believe this had gone on as far back as the days of the earliest Carver settlers. As a boy, he remembers helping his father carefully mow the grasses from portions where the vines grew best, to give the vines light and air in the growing sea-

son. In the fall the whole family turned to and picked, women and all, in fact more women than men. If the crop was not too large the family picked all the berries themselves. If they couldn't handle the wild crop they had, the berries were harvested by neighbors who picked "for halves".

Some members of the family, women included, used the old-fashioned cranberry rake, the rake with the long handle which was quite generally used before the cranberry was cultivated. There were about half a dozen in all of these in the family. Sam's mother and others had their own individual rakes.

Mr. Gibbs will recall how the cranberries were screened by being poured from a bushel basket onto a big piece of cloth spread on the ground while the wind blew out the chaff. A good breeze was desirable for this screening. The winnowed berries were then dumped on a table in the barn, and around this the sorters sat with a milk pan between their knees. Into the flat milk pan went the sound berries and into a discard basket went the unsound. These sorters were men, women and children, again usually more women than men. They often worked during the day and well into the evening. The berries were packed in flour barrels, hauled over the sandy roads to Wareham, and shipped away to New York by schooner, usually by a grain schooner owned by Ansel Gurney which brought in grain to the A. S. Gurney Grain company. Some years the Gibbs family gathered and packed as many as 100 barrels, selling them for four and five dollars a barrel. He can remember this autumnal procedure from his earliest days. How long before his first memories this had been going on he does not know—he never thought to ask.

Got "Cranberry Fever"

From George P. Bowers

When he began to work for Mr. Bowers, "cranberry fever" was beginning to spread in Carver. He caught it. He knew about cranberries and they grew about the "Old Homestead." He remembers one day Mr. Bowers, in his big, powerful voice told him: "Sam,

if you can get hold of some money, put all you can get into cranberries. You'll never regret it." Sam took the advice and has not regretted it.

In 1887 Mr. Gibbs married Caroline Morse of West Warcham, and in that year his father gave him a maple swamp, and along the bank of the Weweantit he built his first bog, about a quarter acre. There were no cranberries growing naturally in this spot, but it was a good swamp bottom. Although there was a water supply available at this first bog it was built as a dry one, and it was not until some years later when water was put into the Weweantit bog that he put in a pump, which was a Morrison force pump, one of the first pumps in Carver.

His father often said later, that he regretted he had not gone into the cranberry business at the same time with his far-sighted son—he would have been better off financially.

"We weren't bothered so much with frosts then, as we are now," Mr. Gibbs says. "We never thought too much about frost. If there was a bad frost we lost our crop, or part of it, and if there wasn't any frost we had a good crop. Dry bogs, for a good many years were considered all right, and some of the best crops were produced on these dry bogs. We weren't bothered so much by insects, either. These seemed to come in later."

This first bog built by Mr. Gibbs was a good bearer then, and still is.

The second bog he built was one which has always been known as the "Family Bog". This is located on the west side of the present Carver road, near the front of the "Old Homestead." A brook runs through it, giving it good flowage. It is one of about four acres. Italian iron workers from the mills at Tremont, many of these workers recently having come over from Italy, helped in the building of this bog, and "very strong", willing workers they were. Several members of the Gibbs family had money in the building of this property, giving it its un-



THE "OLD HOMESTEAD"
Six generations of the family have lived here

official name. Sam now holds a half interest.

Weweantit Bog

Then came his entry into cranberry growing on a really large scale. This was the conversion of the natural cranberry-bearing "Broad Meadow" into cultivated bog. As previously stated, his father did not own all of this meadow, but Sam bought up these pieces owned by outsiders and proceeded to build the 28-acre Weweantit bog. This has, from the time it was built, been considered one of the finest-bearing bogs in Massachusetts. The meadow was ditched, diked and drained. It was not necessary to turf it. The thick grass was merely laid down by spreading six to ten inches of sand. The planting was to Early Blacks and Howes. A little more than 100 men took part in the building, which began in April and the vine setting was finished in June.

This was completed just two years before the New England Cranberry Sales Company was organized in 1907. The development was not entirely financed by himself, Dr. Charles R. Rogers of East Warcham, Colburn C. Wood of Plymouth, and Dr. Ellis of Marlboro being financially inter-

ested, and the Weweantit Cranberry Company was the organiza-

tion. This has always been Mr. Gibbs' "biggest interest" bog, and he has always had active management—until this fall. Then, as picking time was beginning, he lost the services of his foreman and turned the management over to Homer. At this bog there is a sizeable warehouse and here in years past the crop has been screened and packed. With the Weweantit as his main interest, Mr. Gibbs has acquired and built a number of additional small bogs, mostly in the vicinity of the Weweantit. He, in fact, finished building one not long ago.

As the Weweantit cranberry bog came into bearing before the formation of the New England Cranberry Sales Company, Mr. Gibbs had been disposing of his berries from that and the other bogs through commission men. He had not always found complete satisfaction in this method of crop distribution. On one of his first trips to Warcham, when plans were under way for the organization of the Sales Company, C. M. Chaney, now general manager of the American Cranberry Exchange, called on Mr. Gibbs, and he was induced

to sell his crop through Mr. Chaney. Then the Sales Company was proposed and Mr. Gibbs liked the idea of cooperative selling. He joined the Sales Company as a charter member. "You just couldn't get me out of the Sales Company now," is the way he sums up his experience with the Sales Company and cooperative selling.

He is one of three charter members attending the last annual meeting, and his association goes back far enough to miss the faces of his old friends at the present Sales Company meetings. He remembers well those important cranberry men who were in their prime at the turn of the century. Mr. Gibbs today is in excellent health. He is a big man physically, powerfully built, and has done a great deal of hard work. He is rather reticent as to speech, but through his sharp, alert eyes he has seen much of the development of the cranberry industry, and as a practical grower on a large scale has contributed his full share to its development.

Ruel Becomes Grower

It was his desire to pass this cranberry experience along that started Ruel in the cranberry business. When Ruel, born May 11, 1890, was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1912, his father asked him what he intended to do, now that he was through college. Ruel, who had not made up his

mind, says he remembers he replied he thought he "might teach school, or something." He distinctly recalls this conversation which took place after graduation exercises as they were sitting out under the elms at Hanover.

"Why don't you come into the cranberry business with me?" his father asked. Ruel had been studying business administration, the last year attending the Amos Tuck School of Business Administration. Before going to Dartmouth he had been graduated from Tabor Academy at Marion, Mass. His father was successfully operating the Weweantit bog and Ruel, of course, could not help but absorb a good deal of knowledge about cranberry growing. The business was a "natural" for him.

For a brief time he worked with his father on the Weweantit, although he never had any financial interest in it. Soon he began to branch out in his own name. He bought up a number of bogs, mostly smaller ones, but all in the vicinity of the Weweantit river. These were the "Crocker" bogs, about 15 acres; the Hennessy bog, best known as the "Jack" Hennessy bog, the Murdock bog of 25 acres, the Tom Phillips bog of about 10 acres, the John Fisher and the larger Myricks bogs of about 75 acres.

(Continued in next issue)

Iceland Cranberries

(Continued from Page 4)

damp, with cool summers, and winters that are much milder than Central Wisconsin's.

When I first came here I was impressed with the big swamps, with no trees growing in them to add to the expense of cultivating fields. Soon I found out that blueberries grow wild in considerable numbers on the lower hills near these swamps, and this reminded me of the prevalence of blueberries and cranberries in the same localities in Central Wisconsin.

I studied the books you sent me last year, and then got in touch with Icelanders in an agricultural school and in a farmers' cooperative that has an experimental farm. We discovered that in Iceland, growing wild, are two varieties of the cranberry species, namely the *vaccinium vitisidaea* (known locally as "raudber" or "red berry") and *vaccinium oxycoccus* (known locally as "myraber" or "marsh (mire) berry"). This information greatly stimulated my interest, and I set about to find a local promoter for a trial project. The item in the Cranberry Magazine you sent, telling of cranberry vines on Attu Island, in the Aleutians, would have further stimulated me, had I read it a year ago when I was trying to decide whether to get serious about the idea!

Well, I got the sponsor. I have a friend named Haukur Snorrason, who is a keyman in the Kaupfjelog Eyfirdinga at the city of Akureyri in the North of Iceland. The Kaupfjelog (Selling Association of Island Fiord County People," or as we would put it, a "co-operative") has an experimental farm and a budget for agricultural experiments.

They were easy to convince, and reasoned, "Well, Leif Eiriksson took a chance (when he sailed to discover America), so why shouldn't we?" A secondary sponsor, rather impotent and lacking in resources, was a fellow named Vigefuss Helgason, a teacher at the Baendaskoli (Farmers' School) at Holar in Hjaltadal in Skagatfirdi county, also in the North; I arranged for the co-op to give him a few vines to try out in his marsh at the school.

So far, so good, but then the trouble started.

The Icelanders only run a ship about once a month on the New York run. The four boxes of vines reached their agent in New York just as a ship sailed, and it was too late to get them aboard. So they didn't leave New York until around June 1st, and did not



Screenhouse at Weweantit Bog

Long-Anticipated Bulletin, "Weather In Cranberry Culture," Is Now Out

This Massachusetts State College Publication by Dr. Franklin, Dr. Bergman and Dr. Stevens Invaluable Treatise for Grower

The long-awaited and much anticipated bulletin, "Weather in Cranberry Culture," by Henry J. Franklin, H. F. Bergman and Neil E. Stevens, a publication of the Massachusetts Experiment Station at Massachusetts State College, Dr. F. J. Sievers, president, has been printed and released to cranberry growers. The Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association considered this of sufficient importance to provide funds from its own treasury to cover the cost

get to Akureyri where they were to be planted until late in June. The stems were mostly still soft, the moss was still damp, many leaves inside the boxes were still green, and some of the shoots were beginning to grow thin, white sprouts when we unpacked them and put them in water to await completion of the field. Undoubtedly, the plants took a terrible beating in being out of the ground so very long, and were in poor condition when finally planted on June 27, 28 and 29!

The field itself is a model cranberry field, I assure you. We made it just like the books said. I wrote up a summary of all the dope I got out of all the pamphlets you sent, and I even transposed all measurements into the metric system so the fellow out at the farm wouldn't get mixed up. Haukur, in turn, translated it into Icelandic for the farmer's use.

We chose a location in deep, black, muck soil, formerly covered with sod and grass which we spaded under. Right at hand is a small stream that always flows with cool water. Also right at hand is a hot-water stream which has a very low sulphur content that the chemist at the co-op claims wouldn't hurt plants. (Some time when we get real brave, we'll try the warm water to flood one-half of the field; with warm water, an extremely thin film of water over the ground should throw off enough heat to prevent freezing without touching the upper part of the vines at all).

(Continued next month)

of a limited number bound with a special cover. This bulletin, No. 402, is considered one of the most vital cranberry publications to date. Great interest has been shown in it throughout the cranberry industry.

This bulletin (paper covered) of 91 pages represents the weather research and findings of a good many years, the compilation of data since the establishment of the cranberry experiment station at East Wareham in 1910, and, in fact, weather records have been searched back to the Civil War. Dr. Franklin has put a great deal of concentrated work into its preparation the past three or four years. Many tables and charts make it invaluable for reference.

The first part is by Dr. H. F. Bergman, "The Relation of Ice and Snow on Winter-Flooded Cranberry Bogs to Vine Injury from Oxygen Deficiency," bringing his oxygen studies up to date, and the final section is by Dr. Neil E. Stevens, "Relation of Weather to the Keeping Quality of Massachusetts Cranberries." The main portion of the booklet is Dr. Franklin's "Cranberry Ice."

All of it is of great importance to the cranberry grower and will not be skimmed through by any grower who wants to know what effect weather has upon his cranberry profits. Dr. Franklin points out some of the features which he considers of special significance. These include his formulas, both for noon and evening forecasts (pages 40-41), upon which he bases his frost warnings to growers, and the dew point tables (pages 52, 53 and 54). With proper comprehension of the information contained here any grower may work out his own weather forecast for his particular bog without waiting for Franklin's official forecast. In regard to this under "Flooding," he emphasizes the last paragraph on page 64, which contains this very specific advice:

"It is better in the long run to chance moderate losses by frost than to waste water and reduce the crop by flooding too often. Most growers with bogs in warm or even average locations in Southeastern Massachusetts will probably fare much better in the long run if they flood only when the difference between the wet-bulb temperature and the dew point toward the coast and inland is greater than that between the dry-bulb and wet-bulb temperatures in the same places. Frost flooding should never be done anywhere when the difference between the dry-bulb and the wet-bulb reading is more than one degree greater locally than that between the wet-bulb temperature and the dew point."

On page 46 is the information, "All the widely destructive cranberry frosts in Massachusetts (with a few noted exceptions since 1879) were preceded by a week with rainfall much below normal for the time of year." The application of this information, and careful reading of footnotes on page 47, should enable a grower to predict frost possibilities a week in advance.

The significance of some of these facts might escape the reader's attention without due care in digesting the information. Dr. Franklin also points to the studies, "Sun Spots and Vulcanism," as concerns frost (page 57) and the reference to the Solar Constant (page 59) in which the statement is made, "A prediction of the solar constant... suggests that the seasons of 1945 and 1946 will be very frosty."

He points out the great value of the information contained in Dr. Bergman's studies, and Dr. Stevens', and in "Miscellanea," especially to "Cranberry Size and Keeping Quality," and the final paragraph, "Late Ripening and Keeping Quality."

Dr. Franklin hopes, if sufficient interest is shown and cranberry club meetings are held in Massachusetts this winter, that he may be able to elaborate verbally upon some of the points in this paper which growers do not fully understand, and about which they may have questions.

'43 Box Problem Now Over, Mass. Turns To '44 Supply

Containers of Sorts Were Found to Move Berries, But Next Fall's Answer Must be Found Now

The box shortage which had growers up against a real problem was solved, as indicated last month, by the hasty obtaining of enough substitute containers to get the crop to market. By early in November the packers were over the hump. Efforts of the New England Cranberry Sales, the Exchange, the Beaton Distributing Agency, and others to rustle up sufficient containers in time proved to be successful.

Shooks enough to provide for about 50,000 barrels were obtained in the Pennsylvania substitute box shipment, and these were nailed up by Jesse A. Holmes & Son and F. H. Cole, while the Acushnet Saw Mill company prepared heads. Corrugated cardboard apple containers were used as was necessary, although admittedly these were not designed for shipping cranberries and were not 100% satisfactory, but were made to do under the circumstances. Regular quarters were available for the balance.

The 200,000 feet of lumber which Holmes obtained from New Hampshire was not used for this year's cranberry crop, but is held on hand ready to start in for next year's supply.

While this year's crisis was passed, a far worse situation will loom up next year unless every possible step is taken to prevent it. A. D. Benson of the Sales company declares that one of the greatest difficulties lies in getting Government permission for local mills to give sufficient time to the making of cranberry boxes. The recently-obtained rating of AAA-3 is the highest possible to obtain for cranberry containers, but if the local mills can be allotted more time to the manufacture of cranberry boxes for this local industry, danger of this year's trouble again will be lessened.

That is one of the angles upon which the Sales Company is to start immediately, now that the market season is ending.

Aside from this permission for the mills to give more time to cranberry boxes, there is the equality, if not even more fundamental question of the supply of lumber for the mills to work with. Norman Holmes of the Holmes saw mills, whose visit to Washington with E. C. McGrew of the Exchange, helped so materially in the obtaining of substitute boxes, is still very much alarmed over this situation. Efforts will be made in Massachusetts to get every grower who has wood on his property to get it out. This short timber is highly desirable for box manufacture and it is to the personal interest of the growers who have this timber to get cut all they possibly can. Mr. Holmes, Mr. Benson and others who understand the situation say it is very much up to the grower now to take the view that if he doesn't help himself out in obtaining a greater supply of lumber he may be without any boxes at all next fall.

'44 Supply of Insecticide Continues "Conflicting"

Agriculturists are Urged to Decide on Minimum Needs and Get in Orders and Accept Delivery

Latest issue of A. I. F. News (Agricultural Insecticides & Fungicide Association) says the supply outlook on agricultural insecticides and fungicides continues to be "conflicting." Some materials will be adequate to plentiful, others are uncertain.

"If the program now on paper can be carried out there should be sufficient total supply to protect important food crops from serious injury. Extenders, substitutes, and alternate materials must again be used wherever possible."

Best advice at present is still to decide early on your minimum needs. Consult early with your

source of supply and get your order in early.

A telegram to A. I. F. from Philip H. Groggins, chief of W. F. A.'s chemicals and fertilizers branch, stresses this, saying in part:

"War Food Administration urges farmers to help make the 1943-44 distribution of insecticides and fungicides fully effective by placing orders now and requesting early delivery.

Because of transportation, labor and storage difficulties it is necessary to keep insecticides and fungicides moving if manufacturers are to meet needs. . . . Manufacturers have been taking in raw materials for next season since September 1 and the finished insecticides are now building up in storage. . . . Unless farmers cooperate with War Food Administration by accepting supplies early we may encounter serious problems."

Deliveries to Cranberry Cannery

About 26 per cent of the Massachusetts crop (Government estimate) had been turned over to Cranberry Cannery by the middle of November and berries were still coming in. New Jersey has delivered 32 per cent of estimated crop, Wisconsin 17 per cent, and Washington and Oregon have delivered 80 per cent of their revised crop estimate, of which 30 per cent was shipped fresh.

With the exception of Massachusetts and Wisconsin, growers have delivered cranberries to exceed the requested 30 per cent of members, asked for on October 1, in view of actual Government order.

Operation has been very slow under extremely difficult labor and general war conditions, and whereas the 225,000 barrels which Cannery could handle under pre-war conditions in 60 days, the processing this year will take 200 days.

Cannery expect to pay its second dividend in early November and is striving to meet the \$15.00 a barrel price, which was announced in June as the future aim.

All Plants of Canners Are Now Dehydrating

Cranberry Canners' dehydrating plants in each state are operating in full force on Government order. In Massachusetts the Plymouth plant by mid-November had put out 200,000 pounds and the Hanson plant still has several weeks to run. In New Jersey, Canners' members have delivered approximately 20,000 barrels, of which 13,000 are suitable for dehydration, or more than the 11,000 scheduled for Government orders. About 4,000 barrels have been provided by Wisconsin growers, suitable for dehydration, and as 11,000 barrels were scheduled at the Gurnes, Illinois plant, 7,000 will be sent from Massachusetts and New Jersey.

On the West Coast, the Grayland plant has completed its 11,000 barrel run for the Government, and is dehydrating for civilian consumption.

Total output of all plants is expected to be about 875,000 pounds for the armed forces, plus a small quantity for civilians. In addition the A. D. Makepeace Company will produce 125,000 pounds at its plant in Wareham as part of the Government order.

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 5)

should look a little better, as the crop this fall was not unduly large.

Cape Staging Comeback?—There is no way of accurately checking the size of the Cape proper crop, but it is roughly placed at around 100,000 barrels. No estimate by counties is given in the Federal report, but if the crop was approximately 100,000, Barnstable County is staging rather a comeback in production. The crop year before last was about 100,000, last year's was off somewhat, but still reasonably good. Of course this increase in production is true of Plymouth County as well, but the quick rate of gain is probably

greater on the Cape, and for a time Cape production was showing a lowering trend. This would appear to be a direct result of continued educational work: (1) including cranberry clubs, of which County Agent Bertram Tomlinson was the real founder), and (2) the favorable prices which have now been prevailing. Of the two possibly the latter was more impelling. As long as this favorable price return to the growers continues improvement can be expected. With lower prices some Cape growers were paying attention to their bogs, mostly only to pick what berries there were. Now, many are turning back a reasonable proportion of their profits into improvements, some, in fact, are doing a great deal, although many Cape bogs are still too much run down through neglect. It is reasonable to expect as long as this period of favorable prices for cranberries continues, it will reflect the growers' confidence by investing part of their funds to put their bogs in better shape and take better care of them, which, in turn, will naturally work toward bigger average Cape yields.

NEW JERSEY

¶**Water Sufficient**—There has been a reasonably wet period and the long summer and fall drought was broken the last week in October. Since that time there have been fairly decent rain conditions. Most of the reservoirs have water now for winter flowage.

About as much sanding is being done as usual, and the regular fall work is going on as well as possible with labor shortage. Greater effort is being made this year to dig sand from the pits and pile it up where it will be more available for handling later in the year.

¶**Labor High**—Labor continues scarce, is higher in its demand for pay, and generally considered inefficient. With the extremely small crop Jersey produced this year, there was no "panic" for pickers among the growers, and the crop as it was was gotten off very easily. Also with the small crop there was little or no trouble about

shipping boxes this year. In the meantime, however, it is felt that steps should be taken early to assure next year's supply.

OREGON

Cranberry Interest Growing—There is a good deal of interest in cranberry growing in Oregon right now, stimulated in part, beyond a doubt, by Cranberry Canners coming into the region and providing this additional market for cranberries. Canners proved very useful this year to its members. Some bogs were water-raked and the fruit dried and taken to the canners. It is believed a change is coming in from hand picking to water raking to a greater extent than in the past. More people are looking for suitable cranberry land, and many others are making additional planting on their properties.

WASHINGTON

Harvest conditions turned out to have been one of the worst on record, with constant rains, and much of the picking had to be done under such conditions. There were hot spells and two frosts, all of which reduced the crop. There proved to be a bad infestation of worms in the Long Beach area. Early estimates had been for about 10,000 barrels from this area, but estimates have cut this now to less than 5,000 barrels and the yield for the whole of Washington will fall considerably below early predictions.

WISCONSIN

¶**Crop 100,000**—The Wisconsin crop, it now appears, may not run quite to 100,000 barrels, but if it does not it will be very close to it. This spring there was one of the finest blooms ever had, but the crop just didn't materialize. Berries,

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however, were very good in color and quality.

¶Berries All Shipped—The crop was practically all shipped by early November, and the week before Thanksgiving had been entirely shipped, and growers were very pleased, in view of scarcity of help and transportation, to get the berries off their hands. There was no box shortage, as a supply was secured well in advance.

¶Less Fall Rain—The Northern part of the state had snow the middle of the month, about sixteen inches, but around the central part of the state the snow up toward the end of the month had been comparatively light, less than one inch at the Rapids on Nov. 18. Fall rain has been less than last year, but everyone will have plenty of water for winter flooding.

¶Less Winter Sanding—Most growers are figuring on doing some sanding, but not anywhere near as much as usual, because of the labor shortage. Vines in general look good and there is a nice bud, but of course it will take the right weather conditions to produce the crop.

¶Income Up—It is expected this year's Wisconsin crop will gross nearly two million dollars. This is an increase from less than \$300,000 ten years ago. Acreage in vines has also increased about 30 per cent since 1933.

Crop Nearly Cleaned Up

(Continued from Page 5)

a considerable part, and, again, conscientious growers would like to put a sufficient proportion back into their bogs in repairs and renovation. This adequate bog maintenance is more necessary now than ever, as bogs admittedly have deteriorated through sheer inability of growers to obtain labor. Prudent growers would much rather immediately return a proper proportion of their cranberry money to the bogs, but under conditions this fall are unable to do this. Income taxes will take a high percent, leaving the repairs to be done in future years when cranberries may not be selling at satisfactory prices and growers will not have the money to spend.

The Thanksgiving clean-up of berries was excellent, so much of the crop having been marketed by that time that it was expected all but a few odds and ends would be entirely disposed of the first week or so in December. Fulfillment of orders from Massachusetts speeded up during early November from the lag (due to screenhouse and trucking labor shortage) earlier in the season and had entirely caught up by Thanksgiving. On November 24th shipments through Middleboro were 743 cars as compared to 886 last year, but these have been full-sized cars all season, which made the amount in barrels about equal.

Regarding the Massachusetts crop Government report said "berries this season show very good color and keeping quality, but are only average in size," and shippers agree that berries were of excellent quality and color this season, quite in contrast with those of last year. Cutting somewhat into Massachusetts total was the fact that fewer floats could be gathered (because of water and labor shortage), and it is possible this may have cut Massachusetts production by as much as 10,000 barrels.

Setting the Massachusetts crop at 485,000, the Government gave Wisconsin 102,000, New Jersey 62,000, Washington 34,000, and Oregon 8,400. This is about a 15 per cent reduction from last year's production of 813,200 barrels, but

still 23 per cent above the average during the ten-year period (1932-'41).

It is expected that by next month a more comprehensive survey of the 1943 marketing season will be given. All will agree, while it has been satisfactory in main points it produced many difficulties and was a hectic one.

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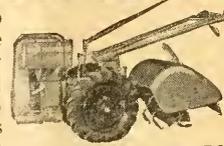
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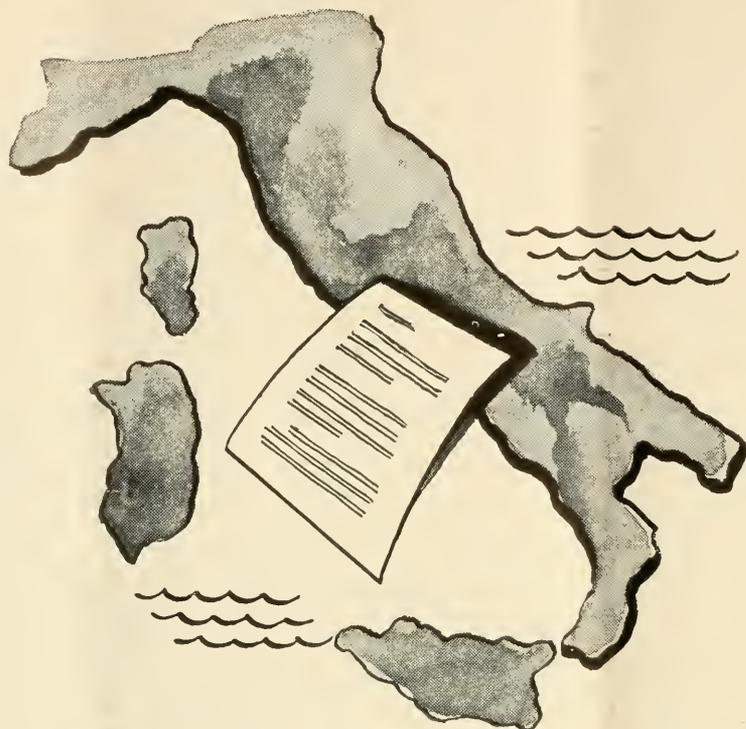
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To the Cranberry Growers:

We are purchasing berries of the 1943 crop through our Cape Cod Representative, The Beaton Distributing Agency, and we suggest that you get in touch with our Representative.



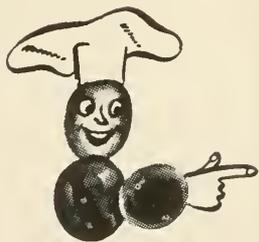
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HOMER L. GIBBS, President
Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association

January, 1944

25 cents



Best Wishes for the New Year...

At this time, New Year, 1944, we salute all our friends throughout the cranberry industry.

To those it has been our privilege to serve during 1943, our sincere appreciation.

To all we wish a happier, prosperous 1944, coupled with the wish that this twelvemonth may bring VICTORY and PEACE.

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Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company

Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin

RESOLVED:

The beginning of a new year is a good time to review the principles which guide our business life, reaffirm the things we hold true, and renounce those which draw us from the goal we are seeking.

Below are the objectives which have guided Cranberry Cannery, Inc., for the past 13 years, and to which we again pledge ourselves in 1944.

- To provide a profitable market, through processing, for cranberries which, because of tender quality or surplus quantity, cannot be sold profitably as raw fruit.
- To stop growers' losses through shrinkage.
- To insure the sale of the total crop every year at a profit to the grower.
- To avoid the losses of large crops or tender crops by widening the market for cranberries to include all people and all seasons.
- To produce a ready-to-serve cranberry sauce so high in quality and so low in cost that it is within the purse-strings of every consumer; and by so doing, to insure a market for even the largest cranberry crop at a profit to growers.
- To increase the grower's income by developing labor-saving machinery and equipment and more economical methods of operation which processing makes possible and which reduce the cost of growing, sorting, and packing.
- To discover, through research, ways to turn wastes into profits.
- To save the grower money by pooling purchases of supplies and materials universally used on all cranberry bogs.
- To be alert to the needs of a changing world and to protect the growers' interests by anticipating trends and preparing to meet them so that cranberries may always be available to consumers in the form in which they want them.
- To make these advantages available to all cranberry growers through a cooperative owned and operated by growers in which each member shares, according to his patronage, the benefits of the cooperative.

CRANBERRY CANNERS, Inc.

The Growers' Cooperative Canning Company

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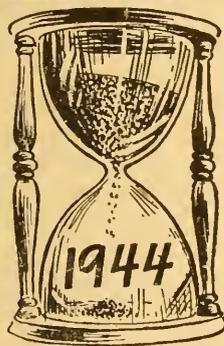
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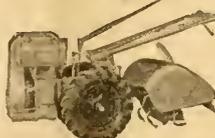
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Capt. Wm. H. Haight, Wisconsinite, Developing Cranberries In Iceland

(Continued from last month)

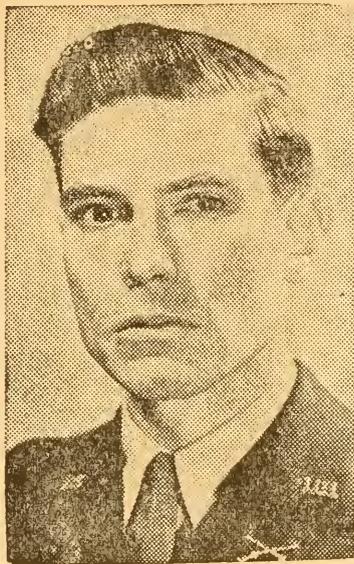
The gradient for draining the fields is good for rapid and deep drainage. We laid down 3 inches of sand, of a rather coarse type, with a few pebbles, on top of the levelled field. The ditches are 50 centimeters deep and the dikes are 100 centimeters high. The field is in two sections, one at higher level than the other, and separated, so flooding is separate for each half. Each field is 4.5 meters wide by 11 meters long . . . not big, but enough to see if they will grow, we feel. We planted them in hills 20 centimeters apart each way, and pushed them down into the ground with dibbles which my company carpenter made, to a distance to reach the bottom of the sand and slightly into the soil beneath. We planted 5 in each hill instead of the "2 or 3" recommended, to allow for 50% of them to fail the first season, due to the late start.

Well, then came more trouble. Northern Iceland had its coldest summer since 1883! Very little sunshine, and cold weather all summer long! In mid-August, the potatoes froze in the same valley where the cranberries are. But, of course, they followed flooding instructions carefully and watched the thermometer and none of the cranberries actually froze.

In late August, the report was that about half of those we planted were still growing, and each hill had at least one plant that was very much alive. Of course, they didn't do much growing, but just barely kept alive. We couldn't have struck a worse summer, since your father and mine were very young boys! Incidentally, the Icelanders were much surprised to see how the flooding trick kept them alive when their potatoes froze in the adjacent fields. "What strange inventions these Americans have got," they said.

Vigfuss, over in the other valley, didn't do such a scientific planting job, and by early August he claimed only about 4% of his vines were alive. His experiment can be written off as a complete failure this year, I fear.

Well, in talking to Haukur last month, he said he thinks they had better send to you for more vines and re-plant their field next spring. Probably best to send them earlier, and make close co-ordination with the Iceland steamship company in New York, which he will arrange with them by cable and letter this winter. I wrote to him the other day, and said I, too,



CAPT. WM. H. HAIGHT

had concluded it would be wise to try the replanting again next spring, in early June. What is your recommendation as to planting new vines in each hill right along side of the ones that survive this winter and are still there when the planting takes place next spring?

If it is a normal summer in 1944, I am sure the thing is going to succeed. I have carefully checked weather records on frost at ground level in that valley, and find only a few days of frost is typical the latter half of May, only a very few the first half of June, virtually none from mid-June to mid-August, only a few in late August, and not many in September until after the 20th. Usually they have lots of sunshine, and our field is on the east side of a valley where the sun will get a good crack at the cranberries from noon throughout the afternoon and evening (sun shines all night in early summer, of course, and until about 10 p. m. even in August.)

I am trying to get someone in Southern or Western Iceland interested in trying an experimental plot for 1944. I have talked to the headmasters at two agricultural schools in those parts of the country, and to a farmer near Reykjavik who has some suitable land available and is interested in new ideas.

But I am up against diplomatic difficulties in this plan, as the co-op at Akureyri probably wants to keep the thing in their own con-

Capt. Haight Cited for His Iceland Work

Capt. Haight, who is now intelligence officer at headquarters, Iceland Base Command, has recently received the Legion of Merit citation. Capt. Haight's citation is for winning Icelandic cordiality toward American troops stationed in Iceland. This citation reads that he "established and maintained cooperative and cordial relations with the Icelandic population, this project being accomplished in spite of many unfavorable factors and conditions mitigating against its success. In spite of these difficulties, he succeeded in developing American-Icelandic friendship to a high degree, thereby contributing materially to the morale of the American garrison."

Capt. Haight, who is 29, besides being a reporter before his army life, at one time was public relations director of the Wisconsin Automobile association and editor of its publication. He is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, was active in R. O. T. C. military affairs at Madison. He entered the army in 1940.

trol, to exploit it for themselves and their own farmer-members if it proves successful. I may, however, get some of these other fellows interested enough, so that there will be two separate orders for a few vines each, to plant next spring.

Now if it does succeed, the question is, "What will they do with cranberries in Iceland?" Well, the Icelanders are extremely eager for any kind of fruit or vegetables that will grow in their relatively barren country. And it is an Icelandic custom to eat jam and jelly with meat (meat is mostly mutton.) Last winter I sent to the States for a dozen cans of canned cranberries, which I gave to various key-men at the co-op and elsewhere, for them to taste. They all reported it was splendid, and could be widely marketed in Iceland.

If the berries do mature and we start to get a crop, the next step will be to get from you and translate into Icelandic some of the recipes for making various kinds of dishes with cranberries. Ice-

(Continued on Page 15)

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

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FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

Marketing the 1943 Crop

"The American Cranberry Exchange sold the Wisconsin crop (its proportion of it) at the highest average price, \$18.729 per barrel, or more than \$4.00 per barrel higher than any previous crop, the previous highest average price being in 1921 when the average was \$14.43 per barrel. The 1943 crop was not a short one. In fact, the crop of the country was a little above the average, but the buying power or consumer demand made a short crop of it. You often heard me, and my brother before me, say that demand is by far the predominating price factor."

The above statement made by C. M. Chaney, General Manager of the American Cranberry Exchange at the winter meeting of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company at Wisconsin Rapids, December 8th, and the following extracts touch concisely upon some of the highlights of the extraordinary cranberry marketing season just ended.

"I wish to make what I consider a conservative statement by saying that three times the quantity of cranberries we had to sell on the fresh market could have been sold fresh this year at good prices."

"This is the first year in the existence of the Exchange that we had to exercise our right to prorate from all the different states, and it was a mighty lucky thing that we had such a clause in our conditional order contracts, otherwise we would have had difficulty with the trade. However, don't get the idea that we are in bad with the trade. On the contrary, I do not believe our standing was ever better, especially with the better class of trade.

"Possibly it is only natural for us as growers to be envious of the trade's profit on cranberries this year, but there have been years when their profit has been mighty slim, so I figure that the profit the trade may make this year will pay the growers dividends in future years.

"Now some may feel that we have not taken full advantage of our unusual position this year by asking or demanding higher prices. I still think that we could have gotten by with higher prices in so far as the trade was concerned, but, could we have gotten by without government entanglements.

(Continued on Page 14)

1943 Production Not Short Crop

The 1943 cranberry crop apparently totals from 665-675,000 to 686,000 barrels, the latter figure being that of the December release by the USDA. C. M. Chaney of the American Cranberry Exchange has estimated from 665 to 675 thousand. The difference in the figure lies chiefly in what the Massachusetts crop will turn out to be. The Government figures allow Massachusetts 485, while Mr. Chaney is inclined to feel production was not more than 475,000 top, provided he has made due allowance for independent berry shipments under the unusual circumstances of this marketing season.

Wisconsin pretty definitely got about 102,000 barrels, the Government figures give New Jersey 62,000, Washington 29,000, and Oregon 8,000.

However, either 665-675,000 barrels or 686,000 would be consider-

MASSACHUSETTS

¶Unprotected Bogs—Greatest topic among growers right now is: "Have you got enough water and are you getting your bogs under?" As December ends, many bogs are still unflooded or have been able to obtain only a frost flowage. Many bogs ordinarily do not get flowed until after the first of the year, but this year the proportion of vines still out is greater than ever. Water supplies in most cases are at an insufficient minimum, although a few fortunate growers are all protected. Up Middlesex County the bogs had ample water and are in full flood. It is not so in Plymouth and Bristol Counties, although the situation is somewhat better in Barnstable. These ponds have not receded too much from a very high level last spring. But in Plymouth most ponds and reservoirs were away down and have not recovered.

¶Dry for Long Time—This is not strange, as the past three years have been on the dry side. Rainfall this year (up to Dec. 1) recorded at the State Bog was 34.67 inches, which is less than normal, the precipitation for 1942 was 49.68, which wasn't particularly dry, yet was not wet, and 1941 was a very dry year. This obvi-

(Continued on Page 15)

able above the total ten year (1932-41) average, and the Government estimate is only a 14 per cent drop from last year's big production. So, in spite of every war-time difficulty, the 1943 cranberry crop was not a short production.

The Story of S. B. Gibbs, and Sons, Ruel and Homer

(Continued from Last Month)

By

CLARENCE J. HALL

Ruel then started to branch out (from the Wewantit river section), and with Charles Hathaway of West Wareham, his father, and Edward Slocum of Everett, bought and built to its present size the 40 acre Miller Brook bog, near South Middleboro, but actually in the town of Rochester. His father had previously built a part of this bog. The Slocum-Gibbs Cranberry Company was organized at this time, 1919, with Ruel Gibbs as treasurer and manager.

Most of these properties were older bogs and most of them dry. Some had been built by Ben Nickerson of Harwich, one of the better-known earlier Cape pioneers who came up into Plymouth County, bringing their earlier-acquired cranberry experience. Crops had been rather problematical on some of these bogs, but they were improved and water facilities provided.

Nineteen seventeen was of course the year of World War I for the United States, and the war for a short time turned his interests away from cranberry growing. He went to Brown University for a training course of three months (in construction), was stationed at Fort Adams, R. I., then was sent to Fortress Monroe in Virginia to Coast Artillery School. But the armistice was signed, and he was out of service, and immediately resumed his cranberry work.

The original properties he still holds and operates, but the successful building up and operating of these properties has not always been easy, and without difficulties. The Slocum-Gibbs holding now totals about 200 acres.

The Myricks bogs which are the largest unit are now all flowed from a bog reservoir which is filled by Crane Brook. The brook has been dammed and the water is pumped electrically by Bailey pump into an upper reservoir of 50 acres and then onto the bogs. The water reaches the bogs from the reservoir by gravity, and after being used is let back into the river.

Ruel, early in his cranberry career (1914), still following in the footsteps of his father, joined the Sales Company. He became active in its affairs and was a director, member of Auditing committee,



CRANBERRIES PHOTO

Martha, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ruel Gibbs, keeping tally last fall

Canning committee, Pooling committee, Executive committee, leading to his election as president.

This has obviously worked out, not only to his own good advantage but to the Sales Company as well. Otherwise it would not have honored him by making him the elective head of this largest unit making up the American Cranberry Exchange. This was in 1940. In its long existence the Sales Company has had but three presidents before Mr. Gibbs. These presidents were George R. Briggs of Plymouth, one of the leaders in its organization, and he headed the company from its founding in 1907 until his death in 1931. Then John C. Makepeace served until 1935, and then LeBaron R. Barker led the organization for five years until he resigned and Mr. Gibbs was chosen.

Becomes

President Cranberry Exchange

In 1942 Ruel Gibbs was further

elevated in the field of cranberry cooperatives by being elected president of the American Cranberry Exchange, now holding this position which but three also have held before him. The first president of the Exchange was the late Joseph J. White of New Jersey, George R. Briggs and A. U. Chaney until his death December 2, 1941. It has fallen to the lot of Ruel Gibbs, in the highest office in this great fresh fruit cooperative, to pilot it through this greatest of all wars. Ruel Gibbs, like his father, is a tall man, quiet in manner and reserved in speech. His presidential talks at company meetings are noteworthy for their conciseness and directness. His thinking seems in New England tradition, without affectation, and to the point.

In 1923 he married Hazel Kimball, and Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs have two daughters, Martha and Sally. Miss Martha attended House-in-

the Pines, Cushing Academy, Wellesley college, and is now in her senior year at Erskine School. This fall, with the scarcity of workers in every field, she carried out her Gibbs cranberry heritage by stepping in and working regular time as a tally-keeper for her father. Sally is ten years old and attends Wareham public schools.

Ruel was not born in either Carver or Wareham, but while his mother was visiting in Rochester. He, however, grew up in Carver and under Carver's cranberry influence. For a time he made his home in South Carver, until their house was destroyed by fire, and since then Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs have lived in a substantial white house on Wareham's High street.

He is a member of the Wareham Congregational church, a past master of Social Harmony Lodge, A. F. & A. M., past master of West Wareham Grange, and past patron of Agawam Chapter, O. E. S. While a resident of Carver he was a member of the school committee, serving as chairman for one year. His hobbies are football and fishing, both salt and fresh water.

Homer Comes In

When Homer, now president of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association, born April 3, 1896, grew to about the age when he thought seriously of his life work, it didn't take him long to get into cranberries. Attending grade and grammar school in Carver he went to Wareham High school, but instead of graduating left school to work at the Wareham National Bank. He was there from 1914 until 1917. The first war came into his life at this point, and he served overseas with the 317th Field Signal Battalion, mostly as "chauffeur first class" (which gave him about the rank and rate of pay as a sergeant). He saw active duty at St. Michiel and in the Argonne, attached to headquarters.

As soon as the armistice was signed he wrote to his father from France that he wanted to lead an "outdoor" business life, and soon as he was home he wished to go definitely and permanently into cranberry growing. He returned from France in 1919 and entered the employ of his father. At



INTERIOR ANTIQUITY OF "OLD HOMESTEAD" PRESERVED

about that time he was employed as "pump expert" for his father and also for the Slocum-Gibbs company.

However, before the war he had made a tentative move in a cranberry direction by purchasing a small bog on the shore of Sampson's pond at South Carver. This was a bog of about 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ acres which he still owns individually.

The following year he took a further step in cranberry growing, as with Ruel and H. R. Bailey he bought the old Alfred Shaw bogs in Carver on route 58. These bogs had always been known as the "Mutton Island" bogs because sheep were once pastured in the brown brush country there before it became bog. The company that was organized then was the Bailey-Gibbs. Shortly after the Bailey-Gibbs bought the Peleg McFarlin bogs at Cedar Pond, which is a property of about 14 acres. Peleg McFarlin (Cranberries, May, 1943) was the son of Sampson McFarlin and brother of Thomas Huit, developer of the McFarlin, and of Charles Dexter, who carried cranberry growing to Oregon, and the Cedar Pond bogs were among the best of the earlier Carver cranberry properties. About 1925 the company also bought the five-acre George Swanson bog in Carver

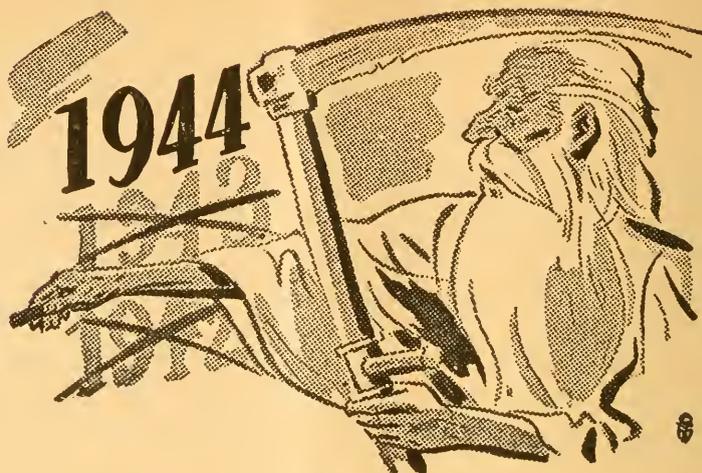
near the Slocum-Gibbs properties.

In about 1933, Homer, in association with Ruel and Fletcher Clark, Jr., of Middleboro, made a still bigger venture, buying the Kennard bogs on the Half-Way Pond stream. This property was operated under the name of the Agawam Cranberry Company. After about four years the well-known Kennard bogs were sold to LeBaron R. Barker, who now owns them. The Agawam Company also built a bog of six or seven acres at White Island Pond, and this property the Agawam still owns and operates under the management of Homer.

In 1931 Homer made his biggest venture to date in the line of bog ownership and acquired the old "Ed" Washburn bogs near Waterville, East Middleboro. This is a property of about 80 acres. The owners in this are, besides Homer and Ruel, Fletcher Clark and A. D. (Faun) Fish of Middleboro. This 80-acre bog is Homer's chief interest.

When the Waterville Cranberry Company bought the former Washburn bogs they were in rather run-down condition. A great deal of work and a considerable amount of capital has been put into these Waterville bogs to bring them in-

Continued on Page 10)



Time Has Reaped a Harvest of Blood and Hardships In 1943

But there has come the conviction that the effort, the material goods, and the precious human lives that have been sacrificed have been given for a profoundly worthy cause and that that cause is soon to be Victorious.

It is our privilege in 1944 to fight a harder fight, with a goal nearer that is richer, finer, better. For the sake of a better world to come we must face each day with courage, high, to realize the importance of the little day by day duties and contribution to the cause, to cooperate with all war-time programs, to buy more WAR BONDS AND STAMPS. We can do more this year—for the better world to come.

This is the 20th of a series of war-time messages sponsored by the following public-spirited firms and individuals.

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HAPPY NEW YEAR

TO all, our sincerest hopes for 366 better, happier days in 1944. This is our New Year wish to you.

TAXES INSTEAD OF REPAIRS

THIS has been a most satisfactory year as concerns price, sales, and returns to growers. The industry got its share of war-time prosperity. But one phase gripes most growers and that is labor scarcity is keeping them from putting any reasonable part of this gain back into their bogs, which are deteriorating. Income taxes will unfairly take this money which should and would have gone into bog maintenance and improvement.

YOUTH IN CRANBERRY GROWING

POST-war planning has now become a need. Not merely "glamorized," generalized ideas, but factual plans are imperative. We have heard much about industrial post-war plans, little about agriculture, but now planning is getting down to agriculture, as it should, for, after all, agriculture is the basic industry.

Here is one timely thought. We are hearing much just now of the need of provision to meet the needs of discharged soldiers—of their re-establishment into civilian life, into better positions, if possible. Would the cranberry industry be strengthened by an infusion of new blood and would not this at the same time be helping solve one of the post-war problems? Could more younger men be given positions of responsibility in cranberry growing? Are those of the older generation passing down enough of their acquired cranberry knowledge to their sons or to younger men?

It has been said that the present lessening of New Jersey production may be due in part to the passing of an older generation and to the fact that their knowledge has not been passed on to their successors. Death or retirement of skilled, older growers left not enough who knew how to take proper interest and care of once prosperous cranberry properties. We have heard the same thought raised re-

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cently in Massachusetts. Cranberry growing is a good business, and as the war ends there will be good, well-trained young men of broadened vision looking for promising life-long opportunities in the post-war world. Couldn't the two come together to the advantage of both?

HAVE you made a real study of that new cranberry weather bulletin yet? If you haven't you are probably missing a good deal of its real value, and a second and third careful reading wouldn't do any harm.

The Gibbs Story

(Continued from Page 7)

to a much-improved condition. These broad acres, as they appear today, make a fine looking piece of big cranberry bog. It is beautifully clean. This is a bog to please the eye of any cranberry man, particularly if he is its owner. One of the finest bog views in Massachusetts is from the top of a bluff overlooking this broad acreage. Upland all around the bog has been cleared of all underbrush, giving access to air flowage across the bog and lessening danger of severe gypsy moth infestation. There are two large houses on the property where four or five of the men with their families live the year round. There are excellent natural sanding facilities around the bog.

Here is one of the finest pumping systems in the Massachusetts industry, and this system flows about 70 acres of the property. It consists of four units, all complete and under one roof.

The Waterville bog has had some excellent productions since it was so completely renovated. The "high line" crop, since Homer has been interested in it was last year, when it produced 6,000 barrels. That fall on an actual measured area, from 10 in the morning until three in the afternoon, 712 bushel boxes were scooped, which is a production of 237 barrels to the acre. These were Howes, and the berries lay so thick they appeared to have been poured on the vines.

In 1942 Homer was asked to take over the active management of the W. W. Benjamin bogs near Dunham's Pond on the Shoestring road in Carver. These make up a property of 95 acres, the management of which is no little job in itself. Homer, also, this fall managed the harvesting and handling of the Wewentit.

He became a member of the Sales Company in 1916, and is now a director. He joined the Cape Cod Cranberry Association, was elected vice president in 1942, and at the annual meeting last summer was placed in the president's chair.

Homer was married in 1920 to Mildred Hitchcock, and they have

two children. Phillip, 21, after two years at Bowdoin college, is a seaman in the Merchant Marine service, now "somewhere at sea," serving his country. Homer Longley, Jr., 17, entered Governor Dummer academy at Byfield, but intends to get into the U. S. Air Forces when his time for service comes.

Sixth Generation At "Old Homestead"

Mr. and Mrs. Homer Gibbs, in occupying the "Old Homestead," take a great deal of pride in the retention of this old New England farm house in as near its original appearance as possible—with the addition of all modern improvements and refinements consistent with its type. These Gibbs boys are the sixth generation to call this place "home. It is a low building, typical of the farm home building of New England for the 18th century, built around a great central fireplace. These fireplaces, three in number, are now all in working order as originally. Old corner posts and beams show and the dining room, the old "winter kitchen," is most attractive in old pine. An old flintlock hangs near the fireplace, a pre-Revolutionary gun, and this is suspended from original pegs sunk in plaster, helping to establish the date of the house. The house is mostly furnished in family antiques. At the north end a big room with fireplace has been finished, which was formerly the "corn house," but is now a comfortable living room, the room which the family uses most, when the weather is not at its severest.

The exterior is shingled and has been left unpainted, but there are bright awnings over the windows and doors. Across the road can be seen the big Wewentit bog, a little way in front is the "family" bog. Among the treasured things of the past within the house is one of the old cranberry rakes, used by Homer's grandmother.

Wild cranberries do not grow near the "Old Homestead" any more, but in its setting with the cranberry bogs near by, the long association of its inhabitants with cranberries, this original abode of

the Gibbs in Carver connects the cranberry past with the cranberry present—and further. As for the Gibbs family themselves, in cranberry growing their achievements speak for themselves.

Mass. Blueberry Association?

Group of Growers Discussed
Idea of Meeting at State
Bog and Are to Meet
Again January 26.

A Massachusetts blueberry association will probably grow out of a meeting of those interested in blueberry culture, called by Plymouth County Agent J. T. Brown and Associate Agent J. Richard Beattie at the State Bog at East Wareham, December 22. At this meeting, which was attended by about a dozen growers, a vote was taken to hold another meeting on January 26th, same place and same time, for the purpose of forming such an association. This association would not, at present, at least, be a sales cooperative, but would be similar on smaller scale to Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' and other associations. It would provide an opportunity for discussion of growing, marketing, and other problems, and also might concern a buying pool for baskets, cellophane, etc.

In Massachusetts, it was brought out there are 50 acres or a little more of cultivated blueberries and there are twenty or more growers who might join such an association. Cultivated blueberries are chiefly grown in the cranberry area of Southeastern Massachusetts, although there are a few patches in Worcester and other counties.

Mr. Beattie presided at this first meeting, and individual growers gave facts about their own acreages, crops, how they sold, and selling prices. W. H. Thies, extension pomologist of Massachusetts State College, gave an informative talk on marketing and other facts interesting to blueberry growers. County Agent Bertram Tomlinson represented his district.

H. F. Bain Engaged for Five Years By Three Leading Wisconsin Growers

His Services Will Be Cooperatively Available To Others — Announced by Guy Nash at Annual Meeting of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Co. — C. M. Chaney Addresses Growers — A. E. Bennett Continues President.

Three of the larger growers of Wisconsin, Albert H. Hedler (Cranberry Lake Development Company, Phillips), C. L. Lewis, Jr. (Badger and Midwest Cranberry Companies), and Guy Nash (Biron Cranberry Company) have arranged to engage Henry F. Bain to be in Wisconsin on a five-year contract. This was announced by Mr. Nash at the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company at Realty hall, Wisconsin Rapids, December 8.

Mr. Nash said the services of Mr. Bain would be made available to other growers on some cooperative basis, to be determined a little later. Mr. Nash described Mr. Bain as "one of the two best cranberry specialists in the United States," and of course Mr. Bain is widely known throughout the industry and very well known in Wisconsin because of his previous work there. Mr. Bain will move to Wisconsin from Washington, D. C., where he has been employed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and has recently been working in the New Jersey cranberry district.

This meeting was addressed by C. M. Chaney, of the American Cranberry Exchange, who gave a comprehensive report of the sales of the 1944 crop. Cranberry production in the United States was now estimated at 665,000 barrels, Mr. Chaney said, with Wisconsin having produced a little more than 100,000 barrels. Of this crop approximately 65 per cent was sold on the fresh fruit market.

Elected to continue as directors of the American Cranberry Exchange were Guy Nash, Guy Potter and A. H. Hedler. Also elect-

ed as directors of the canning committee for Cranberry Canners, Inc., were Guy Potter, C. L. Lewis, Jr., and A. H. Hedler. Chosen again as advisory committee members on canning operations were William F. Thiele, B. C. Brazeau and F. F. Mengel. Stock in the canning cooperative is now owned on a cooperative basis by the Sales Company members. Three equal blocks of stock heretofore held by three members were purchased by action of the meeting and this was combined in a joint holding of all the Sales Company members.

Elected as directors of the Sales Company were A. E. Bennett, A. H. Hedler, Joe Bissig, Oscar Potter, Guy O. Babcock, C. L. Lewis, Jr., and Dan Rezin. Mr. Rezin, who is an important grower at Warrens, was chosen to succeed Clark Treat, who withdrew.

The directors re-elected Mr. Bennett president, Mr. Hedler, vice president, Vernon Goldsworthy, secretary and manager, and Mr. Babcock, treasurer.

Resolutions of condolence were passed upon the deaths of Miss Lucetta Case of Warrens and A. C. Otto of Wisconsin Rapids, both of whom had been long-time members.

Bernard Brazeau Heads Wisconsin Growers' Association

C. A. Jasperson Tells of Cranberry Picker at Annual Meeting — C. W. Lewis Talks on Oxygen in Water on Cranberry Bogs.

The annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers' Association was held in the afternoon of December 8, and at that meeting Bernard C. Brazeau, of the Central Cranberry Company, prominent grower of Cranmoor, was elected president. William

F. Thiele was chosen vice president and Vernon Goldsworthy re-elected secretary and treasurer.

C. A. Jasperson at this meeting gave a complete report to the members concerning the "Wisconsin cranberry picker." Mr. Jasperson told of the long and costly experiments to develop a satisfactory power-driven picker which he and seven other central Wisconsin growers had underwritten.

He did not claim this machine to be a full-fledged success, and much more experimentation will have to be gone through before the machine will be perfected. But he did say that by trial and the correction of errors which developed, the machine would ultimately be developed into an efficient harvesting machine, and that those who had pioneered in it had not done so far profit to themselves and would make no manufacturer's profit when the perfected machine is put on the general market for growers.

One of the serious problems facing cranberry growers was analyzed at length and capably by Charles W. Lewis of Beaver Brook, who has made a long study of oxygen content of water as related to the effect upon loss of leaves on cranberry vines. Using charts to show the variations of oxygen in the water, and the demand for oxygen by plant life, Mr. Lewis drew a close parallel between the two and the effect upon cranberry vines. He told of corrective measures which could be taken to increase oxygen content, these including the splashing of water at intakes, this resulting in aeration of the water, in turn increasing the amounts of free oxygen in the water used for flooding.

Noel Thompson, plant pathologist from the office of State Entomologist E. L. Chambers, spoke briefly upon experiments made on various phases of cranberry culture.

Growers enjoyed a dinner at the Witter hotel in the evening, when there was a brief program of talks with Guy O. Babcock toastmaster. There was a musical program, with modern and old-fashioned dancing.

ORDERLY MARKETING

By C. L. LEWIS, JR.

Chairman Canning Committee of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Co.

The cooperative marketing of fresh berries over the past 36 years has been the prime factor in the development of the cranberry industry. The development of canning by Mr. Urann in more recent years has been of inestimable value in the stabilization of the cranberry industry.

However, as the volume of processed berries has increased from year to year until approximately 44% of the National crop of 1942 was sold in processed form, a situation of unrest has arisen within the industry. This condition has been complicated by the war, causing temporary demands for specialized products which further upset the balance of orderly marketing.

These factors have led to the situation where the demand exceeds the supply, giving rise to competition among ourselves for berries for the processed and fresh markets. We are all aware that the present relationship between the fresh and processed marketing agencies is not good. Criticism is rampant and jealousy prevails.

It is high time to forget the inconsequential bickerings, non-constructive criticism, and analyze the basic facts behind our troubles. Our industry is in a strategically favored position as compared with the bulk of food commodities. Our problem is not so much a problem of creating a market as it is of improving methods of distribution. We have never asked favors of the government. We have shied from all manner of subsidy.

The basic problem before the industry is to determine each year the potential demand of the fresh and processed markets and to supply those markets in such manner that will result in the largest AVERAGE return to the growers.

"Cranberry Cannery" are supplied from five sources:

1. Independent growers in Massachusetts and New Jersey.
2. New England Cranberry Sales Co.
3. Makepeace and Urann, under special arrangements.
4. Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company.
5. West Coast.

Although the requirements of Cranberry Cannery call for various types of berries for 1. Strained sauce. 2. Whole sauce. 3. Cocktail berries. 4. Berries for dehydration. One price is paid for all berries received for processing, from "floats," seconds, pies, tender varieties, to the best Blacks and Howes.

Values in the fresh market are based upon quality and the grower who strives for quality is rewarded by increased returns.

There is no uniformity in the averaging of the income from Cranberry Cannery among or by the five sources of supply listed above. It is a matter of no consequence to the independents or as to the berries processed by Make-

peace and Urann. The New England and Wisconsin Sales Companies and the West Coast have their own and independent ideas and methods of pooling the returns from Cranberry Cannery with the returns from the fresh market.

It is contended by Mr. Urann that each individual member of Cranberry Cannery should determine how his berries should be marketed each year. Still, on the West Coast, which region has just recently joined the national cooperative movement, Cranberry Cannery alone determine the allocation of the members' crops between the processed and fresh markets.

Cranberry Cannery has consistently told the growers that processing yields a higher net return than fresh channels. During the remarkable growth of Cranberry Cannery this has frequently been true, but it was inevitable that the law of supply and demand would upset this idea of values. Higher prices to growers through the processor have attracted an increased volume, with a resulting decreased supply of fresh fruit. The decreased supply of fresh berries of improved average quality has driven the price up until the net from the fresh market in 1943 will no doubt surpass the net from the processors. If each individual grower is permitted to dictate the disposition of his crop the whole process evolves into a national guessing contest as to which branch will net the largest return. This is not cooperation.

Under the present method of payment by Cranberry Cannery and the conglomerate arrangements for pooling the net proceeds from CC by the various groups who furnish the berries we cannot look for any improvement in the future. In spite of contracts, Army pools, promises, and talk about future se-

curity the flow of berries will run to that branch of the industry that appears to be on top for the moment. Nothing but an over-supply with depressed prices or conversely a short supply with stimulated prices will stem the flow from one branch to the other.

Let us suppose that all cooperative-minded growers united in one parent Sales Organization under one head but with two branches, one for the fresh fruit, the other for the processed. The idea is not new. It has been advocated by some of us in Wisconsin for several years, especially by Albert Hedler. All berries produced by the members could be classified according to value, somewhat similar to the pooling system now used by the Wisconsin Sales Company, and with due regard to the values of the berries for canning, cocktail, and dehydration. A base value could be determined for the standard berry and pluses and minuses figured for all other berries as compared in value to the base. Then the crops could be allotted to the fresh or processed markets in accordance with the demand and the prices averaged, each type or class of berries netting the grower the same amount, whether the berries were processed or sold fresh. Some years the fresh market would net a higher average, other years the processed market would lead, but the grower would only be concerned in the average net received and he would not be concerned as to whether his berries were sold fresh or processed.

Under this system all small, tender, poorly colored fruit would be processed, but it would be paid for on a basis of lower values than fruit suitable for dehydration or cocktail or fruit suitable for the fresh market.

Under this system it might be of great advantage to grade all fresh berries over a 14/32 inch or 1/2 inch screen and process those that pass through, ship fresh those that do not. This would eliminate some of the many brands now sold fresh and simplify further the task of selling fresh fruit.

Under this system the struggle between the processor and the fresh agency to obtain the highest net to the grower would disappear. Each branch would be assured of a supply of fruit. Two strong ways to sell cranberries would be maintained.

The processors should not be under so much pressure to deliver the last cent to the grower that the efficiency of the organization and the financial set-up is impaired. Adequate reserves could be built up for the protection of the industry in bad years. Borrowings

(Continued on Page 14)

Looking Ahead to 1944 Problems

Cranberry Committee Meets At Mass. Experiment Station — Plymouth County Cranberry Clubs First Meeting in January — Insecticides, Boxes and Post-War Planning.

Getting the jump on cranberry problems now, particularly insecticides, and the box situation (in Massachusetts) and consideration of post-war cranberry matters, were taken up at a forward-looking meeting of the Cranberry Committee at the Massachusetts State Experiment Station, Dec. 20. Plans were also made for the Plymouth County club meetings.

There will be at least three monthly series of these meetings, the first that of the Southeastern at Rochester Grange hall, Tuesday, January 25, and the South Shore club at Kingston, Thursday, Jan. 27. The rest will also probably be held the last Tuesdays and Thursdays of each month. Notices will be sent to members shortly.

County Agent J. T. Brown opened the meeting at East Wareham and Russell Makepeace was elected chairman, about a dozen being present, although all the members of the committee were not there.

Most pressing of problems were insecticides and boxes. Russell Makepeace had recently been to Washington and in conference with officials of War Food Administration. Washington officials were kindly disposed toward the cranberry industry, he said, and intend to give cranberry growers their share of what is available, but he believed best results can be obtained if there is an intelligent, coordinated story presented by the cranberry industry as a unit as to what it needs and can get along with.

Pyrethrum will be at a minimum this year, he found (as has recently been reported in this magazine, quoting Agricultural & Fungicide Association). The Army to take most, leaving very little for agriculture as a whole. (The Army makes extremely extensive use of pyrethrum as an insecticide for the troops to prevent malaria and other diseases spread by insects.) However, of this fractional amount of agricultural pyrethrum needs, cranberry growers will get a share. Rotenone materials will be allowed on cranberry bogs this year (probably South American Cube), but in what amounts there was no idea at present. Most other insecticides, such as Cryolite, with the

Outlook for Equipment Is Improving

By E. C. ST. JACQUES

Agricultural equipment and repairs to equipment outlook in general is considerably brighter for 1944 than for 1943, and it so happens that for the cranberry growers it is more so than in many other forms of agriculture. Materials have been allocated to produce twice as much farm machinery as last year, or 50 per cent as much as was produced in the record years of whichever was larger in a certain line.

While the amount of material for all equipment has been doubled, in some particular lines the ratio has been even more liberal. For dusters it is three times as much as in '43, and to purchase, no certificate of necessity is required. For the classification in which screenhouse equipment falls (which includes separators) the allotment is increased three and one-half times, no certificates required. For fertilizer spreaders the material quota is doubled.

Large pumps may now be made this year, whereas no pumps at all were permitted last year. Certificates of needs are required for pumps of all sizes.

Repair parts are extremely liberal; in fact, there are no restrictions as to amount which may be manufactured. For instance, if nails, shingles, lumber and paint are needed for screenhouse repairs they are obtainable. The amount of manufacture will be based on need, and needs based on orders. (Order what you need early.)

This year rubber will be allowed for tractor, dusters and fertilizer spreaders, but none as yet is permitted for rubber wheels for wheelbarrows. This rubber may not be of the best quality, as it will prob-

exception of sodium cyanide, will be sufficient. There is also the possibility of synthetics being available this season. With this small allotment of pyrethrum, what rotenone is allowed, Cryolite, Black Leaf-40, other insecticides, and possibly synthetics, the industry will have to make out.

It was the suggestion of these WFA officials that for the cranberry industry to obtain a fair share, and for fair distribution among the industry, a delegation with definite figures and charts

(Continued on Page 14)

Cape Clubs Meet January 10th, 12th

Plans have been completed for the first meetings of the Cape Cranberry Club, Bertram Tomlinson, Barnstable County Agent, announces, and the Upper Cape will meet at Bruce Hall, Cotuit, January 10th, with a supper being served by the Circle at 6.30. Speakers will be M. L. Urann, who will review the 1943 season and give suggestions for 1944, and Dr. H. J. Franklin, who will review the recent bulletin, "Cranberry Weather." Mr. Tomlinson hopes there is time for a discussion of the 1944 food production program, emphasizing some of the problems facing farmers and what can be done to meet the situation.

First meeting of the Lower Cape Cod, with a similar program, will be January 12th at Grange hall, Dennis.

There will probably be two more meetings and possibly more, but that will be decided later. Last year it was necessary to reduce winter meetings to one for each group, but it is hoped circumstances will be more favorable this year.

ably be composed of half reclaimed and half synthetic, but as the year goes on tires may be all synthetic.

Prospects of steel for manufacture of equipment and repairs is good. Lumber in general is definitely not good, and will probably be hard to obtain unless it can be obtained locally (such as local sawmills).

Also encouraging is that the program for producing farm machinery for 1944 is underway at least six months earlier than in 1943. Another favorable point is that the farm rationing machinery program will undoubtedly be more efficient for the coming year because of the experience which has now been obtained and fewer items require certificates of purchase. But even in spite of the brightened prospects there will not be nearly as much farm machinery available as demand will call for, and this includes cranberry equipment. How satisfactory the supply can be made will also depend a great deal upon labor, which, it goes without saying, is now at its most critical stage so far, with no immediate important improvement visible.

Marketing the 1943 Crop

(Continued from Page 5)

"True, prices advanced unreasonably in some instances, that is, some wholesale dealers have taken excessive mark-ups, especially since Thanksgiving, but, generally speaking, up to Thanksgiving the retail prices for cranberries were within reason, ranging from 23 to 34 cents per pound. Some may think that price did not or would not have any effect on consumers' sales, but information gathered by our retail canvassers this season indicates the contrary. Around the middle of November, retail prices took a jump. They began to hit 33c, 33½c, 34c a pound and upwards and averaged as high as 37c in some sections. And the comparison of consumer sales for the same territories in 1942 began to show losses.

"Limited surveys show that high consumer prices are a deterring sales factor, even in times like these, and it seems evident that had the wholesalers marked their prices up earlier in the season there would have been a resulting slow-down in consumer sales, and consequently not the cleaned market on cranberries throughout the country."

Mr. Chaney continued that the fiscal year of the Exchange in money will be record breaking, and that the operating expenses on a percentage basis will be the lowest ever. Advising to the immediate future, he said:

"It is hard to predict during such times. I feel, however, that those who are in the business of supplying food can look forward to at least two or three years of prosperity, if such is possible, that is, if prosperity is the proper term, after taxes.

"There is bound to be a demand for all kinds of food, whether the war is over in 1944 or 1945, or even should the unexpected happen and its ends immediately.

"For considerable time after this war is over the U. S. A. is going to be the principal source of supply for the feeding of a large percentage of the population of this globe. I do not mean that we may expect to sell cranberries in any form in large volume to foreign countries, but the prosperity of this country should be such as should maintain a good buying power, and when buying power is good the consumers delight in satisfying their palates. There is no better proof of this than this past cranberry season."

"So, in conclusion, my advice to all of you is to take the best possible care of your marshes, that is to the full extent of your supply of labor and labor-saving machin-

ery. In other words, raise all the cranberries you can, strive for quality, and don't pick them before they are properly matured. You lose size and volume and the consumer loses flavor."

Cranberry Cannery Handles 225,109 Barrels To Dec. 18

Figures by Cranberry Cannery, complete to December 18, but not final, show that Cranberry Cannery handled 225,109 barrels of the 1943 crop. Broken down by states the proportions were: Massachusetts, 181,771 barrels, or 39 per cent of the crop; New Jersey, 20,848, or 33 per cent of the crop; Wisconsin, 17,536, or 17 per cent; and Pacific Coast, 22,453, or 74 per cent of the crop.

Of the Massachusetts berries approximately 15,000 barrels were dehydrated by the A. D. Makepeace company as part of Cannery's government contract and 17,500 were shipped as fresh fruit.

Up to December 18th Cranberry Cannery was about 5,000 barrels short of filling the government order, but at that time the A. D. Makepeace Company supplied approximately 4,000 barrels, and this, together with re-screening from some lots of berries, Cannery says fulfillment of the order is in sight. United Cape Cod Cranberry Company put in its entire crop and many others delivered from 50 to 100 per cent of their crops. Some did not fulfill their pledges.

Orderly Marketing

(Continued from Page 12)

could be curtailed, even dividends, until security was established.

Under this system of average prices and returns to growers, efficiency of personnel could be improved, undue expansion reduced, and both branches of the industry could plan a marketing program based upon an assured supply of fruit.

Consideration should also be given to the operation of the fresh cooperative branch by straight salaried personnel rather than by managers whose income is on the commission basis.

Basically we are not on a sound foundation and the situation will not improve under present methods. Sooner or later we must recognize that berries should be marketed on a quality basis, with our interests pooled together. For instance, is it not silly to contemplate that two branches of our in-

dustry are in competition with each other in supplying the armed forces of the country, especially when the same growers are in both branches?

Although the major portion of the crop is handled by the two cooperatives, "Cranberry Cannery" and the "American Cranberry Exchange," a substantial volume is at present sold by independent selling organizations or by individuals.

When the time comes, as it surely will, when the marketing of our two cooperatives is reorganized, a sincere effort should be made to include the present independents in the organization. They have much to contribute, we have much to share.

Our two "Coops" should be so sound, so efficiently and honestly operated that every grower of cranberries would be proud and happy to be members.

Looking Ahead to 1944

(Continued from Page 13)

meet with members of the WFA at either Washington or New York in January when allocations will be considered. Russell passed this along to the committee with the further suggestion that such a delegation to represent the entire industry might be made up of Dr. Franklin and one or two others to represent Massachusetts, Vernon Goldsworthy, who buys supplies for Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company, and one or two others to represent Wisconsin, Charles S. Beckwith and one or two others to represent New Jersey and some one to speak for the West Coast. Such a coordinated and representative group could best lay the story of the industry before WFA, he said, rather than unrelated, individual efforts.

Shipping boxes for the Massachusetts growers will be taken up at the January meeting, and it is expected Associate County Agent J. Richard Beattie will have made a survey of box manufacturers and will have a definite plan by then. Greatest help that can be contributed by growers is to get logs cut and into the hands of box manufacturers at this time of the year. Dr. Franklin will also speak on the new weather bulletin.

Greater knowledge of labor relations, especially as concerns labor laws by the growers, would be desirable, it was pointed out, and it was planned to have representatives of various Government agencies, such as WMC or WLB, or others speak at the coming club meetings.

It was also brought out that there are definite plans for post-war agriculture shaping up, and speakers upon this subject are

available to tell in general what agriculture will or should do in the post-war plan of things.

Bird houses and bird nests were matters which could be taken up on the coming club program, as birds are of especial value now with the insecticide scarcity, and Dr. Franklin said they might prove particularly helpful in regard to girdler, which appears to be on the way toward becoming an increasing problem.

The return of Dr. Bergman to cranberry work is a matter which should be pushed, Dr. Franklin said, and he believed steps should be taken that the services of Dr. Bergman are not permanently lost to the cranberry growers.

Progress on picking machines should be brought to a focus, and in connection with this Frank P. Crandon of Acushnet said his machine had been given two tests, "bugs" found and eliminated. He said he had obtained patent rights to his machine and could definitely say he would have ready by next fall a machine which, with operator and five helpers to handle boxes, would pick two acres a day "as clean or cleaner than any scooping."

Dr. Bergman Now Assigned To Washington

Has Been Engaged In Cranberry Work Since 1929—
Hope Transfer Is Only
Temporary.

Dr. H. F. Bergman, Senior Pathologist, United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industries, who since 1929 has been engaged in cranberry work, has been transferred to other activities, at the present time being assigned to dehydration at Washington. Dr. Bergman during that time has made many valuable contributions to the cranberry industry, his most recent being his part in preparing the important Massachusetts State College bulletin, "Weather in Cranberry Culture," in collaboration with Dr. H. J. Franklin and Dr. Neil E. Stevens, which has just been released.

Hope is strongly expressed by Dr. Bergman's associates, and the cranberry industry in general, that his transfer from cranberry work to Washington is only tem-

porary. There is, it is understood, an agreement of more than 30 years' standing that the Bureau of Plant Industries is to supply a cranberry research worker to Massachusetts State College. No successor to Dr. Bergman has been named and it is hoped he may be re-assigned to the cranberry field.

Next month an article upon Dr. Bergman and his work will appear in this magazine.

Cranberry Cannery Dividends

Cranberry Cannery has paid a second advance to members in all states on its berries this fall, bringing the price already paid to 10 cents a pound (figuring on the new price per pound basis), and Mr. Urann declares he is still aiming at the \$15.00 a barrel figure, which was set as the goal at the annual meeting in June. Many unforeseen difficulties in operations have come up this year, and these have added materially to the costs, it is also said, although savings have been made in some other respects.

Cranberry Cannery's Buying Pool on December 20 paid a dividend of 5 per cent, Carl Urann, in charge of the pool, makes known. This return at the end of the year is made possible, as the pool is operated not to make a profit and returns all savings, after costs have been deducted, to those who bought supplies through the pool.

Iceland Cranberries

(Continued from Page 4)

landers use a lot of tarts and little fancy cakes and cookies with their afternoon and evening "coffee" meals, and I think the cranberries would fit in with this custom very well. So there is undoubtedly a ready domestic market for them if they succeed.

In the remote possibility that in the dim and distant future the cranberry becomes a big crop in Iceland, with an exportable surplus, it will have to be popularized in the United Kingdom and Germany, as Icelandic peace-time trade is all with those countries (plus Denmark and Norway, that have their own variety of cranberries). I am sure there is no danger of Icelandic competition on the American cranberry market!

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 5)

ously accounts for the lowness of most water supplies.

Weather Cold—Fortunately the weather was relatively mild until some real cold weather struck Dec. 11. Temperatures of 6 below, 4, 5, and 8 above, were recorded at the State bog for the following period, and there were very cold, high, dry winds on several days. gripped with 12 below zero cold about Dec. 20, but then there was snow on the ground. As December ended it was felt not much harm, if any, had been done by the cold winds to the unprotected bogs, but if cold, dry winds continued indefinitely and the ground was frozen, preventing water from getting up into the vines and the bogs remain unprotected for the most part indefinitely, the outlook for extensive winter killing could be very bad.

NEW JERSEY

Almost No Rainfall—As in Massachusetts, Jersey growers are having the greatest difficulty in getting winter flood on their bogs. There was practically no rain during November and December, and there was only one month since July when rain amounted to anything at all. August rainfall was .64 inches; September .79; October 6.46; November, 2.29; December, none (1 to 21 inclusive).

After Season Work Done—There is no unusual activity in cranberry bog work, but most of the ordinary fall work has been completed satisfactorily in view of the labor shortage.

Cranberry Hybrid Fruit—Charles S. Beckwith went down to the laboratory of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Beltsville, Maryland, on December 7 and saw the fruit produced on the cranberry hybrids during 1943. He found they made a fine showing. This study has been in charge of H. F. Bain.

WASHINGTON

Bright Future—A prosperous fu-

ture for Washington cranberry growing was recently forecast by D. J. Crowley, before a meeting of the Ilwaco Kiwanis club, Mr. Crowley saying that ten times the quantity of cranberries grown here could be marketed. Cranberry growing is becoming more mechanized, and while the first Washington growers had little knowledge of the crop they are much better growers now. It was discovered that sprinkling would save the crop from freezing and help in irrigation, and this became general. He reported that varieties more suitable to scooping are being set and will help overcome labor costs and shortages.

¶**Big Meyers Property**—Confidence in the future of cranberries on the peninsula is proven by the purchase and developing of 380 acres of land north of Long Beach by Guy C. Meyers, New York financier. His local foreman, Joseph H. Alexson, reports that 21 acres are already sanded and 26 more are ready for sanding. An additional 60 are being cleared, so that a total of more than 100 acres will be ready shortly. Another 100 acres will be cleared and made ready for planting next year. Mr. Alexson, who came to Long Beach from Grayland, says that in addition to the cranberries a big acreage will be set to blueberries. Sixty-five men are now on the regular Meyers' pay roll and as many as 922 were at one time when soldiers were putting in some off-duty hours.

WISCONSIN

¶**Sanding**—Winter sanding program is under way, as temperatures during the mid-December week were down to about 10 below zero, with the result that all Wisconsin marshes were well frozen. The northern part of the state had some snow. Ice conditions at the present time appeared very good for bringing the vines through the winter in satisfactory shape. Last winter there was so much snow the vines did not come through as well as they might have because there was smothering under the snow.

¶**Water for Flooding**—Practically everyone had plenty of water for the winter flood, and had no trouble from this angle, as there has been some times in the past. However, there is not going to be much water in the spring unless it comes from snow during the winter. With their bogs satisfactorily protected at the moment, growers are not worrying much about this matter at present.

About Jersey's Short 1943 Crop

What happened that the New Jersey crop was so much shorter than anticipated this fall? There are a number of contributing causes, of course. The greatest, most immediate reason would definitely appear to be a run of adverse weather.

"Our disappearing Cranberry Crop," was the subject of a talk at the August meeting of the American Cranberry Growers' Association in which Charles S. Beckwith touched upon a cause which would have long range effect. "In most cases," he said, "the downfall of a particular property has been due to the passing of the generation that was active between 1890 and 1910. Many of these growers left no one with the knowledge and desire to carry on the business." He continued that the industry in New Jersey needs active participation of young men who have enough vision to see the possibilities of the work. "When this war is over, let us be sure that we get some into our industry. It is a good time now to plan for the future with some definite emphasis

on where we will get the help to carry it out. New Jersey can grow cranberries with profit to the growers."

As to the weather, one Jersey grower writes:

"We had a beautiful bloom. Everything looked promising for a big crop. Then right at the height of the blooming period one of the longest, hottest, driest spells hit us that we can remember.

"For about eight weeks little or no rain fell. The hot sun scalded the bloom. What berries formed were cooked, except where the vines were heavy enough to shade them. The water supply kept getting shorter and shorter, with the result that when we were ready to pick there was none at all for use in case of frost.

"Frost came earlier than we can recall, and was followed by two other heavy, killing frosts, with no water to flood with. Therefore, what the sun and dry weather did not do the frosts did. This was true over the entire state and I don't know of a grower who escaped."

The Last Word

Last word in this first issue of 1944 is that the most important point at the time is to order all supplies and equipment needed for 1944 without delay. Ordering early will eliminate some of the hazards and help insure delivery of most of the items needed. It will let your immediate supplier know what you want and he can let the manufacturer know. If the shipping season can be spread over more months instead of three or four in the spring (insecticides particularly) it will help materially to lighten the burden. The way things are now shaping up, if growers do not cooperate in ordering supplies, a great many may be doomed to do without what they need.

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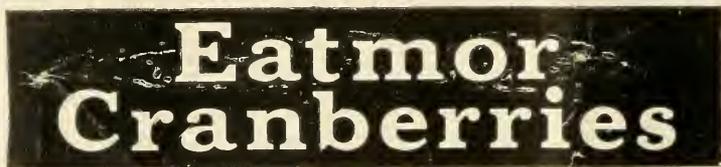
BRIDGETON

NEW JERSEY

CO - OP QUOTES

“Cooperatives provide the most basically important part of the population of the United States — the farmers — with the best means for obtaining proper compensation for crop production.”

“The cooperative road is one great way over which the nation will march when demobilization day finally comes.”



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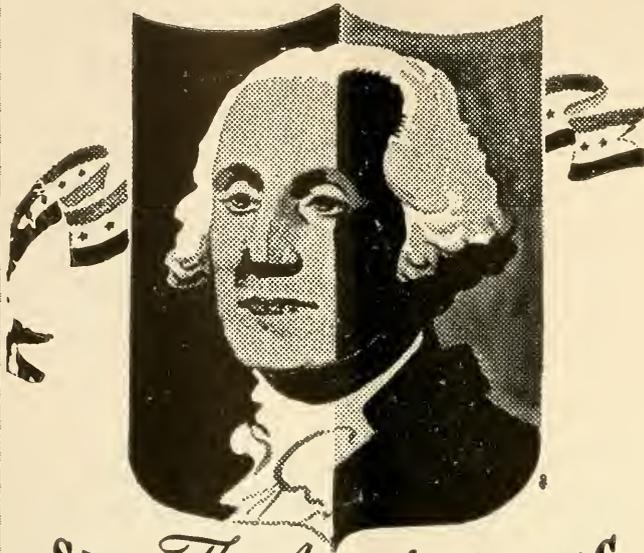
CRANBERRIES PHOTO

DR. H. F. BERGMAN

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February, 1944

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GEORGE WASHINGTON, whose birthday we honor this month, laid the foundation for the American Standard of Living. It was a Democracy built upon the strong principles of flexibility and progress, and dedicated to the freedom of the individual.

WE must see to it that the post-war world maintains that freedom, democracy and progress of THE AMERICAN STANDARD OF LIVING.

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"Waste Not, and Win"

EACH USER OF ELECTRICITY IS ONE WITH A DEFINITE RESPONSIBILITY TO AVOID WASTAGE, OF OUR NATIONAL RESOURCES.

USE ELECTRICITY WISELY AND EFFICIENTLY. LET'S SHORTEN THE WAR BY A POLICY OF "WASTE NOT AND WIN."

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ONE of America's most prominent and widely known advertising men recently said.....

“All products and all ideas are salable only as they flow with the tides of thought and feeling which are surging through a given society.***It is futile to run counter to them.”

These words should be **memorized** by every cranberry grower. We in the cranberry industry have hundreds of thousands of barrels of cranberries to sell each year, and we must see that those cranberries always flow to market according to the demand for fresh, canned, dehydrated cranberries.....or whatever new form the consumer desires. We must not try to force on the consumer something she does not want.

The world is constantly changing, and our marketing methods must change with it to keep the cranberry industry in its present sound condition with orderly marketing, stabilized prices, and satisfactory returns to growers year after year.

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The Growers' Cooperative Canning Company

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ADAMS & BEAN CO.

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"Everything Under Cover"

East Wareham, Mass.

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Building Material for Bog,
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Paints - Hardware

NIAGARA SPRAYER

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CHEMICAL CO., Inc.

Middleport, N. Y.

Manufacturers of Lead Arsenate,
Rotenone Products, as well as a
full line of dusting machinery.

Complete line of Insecticides,
both for dusting and spraying.

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Organized to be of
Financial Service to
Cranberry Growers

HANSON, MASSACHUSETTS

Marinette & Menominee Box Co.

Marinette, Wisconsin

BOXES, BOX SHOOKS, CRATING
WIREBOUND BOXES AND CRATES

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SPECIALTIES

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Wareham, Mass.

HAYDEN Separator Mfg. Co.

(E. C. ST. JACQUES, Prop.)

Wareham, Mass.

Your needs for repair parts can
be filled if you place your orders
NOW.

We need from 90 to 120 days in
ordering most repair parts and we
can't stock them all.

If you check over your equip-
ment NOW, we can take care of
you. IF YOU PUT IT OFF YOU
MAY BE OUT OF LUCK.

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Wisconsin Rapids,
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COLLEY CRANBERRY CO.

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DISTRIBUTORS OF

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Cranberries

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SERVING THE CRANBERRY INDUSTRY

Jesse A. Holmes
& Son

Carver, Massachusetts

To Growers:

*If You Want BOXES
NEXT FALL
You MUST cut
Logs NOW*

Tel. Carver 10-4

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We Need Massachusetts
Native White Pine
for

**Cranberry
Boxes**

F. H. COLE

Established 1707

Manufacturer of

Wooden Boxes and Shooks

North Carver, Mass.

Tel. 46-5

Massachusetts Blueberry Men Will Organize

An association of some sort of the blueberry growers of South-eastern Massachusetts, which may take in scattered growers of other states in New England, is apparently assured as the result of a second meeting of interested persons, this being held at the Massachusetts State Experiment Station at East Wareham, January 26, in charge of Richard J. Beattie, associate county agent of Plymouth County.

A vote was passed, on motion of Mrs. Chester A. Vose of Marion and seconded by Joseph Putnam of Orleans, that an association be formed and that Mr. Beattie appoint two growers of Plymouth county and County Agent Bertram Tomlinson of Barnstable, who was present, appoint one from his county and the agents of Norfolk and Bristol or other counties who might be interested to form a committee which will draw up by-laws. This committee is to report back at a later date, but as early as possible.

As outlined at present this group would not be a cooperative sales group, although it would buy some supplies cooperatively, in all probability. The work of the Blueberry Cooperative Association made up of the cultivated blueberry growers in New Jersey, (largest), Michigan, (increasing rapidly), and North Carolina which marketed fruit to the amount of about a million and a half dollars last year,

was discussed. No definite indication of whether any attempt to affiliate with this association, if this blueberry cooperative is willing, was arrived at.

For the moment, as a first step greatest interest was shown in cooperative buying, uniformity of prices, developing local markets, and disposing of surpluses at such time in the season at the market is apt to be glutted.

The names of forty or so growers were gathered by Mr. Beattie, and from the last meeting it was announced that the cultivated blueberry acreage in Massachusetts is approximately 30, with slightly more than 15 acres not in full bearing. Most of the growers are in Wareham and surrounding towns, although two were present from Barnstable county, one of these being J. Foxcroft Carlton of East Sandwich who produces more berries for market than any other grower. There were also two or three from upper Plymouth county and in Norfolk.

Many of the Jersey blueberry growers are also cranberry growers and this is true to some extent among this group in Massachusetts. Much of the North Carolina growers are New Jersey men and of course those of Michigan, which it was pointed out at the meeting is increasing acreage very rapidly, are not.

W. H. Thies, extension pomologist of Massachusetts State College was present to assist the growers as was also Dr. Franklin, who on a little less than a third of an acre at the State Bog last year produced the largest Massachusetts crop in proportion to acreage. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Kelley, large growers of East Wareham

were among those taking leading parts in the meeting.

Considerable real interest in an association was shown, but in these first two meetings the growers have been mostly "groping their way along," and Chairman Beattie let the meeting run along in valuable, informal discussion of varieties, prices, containers and various other topics.

J. W. Darlington
Heads American
Cranberry Ass'n

American Cranberry Growers' Association held its annual winter meeting at Camden, Saturday, January 29, electing Joseph White Darlington of Whitesbog, president. He succeeds Isaiah Haines.

Other officers chosen were: first vice president, Francis Sharpless; second vice president, Joseph Palmer; statistician, Harry B. Weiss; secretary-treasurer, Charles S. Beckwith. Mr. Darlington is the grandson of Joseph J. White, Jersey pioneer and nephew of Miss Elizabeth C. White. Mr. Darlington is well known to growers in Massachusetts.

CORRECTION

Concerning a statement in the article in last month's issue by C. L. Lewis, Jr., regarding the sources of cranberries furnished Cranberry Cannery, Inc., from New Jersey, Isaac Harrison, vice president of Growers Cranberry Company, writes:

"Please note that a one year contract between Cranberry Cannery, Inc. and Growers Cranberry Company of New Jersey was negotiated during the spring of 1937. All individual contracts between Cranberry Cannery, Inc., and the growers who were members of Growers Cranberry Company were replaced by this Co-operative Sales contract, becoming effective August 17, 1937."

"This contract has been renewed from year to year since that date and is in force at this time. No member of Growers Cranberry Company has had an individual contract since 1937 and member shipments to "Cranberry Cannery" have been through the Growers Cranberry Company and have paid a sales commission thereto."

Interest In Gibbs Article Widespread

Mr. Chaney Sends Copies of CRANBERRIES to Many Brokers All Over Country

No article CRANBERRIES magazine ever published cut a wider swath than that concerning S. B. Gibbs, sons, Ruel S., president of the American Cranberry Exchange and New England Cranberry Sales Company, and Homer L., president of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association. A considerable number of copies of the magazines containing the article were sent by C. M. Chaney to Exchange brokers all over the country with the following letter:

Gentlemen:

CRANBERRIES, the national cranberry magazine, is published monthly and is primarily in the interest of cranberry growers, but often carries articles that are, or at least should be, of interest to our brokers and customers who play such a large and important part in the marketing of the nation's crop of cranberries each year.

The December issue, copy of which is enclosed herewith, we believe carries at least one such article. It begins on Page 6 and will be completed in the January issue. It is the true story of a typical New England family and representative of the leaders in the production of the nation's cranberry crop.

You will probably find other cranberry news in this as well as in the January issue, copy of which we will also send you.

Many replies were received by Mr. Chaney and a few of the most interesting follow, signatures omitted except in the case of W. H. Roussel of San Francisco, who is considered one of the leading and most up-to-date brokers of the Exchange, and who, as his letter indicates, has been on the cranberry market for 66 years:

W. H. Roussel
152 Clay St.

San Francisco, 11, Calif.

Dear Mr. Chaney:

I received yours of the 18th and the copy of "CRANBERRIES." I have been a

subscriber to it for several years and read it thoroughly. However, I thank you for sending me the extra copy. The article of the "Gibbs" family is very interesting, and also the one about Iceland. I take a great deal of pleasure in reading of what has been done by the pioneers and the future to follow. It is my belief that the post-war will see many more cooperative institutions of producers than ever before to offset the controlling interests of the big corporations. This is my 66th year on this market, during which time I have seen many changes.

Yours sincerely,
W. H. Roussel

Dear Mr. Chaney:

I enjoyed reading the article about the Gibbs Family in the Cranberry Magazine and am looking forward to receiving the January issue where it will be completed. Naturally, it is romantic, and I am impressed by the strong characters of these men as shown by their pictures.

There is one thing I am wondering about: Is there any difference in the flavor of the original wild cranberry and the cultivated berry of today?

Dear Mr. Chaney:

Your letter in reference to the magazine, "Cranberries," received today.

We have been taking this magazine for the past four or five years and read all the good articles in it. The articles referring to growers who have been growing cranberries for some time are usually good. We have been reading about the party you mention.

Gentlemen:

We want to thank you for your letter of the 18th inst., and the copy of the December, 1943 Cranberry magazine which you so kindly sent us.

We found the contents of this magazine most interesting. The part about Mr. S. B. Gibbs was of particular interest and we will certainly await the next issue of this magazine which will continue the pioneering story of the Gibbs family.

Dear Mr. Chaney:

Thank you for your letter of December 18th enclosing copy of "Cranberries." The periodical is very interesting to we folks who know little about cranberry culture, and the story of the Gibbs family is of

BECKWITH-DOEHLERT CONTRIBUTORS TO AGRICULTURAL BOOK

—Charles S. Beckwith, chief of the Jersey Cranberry and Blueberry Experiment station, and Charles A. Doehlert of the staff are among 34 agricultural authorities who are contributors to an encyclopedia of farming just published by Halcyon House, entitled "Successful Farming." Beckwith wrote on "Cranberry Culture," which he describes as one of the most unusual and interesting of all agricultural enterprises. Doehlert wrote on blueberries. Both men are Rutgers trained. Beckwith, in the many years he has served Jersey growers, has made many contributions, and Doehlert is credited with developing the use of blueberry fertilizers, methods of tillage and pruning, and both together perfected a method for controlling the fruit fly, a very menacing insect to the blueberry industry.

N. J. Co-op Elects

The Blueberry Cooperative met January 14th at Pemberton, N. J., and elected Lester Collins of Moorestown, president, H. B. Scamml, Tom's River, vice president, and re-elected W. A. Jarvis, Pemberton, as secretary and treasurer.

The board of directors appointed Stanley Coville of New Lisbon, N. J., as sales manager. All directors were re-elected, and Edward Leach of Magnolia, a new member of the board.

especial interest to descendants of the early settlers. It reminds us of the story of the Bal' brothers who pioneered and are now outstanding in the fruit jar business.

Dear Mr. Chaney:

Thank you very much for sending us the copy of the December issue of "Cranberries." We found the article about the Gibbs Family to be very interesting.

I think Mr. Benson showed us the old Nail Company Plant at Wareham or one just like it several years ago.

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

Issue of February, 1944—Vol. 8, No. 10

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FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

MASSACHUSETTS

¶**Warm—No Precipitation**—January went out about as gently as March is proverbially supposed to do in Massachusetts—but frequently doesn't. Temperatures were well up the latter half of the month, there were only traces of snow and very little rain. This long-continued lack of rain is getting pretty serious and at the end of January more bogs were probably entirely out of water, or only slightly covered, than in many, many years. No accurate check of this has been made, but from reports all over both Plymouth and Barnstable Counties show great acreages of vines are still exposed to winter winds, which so far, have not been dangerous. Obviously, however, such a situation could build up to very extensive winter kill if the weather suddenly turns cold and bogs are still bare. In spite of the generally-uncovered bogs there have been no reports of winter kill as yet, although there were some very cold spells in December. Of course many bogs are so situated they do have ample winter coverage, but many other growers are saying now their bogs have less water than they had in the fall. What rainfall there is, with consequent flooding is dissipated very shortly. The general water table is exceedingly low.

¶**Ice Sanding**—Moderately cold, but steady cold weather, without any thaws by mid-January, had provided opportunity for considerable ice sanding, which many growers took advantage of. More growers would have done likewise, but were

handicapped by the lack of labor. This was more generally true of smaller growers than the larger ones, who have their own crews and trucks and sand spreaders. Some growers were unable to obtain labor at all, even though the ice was waiting, as some of the usual labor did not care to work except for an occasional warm day or so, an accumulation of high war time wages in some cases, at least, apparently being considered sufficient for the time being. Large growers who did get a good deal of sanding done were the A. D. Makepeace Company which did a great deal, Ellis D. Atwood, who had more than 100 acres sanded, B. E. Shaw, and the Fuller-Hammond and Smith-Hammond companies. Some growers could not ice-sand because of the lack of sufficient flowage, as some bogs continued bare of water through January. Some had just enough water to cover most of the vines, the ice being solid to the bottom, with some vines showing through, and so got on sand that way. This sanding is considered as a specially good precaution against girder trouble if water supplies should continue so extremely low.

¶**Log Cutting**—Some growers paid more emphasis on cutting wood for boxes than on ice sanding, to get as much of a bad'y-needed start as possible against a repetition of last year's box shortage. Beaton has been doing a lot and expected to have cut about 200 cords in all. The Smith-Hammond Company, besides doing a lot of sanding had by the middle of January cut an estimated 10,000 board feet. A gang of eighteen men has

been working. With both sanding and the cutting of logs necessary and only so much help available one had to be sacrificed to some extent to the other.

NEW JERSEY

¶**Bogs Are Flowed**—Bogs are now nicely covered. The vines were not in good shape, due to the long dry period, and a number of growers are considering the idea of late holding this year. Water was slow in getting on, but if bogs are covered by January first the growers do not worry about vine injury.

WISCONSIN

¶**Wisconsin Warm**—"Spring Song," headlines a late issue of Wisconsin Rapids Dai'y Tribune, publication of cranberry-growing "Bill" Huffman. He tells of a week of 40-degree weather followed by "half-hearted" showers, youngsters' skating was mostly roller skating, a large spring moth was brought into the office, and he says everybody was a-twitch with spring fever in the April weather. Temperatures went as high as 46. Just previous to that there had been a spell of regulation Wisconsin weather with minimums around and below zero.

¶**Ideal Winter**—Weather has been ideal for winterizing of cranberry vines, particularly through Central Wisconsin. Until mid-January there had been no snow to bother, but with sufficient cold for probably all cranberry marshes in the state to be well frozen down, which is an ideal situation. When

(Continued on Page 16)

M. L. Urann and Dr. Franklin Speak To Cape Cranberry Clubs

Head of Cranberry Canners Reviews 1943 and Paints
Bright Future for Next Decade—Helicopter for “Cran-
berry Service”—New Weather Bulletin Ex-
plained and Franklin Points Out Cape’s
Natural Cranberry Advantages

First of the winter-spring 1944 Massachusetts Cranberry Club meetings were Upper Cape Club, Cotuit, January 10th, and Lower Cape Club, Dennis, January 12th. At these meetings two addresses were outstanding, a review of 1943 canning and of the outlook for the near future, by Marcus L. Urann, and a discussion of the new bulletin, “Weather in Cranberry Culture,” by Dr. H. J. Franklin. Both, large attendances at both meetings found, were mighty instructive and interesting.

Next, and only other Barnstable County meetings this year will be in April, unless called by an immediate emergency, both clubs voted.

Mr. Urann had on display samples of dehydrated cranberries and at each place at the suppers preceding the meeting there was a waxed paper container with enough sliced cranberries to make one pound of Ocean Spray sauce for the growers to take home and try out. This is a product, Mr. Urann explains, which was released to civilian trade in very limited quantities this year, chiefly on the West Coast, the Army, of course, taking the great bulk of the dehydrated product.

In his talk on the bulletin Dr. Franklin got right down to brass tacks. Copies of the booklet were distributed and he brought along a psychrometer, explaining its use in connection with tables and formulas. Growers should have become considerably better “cranberry weather men” after hearing his discussion.

Dr. Franklin also, in the course of his talk, gave Cape growers a nice compliment and a good deal of encouragement, saying the Cape (Barnstable county) where cranberry growing originated, had a

number of very special advantages over other cranberry sections and Cape growers were entirely justified in staging the “comeback” in production they have been making the last few years.

Important was the beginning of a plan to develop what might be called a cranberry fruit worm “clinic,” this idea being brought forth by County Agent Bertram Tomlinson. He referred back to the field meetings of days of sufficient gasoline and said then a start had been made toward teaching growers to count fruit worm eggs and thus make an accurate advance check as to whether it would be necessary to spray or not. It was brought out (by show of hands) that only a few growers have continued that, and he said many growers did not care to take the time or “had too many thumbs” for the delicate work of an egg count on little berries seen through the microscope.

The suggestion he made was that older high school girls, or women might be trained and supervised in this work and a clinic or some arrangement established whereby growers could bring in samples from their bogs and have the count made for them. The cost of this might be \$1.00 a hundred berries, he said. With girls trained to give an accurate, reliable egg count, this could develop into a very important new service for growers. As it will take some time to work out details, a committee of three from each club was appointed by President James Freeman for the Upper club and President Howard Cahoon for the Lower. These committees are: Upper, Bertram Ryder, Cotuit, William Foster, East Sandwich, and Seth Collins,

(Continued on Page 11)

Tomlinson’s Suggestions

Following are six 1944 suggestions to the Cape growers as County Agent Tomlinson made them at the Barnstable County meetings:

1. All spray rigs should be put in shape NOW. Do not delay, get needed repair parts ordered. Your present machine must be made to work, for new ones will not be available in quantity to meet demand. Growers who hire others to do their spraying should make definite arrangements now, so these men can buy adequate supplies.

2. Gypsy Moth Controls—The extreme shortage in rotenone and pyrethrum materials make it necessary to control gypsy moth caterpillars when they are small by use of arsenate of lead or cryolite sprays only. Early spraying of bogs and uplands will be more important this year than ever.

3. Late holding of Winter Flood to May 25 and possibly to June 1 should be considered this year as a means of saving spray materials. Late holding of water helps in control of gypsy moth caterpillars, reduces fruit rot, reduces weed troubles, shortens the fireworm period, and, everything considered, may be one of our most important wartime practices. (Caution: Bogs with late held winter flood are quite subject to damage if reflooding is done in June).

4. The small amount of materials available (if any) containing pyrethrum or rotenone MUST BE used to control such pests as Fireworm, Blunt-nosed Leaf Hopper, and the second application for fireworm. Where possible, sprays will replace dust treatments to conserve these chemicals.

5. Spring Scum—In addition to the treatment given on the pest Control Chart (1941) a new method of control is to broadcast 6 lbs. of copper sulphate per acre on the ice in February.

6. Root and White Grubs—In addition to the control method listed on your 1941 Pest Control chart, a new practice is recommended for 1944, which will be of particular interest to Cape growers. During April or

(Continued on Page 16)

Box Situation In Massachusetts Is A Tight One

Plymouth County Clubs
Told of Outlook, Fear Re-
petition of Last Fall—In-
secticide Plans Explained
— Dr. Franklin Discusses
Bulletin.

The box situation for Massachu-
setts, which continues decidedly un-
certain, the insecticide supply
problem, equally uncertain at the
moment in regard to certain insecti-
cides, the equipment and repair
part situation, which is looking up,
and the cranberry weather bulletin,
were chief topics at the first
winter meetings of the Plymouth
County cranberry clubs, Norman
Holmes of Jesse A. Holmes & Son
reporting for boxes, Russell Make-
peace for insecticides, E. C. St.
Jacques on equipment, and Dr.
Franklin on the weather bulletin.

As an unscheduled speaker, E.
C. McGrew of the American Cran-
berry Exchange had some good
news as concerns the market look-
out for next season. He briefly
told the growers, the War Food
Administration had complimented
the cranberry industry upon the
way the greater part of its crop
had been handled, brokers were
well pleased with their part of
handling the crop this past season.
"Get a good crop," he said, "the
market will be there, and the price
will be satisfactory.

First meeting was that of the
Southeastern club at Rochester
Grange Hall, Frank Crandon, pre-
sident, January 25th, and the sec-
ond, South Shore Club, Kingston,
George I. Short, president, Janu-
ary 27th. There were very good
attendances at both. Preliminary
suppers were not planned this year,
although at Rochester Frank Cran-
don announced that after the meet-
ing there would be sandwiches and
coffee before the growers started
on their way home. This was
served by members of the Roch-
ester Grange, Mrs. Maurice A. Ful-
ler, Mrs. James Hartley and Mrs.
Raynor M. Gifford.

MR. HOLMES

Concerning boxes there were
three principal difficulties, Mr.
Holmes said, and of these labor
was probably the most critical.
There was not enough men to go
out in the woods or to keep the
sawmills in steady operation, he
said. Some men are now cutting,
he said, and a few growers have
cut wood and sent it in and some

(Continued on Page 15)

Committee for Insecticides Goes To Washington for Conference

Scheduled to Meet WFA Feb. 1—Delegations from Massa-
chusetts and New Jersey—Rotenone and Pyrethrum
Tight—Facts and Figures Ready for Presenta-
tion for Fair Share, if Any Available

As this issue goes to press, the
special cranberry insecticide com-
mittee, representing in so far as
possible the entire cranberry in-
dustry, with its insecticide needs
for the coming season, will have
gone to Washington to confer with
the Department of Agriculture, or
specifically the War Food Admin-
istration. This committee is
equipped with facts, figures and
charts as to insecticide needs
of this year and past amounts used.

Chief items concerned are the
vital pyrethrum and rotenone,
which in the latter case would not
include Derris, which will not be
available for cranberries this year.
The purpose in respect to these
two insecticides is to obtain what-
ever part of the limited general
supply available as may be decided
to be a fair share for cranberry
growers and to ascertain what
satisfactory substitutes may be
forthcoming if none is allocated.
This meeting was scheduled for
February first and the delegation
went to Washington at the request
of Government officials concerned.

Several committee meetings were
held in Massachusetts, and the
committee planning to leave for
Washington January 31st was:
Russell Makepeace, chairman, Mel-
ville C. Beaton to represent Beaton
Distributing Agency, Arthur
D. Benson, New England Cran-
berry Sales Company, Carl B.
Urann, Cranberry Cannery, Inc.,
Homer L. Gibbs, president Cape
Cod Cranberry Growers' Associa-
tion (and growers in general), Dr.
Franklin, who would present actual
requirements of the industry;
from New Jersey, Dr. Charles S.
Beckwith, who could speak for
Jersey growers in this same re-
spect; Isaiah Haines, president
American Cranberry Growers' As-
sociation, Theodore H. Budd, and

James D. Holman. It was not
thought Wisconsin would send any
delegation, and it is now learned
that Dr. D. J. Crowley of Wash-
ington will not be able to repre-
sent the West Coast growers.

Perhaps the best summary of the
situation and of the facts at the
moment is what Russell Makepeace
told growers at the Plymouth
Club meetings, and he said in pre-
liminary to this that what he was
going to say was more or less a
"guess."

The best information he could
obtain concerning the amount of
pyrethrum which would be available
was that it would be only about
200,000 pounds for all agriculture.
The cranberry industry alone has
been using 300,000 pounds. The
armed forces of the United Na-
tions are taking the vast propor-
tion of total production this year,
the army using it chiefly as an
insecticide to prevent spread of
disease carried by insects. Fur-
thermore, this quantity which is
available will be of low content
flowers, "sludge" left over from
the making of these insect bombs
for the soldiers, or other equally
inferior material. Massachusetts'
use of pyrethrum is now normally
about 150,000 pounds.

(A report just received from
Agricultural Insecticide & Fungi-
cide Association of New York,
(A. I. F.) News) says of pyreth-
rum: "Only negligible supplies
for agriculture. Revised FPO-11
stating permitted essential uses
which will absorb all materia's
available, not yet issued.")

Makepeace understood that rote-
none probably will be released
for cranberry use this year, he
said, but it would be Cube and
other material from South Amer-
ica. This rotenone supply would

(Continued on Page 14)

HELICOPTERS

SOME wag remarked at one of the Cape cranberry meetings, why didn't Mr. Urann carry his idea of a helicopter taking berries direct from bog to packing house one step further, and take the berries up into the stratosphere and have them pre-frozen for storage upon arrival? But, seriously, and as startling as some ideas do appear, the world is moving at such a fast pace scientifically that almost nothing seems out of reason. It is far better to be thinking ahead than in the past. The air, with helicopter and other flying machines, will be at our disposal for many practical purposes, undreamed of a few years back, unless our prophets are all wrong. Growers smile at the mention of such things as helicopters in cranberry growing, but at the same time they ask "Why not?" Ideas of such advances startle and amuse for a moment, but so fast is the world moving nobody seems inclined to flat-footedly say "impossible."

THE NEXT TEN YEARS

THERE seems to be much justification for Mr. Urann's belief that the next ten years can be the most successful the cranberry industry has ever experienced. Growers have proven they are becoming better growers. For one thing, we believe the smaller grower who, in the past, might have been called a "marginal" grower, has really set to work to make his bogs produce, or he has given up to a man who is a better grower. There is need, as has been pointed out, that the feeling there is competition between fresh and processed cranberries should be entirely eliminated. These are just two methods of arriving at the one necessary result, which is disposal of the crop at a satisfactory profit. There was need of organized control of the crop last fall, and the policy of the Exchange that cranberries should not have been placed on the market in an inflationary fashion, gouging every last cent which could be gotten out of the consumer, was a sound one. It has been pointed out that only about ten per cent of the crop, and this late in the season, really got out of hand, and this ten per cent was starting to cause trouble. We believe there is a definite limit to what a consumer will pay

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for an article and if he is asked more, in the main he will refuse to buy and resent the apparent attempt to "rob" him. Personally, when grapefruit or oranges or nuts seem to us out of all reason in price we don't buy grapefruit or oranges or nuts at that time. We buy something else, or else we don't buy at all.

There can be no question that the world is food hungry. Agricultural production throughout the United States has undergone drastic changes during the past two years. Production need will be even greater in 1944 and for the next few years. There will continue: the increased buying power of the American public, the huge buying for our armed forces, and rehabilitation will continue necessary, as food will continue to be gotten to hungry foreign peoples. As far as the market goes, it will be there—ready and waiting. After the war there will be increased competition between fruits, but the cranberry industry has a reputation of alertness.

Dr. H. F. Bergman — Scientific Worker Whose Efforts Are of Long-Range Value to Industry

By CLARENCE J. HALL

(Editor's Notes:—Dr. Bergman, as announced last month, has been transferred by the United States Department of Agriculture to duties at Washington, but the industry hopes his work in Washington is only a temporary assignment and that he will be returned to continue his efforts in the cranberry field. One of Dr. Bergman's most outstanding recent achievements was his contribution to the important new cranberry weather bulletin which growers everywhere are studying. Efforts are being made to show that his return to this field is important and greatly desired by the industry, and the following is an account of Dr. Bergman as an individual and of his work as a scientist.)

One who might be termed a "long-range" worker in the realm of our cranberry knowledge was H. F. Bergman. His efforts were not always of a nature which show immediate and tangible results. But eventually his extended studies and the resulting conclusions will be applied to cranberry growing, and then they will show their true worth. Careful, patient, "plodding research" is of this nature.

Mr. Bergman is a Kansan. He was born in Medicine Lodge, September 15, 1883. This little town, which is in the southern part of the Sunflower state, is a little too far to the east to be in the real wheat country. The name has a nice "Indian sound" about it, and Medicine Lodge is one of the many towns in Kansas with Indian names a reminder that Kansas was once Indian country.

While he was still a youngster his parents moved to Lincoln, Kansas, and he attended the school of that town and was graduated from its high school, and entered Kansas State College. There he took a general science course, majoring in botany. He then took a year of graduate work, going still further into the subject of botany at the University of Nebraska.

He returned to Kansas State, but this time as a teacher of botany, rather than a student. He taught for two years and then became assistant professor in the same subject at the North Dakota

State Agricultural College at Fargo. This was in 1908. While there he worked up and published a treatise, "The Flora of North Dakota."

In 1912 he went to Minnesota as Assistant Professor in Botany, where he remained for five years, and while there he took more graduate work, still in botany, specializing in plant ecology, or the relation of vegetation to its environment. He received his Ph. D. degree in 1918.

Became Interested in Aeration Problems

It was at this time that he became extremely interested in the problem of aeration—the relation of the oxygen supply to plant life. This interest has been maintained in his subsequent work and several of his addresses to cranberry growers have dealt with this phase of investigation.

By experimenting he found the effect upon cranberry bogs of flooding on sunless days and found that this practice was definitely wrong. He demonstrated that the best time to flood was not on cloudy days, but on bright, sunny ones. Injury to the vines was far less if the flooding was done on such bright, sunny days. His studies enabled him to show why this was so.

After Minnesota he gave up being a professor for a time and entered the service of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. D. A. Then he first came in contact with cranberry culture. This work was in Massachusetts, New Jersey and also Wisconsin. This was the period at which he became interested in flooding in its relation to cranberry culture. He had previously been fascinated by the problem of aeration, or the relation of

the oxygen supply as it affected plants in general. He had gone into this study extensively while teaching in Minnesota. While in Wisconsin he had made studies of the swamp water and reservoirs there, used for flooding bogs, and noted its effects upon the cranberry marshes of that state.

Then he left the U. S. D. A. and went to Honolulu to become Professor of Botany at what was then the College of Hawaii, but is now the University of Hawaii. He was in the Hawaiian Islands for ten years and this gave him a whole new botanical field to work in. He visited the United States two or three times in that decade. He took advantage of a sabbatical leave in 1923 and worked at the cranberry experiment station at East Wareham, Mass., where he continued to study chiefly the injury to cranberries by flooding.

While in Hawaii he was exchange professor at the University of Michigan. This was in 1922-23. During the academic year of '25-'26 he was a Seesel Fellow in Physiological Chemistry at Yale University.

Returned from Work in Hawaii

In June, 1929 he returned to the service of the Bureau of Plant Industry, and has remained a worker in the bureau ever since.

He worked on strawberries and other small fruits with the Bureau of Plant Industry in Oregon, during the summer of 1928 and while there made a number of visits to the cranberry districts of that state and across the Columbia river in the cranberry district in Washington. Thus his work has enabled him to observe cranberry growing in all the cranberry states.

He has been engaged in false blossom control study only to a minor extent, and that chiefly in connection with the killing of weeds by chemicals to clear up bogs which were infested with this pest. Incidentally, he believes this major disease which made such serious inroads into the cranberry industry, especially in New Jersey, is now pretty well under control and that the disease has

definitely been bested—if growers will continue to be on the alert and use proper control measures.

It is in his work concerning water and its effects upon the cranberry plant that he has found a special satisfaction. He has made and is continuing to make valuable contributions in that field, particularly in regard to oxygen content of water used in flooding bogs and the results of this oxygen content, or the lack of it in the growth and productivity of the cranberry plant under varying conditions. This work opens up into infinite fields of studies, he says.

These could be pursued indefinitely, and more helpful knowledge can be constantly stored up. Knowledge acquired in regard to one form of plant life or in any branch of science can be, and usually is, applied to another unrelated line with resulting advantage. This helps to make the work of a scientist so fascinating.

His studies have been concerned in part with the effects of flooding upon leaf drop. Leaf drop hasn't been considered of particular importance in Massachusetts, or at least it is not generally given much consideration until now, but it is viewed with a great deal of concern in Wisconsin. Mr. Bergman has made some studies on the exclusion of light by ice and of snow of varying thicknesses in relation to the oxygen content of water on winter-flooded bogs, and has found that the oxygen content of the water depends to a very great extent on the amount of light which reaches the vines. This is a matter which hasn't been gone into much as yet, but winter ice is a matter of very general importance in cranberry growing.

Is a Member of Scientific Societies

He is a member of the Botanical Society of America, the American Society of Phytopathology, American Society of Plant Physiologists, the American Mycological Society, the American Genetic Association, the New England Botanical Club, and is one of the Sigma XI fraternity.

He has been a contributor to

various scientific journals, among them being: "Annals of Botany," a British botanical journal; "The American Journal of Botany," in which he published a paper upon the subject, "Water Raking and the Keeping Qualities of Cranberries"; "Phytopathology," and other journals.

All this invaluable research work does not usually show immediate effect upon cranberry growing in its dollars and cents importance to the grower. But in the long run Mr. Bergman's researches, as will those of others, add tremendously to the wealth of accumulated scientific knowledge which is being gathered. It will eventually be of practical value to the grower. That is not to say, however, that much of this knowledge has not already been applied, for it has, and consequently this is one of the reasons why cranberry growing is becoming less and less of a gamble.

Dr. Bergman's entire time has been devoted to cranberry research. He worked summers, usually at East Wareham at the cranberry sub-station. During the winter he was at Massachusetts State College at Amherst, where he worked considerably in chemistry.

Since he spent so much of his summer time at East Wareham he built a little cottage, obscurely tucked away across a field and by a salt marsh. It is completely hidden from the highway and is close beset by trees—those naturally growing there and those which he has planted. Many flowers blossom about the cottage. It was a botanical setting in which a botanist enjoyed his summer leisure when he wasn't surrounded by the botany of the State bog or engaged in botanical work on some other bog.

And here, during what daylight hours spent at home, he was usually found enjoying a typical "mailman's holiday," which in his case was engaging in gardening.

It is with deep regret that Dr. Bergman is leaving his cranberry work and associates, and the industry hopes it may be only a temporary transfer.

Cape Clubs

(Continued from Page 6)

Waquoit; Lower: William Crowell, Fred Eldredge, Nathan Crowell, all of Dennis.

MR. URANN

Mr. Urann explained what had been accomplished last year and held out some decidedly good prospects for next and future years. Giving due allowance for wartime obstacles, he said last year Cranberry Cannery proceeded Government orders, totalling 4,000,000 pounds (1,000,000 pounds dehydrated, 3,000,000 sauce) which is 44 per cent of the 248,000 barrels handled by C. C. He said Government needs for 1944 had not yet been determined, but the need would be at least as much, and in fact, the Government was ready now to sign a contract for two years. Civilian trade pack last year was 1,000,000 cases in glass plus 132,444 cases dehydrated in the three forms, and he said this was all that could be spared to supply the demand from millions of consumers which has been built up and it was planned to process at least 1,000,000 cases for civilians in 1944, which would only fill a fraction of the demand.

These two factors, as now planned would assure marketing of this proportion of the 1944 crop even at this date and so are all to the good. Regarding the Government plans for 1944 he further explained that the war is not expected to be over in the Pacific area for two years and if it should end before, the Government will need processed cranberries for use in the occupied countries, so there will be this market in any event.

He made the cheerful prediction that the next ten years should be the best the cranberry industry has ever experienced in its history, that the stage is all set, even though he feared there would be a ceiling placed on cranberries for this coming season's production, and to climax his talk he revealed the startling information that he has been in planning with engineers concerning the use of a helicopter of ten tons carrying capacity, which could sand, dust and spray, and pick up harvested ber-

ries from a bin in the center of the bog, all without any of the usual injury to vines in these processes. He did not make any flat promise as to such a helicopter service in the immediate future, but said there was some possibility of one being made available for testing in cranberry work this coming spring.

Concerning Government orders for cranberries of last fall's crop he complimented the growers upon making possible the filling of the Government contract, saying the members had lived up to their contracts 100 per cent, and no one should tell them differently. They had turned in nearly 40% of their crop for processing, practically the same as in 1942 when there was a huge crop of berries of not too sound quality and making processing especially desirable, while last fall's crop was of excellent quality and there was a rising market for fresh fruit. Cape growers had turned in an average of 60 per cent of their crop, and many 100 per cent. This loyalty was greatly to the credit of the growers and the industry, he said.

"In fact, the only thing which prevented a ceiling price for last year's crop was the 'Cranberry Army Pool,' this united pledge of the industry to voluntarily see the Government got what it wanted and not forcing the Government to seize it. That ceiling would have been only about half what you did actually get for your berries without it," he told the growers.

Indicating a ceiling next year may be due is the fact that he had already been asked by Government agencies as to what would be a fair spread for ceilings between processed and fresh fruit. Asked when this fixing would take place he said he believed it was scheduled for March (next month), but might not be made until some time much later. He said he hoped a price satisfactory to the grower for both canned and fresh fruit would be set.

Telling why he thought the next ten years would be the most prosperous the cranberry growers had ever known, he said a tremendous demand had been built up among

70,000,000 civilians for canned sauce and this demand was so great this past year that Canners had to turn down orders for five or six million cases. This year he felt that the million cases which was spared for civilian trade was "spreading it pretty thin," but that every effort must be made to hold this consumer demand for after the war. This demand for easily-prepared processed foods will continue, he said, the housewife has now become accustomed to this, and now that the war has speeded the trend she will not be willing to go back to old-fashioned cooking drudgery.

"We have had to anticipate trends," he said. "We have had to look ahead five years and know what the market would want. For this reason, years ago we adopted the slogan for Ocean Spray of 'Ready to Serve.' With this increasing demand the time was coming when there would not be enough cranberries grown to fill it. I had set that date as 1950, but now the war has come along and with Government needs has pushed the demands of 1950 into the present years."

He said he foresaw the day as closer when every grower owned twenty acres of bog, netting him a profit of \$250 an acre or \$5,000 a year income. "That doesn't mean you can't have more, but that should be a minimum for every grower to work for."

Regarding criticism that Cranberry Cannery in order to meet the expanding demand is expanding too rapidly, he said this criticism was simply not justified. "It is unsafe to be prepared to process less than 400,000 barrels or 4,000,000 pounds in any year. Tender quality or other reason might make this amount of processing necessary. Cannery must be ready for it. I have found out by experience the past few years that to be ready to do a job it is necessary to plan to do it in three ways, then one of the three will succeed. We have done that.

"You needn't worry about your investment per case of product being too high. To handle that 400,000 barrels our investment is

only 32 cents a case. The national scale for canning plants is from 45c to \$2.00 a case, with the average investment \$1.05. Compare ours with the average."

"Fresh fruit and canned cranberries are not in competition. Get that. There is, and will be, a demand for both. You don't want to rush in and sell all your berries to be canned any year. Keep the biggest, the fanciest for the fresh fruit market. Can the smaller ones, perhaps anything which will not go over a half-inch screen."

There was a fortunate break which is developing for canning this year, he said. That is, that in 1944 the Government will allow Cranberry Cannery enough tin to process a million and a half cases. "Glass lines are much slower and more costly. But we will keep our glass lines, just in case. That is one of the advantages of being prepared three ways."

As for by-products he said Cannery is ready and has permission to go ahead with the manufacture of cranberry-orange marmalade. The cranberry content of this product is made from the "press cake" from cocktail. With Government approval of glass and sugar allowances, production will start shortly on a large jar pack.

After the war, as he has previously stated, he said Cranberry Cannery will be all ready to put up a plant to turn out other by-products, eight or nine of which are in view, including the ursolic acid and the cranberry seed oil. There is great demand for ursolic, he said, DuPont alone wanting a large amount, and the sale of these by-products will be sufficient to cover the entire operating costs of Cranberry Cannery.

Referring to the weighing of berries, he said that was the only fair way to the grower for his cranberries for canning. The grower gains by this method, he said, and not the canner, contrary to general opinion. He said that tests for both Howes and Blacks have shown that a grower in selling a barrel generally estimated as 96 pounds, is often cheating himself, as the berries frequently actually weigh more than 24

pounds to the quarter, sometimes much more. Concerning criticism of one price for canning berries, he said, growers must forget all they have learned about price for fancy fresh fruit. The fresh fruit yard stick has no bearing upon berries for canning. For sauce the berry is valued for the amount of sauce that can be made out of it. The price for all canned berries, measured by weight, is the fair standard to apply, he said.

While discussing weighing of berries (at Dennis meeting) Dr. Franklin said, as he recalled some preliminary tests some years back on the weight of cranberries per barrel, showed that varieties varied greatly and that there was great variation within varieties. As he recalled, he said, weight per barrel varied from 92 to 108-109 pounds. "I think there may be some important facts concealed in this matter of weight of berries," he said. "I would like to see a careful record kept of weights and I think there might be some valuable information to be acquired this way. I hope Mr. Urann will keep on weighing and keep a close record."

Looking toward Cranberry Canners' service to growers in 1944 he said enough boxes are in process now, both quarters and halves, to be sufficient to meet the need. He urged growers who wanted financing to take greater advantage of Cranberry Credit Corporation, which has now about \$120,000 out on loan. Canners would do the best job it could to supply insecticide needs of members through Growers' Buying Pool, and he introduced Ferris C. Waite, a recent comer to Canners organization who will be in charge of this.

As forward-looking as most of his talk was, it was when he got down to the use of a helicopter in cranberry work that he really brought his listeners to the edges of their chairs.

He said he had been in extended planning with engineers regarding the use of "service" helicopters, which could spray, sand and dust, and give a pick-up service, with a helicopter capable of lifting a ten-ton load. He showed two draw-

ings at the Dennis meeting. Sand could be loaded at a good central pit, dusting and spraying could be efficiently done, and berries carried away from the bogs. In explaining this pick-up service he said a helicopter could be sent out to the bog where harvesters had placed say 100 barrels in a bin. This bin could be picked up by a triangular hook-up arrangement, swiftly flown to the canning plant, and there landed on the roof of the building. From the roof, berries for fresh selling could be sent by chute to a pre-cooling room and berries for canning go down another chute, "right into the cooker, so to speak. Mind you, I don't make this as an immediate promise," he said, "And I don't know whether we will have a machine for test demonstration this spring or not, but there is at least a possibility we will. We are hard at work on the idea right now."

Regarding progress on cranberry pickers, Canners has been working on three, he said, one of which may be ready for use next fall.

MR. MCGREW

The growers at the Cotuit meeting had the unscheduled pleasure of hearing from E. C. McGrew, assistant general manager of American Cranberry Exchange, who happened to be in Massachusetts, concerning the fresh fruit market. He said he didn't need to tell the growers 1943 had been a highly successful year. He did say the cranberry industry had been informally complimented by Food Distribution Administration officials for the orderly directing of the sale of cranberries. He said the Government had had ceiling prices ready for last year, but had relied upon the promises of the industry to keep cranberry prices in reasonable line.

This was done with 90 per cent of the crop, he said, and this percentage of the crop had been sold at or near opening prices. It was only an "uncontrolled ten per cent" which had gotten out of hand and was placed on the market at prices which caused alarm to OPA, and this did not happen until late in the season. Even aside from the Government step-

ping in with a ceiling, exorbitant prices could not be obtained from the consumer, he said. When retail prices got beyond 35 cents, buying stopped, he said. Housewives refused to pay more than that, checks of the market had proven.

In conclusion he commended Mr. Urann very highly for the conduct of the market, and said Cranberry Canners was to be highly commended for the results which had been obtained this year.

DR. FRANKLIN

"Life is a gamble from the cradle to the grave," Dr. Franklin began, "and possibly after that, but anyway it is a gamble we have to take. This matter of weather forecasting is also a gamble and even the weather bureaus make mistakes. So I, who am only an entomologist, may have made mistakes."

He then said, however, that in spite of mistakes which might have been made he believed this weather bulletin can be a valuable guide to the cranberry growers. "I will use it myself as a guide. I will use it in my own work to refresh my memory. He said that growers would find it worthwhile to read it more than once, to study it, and apply it to their business. It is a reference work to be kept many years.

In opening, he had some particularly encouraging comment for growers of Barnstable county and this bulletin pointed out some of the natural advantages in weather for cranberry culture on Cape Cod proper.

On pages 28-29 studies showed that cranberry bogs on the Cape and on the islands were less liable to severe hail damage than bogs inland. Page 34 showed how the starting of new growth is slower on Cape Cod, and because of this slower starting of the buds there is less liability to frosts and it is possible to hold water later with greater safety. Another helpful factor in regard to frosts, he said, is that Cape Cod, sticking out into the water, is more apt to have air blowing over it, giving additional frost advantage over bogs located inland.

Barnstable county is more for-

tunate naturally in regard to damage from cranberry root grub. He said that insect was everywhere in Plymouth county and only slightly prevalent on western Barnstable county and not at all on eastern Cape Cod. He gave a rather startling "guess," which he said was coincided in with another grower who had given thought to the matter, that this pest alone cost Massachusetts growers 100,000 barrels a year.

He said he saw a great resurgence in hope and interest in cranberry growing on the Cape proper. "I think the results of the last few years have justified that confidence." He said this had partly come about through the cranberry club meetings such as these, and that with its naturally favored situation for cranberry growing, the Cape is, and can stage a "come-back" from a decline it had entered.

After that Dr. Franklin took up some of the more important points in detail, such as the weather formulas on pages 40 and 41. He explained the application of these formulas and said they would come as near giving the grower as good an idea of what to expect on a cold night as are available. He told of how local data could be substituted in the formulas and that by applying this up to 7 o'clock at night each grower could work out the frost prospects for his own particular property with assurance, at least in the fall. He said by doing this each grower could become his own weather forecaster and make himself pretty much independent of frost warning services.

On page 64 he points out one paragraph in particular, declaring it was one of the most important, saying he believed (in Massachusetts and Wisconsin) it was possible for a lot of bogs to get by safely with less flooding than is being done.

He explained the dewpoint formulas on pages 52, 53 and 54, and demonstrated the practical use of the psychrometer.

He told in detail of the importance of rainfall in relation to temperature (frosts) and said

that section was very much worth careful reading and study.

That growers were interested in these valuable weather instructions was evidenced by their rapt attention, and those who listened closely had the opportunity to learn a great deal about "cranberry weather."

MR. ST. JACQUES

Final speaker at both meetings was E. C. St. Jacques, who spoke briefly upon the cranberry equipment and repair part outlook for 1944, asserting these had considerably improved over the past two years, but in ordering, growers should take into account delays which might be involved in filling their orders. This would be accounted for by labor and other difficulties. From 90 to 120 days should be allowed for the ordering of repair parts, he said, and growers should immediately overhaul and check their equipment and order any repair parts found necessary.

Insecticides

(Continued from Page 7)

not include derris root for cranberry use.

Of rotenone, A. I. F. says: "Will be extremely tight. Supplies available for this season's use may be about 25 to 50 per cent below minimum requirements. Despite expansion of permitted uses, rotenone should be saved for most essential needs and all possible conservation practiced. Situation critical."

Along this line of conservation of these two top materials, Mr. Makepeace said growers should not think of using rotenone or pyrethrum for gypsy moths, nor for spittle insect control. Other controls should be used, saving what rotenone or pyrethrum is available for leaf hoppers and fireworms.

Pyrethrum should be used in sprays this year as much as possible, he said, as sprays will go twice as far as dusting.

This committee in Washington will lay all available facts before the Department of Agriculture and hopes to obtain information as to what will be available, including substitutes.

For whatever allocation may be made for the cranberry industry, he said, the plan is to have this committee, Dr. Franklin, or some arrangement, allocate the quantities of pyrethrum and rotenone in fair share to whatever dealers cranberry growers have been buying from. Several hundred cards were sent out in Plymouth and Barnstable counties to growers, asking them to send in the names of their supplies to the County Agents. While only a small proportion of the growers have done this, lists of 25 or so dealers, with about half a dozen main suppliers, are in the hands of the committee and distribution will be through these usual dealer channels. Just how this allocation is to be done has yet to be worked out.

This allocation will be based upon the growers' previous use as far as possible, and it was assumed records of this use would be available from the dealers except for about ten per cent of growers who have "shopped around." Every effort will be made for the fairest, widest and best possible distribution of whatever amounts of these two major insecticides as will be available to the cranberry industry.

As to the latest picture of the over-all insecticide and fungicide situation for 1944, A. I. F. gives it as little changed from December report, and problems still critical, with some unjustified optimism continuing as to some materials.

Manpower still is a difficult problem, increasingly so in some areas. Transportation continues uncertain. Orders are coming in and are moving. Packages are a serious problem, particularly in bulk sizes. This situation shifts rapidly, WPB having recognized its importance by preferred classification.

Regarding insecticides important to cranberry growers, besides pyrethrum and rotenone, specific reports are:

Cryolite—Available for extensive use, alone, and in sulphur mixtures.

Cyanides—Generally adequate or better, but sodium cyanide tight.

Lead Arsenate—Industry endeavoring to make up production lost in last quarter of 1943.

Paradichlorobenzene—Apparently adequate for agricultural use.

Nicotine—General supply situation at present good. Future outlook depends on Government requirements for export, Lend-Lease, etc., being kept within reasonable bounds.

Box Situation

(Continued from Page 7)

growers have made men available, but more men are needed, and needed very badly.

Second, he said, is the WPB priority rating for cranberry boxes. This is outranked, he said, so that box manufacturers are repeatedly forced to go onto other work than cranberry boxes. When a Government AA-1 order comes in the sawmill is supposed by law to drop all other work and go onto these Government boxes. The remedy for this situation, he said, is to obtain a "directive" of sorts if it can be gotten, from WPB for local sawmills to make cranberry boxes. Then local mills would have legal right to go ahead in getting this supply ready. Mr. Holmes, with Mr. McGrew of the Exchange, has been to Washington several times to consult with proper authorities, but to date there has been much discussion but no definite Government order that local mills be given this permission.

Third is the price situation. Box manufacturers, he said, with the tremendously increased rate wood-choppers are getting, and other rising costs, cannot profitably make boxes at the present ceiling as set by OPA last year. He said, while he realized growers do not want to pay more for their shooks and boxes, a raise in prices is necessary to the manufacturers if OPA can be prevailed upon to grant it.

As for quantity of boxes which can be produced, he said it might be estimated 1,000,000 quarters would be needed this coming season and that local mills could probably somehow manage 650,000 boxes and the rest would have to be made up in substitutes, cardboard containers, rebuilt boxes, re-used boxes, boxes growers might have on hand, or in any way.

R. E. Saltus of Acushnet Saw Mills Company, and Frank Cole of F. H. Cole, North Carver, were present (at Rochester) and concurred in what Mr. Holmes said.

As President Crandon remarked at the Rochester meeting, all this probably wasn't very enlightening to the growers, but it did give

them some information as to what lies ahead this season for the box supply situation.

MR. MAKEPEACE

Russell Makepeace presented a very clear picture of the insecticide problems, of plans now in progress and the outlook, and this is told in the next column in the article upon the insecticide committee visit to Washington Feb. 1.

DR. FRANKLIN

Copies of the weather bulletin were distributed by County Agent Joe Brown, and Dr. Franklin he'd the growers in very close attention as he had at the Cape meetings in his discussion of the bulletin. He mentioned, as he had at Cotuit and Dennis, the two or three special advantages Barnstable County enjoys in regard to weather and that cranberry grub-worm is unknown east of Yarmouth, while it is important to Plymouth County growers. He asked Plymouth growers to estimate, if they could, the amount of damage this insect does, and then said he had it estimated in his own mind that this pest is taking 100,000 barrels a year; obviously a very bad insect.

He also pointed out that cranberry girdler is on the increase and that in the next year or two it will be a real insect trouble, very possibly this summer. He urged the building of bird houses around the bogs, as birds eating girdler millers can be of decided help in cutting down this pest.

MR. ST. JACQUES

Mr. St. Jacques, in a well-planned talk, said a telegram had just been received, confirming that all agricultural equipment is improved in quota amount and availability this year. This quota announcement is made much earlier than in 1943, enabling better distribution. Cranberry equipment, or such of it as is specialized equipment, is even more favorable than farm equipment in the average. The quota on cranberry dusters is better than 100 per cent of what it was in 1940 or '41, whichever was larger, pumps large and small are 135 per cent, but pump installations might be effected by the lumber shortage which remains so critical. Rubber wheels will be allowed for power equipment, but no permission has been obtained as yet for wheelbarrows. Screenhouse equipment such as separators is about 80 per cent of normal, and hand tools are plentiful, especially the specially designed cranberry tools.

Sprayers, which are not made locally within the cranberry industry, while increased in quota will not be available in large numbers, and, in fact, only six have

been allotted to Plymouth County for all agricultural purposes and none to Barnstable, as he understood. Certificates of purchase are not required for dusters, but are required for sprayers and pumps, but if a certificate is obtained this does not necessarily mean it is possible for the manufacturer or other supplier to find one available. Hand tools are plentiful, especially specialized tools, and repair parts are unlimited in theory but actually there is a labor limit. Speaking for himself, only, he said scoops and snaps should be sufficient.

In all this, however, he told growers they must take into consideration the scarcity of help available for every manufacturing or service operation, and again repeated that if growers do not want to be disappointed they must not delay in placing orders for any new equipment or for repair parts. This matter of getting in orders now, without waiting until well into the season, is the real key to the matter, he said, whether or not a grower would get what he needs to produce his crop.

MR. MCGREW

Mr. McGrew, who has just attended the national convention of fruit and vegetable growers at Chicago, was called upon to give any highlights he gleaned there and he said he had come back with the feeling that the trade was well pleased in general this season with the cranberry marketing, and added that War Food Distribution had complimented the cranberry industry upon its handling of its crop with the exception of the "ten per cent of obstreperous berries." Shipping containers would be one of the great general problems of the coming agricultural season everywhere and in all commodities. This is chiefly due to lack of wood-choppers, general lumber scarcity, and the constantly increasing need of the armed forces for shipping containers.

The demand from the Administration for "holding the line" on prices is being stressed so that OPA is virtually obliged to place ceilings over more and more commodities, he said. But if a ceiling is placed on cranberries next season, he felt certain it would be one which would be satisfactory to the growers. He expressly told the growers to get as good a crop as possible this season, that he was positive it could be disposed of "even with a ceiling, which now seems possible, at a price which will be satisfactory to you."

He praised the plan of the insecticide committee going to Washington to lay the united needs for insecticides before the proper allocating authorities and

said that these men are working hard in Washington and for the good of all industry, and they appreciate having definite facts and figures of requirements laid before them to aid in making decisions.

A. D. Benson of the New England Sales Company emphasized that the box outlook was as bad or even more difficult than Mr. Holmes had outlined and said the present prospects left Massachusetts about 250,000 quarters short. Letters will shortly be issued to Company members urging they "loan" local saw mills any labor they had at this time of the year. Associate County Agent Beattie said his office could arrange certificates for this and that the men would be returned to the growers as soon as there was need for their spring work.

In opening at Kingston, President George I. Short paid a tribute to the Kentucky workers last fall, said how fortunate growers were to have such a weather bulletin as that just issued. He suggested future discussion of winter flooding water and deficiency of oxygen, and said that at a later meeting there would be a speaker on birds and their value to the cranberry grower in keeping down insects, especially in these times of insecticide scarcities.

He read a letter of resignation from secretary-treasurer Charles A. Henry, who is confined at his home at Plymouth, but on motion of Ellis D. Atwood it was voted he be asked to continue in office upon his recovery. Mr. Henry has held office since the formation of the club.

The matter of counting fruit-worm eggs was touched on at Kingston meeting, but action left until the next meeting.

Next meetings of the clubs will be the latter part of February, with meetings scheduled for March and April, one in March to be a supper meeting with prominent speakers.

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 5)

this happens the vines do not suffer injury from lack of oxygen, which happened in the winter of 1942-43, when there was an overabundance of snow. A lot of sanding has been done, fine weather, and no snow to interfere.

¶**Fireworm**—Budding last fall appeared good, but Vernon Goldsworthy says growers may expect considerable trouble from fireworm next year. Quite a few infested

areas last fall had lots of fireworm eggs and while many of the eggs may perish through the winter, there is almost sure to be enough to cause a lot of trouble in 1944. However, it should not be too severe because this will be a tough winter on the over-wintering pupal stage on the bogs and in the brush areas surrounding the marshes, without snow.

¶**Frost Water**—With little rain and little snow, water supplies are not high, and as there is not usually much spring rain in Wisconsin, growers are beginning to worry about frost water.

¶**Boxes Ordered**—The 1944 Sales Company box contract has been divided between two Wisconsin box manufacturers and the price on the new contract is up a little. Goldsworthy is requesting growers to order at once, in view of the extreme shortness of labor.

¶**Reading Bulletin**—Wisconsin growers have been sent the new weather bulletin by Messrs. Franklin, Stevens and Bergman, by the Sales Company, and Wisconsin growers have been urged to read and study it carefully, giving special attention to Dr. Bergman's report on winter flooding injury, as leaf drop is a major trouble in Wisconsin, although not in Massachusetts.

¶**Marsh Sold**—The cranberry marsh of the late Mr. Ca'way at Neilsville has been sold to Edward G. Johns and Lon Rodeghier and is to be known as the "Edlon Cranberry Company" property.

OREGON

¶**Warm**—There was little rain or snow in December and January and few growers have their marshes flooded. It was a spring-like January and by mid-January it was apparent buds were unusually strong and promising for the '44 crop.

¶**Pioneer Morrison Sells**—A. T. Morrison (CRANBERRIES, May, 1942) one of the oldest and best known growers of the Pacific coast, has sold his bog to L. L. Hooker of Los Angeles. Mr. Morrison, who is now 75, has long been a leader on the West Coast and was perhaps the prime organizer of the Coos Cranberry Cooperative of Coos County, Oregon. That was in 1930. He served as its president for a number of years, but with the coming of Cranberry Cannery to the West Coast joined this larger cooperative. He expects to remain on his place until April.

The bog comprises about four and a quarter acres, and the property includes a modern home and some highly developed berry and garden ground. The Morrisons developed this property from raw woods into one of the finest bogs in the state.

¶**New Bog Building**—Walter I. Strain, who is a pioneer rancher of the West Coast, has a 15-acre bog under construction. At the present time he has about seven acres cleared and dam and tiling for drainage complete.

The start of the winter in Oregon brought very little rain and there were no heavy frosts. In fact, the weather was scarcely winter-like.

¶**Coos Coop Elects**—All officers of the Coos County Cooperative were re-elected at the annual meeting at Masonic Hall at Bandon. The business meeting was held, following a pot-luck dinner. Officers are: President, E. R. Ivie; vice president Ray Bates; secretary, Sumner Fish; directors, J. K. Baker and B. I. Randleman.

Tomlinson's Suggestions

(Continued from Page 6)

early May, apply P. D. B. (Paradachlorobenzene), 1200 lbs. per acre, or 7.5 lbs. per square rod. Then cover at once with one inch of sand.

These same suggestions were sent out to Plymouth County growers by Asso. Agent Beattie.

APPRECIATION:

Another Cranberry Season has closed and our THANKS are extended to our loyal CRANBERRY GROWERS for their splendid cooperation during a most trying season.

As you are aware, Canned Cranberry Sauce is under OPA regulations. A ceiling was established for FRESH BERRIES for canning. In our case, we were only allowed to figure \$15.00 per hundred pounds of cranberries in our costs for Canned Cranberry Sauce. That is, \$15.00 per one hundred pounds f. o. b. our Cannery at Bridgeton, New Jersey.

OUR AVERAGE COST PER 100 LBS. CRANBERRIES, F. O. B. CAPE COD, MASS., WAS \$14.85, AND ALL BERRIES WERE PAID FOR IN FULL DURING DECEMBER 1943.

All extra charges, such as freight from Cape Cod to New Jersey, were paid for by MINOT, and the amounts over \$15.00 had to be absorbed by MINOT as a loss under OPA regulations that only \$15.00 could be figured in basing the cost of the CANNED SAUCE.

Again, many thanks to the CRANBERRY GROWERS, and our representatives, Beaton Distributing Agency.

MINOT FOOD PACKERS INC.

BRIDGETON

NEW JERSEY

The Cooperative Centennial

The co-op meeting, in which each member has equal opportunity to express his views, symbolizes the democratic nature of the whole vast cooperative movement, which this month marks its 100th anniversary.

**Eatmor
Cranberries**

NEW ENGLAND CRANBERRY SALES CO.

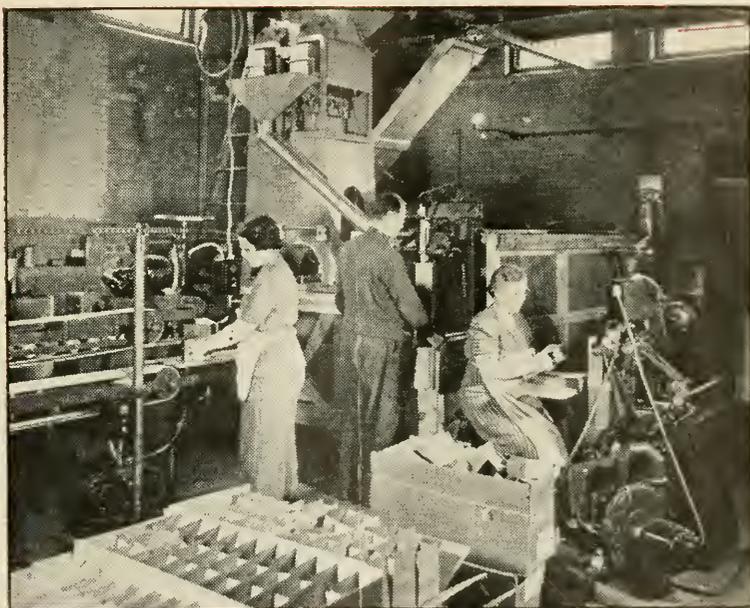
9 Station Street

MIDDLEBORO, MASSACHUSETTS

PRESENTING AN \$8,000,000 A YEAR INDUSTRY

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE



Compression and packaging section of the A. D. Makepeace Co. Dehydration Plant at Wareham

CAPE COD
NEW JERSEY
WISCONSIN
OREGON
WASHINGTON

Goodell
Library
MAR 9 - 1944
Massachusetts
State College

March, 1944

25 cents

Swing into Spring



It is not a happy spring; it is not a merry spring, this year of 1944. It is a year in which the coming active months will count as never before in this great war.

Our armed forces on the European front are fighting hard; in the Pacific our forces are driving ahead with Japan's defeat the goal. We must swing into spring with action on the home front—backing up our fighters in every conceivable way.

Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin

Electricity in Agriculture

The largest volume of food in American history was processed, stored, and distributed in 1943 in meeting needs of the armed forces and civilians.

In this, electricity played an important part. Electricity is a vital necessity for those engaged in producing our food supply. We will need to use electricity in the 1944 crop—to use it well and wisely.

Plymouth County Electric Co.

WAREHAM — — PLYMOUTH

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Extensive Experience in **ELECTRICAL WORK**

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We Have Listings of Cranberry Bogs, Large and Small **FOR SALE**

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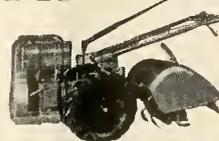
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PACITIES 14 IN TO
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BOX 508 BRILLION WIS

THANKS FROM YANKS

to cranberry growers who supplied cranberries for dehydrating in 1943.

From a Plymouth boy

"While helping to load a barge today I was thrilled when cases of Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce came along. It reminded me of home and the Plymouth factory."

From a Wareham boy

"We had Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce today. It was delicious, and reminded me of home."

From another boy

"Of all the dehydrated foods, Ocean Spray Cranberries take the lead. Most of our food lacks color and flavor, but this cranberry sauce sure hits the spot."

From another boy

"I got excited when I saw a great pile of Ocean Spray Cranberries today. I couldn't help but shout, 'That's from the factory in North Chicago where I worked.'"

From another boy

"Send us more Ocean Spray Cranberries. They seem just like a letter from home."

CRANBERRY CANNERS, Inc.

The Growers' Cooperative Canning Company

Hanson, Mass.
Coquille, Oregon
Markham, Wash.

Onset, Mass.
New Egypt, N. J.
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North Chicago, Ill.
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No. Harwich, Mass.
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NIAGARA SPRAYER and CHEMICAL CO., Inc.

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Manufacturers of Lead Arsenate,
Rotenone Products, as well as a
full line of dusting machinery.

Complete line of Insecticides,
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Organized to be of
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BOXES, BOX SHOOKS, CRATING
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M & M's 64th Year

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DISTRIBUTORS OF
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SERVING THE CRANBERRY INDUSTRY

**Jesse A. Holmes
& Son**

Carver, Massachusetts

To Growers:

If You Want BOXES

NEXT FALL

You MUST cut

Logs NOW

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Contact Us

We Need Massachusetts

Native White Pine

for

Cranberry

Boxes

F. H. COLE

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Manufacturer of

Wooden Boxes and Shooks

North Carver, Mass.

Tel. 46-5

Those making the trip were: Massachusetts, Russell Makepeace, Dr. Henry J. Franklin, Carl Urann, representing Cranberry Cannery, Inc.; Homer Gibbs, Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' association; Melville C. Beaton, Beaton's Distributing Agency, Ferris Waite of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., who will handle Cannery Growers' Buying Pool insecticides went along unofficially. New Jersey: Dr. Chas. S. Beckwith, Isaiah Haines, 1943 president of American Cranberry Growers' Association, James D. Holman, and Theodore H. Budd, prominent Jersey growers; American Cranberry Exchange; E. Clyde McGrew.

Mr. McGrew has played an important part in assembling figures from the producing areas and will act as "contact agent" between the growers and WFA in the allocation of such supplies of pyrethrum and rotenone as may be forthcoming. Before the committee went, efforts were made to obtain the names of all suppliers to the growers, this being done in Massachusetts through the County Agents.

The plan is to allocate to each supplier one third of his average sales of the past four years, which, in turn, will be distributed to the growers.

The matter of synthetic and substitute insecticides was also fully discussed.

DR. FRANKLIN GOT HIS DOUGHNUTS

When Dr. H. J. Franklin was in Washington on the recent trip of the cranberry insecticide committee he asked for corn muffins, then doughnuts with his breakfast at the hotel, but there were none.

"Well," said Dr. Franklin, looking up at the waitress, "I'm very disappointed in Washington. We have plenty of both in East Wareham, Massachusetts."

Next morning Dr. Franklin asked for doughnuts all over again. The waitress said there were no doughnuts, and went out to bring in orders. When she got back, to her surprise Dr. Franklin was eating doughnuts. A member of the committee had brought in some in a little paper bag, purchased at a local "hot dog" stand.

MR. CHANEY IN TRAIN WHICH WAS WRECKED

Making business trips for nearly forty years now, C. M. Chaney, general manager of the American Cranberry Exchange, recently experienced his first railroad wreck. This was in the mi.-west. One man was killed in the crash, but the train, although making high speed, was not derailed. Mr. Chaney, although uninjured, says it is an experience he does not want to repeat.

Committee Hopes for One-Third Pyrethrum Need, Maybe Rotenone

**WFA Considers that Proportion of Pyrethrum if Supply
Permits, and Growers May Appeal for Permission
to Use Rotenone, which was Barred Last Year**

The special insecticide committee which went before War Food Administration in Washington last month, at the suggestion of WFA to discuss the needs of the cranberry industry for pyrethrum and rotenone this season came back with the hope that supplies may permit the allocation of about one-third of pyrethrum requirements in Massachusetts and New Jersey. The understanding is that Wisconsin and the West Coast will receive supplies already allocated to manufacturers. As concerns rotenone, its use on cranberry vines is not forbidden as it has been the past two years; growers may appeal for permission to use whatever they have on hand or appeal for an allotment of new material as the need arises.

This does not mean that the cranberry industry will necessarily receive a third of its pyrethrum needs or that the use of rotenone will positively be granted, but that it is hoped by WFA that the insecticide situation will develop favorably enough to make allocations of a third of the pyrethrum needs and it may be possible to allow some rotenone use to cranberry growers.

Figures presented to WFA showed that average use of py-

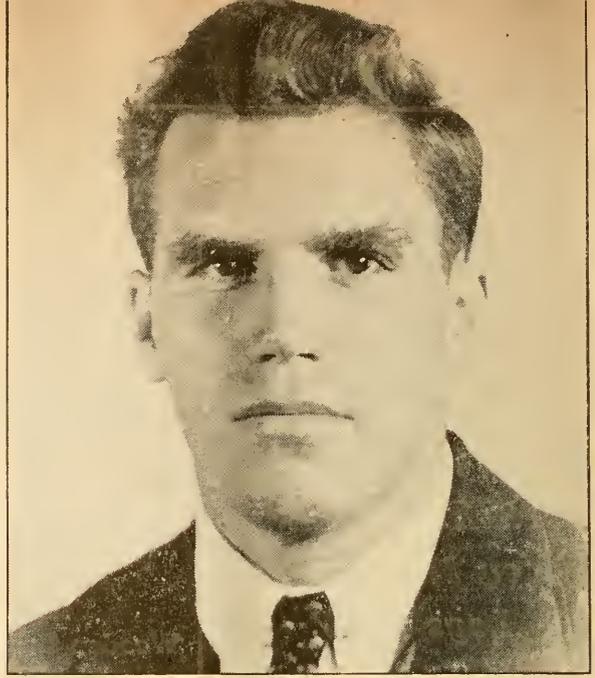
rethrum on a basis of 1.3 pyrethrins, which is top strength, in the past four years has been 190,000 pounds for the industry, or roughly on a basis of 300,000 pounds in lesser concentrations. For the years 1940, '41, '42, and '43, the Massachusetts average has been about 140,000 pounds, New Jersey (and Long Island) about 33,000 pounds, Wisconsin, 4,500 pounds, and the balance on the West Coast where sprays are extensively used.

Both insecticides are very critical this year. Concerning the pyrethrum needs, the military forces are planning to take the bulk of the pyrethrum crop to make "bombs" to use in malaria mosquito areas to protect the fighting forces. This need obviously comes first, agriculture will get its share, and it was to secure, if possible, its fair share of this general agricultural allotment that this committee, representing the industry, went to Washington.

As the need for allocations of new rotenone supplies becomes apparent, growers may appeal through their dealers for permission to obtain and use it. Whether the use of any rotenone is granted or not will depend upon the general supply.

Joseph W. Darlington

27-Year Old Whitesbog Man Heads American Cranberry Association—Oldest Growers' Association



Oldest of the existing associations of cranberry growers, the American Cranberry Growers' Association, which in New Jersey corresponds to the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association in Massachusetts and the Wisconsin Cranberry Growers' Association in Wisconsin, at its meeting last month elected the youngest president of any of these cranberry groups. This was when Joseph W. Darlington of Whitesbog was made its head at the annual winter meeting of the association. Mr. White was born Feb. 7, 1917. The New Jersey association will in August have been in continuous organization 75 years.

The American Cranberry Growers' Association "takes its age" from its summer meeting, as that was the time it started as the New Jersey Cranberry Growers' Association. When it began, this was the only large association of cranberry growers in the country, formed by union with a smaller New Jersey regional association. A Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' association formed during the Civil war had gone out of existence. For many years this Jersey organization carried the torch of cranberry knowledge for the entire industry and had so many members from Massachusetts, Wisconsin and other states that the name was changed from New Jersey to American.

Mr. Darlington, who has been

continuously interested in cranberry growing since he graduated from college in 1939, is the grandson of Joseph J. White, leader and a foremost organizer of the cranberry industry of the past century, and the nephew of Miss Elizabeth C. White, of Whitesbog, whose fame in blueberry culture in particular and in New Jersey cranberry growing is widespread.

Mr. Darlington at 27 is, as he himself says, "not very far along in life yet," but his "story" so far in his own words is:

"I was born February 2, 1917, in Philadelphia and lived with my parents in Lansdown, Pa., a suburb of Philadelphia until I graduated from the William Penn Charter school in 1935. From that time on I became a true New Jerseyite, working at Whitesbog during the summer vacations and attending Rutgers University the rest of the year.

"In the spring of '39 I graduated from Rutgers and spent that summer and fall in Massachusetts to get a good start in this "serious" business of raising cranberries. Most of the time I was visiting bogs from one end of the state to the other with "Joe" Kelley. It's too bad I couldn't have been several places at once so I wouldn't have had to miss so many of the interesting things which were always going on at the State Bog and elsewhere. I did manage to make many friends and get some

realization of what there is to learn in the cranberry industry and how short one man's lifetime is for picking up that information.

"Since my stay in Massachusetts I have been working for J. J. White, Inc., at Whitesbog. Last summer, however, I got that urge that sooner or later comes to everybody interested in the cranberry industry, namely to have a bog of my own, with the result that I have two places to work now, instead of one."

New Jersey has in the past few years suffered a regrettable decline in production of cranberries, due to severity of the false blossom disease in that state and from other causes, but Mr. Darlington feels if new stimulation and well-directed interest can be brought about in New Jersey the production trend can be sent in the opposite direction from which it is now going.

ORDERS FOR 1944 CROP RECEIVED NOW

As a good omen toward next fall's market, Mr. Beaton is already receiving letters willing to place very substantial orders for the coming crop. These buyers are willing to order now, with price subject to the market at that time. These orders are coming in in sufficient number to justify confidence that demand will be good for the '44 production.

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

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FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

MASSACHUSETTS

¶**Winter Kill Reports**—Greatest interest—and apprehension—continues to be in the lack of rain (or snowfall) in Massachusetts, where a very considerable acreage of the bogs continues to lie without adequate coverage against cold winter winds. There has already been considerable winter kill, just how much it would be very difficult to estimate at present. But reports of kill are heard on all sides and this noticing of killing began early in February.

¶**60 Per Cent Lack Protection**—A fairly accurate estimate of the amount of acreage which does not have any, or only slight protection would run up pretty close to 60 per cent, that is, more than half the bogs which ordinarily have good protection long before this are exposed to danger of damage, and many have already been damaged. Cold winds between now and the end of this month could do a lot more injury. There was a six inch fall of snow on February 11 and 12 which gave protection only for two or three days during a brief cold spell following. Then came a heavy rain and the snow was gone. For instance, Feb. 19th was a very cold day, with wind, a day which may have added to the injury. The winter and the past month, as a whole, however, have very fortunately been on the mild side.

¶**Water Way Down**—This long continued lack of normal rainfall has lowered all water supplies. Ponds and reservoirs are lower than they have been in many years. Many

growers say they now have, and have had for weeks, less water than they had last fall, and supplies were very scanty then. Not even a semblance of a flow could be put on many bogs. Growers want and need rain and plenty of it without delay. They are naturally growing more and more worried as the winter passes, with vines exposed, and winter will be turning into spring and another frost season, with water supplies woefully inadequate.

¶**Sanding Continued**—There has been sufficient cold for ice this winter, and the good start made in sanding early in the winter has been continued. Quite a lot has been done. Even in Barnstable County, where very little ice sanding is done, sanding has been attempted.

NEW JERSEY

¶**Bogs Flooded**—Jersey bogs are well flooded, quite in contrast to those in Massachusetts, and in late February there was considerable rainfall. Some bog land was injured by freezing and heaving during January, but the loss from this was not expected to prove very serious.

¶**Blueberry Pruning**—Blueberry growers are busy with pruning and have been doing very well at it. Unless some unusual weather occurs the large plantations will be well pruned before growth starts this spring. Almost every other year pruning has been delayed, due to the cranberry packing, but this difficulty did not stand in the way this year.

WISCONSIN

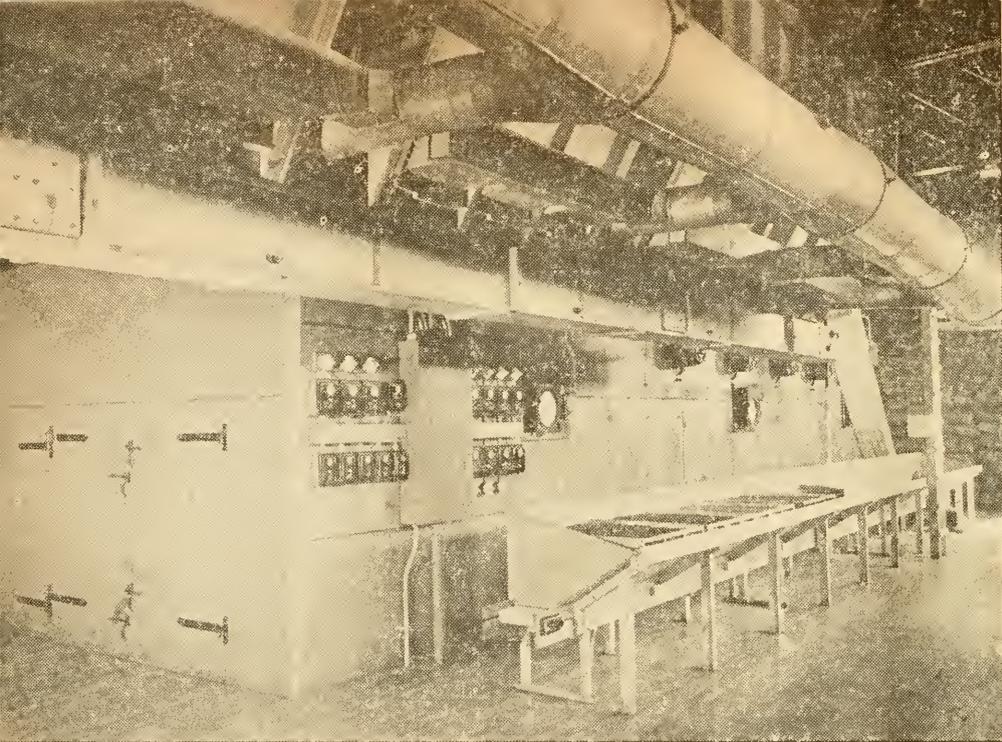
¶**Need More Water**—There was very little snow in the principal cranberry areas this year, only about three or four inches around Wisconsin Rapids; some very warm spells, and there was little rainfall last fall. Consequently, more rainfall is going to be needed very badly in the next few weeks before spring. Ordinarily there is not a great deal of rain in the spring, and the added winter water in the reservoirs is now very low. There could be heavy spring killing and frost damage, and growers are fervently hoping for more water immediately. So far winter kill has been of no significance.

¶**Much Sanding Done**—As the result of this open winter, with plenty of ice uncovered by snow, a great deal of sanding has been done, much more than normal.

¶**Canning Berries in Bags**—Cranberry Sales Company next year is planning to send its berries to Cranberry Canners in paper sugar bags, as a way of solving the critical container situation. This matter has been discussed with Mr. Urann and the plan is considered feasible, and Vernon Goldsworthy has spent considerable time considering various angles of the plan; as a consequence of this it is not expected Wisconsin will have any shortage of quarter shipping boxes.

¶**Has Pyrethrum**—Neither does Wisconsin expect to be too short of pyrethrum, as the Sales Company has been able to get hold of a stock which had previously

(Continued on Page 16)



General view of Proc tor & Schwartz dehydrator, inspection tables, and elevator to finishing bins.

MAKEPEACE "CRANNIES"

Improved Plant At Wareham, Mass., Processed for Armed Forces—Probably First in Commercial Cranberry Dehydration.

By C. J. HALL

The practice of drying cranberries or other fruits and vegetables is one of the oldest methods of preserving them for future use. The American Indians and the ancients knew the art of keeping foods by drying in the sun. One of the most up-to-date examples of cranberry dehydration, combined with compression, has been going on this past fall and winter at the re-modelled and re-equipped plant of the A. D. Makepeace Company at Wareham, Mass.

The process is nothing new for the A. D. Makepeace Company, for as far as has been established there was no commercial dehydration prior to the work of this company, beginning in 1909. At least no record of anything earlier has yet been found. This first attempt was with a kiln drier, but in 1911 a tunnel type drier was designed by the Company and is the first tunnel drier known to have been built in this country unless a vague story of an earlier prune drier in Oregon is verified.

The story of this early dehydra-

tion is an interesting one and will be sketched in a little later, and also extremely interesting is the dehydration and compression process which was carried on this fall and winter. This was the preparation of "Crannies" for the U. S. armed forces.

Makepeace's "Evaporated Cranberries" have been widely known to civilian trade for many years, but about ten years ago this name was changed to "Crannies." Since that time this brand has represented their whole, dehydrated cranberries. About 161,000 lbs. of them have been prepared for the Quartermaster General's office (which also supplies the Navy), being done under a sub-contract for Cranberry Cannery, Inc., as a part of the Government order of the 1943 crop.

As is known, dehydrated cranberries for Government use this past season have been processed in three ways, under the Cranberry Cannery contract. The plant at Plymouth (Mass.) has been operating 24 hours a day, making the powdered product by the Sardik method. The Hanson plant has made sliced dehydrated cranberries, as have also the Cannery plants at Gurnee, Illinois, and Bordentown, New Jersey, Sargent type driers being used; and also at

Grayland, Washington, where a converted prune drier was pressed into use.

In setting up this new Makepeace Company plant for "Crannies," some of the equipment was designed by the Makepeace Company itself, carriers were designed and built by the Hayden Manufacturing Company of Wareham, and the dehydrator is standard in principle, but with special adaptations for cranberry drying. This drier combines the tunnel and the cabinet processes, retaining the best features of both.

This new assembly was started up for the first time about September 15th last, and continued on a 24-hour a day basis until mid-December, and the compressing until mid-January.

This equipment is in the powerhouse of the former New Bedford & Onset St. R. R. Company, and the cranberries arrive by truck at the first floor, where they are unloaded under cover and are started on their way for the startling physical change. These berries may be either Early Blacks or Howes, or for that matter, other varieties, as the product is not sold by variety. But they must be quality cranberries. For one reason, the quality shows in the appearance of the "Crannies" when they are reconstituted to whole berries in preparation for table use. Nor, as a matter of fact, can inferior, poor quality berries be dehydrated as whole fruit.

Dumped into a conveyor, the berries are taken to the top, or third floor, where the entire processing is carried on. This provides floor space of 50x90 feet, the entire floor having been lowered

from its original position to make head room for the equipment. The second story of the brick building is used for storage and for packaging fresh cranberries into one pound (cellophane) bags.

First step in processing is from a hopper at the conveyor top into a home-designed punching machine where a series of three rollers, studded with pins, make certain every berry has several holes in it to let out moisture in the drying oven. The punctured berries drop onto a wire screen or tray, the tray being 30x30 inches, which is shoved into place along a track by workmen. Covered with berries, the trays are stacked on a dolly, 32 high, and the dolly is pushed to the dehydrator.

This dehydrator, divided roughly into three compartments, is a massive affair, 45 feet from the "wet end" or start of the process, to the "dry end" or exit. It is approximately 18 feet wide and eleven feet high. This was built by Proctor & Schwartz of Philadelphia, as previously stated, especially for the A. D. Makepeace Company.

There are four entrance doors at the wet end, and so four more at the dry end for removing the dollies, each with the stacked trays of cranberries, which had been placed in the four wet end entrances simultaneously. After the first four have been in half an hour, another series of four dollies is shoved in place, pushing the first series forward. At the end of eight hours the dehydrator is full, containing 64 sets of trays. Temperature and drafts are carefully controlled. With dehydration completed, the first set is removed, another set shoved in and the process continued without cessation. About 5,000 pounds can be dried in 24 hours.

Temperature within the dehydrator is maintained between 155 and 165 degrees. Air is sucked in by fans and heated by a series of steam coils, principally in the area above the trays, where there is a network of fin coils, something like the radiator of an automobile. There are also larger pipes between the two middle rows of trays at the wet end. In this section the draft is forced through clockwise and in the other two counter-clockwise. Moisture-laden air is drawn out the top and blown out through the roof of the building.

Taken from the dehydrator the trays of dried berries are inspected and then carried by conveyor to "finishing bins" where heat is applied to condition the berries for compression. Next step is to the compression department. From a hopper the cranberries are automatically weighed and fed into two presses. Each one pound unit

Mr. and Mrs. William Day de-traying dehydrated berries into bins.



of 170 cubic inches is compressed into a rectangular block of 50 cu. inches. In this process the berries are fed into a sleeve, whirled to another station for the actual compression under pressure of from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds per square inch and then whirled to another station and the bricks ejected. Actual compression time is ten to fifteen seconds.

A woman at a top sealer close by places the brick in a carton which has already been sealed at the bottom. The package then goes through the top sealer and is closed. This is then dipped in melted wax at 200 degrees to make it moisture proof. Eighteen of these one-pound cartons are placed in a corrugated box. Each of these boxes are put in a "Reynold's Bag," so called—this bag, incidentally, explains where some of the tinfoil and special wrappings for cigarettes and other products have gone for the duration.

The Reynolds Bag is heat sealed and, with the wax, gives the contents of each pound carton a double moisture barrier. Then, for rough handling, two bags are put in a heavy "V-2" solid fibre container, this being one of the strongest made for the armed forces. A sleeve of the same material is wrapped around and the whole is twice steel strapped.

Dehydrated, compressed, double sealed against moisture, strongly wrapped, 36 pounds of cranberries are ready for delivery to the Army to be shipped anywhere in the world.

Each pound carton will serve 100 men, about a quarter cup each. To make the product ready for use, the brick is soaked in boiling water for 30 minutes to restore the berries to their whole size and appearance; boiled for 10 minutes; sugar added, and boiled 5 minutes more. The result is a whole

fruit cranberry sauce.

The story of how this came about may be told as one of four steps.

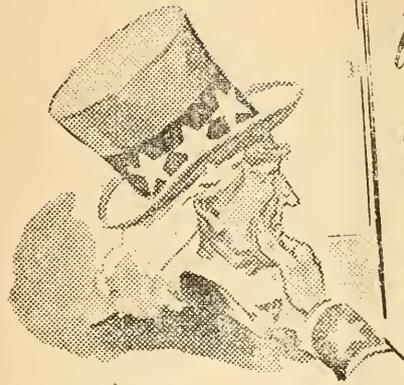
The first was in 1909 at the Makepeace Company where experiments were being made with cranberry juices. Some of the refuse was accidentally left on top of a radiator, where it dried. It was found that this dried pulp, after cooking, made a very good sauce.

This suggested commercial drying. The first drying process made use of a galvanized iron enclosure erected over a coal stove, extending two stories high, with doors for the entrance and exit of trays loaded with fresh fruit. This produced a satisfactory product and it found a ready market, but as a commercial project the output was negligible. But the quality of the product and the advantages offered suggested the company might have the basis for a good patent.

Examination of the patent files disclosed the idea was not new, as on March 19, 1872, U. S. Patent No. 124,837 had been issued to one LeGrand Kniffen of Worcester, Massachusetts. This inventor had foreseen, even then, the usefulness of dehydrated cranberries for the armed forces, the keeping quality of the product in tight cans, and of the possibility of further reducing its bulk by pressure. The specifications for this patent notes:

"I have invented a certain new and useful Improved Process of Preparing Cranberries for Preservation and Shipment. It is well known that the cranberry is a delicious and healthful fruit and one which contains elements that peculiarly adapt it for use as an accessory to Army and shipping supplies, provided it can be prepared in such a manner that it will retain its quality and flavor for an

(Continued on Page 14)



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22,000,000
VICTORY
GARDENS



AND U. S. MEANS
US

Including
Cranberry Growers

It's a great goal this nation has set, to release food for the fighting men of our nation and our fighting friends—and still to keep enough for US here at home to keep going on and do our part in the great, over-all war effort.

We *are supplying* a worthy part of this general food supply in producing our specialized form of agricultural product—cranberries. We can and must do more than that again this year in raising as much food in Victory Gardens as we can.

This is the 22nd of a series of war-time messages sponsored by the following public-spirited firms and individuals.

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THE MARKET CONTINUES

THE cranberry industry could go into the 1944 active season with a whole lot more discouraging prospect than is contained in the belief expressed by C. M. Chaney that the unprecedented demand for cranberries last fall will continue into this season, and the statement of Lt. Col. Dunn that minimum Government requirements for dehydrated berries will be 150,000 barrels. If portents and the best advance information mean anything this adds up to the fact there will be no question of selling however big a crop may be produced this year. That doesn't mean there will be no marketing problems, however.

But growers can go ahead to solve their individual problems of scarcity of insecticides, labor, shipping boxes, and the thousand and one general problems of growing a crop with the comforting backlog that there is a market for their production.

GOOD WORK DONE

THAT cranberry insecticide committee which went to Washington to see about the pyrethrum and rotenone situation didn't come back with any assurances of all of these vital insecticides the cranberry industry needs. Of course nobody, not even the committee, expected it possibly could. But it did come back with the promise of a very fair share of Government allotment of pyrethrum for all agriculture. It did comply with the request of Government agencies for a concise, coordinated report of what the cranberry industry wanted and what it could make do with. Good work was done for the industry as a whole. The entire thing showed the value of cooperation, with both the cooperatives and independents taking part. Once again it showed the industry to be on its toes and united, ready to cooperate in the national agricultural problem.

YOUTH AT THE HEAD

JERSEY seems to have lost no time answering the challenge that perhaps one of the things Jersey needs to bring back her cranberry production is more emphasis on youth. The oldest cranberry

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growers' association is now headed by the youngest president.

It's a truism that good ideas often spring from youthful minds, and as a matter of fact youthful minds are not always measured by years of life. It looks in this year of 1944 as if every industry, every human activity is going to need the full benefit of all good brains and good thought of both young and old to keep this world going ahead and not slipping back into chaos. Jersey is making a real effort to come back from its decline in cranberry production. The public can apparently consume all the cranberries that can be produced for the next few years at least. All growers will wish luck to any efforts 27-year-old Joseph W. Darlington can contribute as president of the 75-year-old American Cranberry Growers Association.



J. Richard Beattie

Associate Agent of Plymouth County (Massachusetts),
Now Active in Cranberry and Blueberry Work

J. Richard Beattie, who came to the Plymouth County Extension Service in July, 1940 as Assistant County Agent, is now getting a lot better acquainted with the Massachusetts cranberry growers (most of Plymouth County, of course), and the growers are getting a lot better acquainted with him. And this mutual understanding and working together is likely to increase a great deal more.

Now, Mr. Beattie is Associate County Agent to "Joe" T. Brown (CRANBERRIES, March 1940), who has been County Agent since Feb., 1939. As the Extension Service work has been so greatly increased since the start of the war, Mr. Brown has assigned to Mr. Beattie the horticultural projects as his chief interest, while Mr. Brown will continue to have overall supervision and direct charge

of livestock. Horticulture includes market gardening, home gardens, forestry, tree fruits and small fruits, "small fruits including cranberries," as a Government agricultural report would say, but in Plymouth County it is "cranberries and other small fruits," cranberries being Plymouth County's leading crop.

However, in this division of specified duties, both Mr. Brown and Mr. Beattie are making it clear that Joe Brown has not given up his interest in cranberry work nor is he to forsake the cranberry men. It means that he has to put in more of his time in general overall supervision of agricultural interests in Plymouth County. "Joe" will not become a stranger to the cranberry men.

Likes Cranberry Work

Mr. Beattie says he finds cranberry growing and the industry mighty interesting, and he is entering into the problems of the growers with a vim which augurs well. Mr. Beattie is a "farm boy," and has always been conversant with general agricultural matters.

It so happens he was born in the city—Lynn, Massachusetts, July 26, 1914. His father, a native of Vermont, graduate of Norwich University and a civil engineer, was living in Lynn at that time. But when Dick was five his parents decided to go back to Vermont and took up farming.

This was at Guidhall, Vermont, which, incidentally, is the only town by this name in the United States and named after that town in England. So from the age of five, Dick was brought up to rural, agricultural life on a 250-acre dairy farm.

He went to High school, across the Connecticut river in New Hampshire, taking up a commercial course, intending to get some business knowledge and go back to the farm. But his plans were changed and he decided to go on, and after graduation went on to prep school at Mt. Hermon. Here he came to the decision to take up agriculture as a life work, and after graduation in 1935 he went to the University of New Hampshire. Here he majored in entomology and forestry, receiving his B. S. in agriculture in 1939, and returned the following year to get his M. S. That summer he had taught forestry as a graduate assistant at the New Hampshire University Forest Camp at Passaconaway, N. H.

While at New Hampshire University he belonged to Alpha Tau Omega fraternity, and was president during his senior year. He was also a member of Alpha Zeta, national agricultural honorary fraternity, and a member of Phi Sigma, National honorary Zoological order. He was interested in baseball and basketball, and was a member of the New Hampshire basketball team.

Before he was assigned to Plymouth County in the Extension Service in 1940, he admits he knew practically nothing about cranberries. He was familiar with them on the table at various times, but perhaps even then his knowledge was a shade more extensive than that of the average person. Cranberries grow wild in his part of Vermont and he has picked them

(Continued on Page 16)

Opportunity is NOW

You know what prices cranberries brought last year. Every indication is for a good price this coming fall.

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IT IS PROBABLE WE CAN BE OF REAL HELP TO YOU in getting a good crop this fall. But delay in letting us know what you want in new equipment or repairs may be fatal. **GET IN TOUCH WITH US NOW** with your particular problems. **WE'LL GET TOGETHER ON YOUR NEEDS.**

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WAREHAM, MASS.

"County-Wide Cranberry Meeting" At Carver

Growers Told There is Big Demand Now for 1944 Crop, and Government Dehydrated Need is for 150,000 Barrels—Program Arrangement was Novelty

Something new in Massachusetts cranberry club meetings was held February 24 at Carver when the two Plymouth County clubs sponsored a "County-wide" meeting of all growers in a gathering beginning at two in the afternoon, lasting throughout the afternoon, a supper at six, followed by another speaking program and winding up with square dancing, beginning at 8. That this meeting, planned by County Agent "Joe" Brown, Associate J. Richard Beattie, and Presidents Frank Crandon, Southeastern Club, and George I. Short, South Shore, was a good idea, was proven by attendance of nearly 200 which filled the hall and made two supper relays necessary. As Russell Makepeace, who kept the meeting right on the beam as chairman, said, a beautiful day and a fine array of speakers brought the crowd out.

When the growers went home they went with the assurance that for another year there would apparently be no trouble in selling however big a crop might be produced, and assumedly at satisfactory prices. This encouraging news came from Chester Chaney of the Sales Company, and from a speaker new to the growers, Lt. Col. Cecil G. Dunn of the Office of the Quartermaster Corps, Washington, D. C., who told the 1944 dehydrated cranberry needs of the Government.

"The armed forces like cranber-

ries," Col. Dunn said, "and they could eat every cranberry you could grow. But the Government does not want to deprive you of all of your civilian market nor deprive the civilians of all cranberries.

"Government needs were not announced at Chicago this year, as last, but we now know our minimum need will be for 1,500,000 pounds of dehydrated cranberries, that is 15,000,000 pounds of fresh berries or 150,000 figured in barrels." This is 50 per cent more than the final amount of 100,000 barrels last year, and might figure up roughly to around a quarter of about an average crop.

Mr. Chaney said, speaking of the 1944 outlook: "The demand will unquestionably be great enough to take the entire crop as fresh berries, regardless of what size the crop is, and at good prices. I believe I can truthfully say right now that actual orders, not SAP (Subject to Approval of Price) now would amount to twice the amount we shipped last year if we could take those orders now."

MR. CHANEY

Mr. Chaney was the first speaker on the program and called last year's marketing the most remarkable ever experienced and said there would probably never be another year like that. He said the buying power of the public was the most important factor and buying power exceeded anything

he had ever seen before. Demand was so great that the entire crop could have been readily sold on the fresh market.

"In a certain extent there was a ceiling price on cranberries last fall," he said. "As far as the buying public went there was, of course, none, but there would have been if we had not done right with the War Food Administration. We were being watched very closely. I couldn't tell you this then, but I can now. Our opening price had to be right. I set the \$17.00 opening price for Early Blacks with a great deal of thought. It turned out it was not out of line.

"We worked very closely with WFA last year, and this close cooperation was a factor in that no ceiling price was imposed on fresh cranberries. Now, about a ceiling this year. I am hoping that with the same close cooperation with WFA we may work things so that no ceiling will be necessary. Of course there may be one. If there is one I am sure we, as the cranberry industry, will be asked for assistance in figuring what that ceiling should be, and that it will be one which will be satisfactory. Government officials are now cooperating more closely with business in the matter of new ceilings."

In his talk Mr. Chaney went back to his first experience in the industry, in 1905 in the "horse and buggy" days; and he said it literally was horse and buggy. That year the total crop was 270,000 barrels and the opening price paid growers for Blacks was \$5.00. Those were the days of real com-

petition, he said, and then came the year 1906 when nobody made any money, either growers or buyers. Then followed cooperative selling. With a chart he sketched the price progress through the years, and said price had closely followed buying power of the public, which rose to its greatest peak last year. The law of supply and demand is stronger than any controls, he said.

"We have a record of the past, but none of the future," he said. He advised growers to raise as big a crop as possible this year, that the demand would be good. He felt that there was no question but that all the berries raised can be marketed and that while obviously no crop estimate could be made now he did not have the feeling there would be an unusually large one.

COL. DUNN

Colonel Dunn, in his interesting talk, said he brought the greetings and thanks of the Quartermaster General and his department to the cranberry growers. "The Quartermaster's Corps is grateful for what you did in cooperation last year," he said. "Cranberry Canners, Inc. and the cranberry growers are to be commended for the way the cranberry industry cooperated last year. I thank you."

He told the story of army dehydrated foods and how the service men liked some of these processed foods, and some, unfortunately, did not like too well. Cranberries was one which was liked by everybody in the armed forces. The job of the Quartermasters Corps is to provide quality food for the armed forces. "When you are working on your bogs you can feel you are directly working for the war effort. The armed forces could eat every cranberry you could raise. Go ahead this year and raise all the cranberries you can."

Col. Dunn's talk brought a round of standing applause, and Chairman Makepeace told him the growers were deeply appreciative of his taking the time and trouble to come up to the Cape.

FRANK CRANDON

Frank Crandon, one of the several all over the country who are working on picking machines, told of progress on his machine. He brought the news that at the annual August meeting of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association, "with Dr. Franklin's permission he would bring this machine to the State Bog and show that it will pick cranberries.

He said he had been trying to work out a picker "in his head" for the past ten years. He said last year he interested a draughtsman, Herbert Leonard, who was

a mechanic and an inventor, and they had gone to work. They had worked until the money ran out, and then he said he had gone where he thought money could be obtained—to M. L. Urann. Mr. Urann, he said, had told him to keep right on and send bills to him.

They had done this and produced a machine last fall, but it only took a few minutes of trial to prove it was not right. It weighed about 800 pounds and was too heavy. Another has been made since then, and this, he said, weighs approximately 325 pounds, is 26 inches wide, and is powered with a 2½ horsepower motor and is speeded for 60 to 90 feet a minute and can be operated by one man.

This will pick from an acre to one and one-quarter acres a day, or about the work of ten men, and is operated with the one man and a crew of five or six to handle the boxes. He had been told he could not make a picker, he said, but he had made one that works and made a promise to show it next August.

GEORGE SHORT

George Short followed Mr. Crandon, telling of a sand spreader he has developed. This spreader is 30 inches wide and will spread evenly at a depth of from one quarter to one and one-quarter inches. It will hold a little more than a wheelbarrow of sand and can be used on ice three or four inches thick. He said this winter had been excellent for testing sanding on the ice and the sand had been spread in various ways, some experiments had been planned so that sand was spread leaving places for sunlight to go through the ice to give light to the vines for oxygen supply.

This spreader can also be used on the vines, he said.

Mr. Short, as president of the South Shore club, also welcomed the growers and told of the purpose of this county-wide meeting and said he believed such meetings made the growers better cranberry growers and that in producing cranberries they were helping towards the victory over the Axis which is certainly coming.

GEORGE W. WESTCOTT

George W. Westcott, Extension Economist of Massachusetts State College, gave a picture of the economic times in an address, "The After Effects of the War." Mr. Westcott told how the peak of production had increased from its level in 1929 to 1943, although a considerable portion of this was now in military goods. He said that based on the value of the 1940 dollar the nation now has the capacity of producing 142 billion

dollars in goods a year.

The future would depend, he said, upon the amount of work put out by the nation as a whole, that if everybody works at best capacity at satisfactory wages the present buying power can be maintained. The cranberry grower fitted into this picture as the producers of one of the items making up total production. He said if buying power could continue, production could continue with good prices. If any of these industries, even such as the cranberry industry, was forced to slow down or lay off production because of insufficient buying power of the public, it effected the whole picture to that degree.

He spoke of the need of planning to prevent any such slump taking place, and said if America had been "dumb" in the past in mistakes of not keeping the whole machine running at top capacity it would be worse than dumb if it had not learned from these mistakes. Now that it is proved what our production capacity is it should not be allowed to slump off. He suggested an over-all "employment service," in which each worker in the country would be registered, so that the whole nation would know at all times—just as it does every Monday of its financial situation—the exact picture of its state of employment. A board of some sort, made up of members of Congress of the Executive branch and of labor and industry could keep this program in balance, he said.

DR. H. J. FRANKLIN

Dr. H. J. Franklin had charge of a brief discussion period. One of the greatest concerns of the growers, it developed, was the amount of winter kill which had occurred or might take place before spring. He said no estimate had been made on a percentage basis, but added, "I don't like the winter kill situation at all." He said March temperatures were yet to come before any definite effect of this winter could be known. He thought December had probably been the worst month so far. Asked to comment on crop prospects as they might be conjectured at present, he said the situation was so "mixed" that he would not like to say anything one way or another. He did say the lack of snow this year might mean less fruitworm, as so little snow would not have afforded protection.

MRS. ARTHUR THOMAS

Dr. Franklin has considered that birds might be especially useful in the insect control program this year, critical because of the insecticide shortage, and a bird authority was a featured speaker on the

program. This was Mrs. Arthur Thomas, lecturer of the Boston Museum of Naatural History. Mrs. Thomas told of the insect-eating birds and how these might be kept around the longest time or attracted by proper bird houses.

Of these birds, she named bluebirds as the most important insect eaters, tree swallows second, but which were a "bold" bird, attacking the bluebirds; starlings and purple grackles which are "nasty" fellows as far as other birds went, and red-winged blackbirds, which do not nest in made houses but which come very early and remain very late and so could do a lot of good. Crows, she said, in answer to a question, were not good as insect eaters, as they are seed eating birds.

The Audubon Society, whose Massachusetts address is 155 Newbury street, Boston, will answer any bird questions and will supply some articles without any charge, she said. It makes a point of answering questions relative to the value of bird life as applied to various agricultural crops. Her advice in general was to bring up the population of these insect-eating birds around cranberry bogs.

The meeting was held at the Town hall, and at six o'clock a fine chicken pie supper was served by the women of the Carver church at Veterans' hall. The meeting reconvened at 7.30 in the town hall, with Colonel Dunn the first speaker, followed by Dr. F. J. Sievers of Amherst, director of Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station.

DR. F. J. SIEVERS

Dr. Sievers gave an inspiring talk, as he has so many times at various cranberry meetings, titling his topic, "The War and I." He said that for many individuals such as he, who had no direct orders of duties to perform in the general war effort, they might best help by pursuing a "negative course." By that he said he meant simply "not getting in the way, not hindering. He said that at a time those having nothing to do greatly hinder the firemen if they get in the way. But, above all, he said, "don't stick out your foot in the hope of tripping up those who are carrying on the war effort, don't constantly criticise those in office." He said ration boards, draft boards, the OPA and Government officials in Washington are doing thankless jobs to the best of their ability. They were not above honest criticism, he said, but constant destructive criticism and the hope they might be tripped up were extremely harmful. "After all," he said, "it is your war and if you hurt their efforts you are only hurting yourself."

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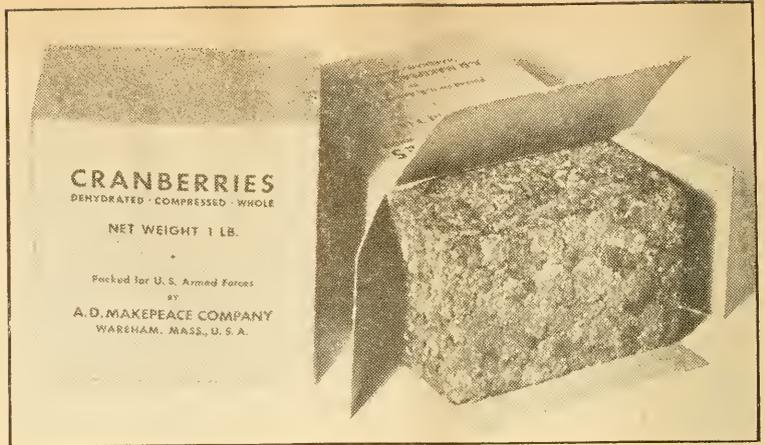
Farm Bureau and Cranberry Growers

Probably there have always been two or three cranberry growers in active Farm Bureau work, but it is not until the last couple of years that cranberries have become a real part of farm bureau. The causes are easy to see; there has been a very efficient organization of growers among themselves in the first place, and in the second place the word "farm bureau" has been to many a question mark, in that they have asked themselves, "are we farmers?" Not until it was understood that here is an organization devoted not only to the narrow confines of specific farming problems but to the broader issues affecting all who make a living from the soil did cranberry growers begin to see that they too had a place in organized agriculture.

After twenty years of struggling to represent the majority of those in rural life, farm bureau has come to the fore. Many of the commodity organizations look to it to solve the knotty problems that rise from time to time. Such groups as the Nurserymen's Association and the carnation growers have joined with hog-growers, poultrymen, dairymen, and fruit and vegetable producers. Why? Because there was a need for a national body to represent them that could be stronger than any local group. The day of the individual is done so far as any influence in Washington is concerned. The voice of the individual is no longer heard. It is doubtful if the voice of a thousand organized individuals is too capable of results unless it has back of it allied organized individuals that number into the hundreds of thousands. That is where farm bureau comes to its own.

Cranberry growers are naturally cooperative. They have accepted the invitation to join their farm bureau in growing numbers, and while they are still in their early days of membership they have made their counsel felt. Numbered on the county board of directors are three representative growers, Orrin C. Colley of Plymouth, Howard B. Hiller of Rochester, and Lewis E. Billings of Plympton. Writing in a pamphlet just issued by the Plymouth County bureau, Orrin Colley has this to say: "Many of us fail to realize perhaps that farm bureau performs a service as vital to the farmers and growers of Plymouth County as to those in any other section of the U. S. A."

Knowledge of the facts has led many outstanding cranberry growers to agree and it is no rare thing



Makepeace "Crannies"

(Continued from Page 7)

unlimited period. I have discovered from experience that when cranberries are sliced and carefully cut up into small sections or pieces that they can be readily dried; and hence my process of preparing them is to slice or cut up the berries, and after cutting them up, thoroughly dry them, when they can be packed in tight cans for shipment; or, if preferred, the dried berries can then be condensed into a solid mass by means of properly applied pressure, thus lessening their bulk to such an extent that a large amount of fruit can be contained within a very small space. One quart of fresh cranberries will, when cut and dried, be reduced to about one-fourth of their former size, and when pressed or condensed, to about one-third of their bulk after being dried. When used, a sufficient quantity of water is added to them and they are allowed to soak until they become soft, after which they may be cooked or used in the same manner as fresh fruit."

Even 1872 appears not to have been the earliest record of the idea of dehydration and compression of foods for Army use, as Mr. Makepeace has in his possession a photostatic copy of a pamphlet, "The Army Ration," written in 1864 by E. N. Horsford of Harvard University and published by D. Van Nostrand of New York, which discusses desiccated fruits and vegetables. It points out that vegetables could be prepared to lessen bulk for the soldier's knapsack through reducing the water content and then further reducing the bulk by compression.

to have the county bureau phone Washington to the national office in behalf of the cranberry growers. Helpful indeed was the work of the bureau with others in securing

(Continued on Page 16)

However, as far as is known there was no commercial dehydration of cranberries prior to the Makepeace work in 1909-10, as in the latter year the Company built a kiln drier. This was patterned after the idea of those in use at that time in Western New York state for the evaporation of apples. In this process the cranberries were poured onto a slotted floor to a depth of several inches. Beneath the floor was a hot air furnace with deflectors for spreading heat over the entire area. The capacity of this drier was also insufficient for commercial operation.

Then the Makepeace Company built a tunnel drier of its own design and this was used continuously until 1942.

On May 27, 1913 Patent No. 1,062,269 was issued to Henry H. Harrison, a dentist, of Boston, which in substance covered the puncturing or slitting of the impervious skin of the cranberry to facilitate drying. The Harrison-Pascoe Company of Boston has been using this process with success.

During the first World War, dehydration gained national prominence when large quantities of food were dehydrated for overseas shipment. As, however, at that time dehydration methods had in general not been perfected and there was improper packaging, much of the food was unpalatable. As a consequence, dehydration was given a bad name in the main and the process was abandoned by many.

Some producers, including the A. D. Makepeace Company, continued, however, and with the outbreak of World War II, methods and processes had improved and a tremendous need for concentrated foods became imperative. Successful dehydration and compression of foods on a large scale has become one of the achievements of war, and a process with a future.

Dr. H. F. Bergman Probably Back for This Summer

Letter Indicates Massachusetts Cranberry Work Will Be Continued, with Another in Active Part Later.

Dr. H. F. Bergman, who has been engaged in cranberry research since 1929, and who was transferred to work in Washington recently by the United States Department of Agriculture, and about whom an article appeared last month, will probably be returned to handle cranberry work at the East Wareham (Mass.) Experiment Station this coming summer. However, after that Dr. Bergman may only be engaged in Massachusetts cranberry work in an advisory capacity, a new man being appointed to do the active work.

This information is contained in a letter to Homer L. Gibbs, president of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association, from Dr. J. R. Magness, Head Horticulturist U. S. Bureau of Fruits and Vegetables. Mr. Gibbs, acting for the Cape growers' association, visited

Dr. Magness while in Washington with the insecticide committee. Mr. Gibbs expressed the appreciation of the growers in the work of Dr. Bergman and the hope that Dr. Bergman might continue to do research work for the industry.

The letter says it is definitely felt the work on the diseases of cranberries in Massachusetts should be continued, and also the important work on tests of promising selections from the cranberry breeding work. In this respect Dr. Magness says preliminary results indicate some of these selections may be superior to existing varieties from the standpoint of productiveness and perhaps from the standpoint of resistance to decay also. The letter further says it is hoped the Cape association will be in a position "not later than a year from now to provide a suitable location for making at least rod-square tests of these selections."

It is hoped, the letter says, in the not too distant future to place a younger man in Massachusetts, who, with Dr. Bergman's advice and assistance and of that of Dr. Aldrich of the Bureau of Small Plants and Vegetables, Mr. Demares of the same bureau, Dr. Franklin and others, will be in position to push the program

progressively. This will probably not be possible this summer, and Dr. Bergman will be asked to continue for the present by spending the summer at East Wareham, as he has in the past, and coming to Washington in the fall, rather than going to the State College at Amherst, as he has for the past seasons.

Atwoods Honored At 25th Anniversary

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis D. Atwood of South Carver, Massachusetts, were honored by a surprise party Feb. 25, the occasion being the 25th anniversary of their wedding at Wareham, February 22, a quarter century ago. This observance was not at their home where for a number of years before the war interrupted, Mr. and Mrs. Atwood have held their famous Christmas-New Year displays, but at the Atwood screenhouse at the bog.

A church board meeting was being held at the Atwood home that night and it was adjourned by the Rev. Glenn W. Lamb, pastor of the Methodist church to the screenhouse and there Mr. and Mrs. Atwood were surprised to find nearly

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200 gathered at the screenhouse.

Frank Costello of South Carver, another cranberry grower, was toastmaster, and Selectman Jesse A. Holmes of Carver, also a cranberry grower spoke a few words of congratulation on behalf of the town. Mr. Atwood is one of the three Carver selectmen. Raymond Morse of West Wareham, cranberry grower gave two selections and Janice Williams gave two tap dances. Miss Mildred E. Delano of Wareham, who was maid of honor at the wedding, presented Mrs. Atwood with a corsage of gartenias. Mr. and Mrs. Atwood were presented gifts of silver bowl and a pair of candelabra, and Mrs. Atwood's father, Josiah Eldredge of Wareham, gave a large silver bowl. A large anniversary cake was cut by Mrs. Atwood. This anniversary celebration for one of the cranberry industry's best known and most respected growers and Mrs. Atwood, began as a small affair, but grew into a town party, Carver honoring a citizen who is constantly contributing to its welfare in many ways besides being one of the town fathers.

J. Richard Beattie

(Continued from Page 10)

in this natural state, big and very good tasting, he says.

In 1941 he was married to Miss Lillian Robinson of Portsmouth, N. H., who was a home economics teacher and also a graduate at U. N. H. On December 12 of last year Association County Agent Beattie was passing around cigars on the occasion of the birth of a son, Paul W.

In spite of the value of its manufacturing, particularly shoes, Plymouth County is an important agricultural county, ranking 56th in value of its agricultural projects among the 3,000 counties of the nation. Being county agent, or associate, in Plymouth County is an important and certainly a full-time job. Messrs. Brown and Beattie manage to average through the year approximately three nights out each week, at various meetings or other duties connected with their office.

Right now as Massachusetts cranberry growers, principally those of Plymouth County, are well aware, Messrs. Brown and Beattie are busy playing their roles in the Cranberry Club winter-spring meetings. Mr. Beattie,

carrying the brunt of the load at the moment.

Organizing Blueberry Association

Mr. Beattie has recently been adding to his duties some work among the blueberry growers of Plymouth County, and the few in Barnstable and other counties. This work is now definitely bringing results in plans to form a Massachusetts blueberry association, as was reported in last month's issue. The efforts of the Extension Service are varied and spread over a multitude of activities. Whole-hearted and unstinted work on the part of a county agent and associate is a definite agricultural asset to a community and Mr. Beattie is attempting to perform such service.

Farm Bureau

(Continued from Page 14)

wooden boxes, and the work is continuing. Whatever may have been the case of the past, the present day farm bureau is as conscious of Plymouth county as it is of Iowa, for example.

Farm bureau claims for itself the aim of teamwork. States Mr. Billings: "I never saw a group of people with a common object who could not accomplish that object better if working in teamwork. That is why the farm bureau ought to have the support of every farmer in the county." And it should have such support—not as any reward for the things it has accomplished over the twenty-odd years of its existence but because such support will pay dividends in the future.

What is to happen tomorrow in Plymouth county and to the cranberry growers, for example, is far from clear. There are many plans for post-war industry and agriculture that need the careful attention of strongly organized agriculture. What is finally written in that bill will touch the pocketbook of every farmer, every grower. It is being studied by farm bureau right now.

Cranberries are important in this county and on the Cape. The men who grow them are being very helpful in farm bureau. It is quite frankly the hope of the officers and directors of the local bureau and the desire of those cranberry growers now holding membership that all growers will unite to make of their farm bureau a strong, policy-making body.

The day of isolationism is over. The day of sectionalism is gone. More and more problems are being

solved by co-operation. No one has shown greater exponents of co-operation than the growers of berries. That is the answer to why growers join their farm bureau.

Carleton I. Pickett, Exec. Sec.
Plymouth County Farm Bureau

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 5)

been allotted. It is expected this will take care of most of Wisconsin needs. More flooding for fire worm and leaf hopper will be done this year than usual, according to present plan, even though there is the risk involved. This program should stretch the insecticide supplies still further.

WASHINGTON

¶Growers Active—There is little activity of great importance at the present moment, but growers are busy at one thing and another. Rolla Parrish of Long Beach has installed a new spray plant, having a capacity of 30 gallons a minute being powered by an electric motor. His pruning has been completed and his crew are getting ready to go after weeds with some paint thinner. Huddleston & Cline are resanding, hauling sand to the bog edge, and then spreading from wheelbarrows, after which pressure hose is turned on to wash the sand into the vines. Leonard Morris, who bought the Murakami property, is preparing to enlarge his water supply to give sufficient water for water scooping as well as irrigation. William Litschke, although past 80, is doing active bog work, as his son is in the Navy. Ben Saunders of Naheotta has just treated his bog for caddice worms, which in the mild West Coast climate do considerable damage if unchecked.

¶Progress at Meyers—Fine progress is being made on the Cranguya farm, property of Guy C. Meyers Cranberry Company, and the foreman, Joseph H. Alexson, hopes to have in 100 acres by the middle of June. There is also a 45-acre blueberry planting and large areas of potatoes and other vegetables. A large tractor has just been delivered to the farm.

APPRECIATION:

Another Cranberry Season has closed and our THANKS are extended to our loyal CRANBERRY GROWERS for their splendid cooperation during a most trying season.

As you are aware, Canned Cranberry Sauce is under OPA regulations. A ceiling was established for FRESH BERRIES for canning. In our case, we were only allowed to figure \$15.00 per hundred pounds of cranberries in our costs for Canned Cranberry Sauce. That is, \$15.00 per one hundred pounds f. o. b. our Cannery at Bridgeton, New Jersey.

OUR AVERAGE COST PER 100 LBS. CRANBERRIES, F. O. B. CAPE COD, MASS., WAS \$14.85, AND ALL BERRIES WERE PAID FOR IN FULL DURING DECEMBER 1943.

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The Insecticide Pool will be operated for the benefit of members. The best insecticides, spray materials, and fertilizers available will be purchased for members who later will share in patronage dividends on savings realized by Pool purchases. Dividends paid in former years have shown substantial savings to members. Participation in the Pool is reserved for members of Cranberry Canners, Inc.

Massachusetts members who have not already placed orders for insecticides should immediately contact Mr. Ferris C. Waite, at our Plymouth office, who will have charge of the Insecticide Pool this year.

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WISCONSIN MEN

Four Wisconsin men left March 15th for a trip of about two weeks to the Pacific Northwest cranberry area. This was a "vacation" trip to see the country, visit the bogs, meet some of the growers, and in general to learn more about the booming West Coast cranberry industry. Those going were Vernon Goldsworthy, general manager of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company, Albert Hedler, vice president of the company, Charles L. Lewis, and Roy Potter, all members of the company and all leading grow-

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CRANBERRIES PHOTO

J. FOXCROFT CARLETON OF SANDWICH FIRST PRESIDENT

J. Foxcroft Carleton of East Sandwich, who has the honor of being elected first president of the Southeastern Massachusetts Blueberry Growers' Association, has been a grower of this fruit since 1925, and a couple of years before that began a little work with blueberry budding. He is also a cranberry grower, owning 13 acres, and managing about 12 more. He considers the two crops together a fine combination.

For a number of years he has been a director of the New England Cranberry Sales Company. However, his greatest success has probably been as a grower of cultivated blueberries, although he considers himself about a "50-50" producer of each crop. For his work in blueberries he is certainly

better known, and in fact in that, his reputation is outstanding. He is possibly acknowledged as the most successful grower in Massachusetts, from the marketing angle.

Last year, which in Massachusetts, as is no secret, was an exceptional year, he produced 12,200 quarts, his largest output to date, but the previous year he grew about 8,000 quarts. His planting is not the largest in Massachusetts, he having about four acres while Melville C. and Gilbert T. Beaton will have about nine when some young plantings come in, and Ernest Maxim of Middleboro will have about the same.

His location on the main Cape Cod highway is one of his assets,

(Continued on Page 16)

Mass. Blueberry Growers Complete Association

Massachusetts cultivated blueberry growers completed organization for an association, February 29th at the office of the J. J. Beaton Company, Wareham, forming the "Southeastern Massachusetts Blueberry Growers' Association," with a charter membership of 22. J. Foxcroft Carleton of East Sandwich, one of the most progressive of Massachusetts growers, was elected the first president. Nearly 50 were present at the meeting.

Other officers are Joseph Putnam of Orleans, who for many years was engaged as a county agent, and is now retired from that work and growing blueberries on the Cape, vice president; Mrs. Mabelle Kelley of East Wareham, secretary-treasurer; Gilbert Beaton of Wareham, and Ernest Maxim of Middleboro, directors. Honorary members named were: Dr. H. J. Franklin; Prof. W. H. Thies, Extension fruit specialist at Mass. State College; Prof. John S. Bailey, research professor at Mass. State College; Dr. O. C. Boyd, Extension plant pathologist; County Agent J. T. Brown of Plymouth County, and Associate J. Richard Beattie, and Bertram Tomlinson, County Agent, Barnstable; Associate County Agent W. D. Weeks, Worcester County.

All these had aided in the organization of the association, particularly Associate Agent Beattie, who called and conducted most of the meetings, and Prof. Thies, who attended and addressed all meetings, giving valuable information.

By-laws had previously been drawn up and these were accepted. Initiation dues are \$2.00, and anyone interested in blueberry cultivation is eligible to become a member. The annual meeting will be held in January and there will be a meeting in June just before the picking and marketing season begins. A special meeting of the association will be called shortly to draw up more detailed plans.

The association as now organized, and as originally planned, is an association for mutual advancement, discussion of blueberry problems of all kinds, particularly marketing, and for co-operative buying of boxes, fertilizers, and other supplies. It is not a selling cooperative as organized at present.

This meeting was the climax of several sessions held during the winter. Prof. Thies presided in

(Continued on Page 15)

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

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FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

MASSACHUSETTS

¶Heavy Winter Kill—There has been an inordinate amount of winter kill on Massachusetts bogs this past winter, as has been feared ever since last fall might be the case. There is no exact estimate made, and no way at the moment of making an accurate estimate, until all bogs are cleared of the winter flood. But every grower who did not have ample winter flowage (and those who did are extremely rare), reports at least some injury. Estimates have run all the way from a minimum of 25 per cent of total acreage damaged to as high as 50 per cent. Many growers see at least 25 per cent injury on their own bogs.

If damage should run as high as 25 per cent it is winter injury which has seldom been equalled and never exceeded. Much of this injury, it is now believed, may have been done in a cold December before water could be gotten on. Some of these bogs have since been flooded and there is no way of telling now how extensive injury then was.

Bogs which were not flooded at all or only partially covered have very obviously been injured to some extent. If this injury is chiefly on top and not down deep in the vines it may not prove to be as bad as it looks. If, on the other hand, the injury has gone down deep, the effect would not only be severe upon this year's production, but upon that of next year, as well. One reason why the kill may be especially bad is that the vines may not have had normal vitality because of general heavy cropping for the past two and three years.

VULCANISM

Regarding any predictions as to frost probabilities this spring (in Massachusetts), Dr. Franklin says he would have to have more data available, up to the end of April, before venturing any sort of a guess. But he does point out there is one new factor which has to be taken into consideration this spring. This is the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in Italy. He says this can effect the frost picture up into June of this year and next year, as well.

In the recent weather bulletin (see page 57) he referred to vulcanism as a possible contributory cause of recorded destructive frosts. A number of the more disastrous frosts on cranberry bogs occurred in the years, and the year following, of volcanic action, this listing beginning in 1875 with June frosts in Massachusetts, New Jersey and Wisconsin, and running up to 1912 for Massachusetts and to June 7-8, 8-9, 1913 in Wisconsin.

Early Black vines are said to be more seriously injured than Howes.

¶March Cold—December in general was a cold month. January and February were not unduly severe. March was another cold, miserable month, although it did bring the heaviest rainfall in some time. The second heavy snow of the winter came unexpectedly on the first day of spring, March 20. The fall varied in the cranberry

area from six or seven to eight and nine inches. It melted quickly, and with some real rains added appreciably to the water supply built up for spring frosts. Water supplies are still very low, even so.

NEW JERSEY

¶Winter Kill—There was some winter kill in Jersey, but apparently it was not severe, as it is in Massachusetts. No careful check has been made, but indications are that there has not been too much. The same snowstorm which struck Massachusetts on the first day of spring brought surprise to the Jersey cranberry district.

¶Fewer Blueberry Plants—This winter there have been fewer blueberry plants available in lots large enough for field planting. Many plants have been sold by nurseries for garden planting, but some large fields have been set out. This condition shows the strong tendency today to set out plantings of this cultivated fruit.

OREGON

Weather has been characterized by very little rain and many very light morning frosts, during the months of January, February and March.

Most marshes remain flooded, but some few growers have drained their fields and have begun spraying for weeds; others are sanding, some with scow, while others are using the wheelbarrow method.

E. H. Heaton from Denver Colorado, has purchased the C. E. Rider place and will finish the

(Continued on Page 15)

William F. Huffman Is Wisconsin "Triple Threat"

Heading Three Enterprises—Daily Newspaper, Radio Station and Network, Becoming Large Grower, with "Hobby" Vast Tree Growing Project, Is Live-Wire Asset to Cranberry Industry.

By CLARENCE J. HALL

A relative newcomer to the Wisconsin cranberry industry, William F. Huffman, who is publisher and owner of the Wisconsin Rapids Daily Tribune, owner of Wisconsin Rapids broadcasting station, WFHR and president of Wisconsin Network, Inc., has in a short time become one of Wisconsin's most enthusiastic, aggressive and forward-looking growers. In 1942 he was elected president of the Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers' Association, serving in that capacity until last December.

A hard worker, "a driver" of himself, a man of unusual determination, Mr. Huffman might be called the "triple threat" of the Wisconsin cranberry industry. By that, I mean with his multiple interests, he is a man who is in position to be of great service to his fellow cranberry growers. The Wisconsin cranberry business is strengthened by having in its ranks a man who must of necessity be so well informed in public matters, and a man who assists in moulding public opinion.

Mr. Huffman, however, is the first to admit that he has yet a great deal to learn about the cultural side and that it takes time to become efficient in the many phases of cranberry growing. But he is experienced in successfully carrying on newspaper and radio interests. And he is a man of ideas and action. He has gone into cranberry growing with the same wholehearted zest and a desire to learn as in his other interests.

His interest in helping Wisconsin cranberry growing is keen. He is willing to be at the service of the Wisconsin growers in any capacity in which he may be most useful.

Developing Along Broad Lines

As a cranberry newcomer he has not ventured timidly into the business, but immediately put in a very substantial investment in money and in time. He is now operating about 35 acres with an objective of 60. This development is along sound lines, his groundwork so broad that it will be ready to care for any future expansion. His marsh is located in a tract of 800 acres at Biron, and he intends to utilize most of this big area of land, as will be explained later.

Mr. Huffman first made his

mark in his chosen field among the medium sized daily newspapers of his state. As managing director and president of Wisconsin Network, Inc., he is head of eight local broadcasting stations, strategically located throughout the thickly settled sections of Wisconsin. His own station, with branch studios at Marshfield and Stevens Point, is heard over a considerable portion of the Wisconsin cranberry district. Yet, as engrossed as he is in these three enterprises, he eventually plans to "retire" to cranberry growing as his final business activity, forsaking active participation in the others. That's how he feels about Wisconsin cranberry growing—and its future.

After the war Mr. Huffman plans to build a home on his cranberry property at Biron, where he will grow cranberries—and trees. He already has about 300,000 seedlings planted and intends to set out a million before he is through.

The growing of trees is his hobby. The cranberry growing district of Wisconsin was once a part of the magnificently wooded area which made Wisconsin the great lumbering state it was. It is his wish to be one of those helping to restore his section to some semblance of its original appearance.

That is, wooded.

"I can think of no finer thing to do than to plant trees," he says. "I love a tree more than anything on earth, next to my family."

First a Newspaper Man

Mr. Huffman, with all his present occupations, is probably fundamentally a newspaper man. At least, that is the work he first chose. During World War I he was attending college at Beloit and had been there two years. In 1916 he decided to get into the war himself, and with five others raised the sum of \$7,000, with which ambulances were bought and early in 1917 the six were in France. There they served for nearly a year with the French army. He returned to the United States, registered at a draft board and requested induction. He was assigned to the Field Artillery and was commissioned lieutenant. He re-entered Beloit College in February, 1919, graduating the following June. On October 7, 1919 he entered newspaper business at Wisconsin Rapids. As Wisconsin Rapids is the center of the Wisconsin cranberry industry, the circulation territory of The Tribune extends out among a considerable proportion of the cranberry growers. The Tribune is one of the better medium-sized dailies in Wisconsin, and is held in good esteem in the homes of many Wisconsin cranberry growers. He has a small, but compact and efficient newspaper plant, the technical details of which are probably of no interest to cranberry men, although they were to the writer. But what would interest anyone is the smoothness with which this enterprise is run. Mr. Huffman has the ability and the wisdom to delegate authority, and this is perhaps the biggest reason why he can head several varied activities at the same time.

In 1938, Mr. Huffman was in rather poor health and he decided he had better acquire an outdoor interest. So he got an option on the property where he is now building his marsh. But before that he had begun to develop an interest in the radio field with the intent to establish a broadcasting

station, and had applied for a license. However, there was some delay in obtaining this permission and in the meantime he had become pretty absorbed in his cranberry work.

He had not only been supervising the construction at that time, but had been doing a good deal of actual physical work, with the idea of improving his health. Then he got a notice from the Federal Communications Commission that his broadcasting permit had been granted. He then had three irons very definitely in the fire. He finished planting over 30 acres and he turned to getting his broadcasting station operating.

Radio in 1940

He rushed completion and the station was first on the air the night of November 5th, 1940, the night the presidential election returns were coming in. WFHR, Wisconsin Rapids, was on the air all that night with election news.

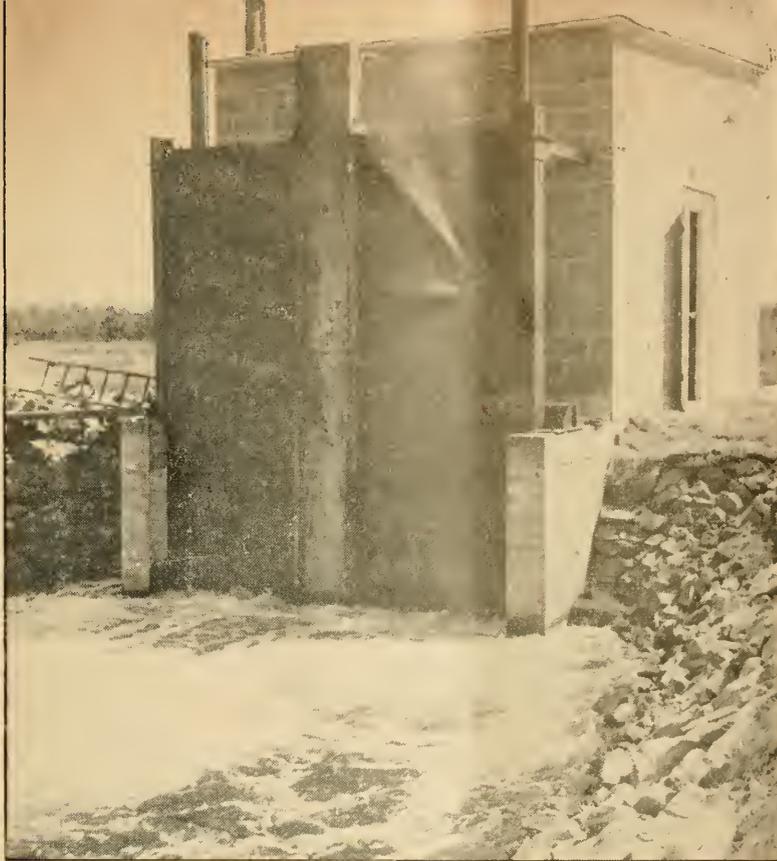
The broadcasting area served by WFHR is Wood County, the chief cranberry-producing county, and eleven central Wisconsin counties in which are located many Wisconsin cranberry marshes. The station carries regular U. S. Weather Bureau weather and frost warnings which are heard and appreciated by the marsh owners.

From this beginning in radio, Mr. Huffman has expanded his interests, and in the summer of 1941 was one of those who brought about an affiliation between his own and five other Wisconsin stations. These, with two others since added, make up Wisconsin Network, Inc., which operates under the slogan, "Serving the Badger State." The main office is now at Wisconsin Rapids, the other units of the chain being at Appleton, Fond du Lac, Janesville, Madison—Poynette, Racine, Wausau and Sheboygan, and there are also branch studios. The Network is affiliated with and carries programs of the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Cranberry Grower

But to get directly down to Mr. Huffman as a cranberry grower.

His marsh, adjoining land of the Biron Cranberry Company on the



North side of station showing arrangement of Stop Log Gates

east, is one of the most carefully-planned cranberry properties in Wisconsin. He has started from scratch and so could work with a definite plan, and he has made his basic planning sound and broad in scope, capable of whatever expansion the coming years may justify. The groundwork is there now.

As stated, he has now about 35 acres in planting, but intends to develop enough sections to bring his total up to 60, about half on the side of the main ditch where are his developed sections now, and the rest on the other. He is planting chiefly Searles Jumbos and McFar'ins.

He has planted mostly on a bed of sand, 2½ to 3 inches deep, after the Massachusetts procedure, rather than broadcasting on peat, without first spreading sand in the manner of many Wisconsin growers. However, he has planted some in this manner directly on the peat and when doing so has strewn vines at the rate of two to three tons to the acre. The heavy work of building was all done with his own heavy construction equipment, caterpillar tractor, Fordsons, etc.

Making an entirely new beginning as he did he could use this labor and time-saving machinery and make his plans comprehensive enough for as much expansion as may be decided on later.

When he began operations there was not a building on the place, but a garage has now been built, the first unit of a modern set of buildings. He recently bought and moved to the marsh two modern residences to house his foreman, Louis Huser and the assistant foreman.

The water supply and pumping system at the Huffman marsh is one of the most outstanding developments in Wisconsin in regard to efficiency in irrigation, frost and winter flooding.

Water comes from the great Biron flowage of the Wisconsin river, the unlimited supply which also serves the Guy Nash, Charles Dempse, W. F. Thiele, Burt Williams marshes, all located in the same district. The water flows in by gravity, but Mr. Huffman, to make doubly sure, has installed his modern and powerful pumping

Continued on Page 10)



A Strange World He Goes To

It must be a strange world—out there where our fighters go. Out there Our Soldier walks through the longest valley in the world, with our future in his hands. He flies the skies with our future in his eyes; sails the seas with our future in his heart. He is Our Man in service. He is the leading figure in this great world tragedy. The American soldier, every inch an American, is playing his part on this deadly stage. He will do this with success if “we, the people,” back him up in every way.

This is the 23rd of a series of war-time messages sponsored by the following public-spirited firms and individuals.

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THE TASK IN HAND

A worrisome winter is over, worrisome especially for Massachusetts with its extreme lack of water, for Wisconsin with a lesser lack of rain and snow, and this month winter floods (what there was of winter water) will go down the ditch. Growers will see how the vines passed the winter, and start active business of growing the 1944 berries. They will be handicapped by lack of labor, probably more so than last year and the year before, and by scarcities of major insecticides. That this insecticide scarcity is no worse than it is is undoubtedly due in part to the good work of the special committee which went to Washington.

Winter kill will have cut the crop down in Massachusetts; there have been substantial productions in that state and Wisconsin the past few years. The cards do not seem stacked for an unduly large cranberry crop this year. Yet the need for increased production of all foods is greater than ever. With cranberries having proven so popular with the armed forces and in such great demand by war-time civilians, growers will do their best.

And in all our minds is the inescapable realization of the titanic struggles going on overseas, our own soldiers in the thick of it everywhere. European invasion may come momentarily. It is a time to bend our backs to the task in hand—and help that much.

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Subscription \$2.50 per year

Advertising rates upon application

50,000 lbs. Pyrethrum, Probably No Rotenone, New Pest Chart

A new insecticide pest control chart will be issued in Massachusetts through the County Agents in April, the first since 1941, much revision being made to make most efficient use of such insecticides as are available. In view of pyrethrum shortage and little or no rotenone, emphasis will be placed upon effective use of cryolite, nicotine, and greater stress upon flood control than would be advisable, perhaps, under normal conditions.

Final figures on pyrethrum, as given to E. C. McGrew of the American Cranberry Exchange, who has been acting contact man between the growers through the insecticide committee, which went to Washington and War Food Administration and WPB, is that 50,000 lbs. of pyrethrum flowers

1.3 has been allotted to the cranberry industry. This is only about 25 per cent of normal amount used, but is one-quarter of the entire amount allotted all agriculture, and the cranberry industry may feel much satisfaction in thus retaining its position as a producer of an essential food. Latest report of Agricultural Insecticide & Fungicide Association of New York regarding pyrethrum is "none for agriculture unless on granting of specific-use appeal," which the cranberry industry has made. For Massachusetts about 34,000 lbs. has been allocated to N. E. Cranberry Sales, Cranberry Cannery, Inc., A. D. Makepeace Co. and J. J. Beaton Company, with a reserve set aside for other suppliers. Important point is that all growers, whether being

supplied through one of these four distributors or any others, should get in their individual orders immediately.

Latest report to Russell Makepeace, chairman of the insecticide committee from Dr. Hamilton of WFA, is that "it is doubtful if any, or little rotenone will be available for cranberries."

Experiments will be made this season at Massachusetts State Bog on new and substitute insecticides. These will include the "spectacular" new insecticide, popularly known as "DDT." This is an insect killer with very extended killing power, now being allowed for military uses only. It is a synthetic. Another is the new "Sabadilla" seed, a "natural" product, which has a quick, but also

(Continued on Page 16)

Wm. F. Huffman

(Continued from Page 7)

outfit. This pumping system, as well as bringing in water, can also be used for drainage and pumping the water back to its source. In wet seasons such a far-sighted arrangement could prove of great value in keeping the water table at any desired level, and of course in event of flood could be used to prevent injury. There are also two gravity outlets for drainage.

So outstanding and interesting is this pumping system that a sectional view drawing and description is given separately on the following page.

Mr. Huffman, for all of his practicability, is also something of the experimenter and visualist, although you only gather this indirectly from his talk. One thing, however, which shows this is that he has laid out a miniature cranberry marsh for his own experimental purposes, constructed on the usual Wisconsin development plan. Here the beds are only about 25x50 feet each. On sections he has set out McFarlins, Searles, "Mammoths", and "Vose's Prides," both the latter early, but now mostly neglected Massachusetts varieties. There is also a bed of what he calls "Pure McFarlins," that is McFarlin vines which have not been mixed at any time with natives, as are many of the Wisconsin McFarlins. There is also a bed of selected wild native vines. In all there are a dozen of these model, experimental beds. The whole miniature marsh is irrigated and flooded in the Wisconsin manner.

"I call this the smallest bog in the world," Mr. Huffman says. "It is, in a way, my plaything, but I expect there will be some serious work done on these beds. Careful records are being kept. Something worthwhile may come from tests on this little marsh."

Lover of Trees

Mr. Huffman's tree planting plans are along this same line of broad vision of looking to the future. He sees no reason why trees in great numbers cannot be made to grow upon this tract of



View of Switchboard and Valve Control Desk

land—why it can't be reforested with native trees. As a matter of fact, as previously stated, about 300,000 seedlings have already been set out and are growing. Mr. Huffman says that in this start the Wisconsin Conservation Department says he has already planted more trees than any individual in Wisconsin, exclusive of industries or the state. As a matter of fact, Wisconsin is very much "tree conscious." The early greedy timber interests denuded the state rapidly and without a thought to the future. They cut down forests without discrimination. Now, many individuals are planting wind breaks of trees, and new wood lots. There is a huge State Nursery just outside Wisconsin Rapids and the great paper companies located in the community have private nurseries and are engaging in great reforestation projects throughout Wisconsin.

These Wisconsin lands once supported great stretches of pines and spruces and Mr. Huffman intends to do his share (and more than his share) in this reforestation. This is not entirely altruism, or a hobby alone on his part. It is also what he hopes will be not only a worthwhile project in itself, but one which will bring in good substantial returns. He believes that by careful planting

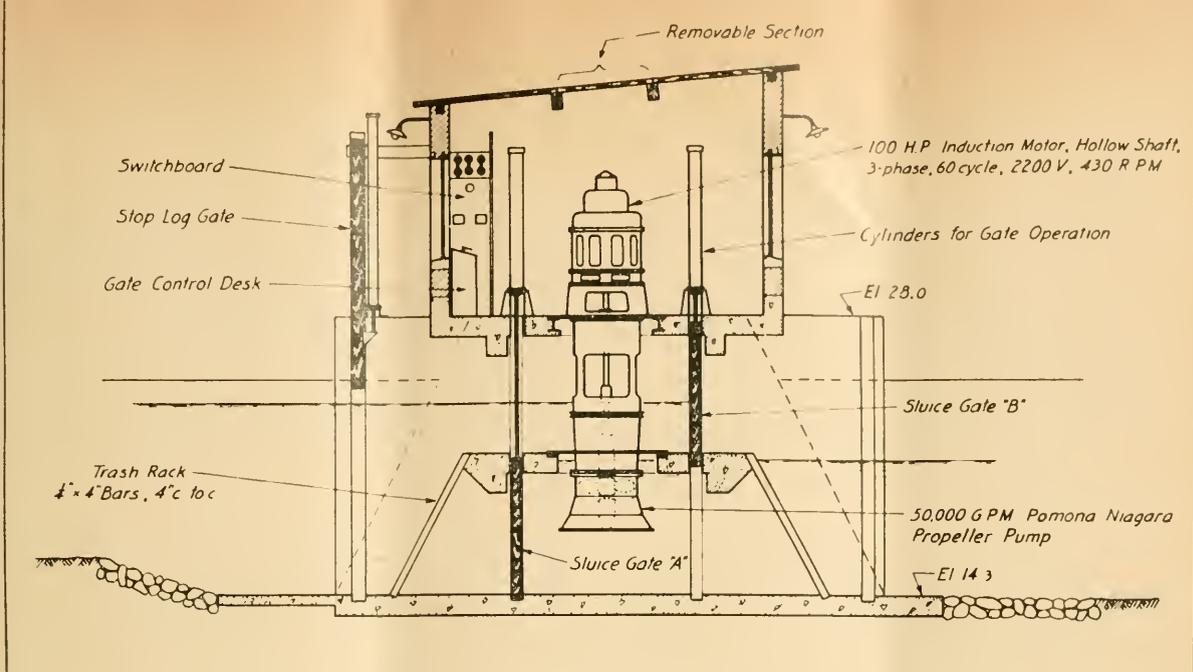
good many trees in six or seven years will have grown to Christmas tree size. These can be cut off and sold, and if the planting is kept up every year his forests will be constantly renewed. He believes that in this plan is an assured annual income and more than an anchor to windward. He certainly is almost as enthusiastic about growing trees as cranberries. "I hope to plant 1,000,000 trees, that is what I am aiming at," he asserts.

Not only do they intend to grow cranberries and trees upon this property at Biron, but Mr. and Mrs. Huffman, when the war is over, intend to build there. The site is all picked out. This site is in a large woods on the property now, and when the house is built they intend still to have woods around it. The trees will be planted, or left growing to create as "natural" an appearance as possible. They want a house among trees, and a little brook will be diverted enough so that it will run around about three-quarters of the dwelling. "The house will have a great deal of glass—all the windows that can be put in," says Mrs. Huffman.

Such planning may not sound like that of an aggressive, practical newspaper and radio executive, and a wife who also has much energy and executive ability—not exercised in business, but in community affairs. Especially so now, during the war, she is very active in Red Cross and in many worthwhile projects in the Wisconsin Rapids community.

When Mr. Huffman decided to go into cranberries, the Wisconsin cranberry industry added to its already forward-looking membership a very much "live wire", and two, if the natural complementary interest of attractive Mrs. Huffman is counted.

The Huffmans have two children, Bill, Jr., who has been in the Army since March 1943, and Mary Louise, a senior in Lincoln High school at Wisconsin Rapids. The whole family share the same enthusiasm for Biron and their marsh and forest property.



Sectional view of Pumping Station (Looking East)

The pumping station was designed by Thomas Utegaard, Consulting Engineer, incorporating the unique pump arrangement suggested by a fellow cranberry grower, W. F. Thiele, Chief Engineer of the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Company in Wisconsin Rapids.

As shown in the illustration, which is a sectional view through the station (looking East), the pump is installed between two sets of sluice gates so that water can be pumped through the station in either direction. The sluice gates are operated by hydraulic pressure, furnished by a small oil pump in the "Gate Control Desk." Operating handles on the top of the desk make the raising and lowering of sluice gates and stop log gate a very simple operation.

The pump is of the vertical propeller type, manufactured by the Pomona Pump Co. in Pomona, California. It has a capacity of 50,000 gallons per minute when operating against a total head of three feet. It is driven by a Westinghouse vertical

hollow shaft Induction motor at 430 RPM.

The selection of this type of pump, of the vertical propeller design, was due not only to the excellent performance of these pumps, as compared with the horizontal centrifugal pumps, but also due to the simplicity of station design made possible by the use of this type. The use of a horizontal pump would have required either the construction of a watertight "dry pit" for the pump, or the use of priming equipment which would complicate the operation. In either case, the size and initial cost of the station would have been considerably increased.

The water lubricated cutless rubber bearings in the Pomona Pump have eliminated all lubricating problems, so that operation and maintenance work has been reduced to a minimum.

The operating current for the pumping installation is obtained from the lines of the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co. at an approximate net cost of one cent per kilowatt hour, and the approximate total yearly operating cost is quite nominal.

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The Active Season Is Just Ahead

Time should not be lost from now on. You should be ready to swing into action. Don't lose your share of present market prices because you are not ready mechanically.

1944 Cranberry Equipment and Repair Situation is much more favorable. You'll want every mechanical aid possible for obtaining greatest production.

IT IS PROBABLE WE CAN BE OF REAL HELP TO YOU in getting a good crop this fall. **GET IN TOUCH WITH US AT ONCE** with your particular problems. **WE'LL GET TOGETHER ON YOUR NEEDS.**

Yours for a good crop in '44

HAYDEN SEPARATOR MANUFACTURING CO.

E. C. St. Jacques

WAREHAM, MASS.

Chaney Address Contrasts "Old Days"—Future Good

Recalls When Buyers Battled for "First" Berries, and He Visited Growers in Horse and Buggy and Dr. Franklin "Hoofed It" To State Bog.

C. M. Chaney, General Manager of the American Exchange, who is, of course, known to every cranberry grower, since his experience in the selling end of the cranberry industry dates back nearly 40 years, gave a highly interesting talk at the "County-Wide" cranberry meeting at Carver, as reported last month. He recalled briefly the industry back in the "horse and buggy" days and brought his story up to date with a forecast of 1944. In introducing Mr. Chaney, Russell Makepeace, chairman, said he failed to find the town of Flora, Iowa, where he stated Mr. Chaney was born, in any gazette, as it is such a small "whistle stop", and Mr. Chaney's opening remarks are referring to this. His text follows:

I appreciate all, or at least most all, the Chairman has had to say about me in his introduction, but I wish to call his attention to the fact that he is seven miles off on the place of my birth. I was actually born in Clay City, Illinois, which is about seven miles from Flora, and I understand the house I was born in is still standing and is in good repair. But Flora was the big town in the neighborhood, regardless of what the chairman has had to say about it, and is naturally much bigger now than it was then.

The subject given me to talk on is a big one, "Cranberry Achievements and Prospects for 1944," and in my opinion if I should attempt to review all of the achievements

of the cranberry industry during the past several years it would take much more time than has been allotted to me. Please understand that I did not choose the subject myself. Joe Brown seems to have a way about him of telling people what he wants done, rather than asking whether they are willing to, or able to take on the job that he allots to them.

My being first on the program reminds me somewhat of my boyhood days back on the farm in Southern Illinois. In those days rabbits were quite plentiful, in fact so plentiful at times that the county paid a bounty on them. I, as well as all my neighbor boys, was very fond of hunting rabbits and I never overlooked an opportunity to do so. Usually everybody took a shot at the first rabbit that was jumped, and I feel somewhat like the first rabbit.

Probably the hardest part of the subject that I am supposed to talk on is prospects for 1944. We have a record of the past, but none of the future.

In reviewing the cranberry achievements I shall not attempt at this time to go further back than my own personal activity in the industry, which is approximately 40 years.

You understand, of course, that this is not a Sales Company meeting, but I will have to use some of the records of the Sales Company and the Exchange for the reason that they and the government records are all that I have to refer to.

You will note on the wall a small chart giving full records of the total crop, Exchange f. o. b. shipping point average prices for each year from 1907 to 1942 inclusive, amount taken by all canners since the canning and processing of cranberries has been an important factor in the marketing of the crop; and also a chart showing the average price for the entire period of 36 years. The members of the Exchange have these same charts in the Annual Report that they received for the 1942 season, but it occurred to me that some of you who are not members would be interested in these records. Sorry that I did not have available a larger chart, but those of you who are interested and who have not already seen it can do so at your leisure at the close of this meeting.

I hope you will not get the idea that either I or other employees of the Sales Company and the Exchange are attempting to take more than our share of the credit for the achievements of the industry during the period referred to. However, we are glad to have had a part in it, and hope that it has to some extent been helpful.

When Dr. Franklin "Hoofed It"

As some of you know, my real activity in the cranberry industry started back in the so-called horse and buggy days, and I really mean horse and buggy days. If I remember correctly, Dr. Franklin and I started our treks in this particular district at about the same time, and possibly Dr. Franklin would refer to it as the hoofing days rather than the horse and buggy days, for as I remember it, that was his principal mode of transportation when he first came into the Massachusetts cranberry district. We were both somewhat

younger in those days, as you can well imagine, and I am not sure but what I would have enjoyed hoofing it with him had time permitted.

Right here I want to emphasize the fact that in my opinion Dr. Franklin is entitled to a very large part of the credit for the achievements of the cranberry industry, as I believe you will all agree with me that he is looked upon as the dean of the cranberry industry in-so-far as being helpful in the growing end is concerned, not only in this section but in all sections, and in my opinion the securing of his services should be counted among the important achievements of the industry.

Although I had had some experience in the marketing end, my first trip to and contact with Massachusetts cranberry growers was the season of 1905. The total crop of that year in all sections turned out to be 271,000 barrels, divided as follows: Massachusetts 165,000, New Jersey 88,000, Wisconsin 18,000.

I haven't any record of the average price at which the crop was sold, but I do know that the American Cranberry Company, which was made up of the A. U. Chaney Company of Des Moines and the N. A. Coble Company of Chicago, paid \$5.00 per barrel for the first round of Early Blacks. These purchases were mostly made in August prior to the harvesting, but that was a year of heavy infestation of fruit worm, and between the time of the purchases and the harvesting they took as of the Massachusetts crop, so we found it necessary to pay as high as \$6.00 per barrel for Blacks with which to complete the filling of our orders.

Battled for First Berries

Those were the days of real competition between cranberry shippers and I mean, of course, shippers who bought berries of the growers or handled them on commission. It was a battle to see who would make the first purchase and the first shipments, and often Early Blacks were harvested and shipments were made before the berries were properly matured, which was no boon to the business from the standpoint of consumer acceptance.

I am depending on my memory as to the price on late Howes, but I think it varied from \$6.00 to \$7.00. I mean the prices that the shippers, or you might refer to them as speculators, paid to growers.

The following year, 1906, the total crop was 412,000 barrels—Massachusetts 264,000, New Jersey 103,000, and Wisconsin 45,000. That was considered at that time as really a big crop, and it was a

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Established 1878

big crop, taking into consideration the method of marketing and the normal consumer demand at that time.

That year the A. U. Chaney Company was operating alone. The writer, in company with our Mr. Porter, whom many of you remember, was down in this district early in August. Again we bought the first round of Early Blacks at \$5.00 per barrel, but when the time came to start shipments and name prices, our opening price to the trade being \$6.00 per barrel, competitors ganged up on us and within a very few days after opening prices to the trade were made the market dropped down to \$5.00 and then \$4.50 per barrel, and finally to no cash market to the grower, and from that time on the balance of the season the market was badly demoralized. It was an unsuccessful season and I think I am safe in saying an unprofitable season for all concerned—i. e., growers, shippers, and dealers.

As a result of this unsatisfactory season, cranberry growers in all sections—that is, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Wisconsin—became interested in doing something to avoid a repetition of such conditions. So, the spring of 1907 really marked the beginning of cooperation among the three principal producing sections, that is, the three states, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Wisconsin. I refer to cooperation in the marketing of cranberries. There has previously been some cooperation between Massachusetts and New Jersey.

As some of you will also remember, in the midst of the mar-

keting season of 1907 we had the so-called money panic. Nothing, or at least cranberries, could be sold for cash in any volume. So it was a case of extending credit to the trade, which was done by the larger shippers of cranberries, including the Exchange, which at that time was operating under the style of the National Fruit Exchange.

The Exchange average price that year was \$6.69 per barrel. You understand that this was the average gross price f. o. b. shipping point.

You will note by the first chart that I have referred to that there have been peaks and valleys during the past 37 years, or rather I should say 36 years, as this chart shows records only for 36 years, the 1943 season not being included. These valleys and peaks were most pronounced prior to 1922, that is, big crops, low prices, but big crops by no means were the whole cause in each case for low prices. For instance, take the season 1914. That was a big crop and of very poor keeping quality, and came at the beginning of World War I when prices of almost all commodities were very much depressed.

You will note on this chart that beginning in 1922 there was a period of 12 years of average large crops and the average price up to 1931, with the exception of 1926 which broke all previous records as to size of crop, should have shown a profit to all growers. Of course, the years 1931, 1932 and 1933 were really at the bottom of the trough of the depression and buying power was low.

If you will look closely at this chart you will note that canning and processing really started in volume in 1935, or possibly I had better say 1933, as that was a year of very low prices, and as I remember it there was a considerable quantity of cranberries purchased by canners at very low prices and marketed during the following season, that is in 1934. In the season 1935 there was a larger volume used by canners and processors than any previous year. Since that time the canning and processing of cranberries has been an important factor in the marketing of cranberries and should be counted as another important achievement in the cranberry industry.

Beaton Introduced Quarter-Barrel Box

Another achievement that should not be overlooked was the introduction of the quarter barrel box, the principal credit for which should go to Mr. Beaton.

The most recent achievement in the matter of container is the introduction of a cellophane consumer package. In this Mr. J. C. Makepeace is entitled to the lion's share of the credit.

Now, as to the 1943 season, some of you, in fact many of you, have often heard me make the statement that demand is what makes the price, and buying power is the important factor in making the demand for any commodity in general use.

There was never a season that I remember and there may never be another one when everything was as favorable towards making the demand for fresh cranberries as it was in 1943. There was a short crop of other fruits that can be considered competitive to cranberries, shortage of canned cranberry sauce and other canned fruits, but over and above all this, the buying power exceeded all previous records. I think I said to our own members at our meeting here in this same hall last August or the forepart of September that in my opinion the entire crop could be sold in almost any form—that is, either fresh or processed. Of course, our hindsight is naturally better than our foresight, but I am quite sure now that all the crop, that is all of it that was suitable for the fresh market, and most of it was as we had excellent quality, could have been sold on the fresh market at around our average price.

Now as to predictions for 1944, that is a real job for anyone. In fact, anyone is taking a chance in making predictions seven or eight months in advance during these hectic times. However, I am going to stick my neck out by pre-

J. J. BEATON

M. C. BEATON

G. T. BEATON

Beaton Distributing Agency

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Largest Independent Distributor of
Cape Cod Cranberries

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for Over 35 Years

dicting that there will be a demand that will take the coming crop regardless of its size, at good prices. I really believe we could get orders now, I mean actual orders, not SAP's, for twice the quantity that we had to sell and actually shipped last season, and I hesitate to estimate the volume that we could book SAP.

No one knows what the 1944 crop will be, but I hope that it will be one of the largest on record. However, I am not expecting it. I doubt if it will be more than an average one.

However, it will probably be better if I confine my predictions to marketing conditions rather than growing.

In conclusion, I wish to say that in my opinion the future of the cranberry industry seems bright. It seems to me that there should be a good demand for most basic foods for at least two years after the war, and after the possible first shock at the closing of the war I think we should enjoy a period of from three to five years of good business. Good business means good buying power. Good buying power means good demand for luxuries and semi-luxuries. I put cranberries in the semi-luxury class.

Law of Supply and Demand Still Active

I hope that prices realized for the 1943 crop will not get us on the wrong track or off the beam. We should not plan our next ten-year program on the basis of the 1943 returns.

The law of supply and demand will always be with us, whether or not it is allowed to work normally and it is our job—and when I say "our" I mean the growers' job—to keep the demand up to supply and if possible in excess thereof. In fact, our constant endeavor should be toward an ever-increasing demand. In the long run, supply will follow the demand one way or the other.

Yes, we will have our peaks and valleys in the future, and it is going to be largely up to the growers themselves as to how high or low they may go.

Mass. Blueberry Ass'n

(Continued from Page 4)

the absence of Mr. Beattie. Prof. Bailey gave a talk on fertilizing blueberries, reviewing pioneer work in New Jersey.

Charter members, besides those already named, include Chester A. Vose, Marion; Joseph L. Kelley, East Wareham; Walton E. Truran, Benjamin H. Westgate, Alphonse C. Dahlen, Alice W. Dahlen, Christine M. Truran, all of East Wareham; Florence M. Vose, Marion; Dr. A. L. Douglas, Plymouth; Jas.



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E. Clyde McGrew Of the Exchange Is Bridegroom

E. Clyde McGrew, assistant general manager of the American Cranberry Exchange, is receiving congratulations upon his marriage on February 26th at New York to Miss Helen Grace Anderson of New York. The wedding came as a surprise, even to many of his close associates in the cranberry industry. The ceremony took place at the Central Church of Disciples of Christ, New York.

Mrs. McGrew is a native of New York, and had been making her home at 41 Fifth avenue. She was secretary to F. H. Montgomery, who is president of the Hat Corporation of America, Knox Hats, Dobbs Hats, and Kavanaugh Hats.

Mr. McGrew was born on a farm near Flora, Illinois, and he says "it took a war" to get him off the farm, but in World War I he served in France, Belgium,

Luxemburg, and Germany in the occupation, with the Fifth Regiment of Marines, Second Division A. E. F. He returned from overseas in August 1919 and went to work as office man for the Exchange. He worked his way through, serving as traffic manager, and when C. M. Chaney was elected general manager upon the death of A. U. Chaney, Mr. McGrew was made assistant general manager.

Following the wedding Mr. and Mrs. McGrew enjoyed a brief trip to Atlantic City and are now making their home at 430 West 24th street, New York. Mr. and Mrs. McGrew have been acquaintances for several years, and many of the cranberry growers who have gone to New York on business with the Exchange have had the pleasure of meeting her. Mr. McGrew is looking forward to having Mrs. McGrew accompany him on future trips to Cape Cod and other cranberry districts.

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 5)

three-acre marsh started by J. H. Clark.

WISCONSIN

"No Smothering"—There was heavy snow finally in Wisconsin around

Control these pests:
 Cranberry Weevil
 Gypsy Moth Caterpillars
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the first of March, which should have gone some distance in helping out in the water supply for this spring. There was some winter killing this year, but there was practically no smothering.

¶Sales Company 87,500 Bbls.—Fin-a's for the 1943 crop have been checked by the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company and it now checks the Company handled 87,500 barrels, 70,000 of which were sold fresh. The remainder, 17,500, or 20 per cent, went to Cranberry Cannery, Inc.

New Pest Chart

(Continued from Page 9)

extended killing power. This has been developed by Dr. T. C. Allen of the University of Wisconsin in tests over several years. The seed is a tropical or sub-tropical one, growing in Venezuela and some southern states including Florida, thus providing a domestic, or at least Western Hemisphere supply. There are also other insecticides, new to cranberries, to be taken un-

der consideration.

Revision of the insect control chart was completed at a meeting of the chart committee with Dr. Franklin and county agents at the Makepeace company office March 30. There will also be a new weed control chart. Kerosene will be available in some quantity.

J. Foxcroft Carleton

(Continued from Page 4)

and Mr. Carleton usually finds little trouble in disposing of a good part of his crop to summer visitors on the Cape, particularly to those who pass by his planting and stop at his roadside stand. He does, however, ship blueberries to Boston wholesale.

Does he consider Massachusetts to have good possibilities in blueberry culture? His answer is, "Yes, certainly." He doesn't anticipate a growth similar to that made in Jersey, nor which is now in progress in Michigan. One thing which would prevent this, he says, is lack of suitable soil in large areas, as is the case in Michigan. He doesn't see Massachu-

setts bogs being made into blueberry plantings, as was done in Jersey. He does feel a relatively modest industry along present lines can be made successful.

He himself is more interested in selling the fruit than in producing cuttings or plants for sale.

His interest in blueberries began through his late father, a cranberry grower, who saw the experimental planting at the Mass. State Bog at East Wareham. A native of Sandwich, Carleton always intended to make agriculture his work. He was graduated from Massachusetts State College in 1920, having majored in general agriculture and specialized in pomology and dairying. After a year on a dairy farm in Vermont he returned to the Cape, took up cranberries, and especially blueberries.

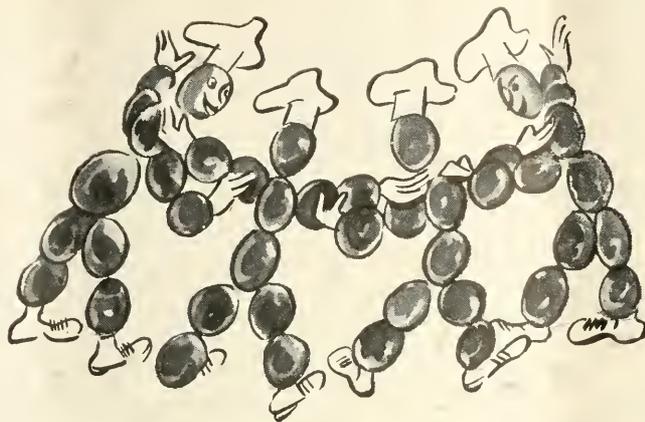
Of rather slight build, his hobby was marathon running, and for years he entered the famous Boston April 19th run. Although he never won, he always finished, and usually fairly well up. He hopes to run this race at least once more—when he finds time to go into training. He is a member of Massachusetts State Guard, with the rank of captain, commanding the Sandwich unit.

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"What a delightful new product to come out flying the Ocean Spray colors."

Owing to the limited supply of cranberries at present (because of government purchases) only about 100,000 cases of Cranberry-Orange Marmalade will be packed this year. As soon as more cranberries are available, the pack will be increased to enable national distribution.



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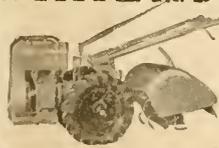
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Mass. Growers Told of Insecticides, New Pest Chart

Of immediate importance to Massachusetts growers at the Massachusetts cranberry club April meetings were the recommendations and suggestions of Dr. H. J. Franklin concerning the new pest control chart, and the final report of the insecticide supply situation this spring by Ferris C. Waite, Cranberry Canner Growers' Buying Pool and of Russell Makepeace, chairman of the insecticide committee. This new chart is now released through the County Agents and is the first issued since 1941, and should be consulted by growers for changes in practice due to insecticide conditions.

In these four talks, Dr. Franklin explained how to get the greatest control through the new chart, with only one quarter of the normal amount of pyrethrum available and no rotenone allocated for cranberry use. He emphasized the utmost conservation of pyrethrum by every grower, telling them to save it for the most imperative uses, such as control of bluntnosed leafhopper, blackheaded fireworm, and possibly cranberry girdler miller. Growers are urged to spray if possible, to make the supply extend further.

Mr. Waite said all insecticide and fertilizer supplies are adequate, with the exception of pyrethrum and rotenone, or derris. As announced last month, the amount of pyrethrum allocated to the cranberry industry is 50,000 pounds, one quarter of its average amount used over the past four years. No derris will be allocated for cranberries. However, permission to use derris on cranberries will probably be granted if a grower has any on hand, although any amounts of more than 500 pounds should have been reported to the Government last year. Mr. Ferris advised that specific permission to use this rotenone, or derris be obtained from War Food Administration. Use of rotenone on cranberries was forbidden the past two years, but this year cranberries are not on the forbidden list, even though none is allocated.

Definite amounts of pyrethrum have already been allocated for New England Cranberry Sales Co., Cranberry Cannery, A. D. Makepeace Co. and J. J. Beaton Co., as these four major suppliers presented figures of amounts used over the past four years when the insecticide committee went to Washington in February. They were specifically allocated one-quarter of this average use. Each grower who buys through them is therefore entitled to one-quarter of his normal use, as of record. Besides this a liberal amount was set aside for "other suppliers" and growers who buy from these others should apply immediately for their one-quarter of normal amount.

However, growers are urged not to ask for the full quarter to start with unless it is absolutely necessary. If possible, they are asked to use substitute controls as much as possible to make sure that the grower who cannot do this will be given protection. Growers are urged to be truly "cooperative" in making out with a minimum.

It was to explain how this might be done that Dr. Franklin explained how supplies might be stretched, telling how pyrethrum should not be used when another control would do.

Gypsy Moth—He said the practice of using pyrethrum or rotenone (when it was available) to kill caterpillars on the bogs when they were large should be definitely "out" for this year. When gypsies are small they can be effectively controlled in other ways—by the flooding practice of long standing or by proper application of cryolite or arsenate of lead, being certain this spraying is done early enough when the worms are still small.

Blackheaded Fireworm—The first brood can be effectively controlled with cryolite and the second brood also, but not as effectively. A greater kill can be obtained with arsenate of lead, he said, but with more possibility of serious vine injury.

Bluntnosed Leafhopper—He recommended flooding for 24 hours, being certain of the timing, which is "as soon as the first blossoms appear", which is probably about June 12th. This flooding should reduce infestation by half, and pyrethrum saved for this purpose should complete the control.

Spittle Insect—Nicotine sulphate is effective, but as effective a treatment can be obtained by combining the same flood about June 12th as a means of control of this pest. "That flood at just this time can be a very helpful practice. This is a control too much neglected by growers."

Fruitworm—For this he recommended the use of cryolite, and suggested an egg count be made to determine the control.

Cranberry Girdler—"I look with concern on the present girdler situation, in view of the scarcity of pyrethrum and the lack of labor to sand as we would like to sand. I think it will pay you to go into the use of bird boxes quite freely on bogs you can't flood or if you cannot sand. Swallows go after the girdler millers in great shape. I think bird houses at the bogs will pay very good dividends in time and investment."

Growers are urged to use sprays as far as possible.

Possible use of insecticides new to cranberries was brought up, these including the new so-called "DDT", which has shown extremely prolonged killing power, "Sabadilla", and a product, "Syntone", new to cranberries. These will all be tried out experimentally this season by Dr. Franklin from quantities supplied by the Government. It was pointed out this experimentation might apply more to the 1945 insecticide situation than to the 1944, but even though none might be approved in time for cranberry use this year, they could provide additional safeguards for future years. The "DDT", with its long and high killing power, may not prove practical for cranberries because of its effect upon

(Continued on Page 15)

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

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FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

MASSACHUSETTS

¶**Winterkill**—Winter-killing, as has been feared since last fall, was a serious matter for Massachusetts growers, it is now definitely established. There is no means of making a definite check upon the amount of acreage which has been damaged, but estimates run pretty generally from 25 to 50 per cent, and many are inclined to put injury at not less than 33 per cent. In many cases individual damage on bogs runs up to 90 and 100 per cent, meaning, of course, that all crop prospect on these bogs, or parts of bogs, is destroyed for this year. The best summing up of the situation is that any bog or part of a bog which did not have adequate winter flowage was injured. As the lack of flood protection was widespread both in Plymouth and Barnstable Counties, the winter killing may likely prove to be the worst ever experienced in Massachusetts. Certainly the past winter was among the worst ever, and at present the percentage of injury is a matter of taking a choice of the widely-varying estimates of damage done. In any event, crop prospects have been cut very considerably.

¶**December Bad**—Just when the worst killing was done is also uncertain. Probably there was killing on bogs progressively all during the winter. Many feel the greatest damage was done in December, and particularly on Saturday, Dec. 10th, and following, as there then occurred a sudden cold snap with high winds, which found many growers with bogs still uncovered. This followed

relatively warm weather. Growers who flooded after this, now the water is off, find their bogs damaged. Much of December was a cold month with high winds, a bad situation for winter-killing. There were, in fact, high winds and cold weather at intervals all winter, as great acreages lay entirely or partially exposed. Regarding winter-killing, Dr. Franklin wrote in his recent bulletin: "This injury is most widespread when streams, ponds and reservoirs are low from restricted rainfall and large acreages cannot be flooded till well into the winter. It therefore commonly occurs fairly early in the winter when it reduces the crop total of a state seriously. In Massachusetts it may happen at any time from early December to the end of March." This fits the Massachusetts situation this year exactly, especially as some bogs did not get adequate coverage at all. Vines also may not have had quite normal vitality resistance, due to heavy crops the past three years.

¶**Sanding**—Some growers have taken advantage of this lack of cropping possibility this fall on unflooded, injured bogs by applying heavy spring sanding and using fertilizer to bring up their bogs for another year. Also with bogs not flooded, sanding work on the vines could be done early this spring.

WISCONSIN

¶**Believe Vines Wintered Well**—Winter floods were coming off the marshes about April 15, and in general it was thought the vines

should have come through the winter well. Goldsworthy, who does not hesitate to make estimates, and is often right on the nose, is even willing to say: "right now I would think that Wisconsin would have a crop of 115,000 to 125,000 barrels in 1944. Of course, any such estimate is purely a guess and is based on assuming we will have normal weather conditions." Latest Government figures for Wisconsin credited 1943 production at 102,000 barrels.

¶**More Sanding**—More sanding was accomplished during the winter with the unusually light fall of snow than has ever been done before. That, of course, is to the good.

¶**Labor**—Labor, as everywhere, it is feared will be even more scarce this spring, but it is expected that enough will be obtainable somehow to get by reasonably well, although some bog work which should be done will probably have to be left out of the season program.

¶**Enough Containers**—While the container situation in general for the country is to be more serious in 1924, with demand exceeding supply by a fifth or more, it does not look now as if Wisconsin growers would have much trouble with boxes. About one-half have their supply in their storehouses now, and others are taking in boxes every day.

¶**Bags for Canning Berries**—It is anticipated the Sales Company will use paper bags for a good

(Continued on Page 16)

"Under Production May Be A Chief Problem In '44"—Chaney

Members of New England Cranberry Sales Told Last Season Most Favorable Ever, and Indications Favorable for Excellent Market This Year—
Officers Re-elected.

"Under-production was one of our chief worries in 1943, and, as I see it, one of our chief worries in 1944 may also be under-production", C. M. Chaney, General Manager American Cranberry Exchange, told members of the New England Cranberry Sales Company at the annual meeting at Carver town hall, April 20th. "I never saw so many favorable market factors as last fall. I never expected to see such a season, and never expect to again".

He indicated that everything pointed toward a good marketing season this fall, although he did qualify the statement to the extent of saying that a sudden end of the war with Germany might entirely change the picture, but said that is an event which no one can make any prophecy about now.

In his talk he said the berries sold through the Exchange totaled 269,835 barrels, and with the exception of 59 barrels (which were damaged in shipping) they brought an average FOB price of \$18.72, the highest average at which cranberries had ever sold. Average FOB price shipping point to the New England Sales Company was \$18.34 for its berries. The cranberry industry was praised last year for its cooperation in filling Government needs and for the orderly distribution to civilian trade, he said.

A formal motion was passed by the Sales Company that it again this year cooperate in seeing that the Government needs for cranberries for the army and navy are filled.

Another point brought out at the meeting was that the operating costs of the Exchange to its members in percentages per barrel for berries handled were the lowest ever. This was set at 4.03 per cent, including advertising, and 3.18 per cent excluding money spent for advertising.

Sales Company is Needed

In opening the meeting, President Ruel S. Gibbs said he believed members should be very happy over results last fall, "especially those who had the larger crops". He went on to say he was sorry to hear talk that a sales cooperative was not necessary, now that the selling of cranberries was "so easy".

"Now, that just is not so", he said. "We needed our sales cooperative last year. We will need it this year and will need it for many years to come." There are three things which should be undertaken now,

"The first of these is to retain present membership; the second is to get new members; and the third is "to raise as many cranberries as we possibly can this year. If each of us exert ourselves to bring about these three things we will all be busy".

A. D. Benson, manager New England Sales, gave his report, saying that while the selling end last year was "easy" the season had brought many difficulties, and in solving these the cooperative and the American Cranberry Exchange had been of great value to the cranberry growers. He said the opening price of \$4.25 for Early Blacks had seemed to some members to be too high, but that price had been easily maintained all season, and the price of \$4.75 for Howes had made final results entirely satisfactory.

192,806 Barrels Handled

Blacks had averaged \$17.38 for the all-season pool; Howes, \$19.61, and "Specials", \$21.37. Blacks sold through the Sales Company had totaled 97,446; Howes, 60,468, and all others, 7,713, with the total 165,627 barrels of fresh fruit. Approximately 27,178 barrels had gone to canners besides this, making a total of 192,806 barrels through the Middleboro office.

"Members should not be disturbed at reports that if selling prices had been higher we would have made more. We feel we got top prices." He said the Kentuckians did help last fall in the harvest, and without them, as a matter of fact, it would not have been possible to have operated the North Carver packing house.

Touching upon the shipping container situation, he said last year there had been a tough battle to

get sufficient "distress" boxes to move the crop, and the trade had cooperated splendidly in accepting these substitutes. There is now a large supply of substitutes on hand for this coming season and the prospects were good for a good supply of "regular" quarter barrel boxes, and these, with an increased packaging in cellophane, should provide for the shipping problem when it arrives. He said negotiations were nearly complete for the acquiring of additional space adjacent to the Plymouth packing house, the property formerly owned by General Mills.

In conclusion he said the "trials and tribulations" of last season may be even worse this coming year, but they can be overcome by the spirit of cooperation which has always prevailed.

A resolution of regret was passed in the absence, due to illness, of three directors, Homer L. Gibbs, George A. Cowen, and Marcus L. Urann. This was the first time these directors have failed to attend the annual meeting.

Excessive Buying Power

Mr. Chaney in his report said the buying power of the public was most excessive last season and that was the prime reason for the great demand. He said the Exchange was not trying to take undue credit for the prices at which berries were sold. The chief factor was the fact that the buying masses had this excessive purchasing power, and with this excessive money people will spend it for extra foods and for other luxuries.

The crop was excellent in keeping quality and the members had kept up the quality of pack, making shrinkage a minimum. "In my opinion we went the full desirable limit in the opening of our prices. We could have gotten more from the trade, but it would not have been wise. We sold most of our crop at the opening prices and I think it is true that most of our competitors did the same for most of their berries. It was only a small per cent of the crop at the very end of the season that got out of control. There were reductions in selling prices late in the season". He said had there been an attempt to sell a large part of the crop at the extreme prices a few berries brought there would have been an adverse reaction.

He illustrated part of his talks with the usual price slides and these showed that average gross FOB shipping point price for the New England berries was \$18.34; New Jersey, \$20.18; Long Island (about 1,000 barrels, top quality Howes, always bring a premium price), \$28.24; Wisconsin, \$18.75; and Oregon and Washington berries, \$20.05.

Cooperate with Government

E. C. McGrew, Assistant General Manager, spoke of the value of cooperating with the Government in its need for cranberries for the armed forces, and said that for the past season the industry had been complimented by WFA and the War Department in the handling of most of the 1943 cranberry crop. "Both WFA and the War Department have shown a very fine spirit of cooperation toward the cranberry industry", he said. He added that a withholding order could have been issued at any time to make sure sufficient berries were available for the armed forces and could be issued this year if it became necessary, but that Washington much preferred willing cooperation.

30 Cents Top Retail

Roger Weston, travelling inspector, was called upon and said that it had been his experience in the field late last fall that 30 cents a quart retail was the top at which any large proportion of berries could have been sold and that retail prices over that had caused customers to turn to other fruits.

Labor

Not a scheduled speaker, Roy E. Moser, State Supervisor, Emergency Farm Labor, who spoke before the Plymouth County Cranberry Clubs in an effort to make a start toward next fall's labor problem, brought up the question of summer and harvest labor. An informal poll of how many workers growers present thought they might need through this source was taken, and it was shown 47 were needed for summer work and 225 in the fall.

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 E. 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: L. B. R. Barker, Ruel S. Gibbs, Ellis D. Atwood, John C. Makepeace, Marcus L. Urann, George A. Cowen and A. D. Benson.

Company Directors

District one (Hanson, Pembroke, Marshfield, Duxbury, Kingston, and Plymouth): Paul E. Thompson, Middleboro; Kenneth G. Gar-side, Duxbury; George E. Short, Island Creek, and Marcus Urann, South Hanson.

District two (Plymouth): L. B.

(Continued on Page 13)

Cape Cod Cranberry Clubs Hold Their Annual Meetings

Jas. W. Freeman Continues President Upper Cape; Everett Howes, Lower Club; County Agent Tomlinson Leads Informative Panel Discussion

Cape Cod cranberry clubs last month held their annual meetings. They learned much from the instructive talk by Dr. Franklin upon pest control this year, enjoyed an informal panel discussion led by County Agent Bertram Tomlinson, and elected officers. Upper Cape Club met at Bruce hall, Cotuit, April 10, with an attendance larger than expected, more than 75, and the Lower Cape at Harwich Center, April 12, with a slightly smaller, as the night was rainy. Fine chicken pie suppers were served at both. Very similar programs were presented, with Dr. Franklin's talk high-lighting the evening.

Officers

All officers at the Upper club were re-elected with the exception of Seth Collins of Waquoit, who begged to be relieved as secretary after having served six years. William H. Foster of East Sandwich was chosen in his place. James W. Freeman of Sandwich was prevailed upon to serve a third term as president; John M. Shields of Osterville, vice president; Jesse Murray, Osterville, treasurer; directors, Bertram Ryder, Cotuit; Robert Handy, Cataumet; David Crowell, Sandwich; Arthur S. Curtis, Marstons Mills; and Nathan Nye, Sagamore; Congressman Charles L. Gifford, Cotuit, honorary president.

Lower Cape elected Everett Howes of Dennis, replacing Howard Cahoon of Harwich as president; Marshall Siebenmann, West Harwich, vice president; Calvin Eldredge, Pleasant Lake, re-elected secretary-treasurer; Nathan Crowell, East Dennis; Elnathan E. Eldredge, South Orleans; Carroll F. Doane, Harwich; George Bearse, Chatham; and Maurice Lee, Brewster, executive committee.

Fireworm Egg Clinic

In view of the insecticide situation, and particularly labor, County Agent Tomlinson at both meetings said he felt it might be better to place the idea of the fireworm "clinic" in cold storage for the time being. This was a plan presented at the first of the meetings this year to obtain girls and train them to make accurate count of

eggs on berries at the proper time as a guide to the spraying program and committees were named by each club. This idea, which can be of value to growers, was therefore dropped for the present.

Grass Clipper

Tomlinson at both meetings gave a tip on the use of a mechanical weed and grass mower, and said half a dozen Cape growers had recently purchased such machines and with the labor shortage so critical they could make good use of them around and on the bogs. He said he merely brought this up as a possible idea for other growers. These are rationed, but not on quota basis.

Concerning labor this season on the Cape Tomlinson admitted he could see no chance for improvement and in fact was forced to be inclined to think it might be worse. He urged the use of more young people, even though they are not as efficient, it being better to have several do the work one good man could normally do than not get work done at all. Now is none too early for growers to begin casting around with a thought toward assembling next fall's harvesting crew.

Panel Discussion

In the panel discussion Tomlinson said he had often noticed that when a group of growers got together informally there was usually very instructive discussion back and forth, and he based his panel

(Continued on Page 14)

★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★

I am an American

I BUY BONDS. I OBSERVE RATIONING REGULATIONS.
I AM NOT AN ABSENTEE OR SLACKER IN MY WORK.
I SAVE FATS. I SAVE PAPER.

I am proud of the privilege of being an American—to live in a land where justice and liberty reign, where the dream has actually come true, and whether civilian or soldier, I am fighting to preserve these blessings.

This is the 24th of a series of war-time messages sponsored by the following public-spirited firms and individuals.

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THIS is to be another year which shows why growers call cranberry growing a "gamble". This past winter had Massachusetts growers completely at its mercy. They were forced to sit by while the combination of lack of water and cold winds materially reduced crop prospects.

Yet while this unfortunate situation was developing they were not exactly sitting idle. They were holding cranberry club meetings. They were cooperating to get a fair share of what pyrethrum or other insecticides would be available this season. A definite program was outlined in January by the general "Cranberry Committee", and this program was carried through. It was carried through with the participation of the County Agents, Dr. Franklin, and the Experiment Station and the cranberry clubs.

Many topics vital to cranberry growing were brought to the attention of growers through these club meetings, and this because of a definite program. They have not lost touch with what is going on in the industry during the months when little bog work is possible—and while, in Massachusetts, Old Man Winter was picking a part of their prospective crop. It is very likely that a few more barrels will be harvested this fall and in future falls than would be the case had interest in cranberry growing been allowed to lapse from the coming of cold weather until the water is off in the spring. Cranberry growing will always be a gamble, but growers can by foresight get a little better cards.

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LEMUEL C. HALL
Associate Editor

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Insecticides

(Continued from Page 4)

bees, but "Sabadilla", which is the seed from a lily, may have decided possibilities, it was said. "Syn-tone" has rotenone as one ingredient.

Weed Control—No new weed control chart will be issued this year. Dr. Chester Cross is in the Army and no further experiments have been possible under present conditions. The same practices as in former years should be continued.

Water White Kerosene—This will be available to cranberry growers this year for weed con-

trol, Mr. Waite announced. Cranberry Cannery has an arrangement, he said, with the Volta Oil Company of North Plymouth through which growers could order through Cannery or directly from Volta.

Frost Warnings—These warnings will be given out as usual in Massachusetts by Dr. Franklin through the telephone subscription service. Whether any broadcast of Franklin's forecasts can be given by radio or not, as was done before the war, had not been determined as this goes to press. Radio weather broadcasts must be cleared through the U. S. weather bureau, but it was thought it might

be arranged that a minimum temperature could be given.

Spring Frost Prospects—As this is printed, no definite forecast by Dr. Franklin is available from weather data prepared from the temperatures of January, February, March and April, upon which he could base a forecast. However, he says for a "guess" before making use of this data the spring frost outlook may not be too bad. This is aside from the volcanic action of Mt. Vesuvius, which, as he said last month, must certainly be given consideration in any study of frost possibilities this year, and also next year.

At the Service of Members of Cranberry Cannery, Inc.

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STOCKS OF TESTED INSECTICIDES AND SPRAYS:

Calcium Chloride	*Pyrethrum	Sodium Arsenate
Casein or Filmfast Spreader	Fish Oil Soap	Sodium Arsenite
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Cryolite	Liquid Weed Killer (Oriole)	Spray Lime
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Fertilizer 4-12-4	Paradichlorabenzene	Stimtox
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Fertilizer 5-8-7	Salt	(Amonium Sulfamate)
		White Water Kerosene

* Owing to the small supply of Pyrethrum available this year, members of the Growers Buying Pool will be allotted 25% of the average of their purchases for the past 3 years. (This is the same percentage of Pyrethrum allowed Cranberry Cannery, Inc., from the supply available to the cranberry industry.)

Stocks of all above materials at Onset -
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Growers Buying Pool is open only to members of Cranberry Cannery, Inc. Patronage dividends on savings are paid at end of season.

Farm Labor Will Be Scarcer— Growers Begin Planning Now

Plymouth County Clubs Hear R. E. Moser, Sec. State
Emergency Farm Labor—Southeastern Club Elects
Raymond Morse President, South Shore
Re-elected George Short.

Cranberry labor problems for the coming growing season and harvesting were brought to the attention of Massachusetts growers at the annual meetings of Southeastern Cranberry Club, Rochester Grange hall, April 18, and South Shore Club, Kingston, April 20. Roy E. Moser, Mass. State College, State Secretary Farm Labor, was the principal speaker in addition to Dr. Franklin.

The demand for farm labor this year, he said, is apparently going to be even more acute than last year. Every grower group is asking for increased help, and although there may be 126,000 more workers these will not be sufficient.

“I think there is a tendency for slightly higher wages to be paid farm help this year”, he continued. “I feel pretty sure there will have to be a little increase over the rate of last year”.

Of especial interest was his statement that there are absolutely no Manpower Commission controls over workers going from industry into agriculture, and this transfer needs no certificate of availability. There was much confusion on this point last year, and he said last year there was an attempt by officials of the United States Employ-

ment Service, presumably through error, to tell farmers such help could not be obtained without this certificate. It was pointed out that if this had been realized by the growers last fall their harvesting problem would have been much easier. While such a certificate is necessary for an employe going from agriculture into industry, he

repeated, none was necessary to go from industry to agriculture last year, and there is none required now under present regulations.

More Island Labor

He cited possible sources of help through the Governor's Committee, of which he is secretary, saying he expected arrangements this year would make available more Jamaicans or Bahamans. While it appeared more of this import island labor would be available for agriculture, the supply would still be insufficient.

As concerns prisoners of war, he said the status of Italian prisoners is to be changed shortly, and he thought few, if any, of these would be at the disposal of such growers as wished to hire them. There are a few prisoners of war at Fort Devens at present, he said, but none at the moment at Camp Edwards, of more importance to cranberry growers. There may be some at Edwards later on, he said, but the army itself would have first call upon them for army “police” work, that is, work around the camps. Although he felt there might be some prospects from Edwards, he did not consider the prisoner of war help a very dependable source, as of the moment.

Neither could he see prospects of any great amount of help in returned disabled soldiers, under the

rehabilitation plan, at least as concerned cranberry growers, as the harvest work would probably be too rugged. He said there was, of course, the possibility soldiers might be released on furlough for farm work if the need was acute enough, but there would be few left after July 1.

He said every farmer and every cranberry grower should depend as much as possible upon local sources and should seek out local labor possibilities they might not ordinarily even think of. More help can probably be obtained from these community sources than might be imagined, he said. He also spoke of "city vacationists", who might put in a week or two, and those employed in industry who might be willing to work on the bogs in spare time.

"Able-bodied male adults will just not be available in the desired numbers this year", he concluded, warning growers that it was not too early to make sure adequate labor is to be obtained.

Officers Elected

At the Rochester meeting Frank P. Crandon of Acushnet, although renominated president by the nominating committee. Ellis D. Atwood, Howard B. Hiller and E. C. St. Jacques, begged to be excused from further service, and the committee, retiring again, nominated Vice President Raymond F. Morse. Carleton D. Hammond, Sr., succeeded Mr. Morse, and Gilbert T. Beaton was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

The South Shore club re-elected George I. Short of Island Creek and re-elected Louis Sherman of Plymouth, secretary-treasurer.

In requesting no further service Mr. Crandon said he had greatly enjoyed serving as president and thanked the County Agents and

members for their cooperation in making the club function so successfully. Through motion of Mr. St. Jacques the club voted to purchase four \$25.00 War Bonds from id'e funds in the treasury, these being added to three previously bought.

An unexpected feature of the Rochester meeting was the failure of the electric lights, and much of the session was held by the aid of ashlights and finally two small kerosene lamps were brought into use.

Besides the talks of Dr. Franklin and Mr. Mosher at both meetings, Russell Makepeace spoke on insecticides at Kingston in place of Mr. Waite, and E. C. McGrew gave a few remarks. Mr. Twombly of Frost Insecticide Company of Arlington was a brief speaker, saying he had a limited quantity of D-X Nicotine, containing some rotenone, which was available. Mr. St. Jacques spoke briefly on cranberry equipment. Associate County Agent J. Richard Beattie said the new pest charts were printed.

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IT IS PROBABLE WE CAN BE OF REAL HELP TO YOU in getting a good crop this fall. Your separator equipment should be checked **NOW** for necessary repairs.

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E. C. St. Jacques

WAREHAM, MASS.

MILITARY REQUIREMENTS DEHYDRATED CRANBERRIES

Military requirements for dehydrated cranberries from the coming 1944 crop, as of the present date, are set forth in the following letter to this magazine by Lt. Col. Cecil G. Dunn, Office of the Quartermaster General, Washington:

Mr. Clarence J. Hall,
Editor "Cranberry" Magazine,
Wareham, Massachusetts.

Dear Mr. Hall:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of April 22nd, which contained questions regarding the Army's dehydrated cranberry program which you wish to have answered.

The military requirement for dehydrated cranberries for delivery during the fiscal year 1945, which commences July 1, 1944 and ends June 30, 1945, is 1,500,000 pounds. On the basis of a 10:1 shrinkage ratio (number of pounds of fresh cranberries required to produce one pound of dehydrated cranberries), which is conservative, this represents 150,000 barrels of 100 pounds each. The estimates made by our Requirements Section two months ago were considerably higher, but the War Department is limiting the procurement of dehydrated cranberries to 1,500,000 pounds because it does not wish to place undue hardships on the industry nor wish to seriously interrupt normal civilian trade.

The dehydrated cranberries procured by the Quartermaster Corps are to be used in fulfilling requisitions by the Navy and by the Army. They will all be shipped overseas for consumption, with the possible exception of a few pounds for special research purposes.

It is essential to use the highest quality cranberries obtainable, except for size, for dehydration purposes. This refers particularly to such characteristics as color, flavor, and nutritive value. Processing of any kind, whether canning, quick-freezing or dehydration, cannot add quality to a product. Naturally, cranberries should be mature at the time of processing.

During the past two years, cranberries for dehydration have been obtained on a voluntary basis. Provided that it is thus possible to obtain the quantity of berries required for processing, this is, of course, the democratic way, for it gives each a chance to contribute to the war effort according to the dictates of his conscience. If it is not possible for the dehydrators to obtain the cranberries required for dehydration on a voluntary basis, it will become necessary for the government to subject all of the berries to a price ceiling and to invoke a set-aside order. This office feels that such steps should not be necessary, particularly in view of the fact that this should be regarded by all cranberry growers as an opportunity to contribute a share of his production for the war effort.

It is the patriotic duty of all growers to consider military requirements, for this is their country and the berries are going to their own countrymen and actually their own sons and relatives—they who are making far greater sacrifices than the mere allotment of part of crop from one's cranberry bog.

It must be pointed out that the War Department is primarily in-

"Ray" Morse, New President, Sales Co. Superintendent

Raymond F. Morse of West Wareham, elected president of Southeastern Cranberry Club, is superintendent for the New Eng-

terested in cranberries and that dehydration is utilized actually only as the best means of making them available overseas. The Cranberry Cannery, Incorporated, whom this office has regarded as representatives of the cranberry industry, has made outstanding contributions in the field of dehydration since the beginning of the war. This concern was amongst the first in the country to supply a compressed food product to the Quartermaster Corps. It has been very cooperative, endeavoring to carry out all the wishes of the Quartermaster Corps. This close cooperation has contributed greatly to the success of the dehydrated cranberry program. The benefits derived from the use of the dehydrated cranberries overseas is bound to increase the interest in fresh and processed cranberries after the war is over.

The undersigned enjoyed very much the privilege of speaking to the cranberry growers at North Carver, Massachusetts, on February 25th, and feels that they and the other growers of whom they are representative can be counted upon to voluntarily set aside the cranberries required to fulfill the Army's needs.

For the Quartermaster General:
Yours very truly,
CECIL G. DUNN,
Lt. Colonel, Q. M. C.,
Assistant

land Cranberry Sales Company, and as such is widely known to Massachusetts growers. He has been associated with the Co-operative for about 20 years and has charge of all the packing houses and operations and of bog service, work such as spraying, dusting, and other bog operations. There are about fourteen at present in his department.

Mr. Morse is a sizeable grower in his own right, being co-owner of a considerable bog in Yarmouth with Dr. Harold Rowley of Harwich. This is the bog made up in part of the so-called "Martha Thacher" bog, which was one of the most famous of the earliest bogs on the Cape. This property was formerly owned by the late Arthur Phillips of Yarmouth. He has always been engaged in farming and cranberry work. He is married and has three children.

Mr. Morse is also known among growers as one of the male quartette sometimes called the "Cranberry Quartette", which has sung at various gatherings, the others being his brother, Nahum H. Morse, Brenton C. Patterson and Walter E. Rowley. This quartette of growers entertaining informally at gatherings, will be remembered as having entertained the Wisconsin group when here three years ago.

He is a charter member and served as vice president of the Southeastern club for the past three years.

Under Production

(Continued from Page 7)

R. Barker, Buzzards Bay; George Briggs; Harrison F. Goddard; Robert C. Hammond; and C. D. Howland.

District three (Middleboro): John G. Howes and Albert A. Thomas.

District four (Carver): Ellis D. Atwood, H. R. Bailey, Frank H. Co'e, Homer L. Gibbs, Ruel Gibbs, Carroll D. Griffith, E. S. Mosher, Bernard E. Shaw, and Frank F. Weston.

District five (Assonet, Freetown, Lakeville, Rochester, Taunton, and Marion): Arthur D. Benson, Geo. A. Cowen, and Nahum Morse.

District six (Wareham): Frank Butler, Carleton D. Hammond, John C. Makepeace, and Carl B. Urann.

District seven (Barnstable County): J. Foxcroft Carleton, Louis A. Crowell, William Crowell, Fred S. Jenkins, Russell Makepeace and W. F. Makepeace.

At noon the usual fine chicken pie dinner was served.

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Exchange Elects— Votes Its Share Gov't Cranberries

Delegates and directors of the American Cranberry Exchange at the annual meeting, New York, April 25, re-elected officers and directors. A vote was taken by directors recommending that the state companies provide their prorate share of the Government needs in fresh and processed cranberries

for the armed forces.

President, Ruel S. Gibbs, Wareham, Mass.; first vice president, J. C. Makepeace, Wareham; second vice president, Isaac Harrison, Crosswicks, N. Y.; third vice president, Albert Hedler, Phillips, Wisconsin; executive vice president and general manager, Chester M. Chaney; assistant general manager, E. Clyde McGrew; treasurer, Mrs. K. F. Pratt.

Directors: Ellis D. Atwood, Carver, Mass.; C. M. Chaney, New York; Albert Hedler; L. B. R.

Barker, Buzzards Bay, Mass.; George A. Cowen, Middleboro, Mass.; J. C. Makepeace; A. D. Benson, Middleboro, Mass.; Edward Crabbe, Toms River, New Jersey; Guy Nash, Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin; Theodore H. Budd, Pemberton, New Jersey; Ruel S. Gibbs; Guy N. Potter, Camp Douglas, Wisconsin; Franklin S. Chambers, New Lisbon, New Jersey; Isaac Harrison and M. L. Urann, South Hanson.

Growers' Cranberry Company Re-elects

All officers of the Growers' Cranberry Company were re-elected at the annual meeting of this Jersey cooperative at Pemberton, New Jersey, April 18. These were: president, Franklin S. Chambers, New Lisbon; first vice president, Isaac Harrison, Crosswicks; second vice president, Theodore H. Budd, Pemberton; third vice president, Edward Crabbe, Toms River; secretary-treasurer, E. C. Beecher, Pemberton.

Chester M. Chaney, E. Clyde McGrew, John C. Makepeace, William H. Reeves and H. Gordon Mann addressed the growers. This was the 49th annual meeting of the company, and next year this group will celebrate its 50th year as a cooperative, having joined the American Cranberry Exchange in 1911. C. W. Wilkinson was the first sales manager.

Cape Clubs Meet

(Continued from Page 7)

talks on this. He asked growers present to consider they were listening in unseen to the discussion which he led, but to ask questions when they wished. This brought out a good deal of interesting information, subjects discussed beginning with what panel members thought determined when a bog should be rebuilt; methods of rebuilding, scalping or plowing; the use of heavy equipment; the building of dikes; the building of roads around bogs when practical.

Members of the panel at Cotuit were: Dr. Franklin, Russell Makepeace, Andrew Kerr, Emil St. Jacques, Seth Collins, and G. A. Stackhouse of Centerville, dealer in heavy bog equipment; at Harwich, Makepeace and Collins were replaced by Vernon Johnson and

(Continued on Page 16)



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(Continued from Page 14)

Elnathan E. Eldridge.

Russell Makepeace presented the insecticide situation picture at Cotuit, with Ferric C. Waite of Cranberry Cannery, speaking briefly, while at Harwich Mr. Waite told the story. In addition to insecticides Mr. Waite said that water white kerosene is available and that it may be obtained through Cranberry Cannery from Volta Oil Company, North Plymouth, or from the Volta Company direct. There is free delivery for nearby points and a nominal trucking charge beyond a radius of 20 miles, he said.

Psychrometers

Mr. St. Jacques told the growers that he had good reason to hope rubber tires might be available for wheelbarrows by next fall, although he could not promise this. He also said that since the publication of Dr. Franklin's weather bulletin he had obtained a limited quantity of psychrometers, which

were available to the growers for use in making their own frost predictions.

Congressman Gifford

Congressman Gifford was welcomed by growers at Cotuit in his first appearance before any cranberry group since his serious accident in Washington some weeks ago. Mr. Gifford said he was very glad to be back again, and that there was certainly "something" about cranberry growing which kept a man at it, as last fall he had sold his bogs, but was now building a five-acre piece and was coming back into the business again.

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 5)

share of the canning berries, as a box conservation measure, both for this fall and to begin a build-up for 1945, when boxes may be even shorter than this year. These paper bags are very strong, and will stand some abuse, Manager Goldsworthy says. Each bag will

hold 50 pounds and they will be piled four high in the trucks.

NEW JERSEY

¶Little Evidence of Winterkill—Bogs are being drained and there is not much evidence of winter-killing. Water in Jersey is held later than in Massachusetts and there was not the shortage there was in Massachusetts and in the slightly more southern latitude there was not the combination of acute lack of water and cold winds this year to bring the serious winter-killing which resulted in that state.

OREGON

¶Spring Frosts—Oregon had a very dry winter, several marshes having had difficulty in the Bandon area keeping their marshes under flood. This spring has been characterized by many light, early morning frosts. Some damage had been reported to some marshes in the first ten days of April, where the winter flood had been recently let out.

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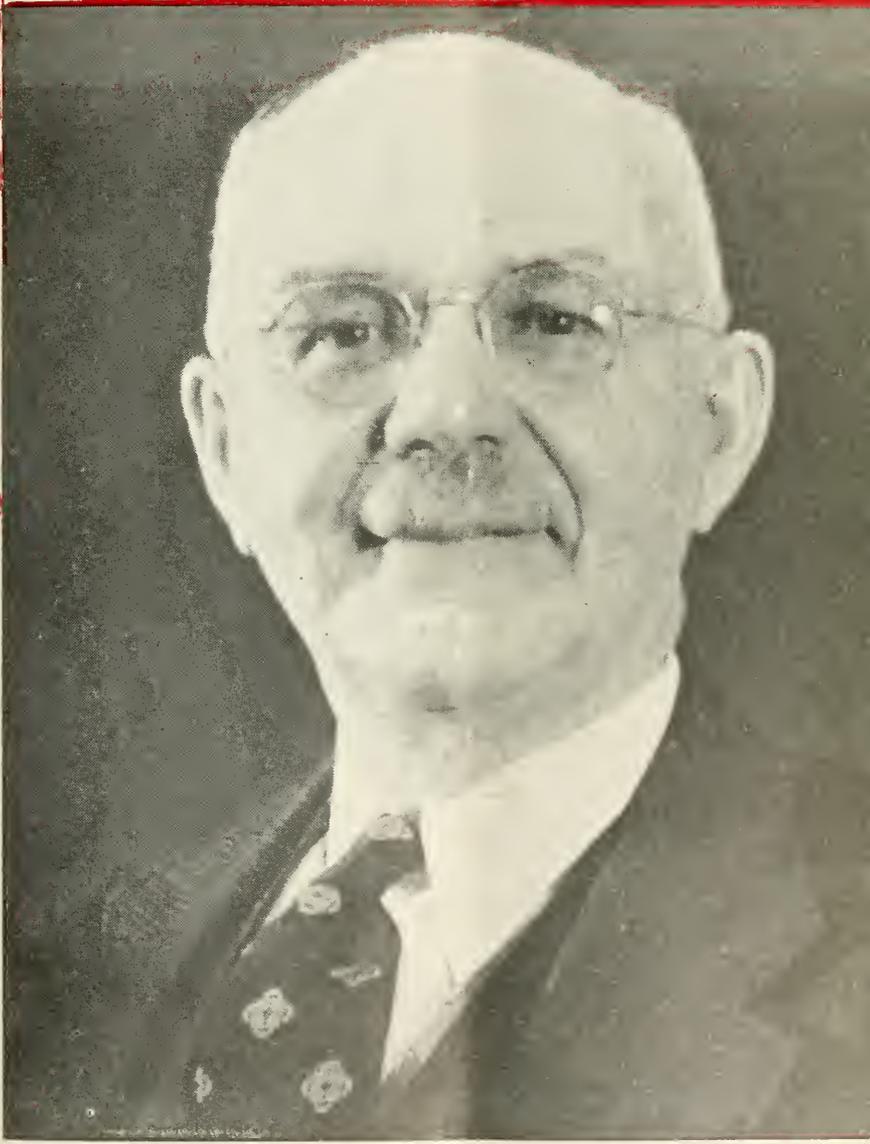
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Massachusetts
State College

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE



CAPE COD
NEW JERSEY
WISCONSIN
OREGON
WASHINGTON

CRANBERRIES PHOTO

E. C. ST. JACQUES, Cranberry Equipment Manufacturer

June, 1944

25 cent

Hanson Plant Granted "A" Award

Presentation Ceremony To Take
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The Hanson Plant of Cranberry Canners, Inc., has been granted the War Food Administration's Achievement "A" Award for its "high record of production and cooperation in supplying food to the armed forces." The impressive presentation ceremony, attended by ranking military men, State dignitaries, cranberry growers, plant employees, and Hanson townspeople, will take place at 3 o'clock on Tuesday, June 27, immediately following the Annual Meeting, which will begin at 10 o'clock that morning.

Cranberry Canners, Inc., is the second farmer cooperative in the country to be granted the "A" Award, and it is the first plant in Massachusetts to receive this honor.

The award consists of a flag to be flown above the plant. It is granted on a yearly basis and is for outstanding production in food processing.

All Massachusetts members of Cranberry Canners, Inc. are urged to attend the Annual Meeting on June 27, not only to hear the re-

ports of their officers, but also to be present at the colorful "A" Award ceremony which they helped

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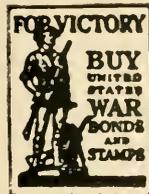
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Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin

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WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON



Office of Distribution

April 8, 1944

To the Men and Women of the
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Hanson, Massachusetts:

This is to inform you that you are granted the War Food Administration Achievement "A" Award for your high record of production and cooperation in supplying food to the armed forces, our allies, and the workers on the home front who form an important cog in the civilian wheel of defense.

The award is in the form of a flag to be flown over your establishment. You are also accorded the right to wear the Achievement "A" Award lapel pin.

Your enthusiastic response to our country's needs in the present emergency has undoubtedly helped to bring us closer to final victory. You have every right to be proud of the part you have played in this accomplishment.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "L. H. Harshbarger".

Director

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NEW JERSEY

INSURE your future—
Save WITH WAR BONDS

Pacific Northwest Cranberry Growing Is In Pioneer Country

by
CLARENCE J. HALL

Cranberry growing in the Pacific Northwest is carried on in country which is still pioneer. This region of the United States, separated from all other cranberry areas by the Mississippi flowing to the Gulf, the great flat plains of the wheat states, by the mighty Rockies, and the perpetually frost tipped Cascades, is new.

Cranberry culture there hugs the very rim of the Pacific ocean, and, minor though it is compared to the great dominant industry of timbering and logging, it is growing. There the tremendous forests march down the western slopes of the Cascades to the ocean, and timbering has ever been the all-important reason for its development in the towns in which cranberry growing is now gaining a foothold. Timbers, big around as gasoline tank trucks, are hauled past the bogs and the loads of cranberries in the fall.

I have just returned from an all-too-brief visit to this Pacific Northwest, which in the past couple of years has been making cranberry history and to which interest is turning. Such a short stay, even though every moment was intensively devoted to acquiring cranberry knowledge, and though backed by considerable preliminary study, cannot make for a thoroughly adequate report. However, in subsequent articles an attempt will be made to give CRANBERRIES readers some impression, at least, of what is going on among our new Pacific fellow cranberry workers.

This is a land where growth is huge—the mightiest trees in the world grow here, azaleas are as big as trees, lupin grows waist high, clover leaves are nearly as big as the leaves of trees, and they raise big cranberries. There are palm trees, there are dates, and there are prune orchards. Washington, in the latitude of Newfoundland, has a warmer-than-temperate climate in this sub-arctic latitude. The warm Japanese current cuts in close, giving the Pacific coast where grow the cranberries a climate in which grass is green the year round, and weeds grow ten months or more in the year. There are no extremes in temperature range; there is seldom snow, 85 degrees is a "heat" which has cranberry vines and growers gasping.

Rain falls consistently during the "wet season", which lasts a greater part of the year. There is no rain (or almost none) during the brief summer season, but this summer is not hot as heat is known on the Atlantic seaboard or in mid-western Wisconsin. A New Englander growls at his weather; not so a resident of Washington or Oregon. He ignores the great amount of rain which falls in the twelvemonth. He works, talks,

and goes about his business, seemingly unaware of the falling rain. A New Englander "blasts" the extremes of his weather, but no true son or daughter of Washington or Oregon seems to want to know nor care what his average rainfall is.

Everything is green, a vivid, hard green, around the residents of these states most of the year. There is a rank, almost tropical excessiveness of growth, moss hangs wierdly from the branches of the gigantic trees in the deep forests. In the summer in Oregon, during the dry season, when the humidity happens to be very low, however, the country is like tinder. They call it "explosive", ripe for gigantic forest fires like the one of 1936, which destroyed practically the entire town of Bandon.

Cranberry Growing

The high barrier of the Cascade range at the back door of the narrow coastal region in both these states where cranberries are grown shuts in the rain and shelters the region, making it a conservatory for the development of plant life. East of the Cascades all is different and there is desert and sagebrush, extremes of hot and cold, and great snows and droughts. The change is dramatically abrupt.

In this Pacific Northwest is now fruiting the "Go West, Young Man, Go West" theory of more than a century. The Western states, Washington, Oregon (and California) have had the greatest recent rapid growth in population, the greatest increase in wealth of any portion of the United States. It is the last frontier in the country. There is a constant infusion of new blood, and here reigns the daring spirit of the pioneer.

Its people are justly proud of their new country—they are proud to tell you of its undeniably great advantages, of its rapid progress. They are the acme of hospitality

and of kindness. They are alert. They look ahead, not back.

Here now is the freshness of spirit of those developing an industry new to them. They have enthusiasm. Cranberry growing is but a very small part of the great agricultural development of the Northwest, it is perfectly true, but it is with this portion the interest of growers of the older cranberry region lies. Very recently this region has been directly linked with cranberry culture along the Atlantic coast and Wisconsin, through the coming of Cranberry Cannery, providing a market for canning fruit and for fresh fruit through the American Cranberry Exchange. The industry now has direct hook-up, from the easternmost bog on Cape Cod to the new cranberry bog of the Uranns at Cape Blanco in Oregon, the farthest point West one may drive in the United States. Facilities in common are now provided from the cannery at Plymouth Rock to a cannery in Washington and Oregon, where the waves of the Pacific wash beneath the window.

The different conditions of the Pacific Northwest for cranberry growing work out, as might be expected, as advantages and sometimes disadvantages. In spending a little more than a week in the most intensive kind of visiting much was seen and learned, but at the same time much was missed and some things may have been interpreted ineptly. A thoroughly complete picture of cranberry growing in two great states along a stretch of 500 miles from north to south cannot be gained in such a brief time.

Of my admiration for the kindness, hospitality and enthusiasm of our Pacific Coast cranberry neighbors there is no limit. If, in the series of articles to come, mis-statements are made, I ask not only the forgiveness of these fine friends I made, but ask also that they correct any such. After all, what is desired is an accurate picture of over-all cranberry growing—for the benefit of growers whose bogs lie along the Atlantic coast, where Americans have lived the longest, those in the wonderful midwest cranberry state of Wisconsin, and those in this newest cranberry area where the roar of the restless Pacific is heard above the hiss of sprinkler systems. From coast to coast now stretches cranberry growing. So, as a preliminary to the subsequent articles, a sincere salute to this new cranberry country—a salute to their future, and in pioneer country anything may happen.

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

Issue of June, 1944—Vol. 9, No. 2

Published monthly at The Courier Print Shop, Main St., Wareham, Massachusetts. Subscription \$2.50 per year. Entered as second-class matter January 26, 1943, at the post office at Wareham, Massachusetts, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

Massachusetts Has Worst Spring Freeze Since 1918

Dr. Bergman On Cape for Summer

This Added to Winterkilling Has Cut Crop Prospects To 250,000-300,000 bbls.

Massachusetts, on Thursday night, May 18, and the following morning, May 19, suffered the most disastrous frost since the great spring freeze on June 20, 1918, at the time of the last war. Dr. Franklin has tentatively set the loss at about 18 per cent, although it may exceed this, and others place it at 25 per cent. Loss in barrels is set by Franklin at 75,000. Many Massachusetts growers are now placing Massachusetts production this fall as low as 250,000 barrels. Dr. Franklin, while not prepared to say production will be as small as that, believes 300,000 will be the top that may be expected as of the present date, and points out that other things can happen to reduce it further before the crop is harvested.

Reliable reports reaching Franklin show that 18 degrees was a low generally reached and that undoubtedly many bogs had minimums of 13 and 14. Reports were received of 8 and 9 above, but possibly these thermometers were not accurate.

This was a "black frost", a real "freeze". The dew point was very low—no dew to freeze, no white frost visible in general, and no ground fog. Frost came early when wind dropped between nine and ten, and a temperature of 23

was reached, killing various crops and injuring cranberry bogs which could not be flooded. Dry bogs were hit, and the bogs of those growers who could not get sufficient water on. Then the wind sprang up and blew a "gale". Near morning this wind failed and the bottom dropped out.

Growers who had put on a sufficient amount of water to protect for a normal frost were caught. That is, normal frost flooding of water into the vines failed. Vines above water actually froze, and this was the first time in his experience that Dr. Franklin was enabled to verify the fact that vines above water had been frosted. Some were fooled by the wind.

In commenting on this "freeze" in Massachusetts, coming in a year when cranberries are so needed, Dr. Franklin points to an explanatory fact in his recent weather bulletin which states, (Weather Sequence and Frost Occurrence, page 55): "It should be taken as an omen of unusual frosts in southern New England if the mean annual temperature of either northern or southern New England has been distinctly below normal the previous calendar year". This was the case in both southern and northern New England for the preceding year, figures to that effect having just been received by Dr. Franklin. It may also be recalled that in the April issue of CRANBERRIES Dr. Franklin pointed out that vulcanism was a

Dr. H. F. Bergman, senior pathologist, USDA, who was assigned to work in Beltsville, Maryland, last winter, is now back at the Massachusetts Experiment Station at East Wareham. He will engage chiefly this summer in a study of fungous diseases, with little attention planned this season for further research upon oxygen content in cranberry water.

Dr. Bergman says he is very pleased to be back on the Cape for this summer, and hopes he may continue to be assigned for summer work upon cranberry problems.

factor which should be given consideration this year as concerned frosts, since Mt. Vesuvius was in eruption.

The figures of the temperatures for 1943 received by Dr. Franklin only about the time of the frost showed that the mean temperature for northern New England was 42 degrees, whereas the normal mean is 43.2; for southern New England the mean was 47.8 and the normal is 48.4. Had Dr. Franklin these figures earlier in the season he would have been much more apprehensive of frost injury possibilities, and in fact, now that he has them, is fearful there may be a leaning toward frosts in June, and of course this serious lowering of the mean average for both sections of New England will be given consideration in issuing any warnings next fall.

(Continued on Page 11)

Development of Cranberry Growing in Wisconsin

By NEIL E. STEVENS and JEAN NASH

(Reprinted with permission from the WISCONSIN MAGAZINE OF HISTORY, March 1944).

Editor's Note: Dr. Stevens, now professor of botany at the University of Illinois, is known throughout the cranberry field because of his many years of activity, including summers as cranberry specialist in Wisconsin, first there in 1918 and his years with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Miss Nash is the daughter of Guy Nash, one of Wisconsin's most distinguished growers, and is treasurer of the Biron Cranberry Company of which Mr. Nash is president and is a third generation Wisconsin grower.

Cranberry culture is highly specialized. In many ways the cranberry grower does exactly the opposite from the grower of most fruits. To be sure, he chooses a fertile soil, but before he plants he usually covers this soil with several inches of sterile sand. The soil itself may be acid, a condition avoided for most crops. He floods to prevent frost damage. He can and often does drown his insect pests instead of poisoning them. In Wisconsin he harvests his crop by flooding the vines and scooping the berries out of the water. Finally for winter protection he either freezes the vines solidly in eight or ten inches of ice; or, more commonly, floods with water deep enough to cover the vines, allows a thick layer of ice to form, and then draws off the water, letting the heavy ice sheet rest on the vines.

Thus set apart from other agriculture, it is not surprising that cranberry growing has developed its own techniques, much of its own machinery, and something of a language of its own. The development of this industry in Wisconsin, paralleling but always to some extent independent of the industry on the Eastern seaboard, forms a unique chapter in the history of the state.

The Wild Fruit

Cranberries are native to Wisconsin as they are to most of the Northeastern states and to adjacent Canada. The importance of the wild fruit in earlier days is indicated by the laws governing picking. The Wisconsin law, for example, at one time provided a penalty of \$50 for the offense of picking or having in possession unripe cranberries before the twentieth of September. This law was by no means a dead letter. The Berlin Courant on September 8, 1859, says that eight or ten persons were arrested and bound over to appear at the circuit court in Waushara County for picking cranberries contrary to law in the town of Sacramento.

The Berlin Boom

The area north of Berlin was the first in which cranberries were cultivated in Wisconsin. Moreover the Berlin "boom" had a direct influence on the development of the industry in the remainder

of the state. All the records agree that the first improvement of marshland for cranberry growing in Wisconsin, certainly the first which had any permanence, was made by Edward Sacket. Perhaps as early as 1860 Mr. Sacket, whose home was originally in Sacket Harbor, New York, came to Berlin to investigate the possibilities of some land which he had purchased through agents. He found that he was the owner of some 700 acres of "shaking bog" on which, among other plants, grew quantities of cranberry vines. Evidently Sacket had some knowledge of cranberry growing in the Eastern states. He had dams built and ditches dug so that the cranberries could be kept flooded until most of the danger of early frost was past. Brush was removed and a warehouse built. The experiment was successful. In 1865, 938 barrels of cranberries were produced on the Sacket marsh and were sold in Chicago at from \$14 to \$16 a barrel. On the way,

home from Chicago the older Sacket died, but his sons carried on and in 1869 gathered a \$70,000 crop.

Of course cranberries gathered from wild marshes were important in the Berlin area long before Sacket began his development. We learn also in the Berlin Courant of November 14, 1861, that Reese and Williams, who owned a general store in Berlin, shipped to Chicago more than 500 barrels of cranberries which they had "taken in" during the preceding few weeks.

Neighboring owners of wild cranberry land were quick to follow Sacket's example. Among the first were the Carey brothers, who had purchased for hay a large acreage of land adjoining their farm near Auroraville. A few berries had been gathered from this land in 1855, but they brought only 50 cents a bushel, and the land lay forgotten. Inspired, however, by the example of the Sackets, the young Carey brothers put in a system of ditches and dams. The first year they had 1,000 barrels which sold at \$13 a barrel. With this to go on, they continued their improvements. Yields increased year by year, reaching a climax in 1872 with a crop of 10,000 barrels which sold at an average price of \$11 a barrel.

Even before the year 1872 the cranberry development north of Berlin had taken on all the aspects of a typical boom. In restrained language the Berlin Courant of November 22, 1866 stated:

"Preparations are being made by various parties to go into the culture on an extensive scale. . . . Fabulous sums have already been offered for some of the best fields, but owners find them too profitable to be willing to sell. The owner of a cranberry marsh has a better thing today than an oil well or a gold mine because his "mine" grows better the more it is worked."

The early success of the Sackets and the Careys aroused great interest in the locality. Numerous small marshes were developed and at least two other large ones: Rounds and Company with 240 acres, 10 miles of ditches, and housing capacity for 800 pickers;



CRANBERRY RAKING CONTEST—1937

Jesse Mike, a Winnebago Indian (checkered shirt), won the championship of Central Wisconsin marshes by raking ten field boxes (about 40 quarts each) in 20 minutes on the Gaynor Cranberry Co. Marsh, near Cranmoor. Photo by Wisconsin Rapids Daily Tribune.

and H. Spencer, with 160 acres, 8 miles of ditches, and housing for 100 pickers.

Nearly all of these cranberry holdings were in the town of Aurora, Waushara County, most of them on the large marshland which extended from the Carey property on the northwest to that of Sacket on the south. There were smaller marshes along Barnes Creek. Since Berlin, in Green Lake county, was the shipping center, this is the name usually mentioned in connection with this industry. But if Berlin got the credit, Aurora got the tax money. We find in the records of this town that on July 10, 1873, it was decided to assess the best cranberry properties at \$15,000, and to grade the others in accordance with the previous year's crop.

On the basis of such figures as are available the production of the Berlin area appears to have been approximately as follows: 1870, 10,000 barrels; 1871, 20,000 barrels; 1872, perhaps 30,000 barrels;

1874 (a preliminary estimate as picking started), 30,000 barrels; 1879, 16,000 barrels; 1881, 6,000 barrels; 1882, 5,000 barrels; 1883, "a very poor crop"; in 1884, 3,000 barrels. According to the Courant cranberry picking occupied only three or four days in 1884.

Cold figures seventy years old can give little idea of the general excitement attending this typical American boom. A somewhat more vivid picture may be drawn from the files of the local newspaper, the Berlin Courant, in which everything relating to cranberries was considered news.

On September 12, 1869, we read, "Cranberry picking has commenced in this locality, and every available man, woman, and child has been set to work by the cranberry men to secure the crop." In July, 1870, "Advices from the Cranberry Marshes indicate a much larger yield of cranberries this year than ever before. The breadth of land in cultivation is increasing rapidly, and the fruit

never looked more promising."

The Courant of 1870 refers to the rapid development of the industry as "magical." It points out that whereas ten years ago a large portion of the marshland in the town of Aurora was considered worthless some "is now valued at and richly worth from \$100 to \$300 per acre."

In November, 1870, occurs a paragraph headed "Cranberries on the Brain," which states that the Carey brothers had "gathered considerably the largest crop of any grower in this section and probably in the west, reaching in round numbers 3,500 barrels, and now worth in the market upwards of \$40,000, more than two-thirds of which is left a net profit of the growers." Perhaps it would be only fair to add that the Careys had just given the editor a barrel of cranberries.

In December of the same year there is a report of a joint stock company formed by several old

(Continued on Page 16)

HOW CRANBERRIES MAKE THE NEWS!

Tucked away in the budget of the up-to-the-minute food producer or manufacturer is an amount for "publicity". What does it represent? It is the money it costs to take the pictures and write the stories that find their way onto the food pages of newspapers, magazines, trade publications for millions to see and read and clip and use every day of the year!

Turn to the woman's page of any daily newspaper and notice that mouth-watering picture of baked macaroni and cheese with quick and easy directions for making up the dish for tonight's supper. That wasn't dug out of the file of the food editor just to fill space. The picture and recipe were promoted very probably by an up and coming cheese or macaroni manufacturer who believes the more people see pictures of his product the more people will want to eat it!

So it is with cranberries. From September, when they first come into the market until after the holidays, when the last of the crop are sold, fresh cranberry pictures, recipes, serving hints, canning helps, Christmas decorating ideas, pop out of newspapers, magazines, food trade papers, over the radio every day because of the active promotional efforts of the American Cranberry Exchange members.

Cranberries are always news. They're the last berry of the season to come into the market. They hold a definite place in holiday meal planning. And cranberry sauce is good to serve when company's coming. But unless new recipes—new pictures—new food facts—new serving ideas are fed to the press, cranberries may be dug out of the editors' files only at holiday time. That's why your cranberry publicity people try to give editors and their readers real news.

It's good to be able to tell mil-

By GRACE M. WHITE, Home Economics Director
Baten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc.
Advertising



RICH, RED CRANBERRIES, SCOOP AND ALL, INTRODUCED THE SEASON AT GOOD HOUSEKEEPING MAGAZINE!

lions when sugar is short that real, old-fashioned cranberry sauce tastes just as good made with part corn syrup, maple syrup, or honey. Women appreciate the hint when fresh fruit is almost untouchable in price that cranberry sauce can double as a fruit for breakfast and also as dessert. And the thrifty housewife wants to know about the tasty, easy-to-make cranberry preserves she can put up for breakfast toast spread when butter's scarce!

Food editors are quick to spot the food manufacturer who sends out tested, fool-proof recipes, attractive, good-enough-to-eat food

pictures, who is co-operative in working up material to meet a last minute need of the paper, who stands ready to dig deep for an idea. The product then takes on a personality. It gets space in the papers! And it's the happy combination of having a story to tell to a co-operative food editor that produces good publicity results.

Let's check the returns on The American Cranberry publicity campaign this past year and see where and how the dollars were spent.

In the magazine editor's kitchen new recipes for fresh cranberries must be planned during the early

hot summer months. An editor is quite used to thinking about steamed puddings in July and molded salads in December. This year, as a pleasant reminder, each New York editor was sent a dainty flowering cranberry plant, her own personal "cranberry bog", to brighten her desk and to make her think of tart, red berries to come! And it did! The result was that total magazine clippings received were stepped up 82% over last year, while total circulation of the magazines carrying cranberry copy rose 32%.

Reproduced here are two of the nine lovely color photographs that appeared in McCall's and Good Housekeeping magazines during the cranberry selling season. They show, too, the results of the wholehearted cooperation of the Exchange members who furnished the scoops, vines and berries on quick notice for the photographs. These generous, colorful food shots and feature cranberry articles were only part of the recipes and other pictures that appeared in these sixteen leading woman's magazines.



CRANBERRIES TAKE THE PLACE OF HONOR ON THIS McCALL MAGAZINE THANKSGIVING PAGE!

Magazine	Number of Clippings
McCall's	3
Good Housekeeping	4
Ladies' Home Journal	5
Woman's Home Companion	6
Better Homes & Gardens	5
Parents	2
Woman's Day	7
Everywoman's	3
House & Garden	2
Time	1
Click	2
American Home	5
Vogue	1
Saturday Evening Post	1
House Beautiful	3
Look	1
Total circulation, 119,614,995	
Number of clippings	51

Newspaper Publicity

Nation-wide newspaper publicity misses the personal contact of the food representative. Although much material passes over a newspaper food editor's desk in a day,



CRANBERRIES, TOO, ARE NEWS TO THE MAN WHO SELLS THEM!

she is quick to recognize and use that which is new, bright and straight sounding. A timely picture, carefully planned with an eye for clear newspaper reproduction, gets a generous pick-up every time. Fresh cranberry recipes and photographs are fast winning that reputation!

In New York City, where it is possible to work out the individual needs of the newspaper food editors by personal contact, the past year showed a total of 321 clippings featuring fresh cranberries.

During the year stories and recipes telling how to serve favorite cranberry sauces and relishes as dessert and even as breakfast fruit... how to can cranberries at home for free ration service next

summer... what relishes to serve for Thanksgiving when the holiday roast was pork, not turkey... and how to brighten up dull, rationed meals with fresh cranberries were sent to 2368 general newspapers throughout the country. This amounted to a combined circulation of over 127 million. Exclusive material, too, stressing these same points, were given to newspaper syndicates such as Associated Press and King Features. A picture accepted by the large syndicate is a publicity person's dream of heaven. For then it appears in newspapers all over the country. This past year the New York syndicates accepted nineteen individual cranberry stories with recipes and pictures.

How Clippings Are Checked

Hundreds and hundreds of cranberry clippings were received from newspapers from coast to coast. One of the happy parts of a publicity director's job is to check the fruits of her labor. Last season, results were good! Here is a chart to show it. It is based on the general newspaper circulation and number of clippings received in 20 representative cities throughout the country. The total circulation figure of these newspapers featuring fresh cranberry stories reads like a war debt—350,334,889. What this rather detailed report boils down to is the fact that every man, woman or child in the United States had an opportunity to see 16 fresh

GENERAL NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION IN 20 CITIES FROM WHICH CLIPPINGS WERE TAKEN

No. of Clippings	City	Circulation	Population	Clippings Per Person
30	Albany, New York	2,206,529	130,577	17
159	Boston, Mass.	32,102,003	770,813	41
101	Chicago, Illinois	66,120,389	3,396,808	19
58	Cleveland, Ohio	12,567,215	878,336	14
18	Denver, Colorado	2,683,672	322,412	8
22	Des Moines, Iowa	3,903,275	159,819	24
40	Detroit, Michigan	14,813,516	1,623,452	9
38	Los Angeles, California	12,965,389	1,504,277	9
21	Miami, Florida	1,483,797	172,172	9
22	Minneapolis, Minnesota	2,081,548	492,370	4
51	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	10,213,694	587,472	18
321	New York, N. Y.	140,442,795	7,454,995	18
57	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	25,273,759	1,931,334	14
6	Portland, Maine	257,155	73,643	3
19	Providence, Rhode Island	3,406,255	253,504	13
15	St. Louis, Missouri	3,523,023	816,049	3
17	San Antonio, Texas	1,181,483	253,854	4
1	Topeka, Kansas	18,942	67,833	0
25	Wilmington, Delaware	707,209	112,502	6
83	Washington, D. C.	14,284,241	718,635	19

Total Circulation
In These 20 Cities

350,334,889

Average Number of Clippings
Seen Per Person

16

cranberry clippings in the newspapers during this past season.

Grocery Trade Publicity

Trade magazines and trade papers were not overlooked in the hope of keeping Mrs. Consumer interested in cranberry cooking. Thirteen stories were sent to grocery trade magazines, merchandising trade papers, hotel, restaurant and club magazines, and to restaurant and hotel home economists. The subjects discussed dealt with everything from the sales value of cellophane bagged cranberries to the taste value of tart, fresh cranberry sauce in pepping up rationed meals. Cranberry copy rang the bell here, too, in magazines that reached a total circulation of almost three million readers.

Briefly, this is the cranberry publicity story for 1943. The 1944 season is ahead and already plans are in the making for a good year with carefully directed publicity that will sell fresh cranberries.

New Important Massachusetts Development

Munroe Cranberry Company Buys and Is Rebuilding Weston Bogs at Holliston and to Rebuild 30 Acres at Franklin

A new cranberry company, composed of North Attleboro men and known as the Munroe Cranberry Company, has purchased the bogs of Mrs. L. W. Weston of about 30 acres at Holliston and has also purchased the "Thayer bog land" in nearby Franklin, which was formerly a good producing bog of 30 acres. This property will be rebuilt and replanted as soon as possible.

The Munroe Company consists of James A. Munroe, James E. Munroe and Robert L. Munroe, all of North Attleboro, Mass., well-known general contractors.

At present the company is working on the 30 acres of the Weston bogs at Holliston, where a complete reconditioning job is being done with a power shovel with

clam-shell attachments. A bulldozer and scraper has built roads around all the bog areas. Weeding and clearing of woodland is being done by hand labor. It is expected this acreage will be renovated completely and ready for sanding on the ice this winter. All flumes will be replaced by concrete flumes. During the course of renovation some of the irregularities will be excavated and graded for planting, increasing the area by about nine acres.

The Franklin property is now flooded to kill all vegetation and will be rebuilt and replanted next season, if labor is available.

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 5)

His warning for that afternoon was for 25 and the evening forecast for 23, and an extraordinarily low dew point at noon indicated serious trouble that night.

Temperatures in this freeze were lower than in the great freeze of 1918, although loss was not so heavy, for the reason that bogs were farther advanced at that time and, in fact, many growers were then afraid to flow. In this freeze the range was from 14 to a high of 25, whereas in 1918 the range was from 21 to 27 degrees.

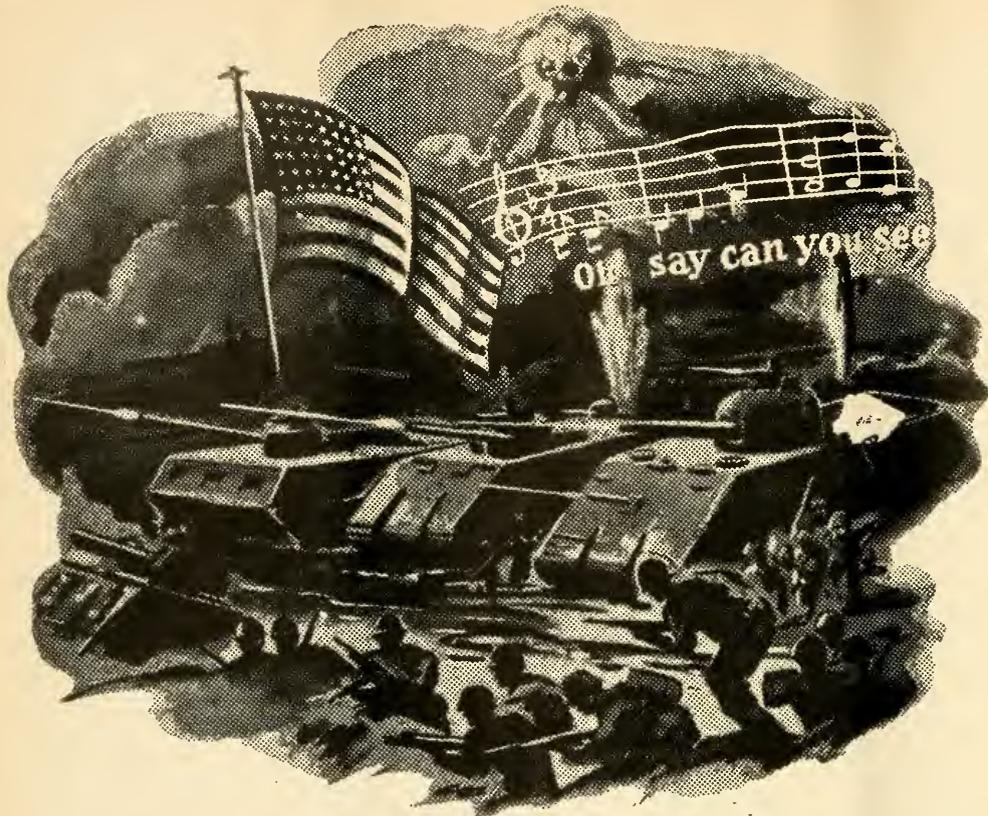
Warnings were issued for the two nights following the freeze of the morning of the 19th, and where there was some frost there was no damage of any consequence.

As the result of this freeze Massachusetts' strawberry crop may be cut in half, fruit crop is damaged 20 per cent, tomato and asparagus was injured, and even hardy vegetables like cabbage, beets and peas, sweet corn and beans were lost in many parts of the state, it has been announced.

Losses from this frost were extensive in both Barnstable and Plymouth Counties, although much previous damage had been done in both by winter-killing. The injury may extend into next season's cropping on some bogs where all new growth was killed back to the wood.

Injury to blueberries varied considerably with the location, some growers suffering five percent loss, some half, some all, and some none at all.





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CHARLES S. BECKWITH

THE death of Charles S. Beckwith brings not only the great loss to the cranberry and blueberry industry of the nation, but a deep sense of personal loss to all who were privileged to know him. Stricken at the age of 53, while in the line of duty, much more great work along the two scientific lines in which he specialized might have been accomplished by Mr. Beckwith had he been given more years. All growers of cranberries and blueberries lost a learned and faithful worker in these fields. All who knew him lost a good friend.

The Editor includes himself in this group and knows that he has indeed lost a good friend, who on so many occasions over a number of years had, with the greatest of kindness, extended innumerable courtesies and acts of friendship. Since the inception of this magazine Mr. Beckwith has never once failed to respond to any request for information or help in regard to New Jersey cranberry growing. If this magazine has contributed in any measure to the success of cranberry growing, Mr. Beckwith has contributed a large share, and this only as one of the minor ways in which he has made cranberry and blueberry culture better occupations. The Editor recalls hours on a number of occasions which he spent with Mr. Beckwith and knows that aside from the pleasure of Mr. Beckwith's company he has gained much from having had the privilege of spending this time with Mr. Beckwith. It is with great sorrow that the name of Mr. Beckwith is removed from this editorial page, where through his deep kindness and devotion to cranberry growing it was listed as "Correspondent-Advisor". A good friend is gone.

PERSONAL TO THE PACIFIC

TO those cranberry growers and those associated with the cranberry industry in Washington and Oregon whom the Editor and Mrs. Hall were privileged to meet on our trip to your amazingly beautiful and dynamic portion of our country, our most sincere thanks for your overwhelming courtesy and kindness. It is our loss that lack of time made it impossible to meet others and to visit more cranberry properties. We were led to expect great

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pleasure and rare experiences by those who have previously visited you, and in this were not disappointed. With the closer association now existing between all the cranberry areas, many will doubtless follow the trail to the Pacific Northwest cranberry bogs, blazed by leaders in the industry, as did we. It is pleasing that so many of you hope to come "east" to Wisconsin, should the talked-of convention of Pacific and Atlantic growers there materialize after the war. Such a meeting is as yet a nebulous thing, but it was broached as a suggestion in Wisconsin last year, and those of you who met the four Wisconsin visitors recently know they still consider it a happy possibility. East may be east and West may be west, but the twain are meeting.

MANUFACTURER OF CRANBERRY EQUIPMENT

E. C. St. Jacques, Wareham, Mass., Is a Vital Link In the Industry—Chose His Business and Is Thoroughly "Sold" on Cranberries

By CLARENCE J. HALL

Just as a chain is no stronger than its weakest part, so is an industry no stronger than its weakest part. Certainly the link which is "mechanical equipment" should not be a weak one, and particularly in this age which is so rapidly growing more mechanized—as is the cranberry industry.

The "mechanical equipment" link of the cranberry industry has more than one component part, as cranberry equipment may come through a number of sources. A very strong part of this link, however, is the Hayden Separator Manufacturing Company of Wareham, Emile C. St. Jacques, proprietor. The primary business of the Hayden Company, which is Mr. St. Jacques, is serving the cranberry industry with cranberry equipment and mechanical service. Others, fortunately, do supply various kinds of mechanical equipment for the growers. But St. Jacques specializes in cranberry equipment. The H. R. Bailey Company of Carver is another specialized cranberry equipment concern, and an article appeared about Mr. Bailey in CRANBERRIES October, 1940. But this article solely concerns Mr. St. Jacques.

It is the story of a man who has made himself a specialist in cranberry equipment. A man who sees great advancement for the cranberry industry in the immediate post-war years, who is thoroughly sold on the "cranberry industry" and has gone into it on full scale business as manufacturer of equipment and now is becoming a cranberry grower himself, as well. He has a four-acre bog already set to vines, with provision for putting in ten acres more.

He has made himself an authority upon war-time rules and regulations as pertaining to agricultural, or at least to cranberry equipment. He knows quotas and rationing, what equipment requires certificate of need and what does not. He is one of the most faithful of attendants at Massachusetts cranberry club meetings, and more often than not he is either on the program of speakers or is called upon to supply information concerning the obtaining and servicing of cranberry equipment under War Production Board rulings. In Massachusetts he has been the au-

thority upon this phase of the cranberry business. He has kept this information up to date and told it concisely to the growers time and time again.

Mr. St. Jacques fell into the business of manufacturing cranberry equipment quite naturally. He has always, from a boy up, had a keen interest in mechanical things. He was born in Marlboro, Massachusetts, in 1892, his father being a physician. He went to school at Whitinsville nearby in the Blackstone Valley, which has for long been highly industrialized in the production of textile machinery. While still going to school he took a job summers in the Whitin Machine Works, a concern which makes textile machinery.

Became Mechanical Engineer

He finished lower schools when sixteen and had greatly developed his mechanical aptitude. He had his mind all made up by that time to learn engineering and planned to go to Worcester Polytechnic Institute, but as Worcester Polytechnic does not graduate a stu-

dent until he is twenty-one, after a four-year course, he had a year to wait. He spent that year in the machine works.

For reasons which seemed best at the time he had decided he wanted to be a civil engineer and chose that course, rather than mechanical engineering, and was graduated with his C. E. degree in 1913. His studies gave him a sound mathematical training and a knowledge of general engineering, but within two weeks of graduation he was employed with an industrial firm, working as a 'mechanica' rather than a civil engineer.

This was with the Riter-Conley Company of Pittsburg, which specialized in blast furnaces, oil refineries, etc. He was employed as field erection engineer and had charge of installations. This work took him into about 15 states of the Union over a period of four years. In 1917 he changed employment, going with the American Appraisal Company of Milwaukee as field engineer, making appraisals of machinery and equipment. This work took him over most of the same fifteen states and added enough more to make up about 40 in which he has worked, and also a job in the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico.

In 1921 he was married to Miss Marie R. Messier of Central Falls, Rhode Island. Mrs. St. Jacques had been an accountant. Today Mrs. St. Jacques is one of the "unofficial" assets of his business, being his book-keeper and accountant in her spare time. To her experience and ability along this line, in the keeping of such accurate records and files as are now necessary under wartime Government business controls, may be credited a part of his reputation as authority on mechanical equipment rules and regulations.

In the early years of their marriage Mrs. St. Jacques accompanied him on many business trips, but after he had been on the road for more than ten years they were both anxious for a more settled home life. In 1926, Mr. St. Jacques was assigned to appraise machinery on cranberry properties, when

there was a movement to consolidate a large number of bogs.

Came into Cranberries Through

Appraisal Work

This was his first contact with the cranberry industry. Before that all he knew about cranberries was that he liked to eat them at Thanksgiving and other times, now and then. While he had been appraising bogs in New Jersey he had become impressed with the possibilities in cultivated blueberries, that new industry just then having begun to blossom out so substantially in that state. He bought a run-out cranberry bog of three acres in the Tihonet section of Wareham and sufficient blueberry cuttings from Miss Elizabeth C. White of Whitesbog, New Jersey, to set this out.

From his contact with the cranberry industry he had begun to see an opportunity for an occupation which did not require so much travelling around, becoming interested in the possibilities in the manufacture of cranberry equipment.

The opportunity presented itself to buy the Hayden Cranberry Separator Company, then located at South Carver. He bought this from the widow of Lothrop Hayden, the latter having died in 1923. The business had been conducted by Mrs. Hayden since that time.

"Lot" Hayden will be recalled by Massachusetts growers as a man of really unusual mechanical genius, who had been making cranberry screening equipment in a shop at the back of his home for at least a quarter of a century. He was one of the real pioneers in the cranberry equipment business. But as he was very fond of hunting and fishing and spent considerable time each year out of doors, he had confined his manufacturing efforts to screening equipment.

Mr. and Mrs. St. Jacques at that time called Central Falls their home. In November 1927 he moved the Hayden business to Wareham, having bought the plant of the former Cape Cod Power Dory Company, and they, with a young son, established their home in Wareham. This plant gave Mr. St. Jacques 6800 square feet of

manufacturing floor space. The property is on Wareham's Main street, and at the rear has a siding on the Cape branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad. The location was also central for the cranberry industry. He became a member of the cranberry industry—come to stay. The blueberry planting at Tihonet has been sold.

He shortly added scoops and wheelbarrows, and hand tools such as weeders, vine setters, turf axes and turf pullers, to the screening equipment. He also improved the separator, the principal change being in the feed roll control and in the grader. In 1933 he really began to branch out. Dusters were coming into use in agriculture, and he developed the Hayden cranberry duster. He continued to expend in 1934, and in 1935 he worked out an improved method of dust distribution. He decided the machine was too light and the best method of dust distribution was tubular and not through nozzles. He built a more rugged machine and in 1936 began to turn out power dusters, as well as hand drawn.

Nozzle distribution was fine for row crops, but distribution by a tube or "boom" was the thing for such a crop as cranberries, Mr. St. Jacques decided. In 1937 still further refinements were made, mostly in the hopper.

About the sole excursion from strictly cranberry equipment was made in this connection, and this was in 1940 when, at the suggestion of Bertram Tomlinson, Barnstable County Agent, he adapted a duster to strawberries, strawberries being an important crop at Falmouth on the Cape. This was found to give excellent control of strawberry weevil, and many strawberry growers obtained their first full crop after their crop was dusted. Others were adapted the next two years and in 1942 thirteen were made for strawberry growers, but war restrictions ended this side outlet for the time being. An account of this adaptation appeared in CRANBERRIES, September, 1942 and was subsequently written up in "Extension Service Review," national U. S. Department of Ag-

riculture publication.

He had added pumps to the business and from 1933 to 1935 he handled the Beaton pump. In 1935 an arrangement was made with the Lawrence Machine & Pump Company of Lawrence, Mass. whereby Mr. St. Jacques became sole agent for all the cranberry areas for this specially-designed cranberry bog pump.

The manufacturing of cranberry equipment require sa considerable variety and quantity of machinery, involving lathes, drill presses, shaper, welder, saws and planers, and the Hayden plant is now a rather impressive establishment. Mr. St. Jacques' employes, four the year around, with about four extra in the summer, when he is operating at peak. Some big jobs in cranberry equipment have been turned out by St. Jacques, these including items for the Makepeace dehydrating plant, Wareham, the big J. J. Beaton Company screenhouse at South Wareham, and Cranberry Cannery plants everywhere.

Has Definite Plans for After the War

Next to the immediate problem of the winning of the war, most everybody is giving thought to the laying of plans for post-war. Some of this planning is vague, some already very definite. Mr. St. Jacques is one of those who has given the matter careful consideration and knows pretty well what he hopes to do. Having completely sold himself on the good future of the cranberry industry he can see where he wants to go from the present.

Mr. St. Jacques has studied the probable post-war needs of the cranberry industry and has definite plans for at least two new lines of cranberry equipment. Both of these would have much effect upon future cranberry growing. He is planning to go full speed ahead when the time arrives.

As he has great faith in the future of cranberries, he already has a substantial start as a grower himself, with plans for extension. He got off to a rather discouraging start as a grower, as he was one of those who took a licking in the

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E. C. St. Jacques

WAREHAM, MASS.

New England hurricane of September 21, 1938. Vines he had set were killed by the flood of salt water, setting him back about two years. As a matter of fact, he suffered a double loss in the hurricane. Six feet of salt water in the Hayden plant on Main street didn't do any good to his equipment and stock. He carried no hurricane insurance, as few in New England did. However, this is of the past now.

He is a member of the New England Cranberry Sales Company, and is also an independent member of Cranberry Cannery, having joined the latter cooperative first.

Since he is so sold on the future of cranberries, it is but natural he might hope his son would want to enter his business. It so happens that his son, Robert, does. "Bobby" has worked for his father in the plant during summer vacations. He is now in the Army, having completed two years in a mechanical course at Cornell University. After the war he plans to finish this schooling and then carry on, as his career, the work his father began.

Emile St. Jacques is one who was not handed any part of the cranberry industry by inheritance or environment. He is in it—up to his ears—by selection, and considers himself mighty fortunate to be.

Cranberry Growing In Wisconsin

(Continued from Page 7)

cranberry men and some amateurs. By June, 1871, G. H. Smith, secretary of the Berlin Cranberry Association, was receiving so many inquiries from various parts of the country "in reference to the particulars of cranberry culture" that he made plans to publish a pamphlet on the subject. No copy of this pamphlet has been found, if indeed, it was ever published.

In September of 1871 it is reported that "N. D. Rundell of Aurora harvested this season from 40 acres of marsh 1,000 barrels of cranberries, which he sold for \$10,000, leaving him a clear profit of over \$6,000. How is that for cranberries!" In another paragraph in the same number is stated, "Our streets are filled with wagons loaded with cranberries from the marshes, and going to the marshes with empty barrels. A heavy frost at this time would do a large amount of damage to the crop. Cranberries are this week selling for from \$10.00 to \$12.00 per barrel."

As good crops succeeded one another and prices continued high, new cranberry warehouses were built, residences were enlarged and new ones built. Some money was less wisely expended. There are the usual boom stories, including those of cigars lighted with \$5.00

bills. Of course cranberry growing was not entirely a "bed of roses," even in those early days

Up until 1873 the only source of water on the Berlin marshes was that derived from impounded rain and melted snow. In that fateful year, however, following their 10,000 barrel crop, the Carey brothers bought two water powers, one of which was located in Auroraville. From this a canal was dug by hand to bring water from Willow Creek to their marsh. The canal, a little over a mile in length, cost \$7,000 (according to some reports \$7,800). About ten years later another canal was dug from Willow Creek to the marshes in the northeast corner of the area. As the water from this canal came from a lower level it had to be lifted a short distance by means of a large water wheel operated by a steam engine.

For over twenty years the Sacket marsh, one of the farthest from Willow Creek, had no other course of flooding water than that of the surface drainage held in the reservoir. Finally, however, its owner decided to tap the Fox River. As the river was a mile away and at low water was below the level of the marsh, this was no small undertaking. The dredging was actually done in the summer of 1885, but preparations were begun early the previous winter. Wood in large quantities was

(Continued on Page 20)

A Statement About Pyrethrum

Over 95% of the available supply of Pyrethrum is being used by our Armed Forces to combat disease-carrying insects.

Out of the amount available for non-military uses, the War Food Administration and the War Production Board have allocated a limited quantity to the cranberry industry. The total amount allocated, however, is far below the normal minimum requirements. During the coming season, each grower will have to use Pyrethrum judiciously and only when necessary to insure the crop. Cooperation with your experiment station and insecticide supplier will assist in the use of substitute or alternate materials.

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NEW YORK, N. Y.

Industry Shocked By Sudden Death of Charles S. Beckwith

New Jersey Cranberry-Blueberry Scientist, 53, Suffers
Heart Attack While Checking Frost Danger on Bog

The cranberry industry suffered a severe loss this past month in the sudden death of Charles S. Beckwith, chief of Cranberry and Blueberry Experiment Station at Pemberton, New Jersey, of the New Jersey College of Agriculture, on Thursday, May 18. Mr. Beckwith's death of a heart seizure at the age of 53 is not only a great loss to the cranberry and blueberry industries of New Jersey, but of blueberry and cranberry culture the country over. He was one of the pioneers in blueberry growing and had served the industry for a quarter century. Last year he with 33 other recognized agricultural authorities in the country, collaborated in the preparation of an encyclopedia of farming and his death removes a ranking scientific agricultural worker in his particular fields.

Charles S. Beckwith died directly in the line of duty, while performing a service to cranberry culture. He was stricken on the evening of May 18th while checking temperatures on the Rancocas cranberry bog because of danger of frost. He was taking temperature readings to determine if a warning should be issued for flooding.

At the time he was accompanied by Frederick Chandler, an associate, and J. B. Demaree, U. S. D. A. Seemingly in good health, he was stricken on the bog and pronounced dead a few moments later. He had been undergoing treatment for a heart condition for some time, but on that night had not complained of illness.

Born in Olean, N. Y., May 16, 1891, Mr. Beckwith was graduated in 1914 from Rutgers University, where he majored in horticulture. He joined the Rutgers staff immediately after as an assistant to Dr. Thomas J. Headlee, who retired this year as head of the en-

tomology department. In 1917 the New Jersey growers petitioned the State Legislature to set aside funds for a cranberry substation. The grant was made and the station established in 1918 at Whitesbog, and Mr. Beckwith placed in charge. Since that time he had been New Jersey cranberry and blueberry specialist. In 1927 the office of the cranberry substation was transferred to quarters of its own at Pemberton and its program was extended to include blueberries.

Investigations directed by Mr. Beckwith in the past have provided, among other benefits, methods of controlling the blunt-nosed leafhopper, carrier of false blossom. He supervised research leading to control of the blueberry fruitworm which hit Jersey's blueberry industry to emergency proportions a few years ago. In addition Mr. Beckwith contributed to improvements in fertilizer formulas and practices, principles in the use of flooding water on cranberry bogs, and a method of overhead irrigation to prevent frost damage.

Among the scientist's current research projects were investigations to find the carrier of the new blueberry stunt disease and for further work on sanding practices on cranberry bogs.

Mr. Beckwith was recently elected secretary-treasurer of the Eastern Branch of Economic Entomologists. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the American Entomological Society. He was secretary and treasurer of the American Cranberry Growers' Association. He had also served as secretary of the New Jersey Blueberry Cooperative Association, which he helped to organize in 1927. He was a member of Sigma XI.

Active in community life, the



CUT COURTESY TIMES-ADVERTISER
PEMBERTON, N. J.

CHARLES S. BECKWITH

scientist was mayor of Pemberton for two terms. He was an active and loyal member of the Rotary club and served as president in the term 1930-31. He was a Mason, and active in Boy Scout work, and was a member of his local defense council.

He is survived by his wife, Hilda Stultz Beckwith, and two brothers, Earl P. Beckwith of Olean and Frank S. Beckwith of Dagsboro, Delaware.

Masonic funeral services were held preceding the viewing at the Grobler Funeral Home Sunday evening, and final rites were held at the funeral parlors Monday afternoon, May 22, with Dr. H. D. Hummer officiating. Members of the Rotary acted as honorary pall bearers. Interment was in Odd Fellows cemetery.

Doehlert Named Acting Chief

Charles A. Doehlert, who worked for many years with the late Charles S. Beckwith on problems of Jersey's cranberry and blueberry industries has been appointed acting head of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station's cranberry and blueberry research

Peter A. LeSage

CAPE COD

CRANBERRIES

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Peter A. LeSage

YARMOUTH
Tel. Barnstable 107

departments, succeeding Mr. Beckwith. This announcement is made by Dr. William H. Martin, director of the Experiment Station.

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 11)

¶**May Dry**—May was an exceedingly dry month, only .47 inches of rain falling, whereas the normal May fall for Southeastern Massachusetts is 3.5 inches. Temperatures were high. The extreme lack of rain is not favorable to crop prospects, and while the high temperatures may tend to increase the size of the crop it would tend to decrease the quality of the berries. It was the driest May in Massachusetts in 118 years.

¶**Insects**—Fireworms as yet are relatively light. Gypsies are plentiful generally, except inland and to the north, where they are lighter than last year.

NEW JERSEY

This same disastrous frost in Massachusetts and the one which Mr. Beckwith was checking upon

when stricken, did not cause much, if any, damage in Jersey. On the morning of the 19th minimum temperatures were around 33 degrees and a low of 29 was recorded at one of the exceptionally cold bogs.

For the following morning, the 20th, the Cranberry Station predicted 30 degrees, but the area was strangely favored by rain shortly after midnight, which had been totally unpredicted, avoiding any frost on that morning.

WISCONSIN

¶**Estimate unchanged** — Vernon Goldsworthy says at present there is no reason to change his original estimate of crop prospects of from 115,000 to 125,000 barrels. The season is progressing satisfactorily so far.

¶**Much Fireworm**—Fireworm, however are worse than usual, and spraying and dusting control will be extensive this year.

¶**Dr. Stevens**—Dr. Neil E. Stevens will be in Wisconsin again this year but not until later than usual

as he has been unable to get away from the University of Illinois because of his teaching duties. As a matter of fact, he will probably spend very little time in Wisconsin as he will have some summer classes in Illinois.

¶**Enough Boxes**—Ample supply of dusters is assured for members of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company, in fact at the present time there are enough to take care of the anticipated 1944 production. Already growers are beginning to build up against 1945, when boxes may be just as critical.

¶**"DDT"**—War Production Board has allotted Wisconsin a supply of DDT, the new "mystery" insecticide and Sabadilla Dust and considerable experimental work is planned with these two new insecticides this year.

Washington-Oregon

¶**Prospects Good**—All along the West Coast growers are hoping for a good crop this year, one which will exceed that of last year.

Sprinklers have been turned on for frosts, but there have been no bad losses. Growers feel the outlook for a satisfactory production is very good.

Cran. Growing in Wis.

(Continued from Page 16)

hauled from neighboring woodlands to furnish fuel for the dredge that was to dig the canal. On April 24, 1885, the dredge

"Sawyer" (reputedly a government dredge) began work. The canal, which was a mile long, 40 feet wide and 4 feet deep, started from the Fox River at Sacramento. Sacramento was located a few miles down the river from Berlin. Its site is now marked only by a small cemetery and the remains of a bridge. A reporter from the Berlin Journal who visited the digging operation May 29,

1885, reported that good progress was being made and that already the ditch was about half completed.

Perhaps even more interesting than the canal itself was the pumping equipment. The pumps were brought from New Orleans. Each had its own power plant, which no doubt burned wood. We read of the two "boilers" and the two "smoke stacks." Before the final test which occurred on September 1, 1885, the inventor and manufacturer of the pumps, and the engineer of Fairbanks, Morse and Company came to inspect the equipment. No doubt they also supervised the installation. At the "official test" which unfortunately was none too successful apparently because of faulty construction of the flumes, there was a "large attendance." The errors of construction were soon corrected, and for years afterwards the starting of the "big pumps" was one of the sights to be seen and often an occasion for newspaper mention.

Candor compels the admission that now, more than a half a century later, one finds an entirely different attitude toward these canals. It is the opinion of most students of Wisconsin cranberry problems that the use of alkaline water greatly increases the difficulty of growing cranberries. The water of Willow Creek and that of the Fox River is alkaline. One finds now in the publications of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters statements to the effect that the decline of the Berlin cranberry industry may well have been caused by the use of water brought by these canals. The decline certainly dates from that time. But in 1873-85 water was water, and the digging of these canals indicated enterprise and courage. (To be continued).

JUNE FROST

With the first two days of June unseasonably hot in Massachusetts, the weather turned suddenly cold on Saturday, June 3, causing a frost warning to be sent out. Wind continued to blow all night and frost was averted, but on Sunday Dr. Franklin again sent out warnings of 27 in the afternoon and for 28 at night. There was frost to at least as low as 29.



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WEST - JERSEY TELEGRAPH

BRIDGETON, N. J.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1847

Cranberries

Asbel Burnham gives in the "Massachusetts Plowman" an account of the manner in which he has cultivated a third of an acre of cranberries. He commenced in April last, on a piece of loamy soil that had been in corn the previous year. He took the vines from a swamp, and set them out between the old corn-hills, without ploughing or harrowing. In some instances he cut up about four inches square of the turf of the cranberry bed for making each new hill, and in other instances he merely set a few vines; both, he says, did equally well. On the first of June, he went over the hills with a cultivator, making the ground smooth and light. He hoed the plants, but used no manure at any time. The plants grew finely; about the 20th of July they blossomed, and have this season produced a very good crop of fruit—some of the hills a quart of berries each. After the date of the communication (9th Oct.) he states the

vines covered the whole ground. He sent a lot of the cranberries to the editor of the "Plowman", who says they were the "largest and handsomest" he had ever seen. The editor, in making an estimate of the quantity of fruit produced on an acre, says: "One pint of berries on each hill, as far apart as bean hills, would give 125 bushels per acre."

We see by the reports of the Plymouth county (Mass.) Agricultural Society, that Mr. Abiezar Alger of West Bridgewater, obtained a premium for a sample of cranberries from a crop of 295 bushels and 17 quarts from two acres of ground. This crop appears to have been the produce of a bog meadow. Mr. Burnham's experiment is the only one in regard to the cultivation of cranberries on dry land, of which we have any results.

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Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE



CAPE COD
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WASHINGTON



CRANBERRIES PHOTO

A. V. ANDERSON, Grayland, Washington, Record Producer (story inside)

July, 1944

25 cents

Jersey Blues Less than 1943

The extremely dry weather of last August and early fall, when New Jersey blueberry buds were in the formative stage, is expected to show up in this year's Jersey crop and estimates have been made that the crop is cut by approximately 20 per cent. This year's entire crop, officials of the Blueberry Cooperative Association at New Lisbon are quoted as saying, is not expected to exceed 400,000 twelve-pint crates, compared with an approximate 500,000 crate yield last season.

Recent dry weather has held back some varieties, and growers with water available irrigated their fields. Jersey growers again this year are faced with a serious problem of obtaining a sufficient number of pickers and packers to handle the harvest.

STORY OF WISCONSIN SALES COMPANY IS FEATURED

The story of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company and its pooling system was the feature story in a recent issue of "Dairyland News", Wisconsin's state farm newspaper. Copies were sent out through the cooperation of the

Sales Company, and the newspaper in a notice said that doubtless many thousands of its readers

would be surprised at the production record of the cranberry growers in the state of Wisconsin.

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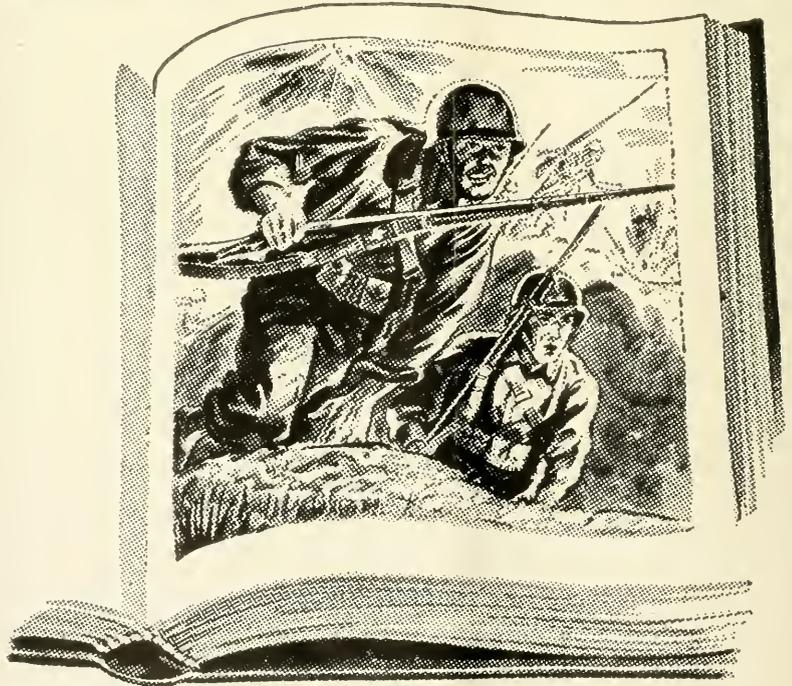
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New Bulletin on Blueberry Fertilizer Out

"Fertilizing Commercial blueberry Fields in New Jersey", by Charles A. Doehlert, acting chief of the New Jersey Cranberry and Blueberry Laboratory, is a new publication by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Rutgers University, New Brunswick. This is Circular No. 483. The bulletin of eight pages discusses a number of fertilizer problems.

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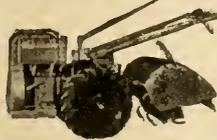
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Awarding of "A" To Cranberry Cannery Impressive Ceremony

Mass. Lt. Governor and Other Officials Bring Recognition to Cooperative at Brilliant Presentation before Large Attendance of Members and Guests—Business Meeting Votes for Complete Impartial Survey—Officers Elected

Climaxing all meetings of Cranberry Cannery to date was the annual session at Plant No. 1, Hanson, Tuesday, June 27. This meeting brought Federal recognition through the awarding of the "A" banner and pins and state recognition through the presence of Lt. Gov. Horace T. Cahill in bringing congratulations from the Commonwealth. The "A" award was established by the War Food Administration, cooperating with the War and Navy Departments, which were represented on the platform, and it was designed to bestow on food processing plants whose production merited high honors. With Cannery membership showing rapid and consistent gains, until it is estimated that Cannery members produce a very large proportion of the total cranberry crop, there were about 400 present for the morning business meeting and lobster salad lunch at noon, with this being greatly augmented for the award bestowal ceremonies at three o'clock.

The "A" award, represented by a flag whose verdant green symbolizes agriculture, a center design of a bountiful head of wheat, and a gear signifying full production, and a blue "A", emblematic of outstanding achievement, is the first to be awarded to a processor in Massachusetts and one of only a very few throughout the country. A white star denotes an exceptional record for the current year, and each succeeding year an additional star is to be added for production that equals or surpasses the previous year.

High tribute was paid to the officials of Cannery, its members, and to employes for filling the allotted quota of dehydrated cranberries from the 1943 crop for the needs of the armed forces, and stress was laid on the hope that this quota, increased to 1,500,000 pounds, could be again met this year. This figure, as it stands announced at present, might be approximately one-third of the total cranberry crop. Albert Hedler, Wisconsin director, was master of ceremonies.

Actual presentation of the award was by Lt. Robert Graham, public relations officer of the Boston Quartermaster depot, and formal acceptance was by President Marcus L. Urann. Pin Citation was by John Sullivan, Regional director, Office of Distribution, War

Food Administration. The raising of the "A" banner was symbolic on a small staff before the speakers' stand in the plant where the ceremonies were held, and a color guard of the Hanson Unit, Massachusetts State Guard, stood at attention. Token presentation of "A" pins to employes was by David Salters of the U. S. Navy, son of Ralph E. Salters of New Bedford, member of Cannery, and acceptance on behalf of the employes was by Francis W. Clemons. There was martial music by the 319th Army Band of Camp Edwards, and Naval and Army officers were among the guests on the platform.

Highly impressive to the big gathering which filled to all sides the big section of the plant devoted to the event were these ceremonies which officially honored last years achievement, fulfilling Government cranberry dehydration requirement of "war weapon No. 1, food".

Vote for Complete Survey

Outstanding in interest at the morning business session was the vote of members to approve the acts of the president and directors of the past year and of the program advised for the coming year, including a vote of the directors at an all-day session the day before that a "thorough survey of Cranberry Cannery be made by an organization of professional business analysis." This move was recommended to the directors by Mr. Urann as desirable in meeting changed conditions of the post-war era, and they had voted:

Voted: That Charles L. Lewis, Isaac Harrison, Robert S. Handy and Marcus L. Urann, president ex officio, are appointed a committee to arrange for and conduct a survey of the affairs of the corporation, including but not limited to an appraisal of its physical assets, a study of products and by-products, operating efficiency of plants, and any other activities, either current or potential, with full authority to act.

This survey, as suggested by Mr. Urann, would include a study of the efficiency of the company, an appraisal of the plants and equipment, examination of the operation of its various departments, analysis of financial status, and to "delve into every phase of the company's setup and operations".

Of primary importance also to the members was the announcement by Auditor Harold W. Ellis that after paying six per cent dividend to stockholders and setting aside 40 cents a barrel for reserves, the payment to members for canned berries was closed at \$13.00 a hundredweight, or \$13.00 a barrel for the 1943 crop.

Noteworthy also was the statement by President Urann in his annual talk that Cranberry Cannery now has capacity to process 500,000 barrels when the need arises; that Cannery has built up such a capacity to be in readiness to remove from the fresh market any amount of a large crop which would not be marketed fresh at satisfactory prices. He also said that as well as having this Cannery now has the market necessary.

M. L. Urann

Mr. Urann's talk, informal in character, as always was a feature of the day, and in connection with his mention of the market he said that with the extremely short crop Cannery must not can over 50,000 in all its eight plants, or 500,000 cases, and this was in the face of a commercial demand for 3,000,000 cases. This neglect of the commercial market was giving him considerable concern, he added, but the Government order for 150,000 barrels must come first. He said Cannery was not asking that members even try to give berries to meet this demand, but only that they provide enough to meet the dehydration requirement and that they turn in to Cannery all the berries which should be canned and give the high quality berries required for fresh marketing to that purpose.

He said with the short crop prospects he had asked the Government to cut the dehydration requirements, but that so far this had not been done and he had been told the Government was taking as high as 70 per cent of some crops and did not consider 30 per cent of the crop too much, if that was what the dehydration proportion would amount to.

Speaking of the last processing season, he said, "We have no time for funerals and I'm not complaining about last year, but 1943 was mostly one big headache. It was a mighty hard year." He told of the difficulty of getting even the simplest piece of equipment and of endless delays. He told how at one time there were 49 cars on the rails at Hanson and no place to put the contents. He told how

(Continued on Page 18)

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

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FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

150 Jamaicans In Massachusetts Cranberry Area for Summer, Fall

The Men Are Quartered at Former Army Camp at Plymouth—Many are College Students

One hundred and fifty Jamaicans arrived in the Massachusetts cranberry district the evening of June 19, coming directly from Jamaica to New York by boat and by train immediately to Boston and Plymouth, where they are making headquarters. They were imported to relieve the cranberry labor shortage through arrangement with the War Food Administration representing the United States Government, the Jamaican Government and the Commonwealth of England.

Their coming was arranged by Plymouth County Agricultural Agent Joe T. Brown and Frank White, in charge of farm labor, Brockton, and the cooperation of the particular employers who have contracted for their services. Their contracts run from June 20 through the picking season until Oct. 31.

While in the Massachusetts cranberry district they are quartered at Camp Manuel, South street, Plymouth, a camp just relinquished by the U. S. Army Engineers. This camp has quarters for about 400 men, with several barracks and a mess hall. The group is in charge of a camp manager, there is a steward and a headquarters personnel of four or five.

Individual contracts have been signed by five employers, these being New England Sales Company, using 50; Cranberry Cannery, Inc., 40; J. J. Beaton Company, 25, and the A. D. Makepeace Company, 35. Sales Company is arranging for its share of this labor to be used by individual members as requested, and Cannery has something of the same arrangement.

Each contractor must provide transportation to and from the

camp to the bog daily. Prevailing rate of cranberry pay, minimum 60 cents an hour, must be paid in accordance with the contract. A portion of each man's pay is sent direct to Jamaica to the island government where it is banked in the name of the employe, to make certain the worker saves something from his season's work in the United States.

Some of these men worked in the United States in agriculture last season in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Wisconsin and Connecticut, on beans, hops, tobacco, or other crops. None, however, had worked on cranberries before, although some Jamaicans were employed on the bogs in New Jersey and Wisconsin last year. Cranberry employes in these areas last year found Jamaican labor in general very satisfactory. Last year farmers from the hill regions of Kentucky were brought to Massachusetts for the harvest. Many of these, however, turned out to be very young. The Jamaican group ranges from 18 to 35 and many are college students.

So far those in charge say they have shown an eagerness to get in as many hours a day as possible and have requested they be kept busy nine and even eleven hours a day, rather than eight. Cranberry labor shortage is not expected to be nearly as acute this year, but it is believed plenty of work can be found for this group during the time of their contract. An additional quota will be made available for picking, if it is found necessary, and these will come in later in the season, if called for. It is not expected any prisoners of war or other labor group will be re-

MASSACHUSETTS

¶Half a Crop?—The Massachusetts crop is still being tentatively set at "rising 250,000 to 300,000 tons", or, as they are saying, "about half a crop." It is generally estimated at 275,000 to 300,000 barrels, and in this Dr. Franklin, A. D. Benson, Sales Company, and others concur. Many bogs have apparently made very good recovery from some of the injury of the extensive winterkill and of the frosts. Some bogs with late-held water look very encouraging, and there are considerably brighter spots, but, still, growers in general do not feel there will be more than the "half crop". Here and there growers have very good prospects. Some of this recovering now showing up may not produce good quality, uniform berries.

¶Insects Not Too Bad—Insect injury has not been severe this season, so far. In fact, losses from pests may be a little lighter than normal. Gypsy moths, however, have been very, very bad in certain localities. The girdler, as Dr. Franklin feared, is showing up pretty bad on some bogs. Gypsies are described as "terrible" on Cape Cod, perhaps the worst ever. In Plymouth and Bristol counties the infestation has been "spotty", in fact rather remarkably so. One reason why insects are no more severe may be the unusual winter, and perhaps particularly the two

(Continued on Page 19)

requested for assignment to the cranberry district as was discussed in spring.



View of Section of Grayland Bogs and Homes, with "Sump" in foreground on Shore
PHOTOS IN THIS ARTICLE BY CRANBERRIES MAGAZINE

Pacific Northwest Cranberry Growers All Enthusiasts

They Foresee a Bright Future for Their Region, and Many Production Records Verify Their Faith—Coming of Cranberry Cannery a Big Boost, and Success of Sprinklers Another—These "Working Cranberry People" Live In Beautiful and Temperate Strip Near the Coast.

By CLARENCE J. HALL

Pacific Northwest cranberry growing is a "thin, red line" of bogs clinging to the westernmost margin of the beautiful states of Washington and Oregon, running north to south for a distance of approximately 500 miles. The business of cranberry cultivation, having crossed the continent from the edge of the Atlantic, has dug in, almost within spray reach of the Pacific breakers. It can go no farther west in the continental United States. The earliest growers on Cape Cod built their bogs just back of the dunes of the sandy beaches, and the West Coast bogs are mostly within a mile or two of the ocean of the setting sun.

Cranberry cultivation there is divided into four distinct areas. Each has its own differences and the whole is astonishingly different in many respects from Eastern or Wisconsin cranberry growing. Here, across the entire country, beyond the Rockies and the Cascades, cranberry growing seems almost as if of another world. Yet cranberry growing is cranberry growing, and under the

surface differences there is kinship with the older established cranberry regions, and this kinship has been strengthened with the recent affiliations with Cranberry Cannery and the American Cranberry Exchange for fresh fruit sales.

Two regions are in the state of Washington, a state larger than all New England. The greatest current "boom" is at Grayland, the

northernmost of all, where are the largest number of growers and the largest production. Coos County, with Curry County, the southernmost, however, is a close challenger of this enthusiasm and of production per acre. Grayland is a few miles to the south of Grays Harbor and the twin cities of Hoquiam and Aberdeen, the very heart of the great Northwest lumbering industry. The other Washington area is 100 highway miles south on Long Beach Peninsula, with Ilwaco the shipping point. This peninsula extends north up the coast for nearly 30 miles, the region being a coastal resort, very reminiscent of Cape Cod.

About thirty miles to the south, and across the broad mouth of the Columbia river (by ferry) is Clatsop County, Oregon, the third area. Then, after a long hop south of 250 road miles over U. S. Highway 101, justly described as one of the world's most scenic drives, where mountains march down to the sea-coast, is Coos Bay, and Coos County, where in 1885 Charles Dexter McFarlin of Carver, Massachusetts, began cranberry activities on the Pacific. Still a little farther south now is extending the cranberry

trail from Bandon to Port Orford, which is in Curry County and less than one hundred miles north of the famous Redwoods of California. Each of these districts will be taken up in more detail later. This article is intended to give a general overall impression.

Pacific cranberry growing is an agricultural fringe of the dominant industry of Washington and Oregon, an industry which likewise springs from the soil—lumbering. Cranberry growing is in, yet not of this, the greatest lumbering industry in the world. However, it was lumbering which developed the Northwest, brought in the people, and some of those who are now growing cranberries or their parents have been in lumbering.

These are mostly people from the northern countries of Europe, and at Grayland 75 per cent of the growers are Finnish and most of the others Norwegian or Swedish.

The Country is Beautiful

These are beautiful, beautiful states, Washington and Oregon. The spectacular scenery makes it difficult for the Easterner with cranberry interests to get his mind down to the low-lying bogs. The great Cascades, a range of extinct volcanoes, running from Canada, north to south through both states and into California, divide Washington and Oregon into a coastal area of fertility, industry and activity to the west, and to the east barren deserts. Both states, (Oregon the ninth in size in the Union), stretch from seacoast—which is no languid shore—to sandy wastes and sagebrush. The dividing line between the coastal region of much rainfall, fertility and development, without extremes of heat and cold, and the eastern region of plateaus and deserts, of extremes of heat and cold and of heavy snowfall, is the summit of the snow-tipped Cascades.

The climate of the coastal regions, where grow the fine fruit crops of these states, is tempered by the close cutting in of the Japanese current. Here snowfall is a rarity and the grass is green the year around—and the weeds on bogs may grow ten months in the year. Heaviest rainfall in the United States, about 140 inches a year, is in the Olympics, the jagged peaks of which can be seen on clear days forty miles to the north of the Grays Harbor region. Rainfall along the 500 thin miles of cranberry growing ranges from between 60 to 70 inches or more annually, although most of this falls in the so-called long "wet" season and the brief summers are dry.

The growing of small fruits has become an outstanding economic

development in Oregon—Hood River apples, Rogue River pears, Dalles cherries, Willamete River prunes, strawberries, raspberries, currants, Youngberries, and now cranberries. Washington has her famous app'e valleys, the Yakima and the Wenatchee; her apricots, cherries, sweet and sour, filberts, grapes, peaches, Bartlett, and other pears, prunes and cranberries.

Cranberry growing is as yet, of course, relatively modest, but if enthusiasm spells success, particularly at the extreme ends of this western line of cranberry culture, success is assured.

Of growers there are, all told, some 250 or more, and about 210 of these are now directly united with growers of other regions through Cranberry Cannerys. There is a strong little "independent" cooperative in the Southern Oregon area in the Coos Cranberry Cooperative whose voting membership is given as about 40; there is the Pacific Cranberry Exchange, made up chiefly of growers of the Long Beach region, relatively small in distribution, and a few who market their own berries.

There are about 160 at Grayland, by report of Mrs. Maude O'Brien, book-keeper for Pacific Division Cranberry Cannerys; about 50 at Long Beach; five properties at Clatsop, and approximately 50 to 60 in Southern Oregon.

This West Coast cranberry growing is almost entirely made up of "small" growers. The average holding at Grayland is but two or two and one-half acres, and at Bandon, or the Coos and Curry counties area of Oregon ownership is not much larger.

These West Coast growers are "working" cranberry men. Many made their own bogs and many maintain them almost entirely with the labor of their own hands, assisted sometimes and particularly at Grayland by the hands of their wives. They are real "down to the dirt" growers, as were the pioneer growers of Cape Cod and New Jersey.

Amount of Acreage

While West Coast cranberry growing is yet relatively small, as



D. J. Crowley, Chief Washington State Cranberry Laboratory, Long Beach.

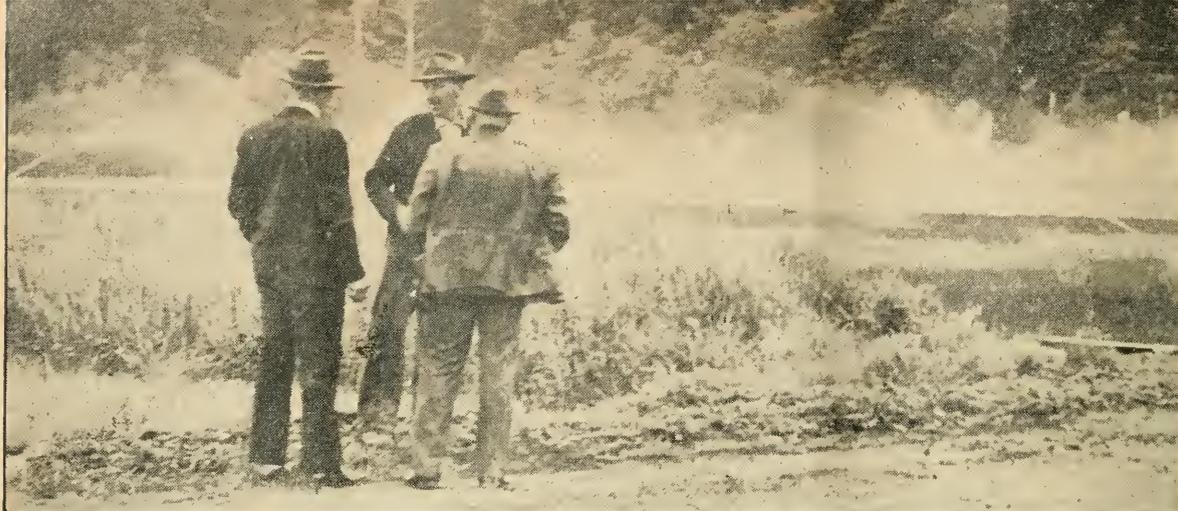
compared to the eastern and Wisconsin areas, its possibility of growth is a matter obviously of importance to the growers of the older regions.

Acreage in the report below for 1941 is given as 940, but matters in this region still pioneering in cranberries and other developments are in a state of flux. New acreage is coming in, old acreage is still classed as cranberry acreage which should not rightly be done so, West Coast growers say. This point, however, is also a large question in Massachusetts, and especially in New Jersey. The writer made a conscientious attempt to get some exact figures upon West Coast acreage in bearing at present and also upon production per acre, but with results which were rather conflicting and not entirely satisfying.

Grayland District: 360 acres now of planted bog, according to Mrs. O'Brien, book-keeper Pacific Division Cranberry Cannerys, from figures based on a survey last summer by Einar Waara, a special cranberry assistant to the Agri-

Production figures for the West Coast, given by the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics Crop Reporting Service, are:

	Washington	Oregon	Total
1943	29,000	8,000	37,000
1942	40,000	10,200	50,200
1941	36,000	10,200	46,200
Acreage harv.	800	140	940
1940	25,200	12,300	37,500
Average Produced:			
1930-39	12,480	4,640	17,000



Sprinklers at Rolla Parrish Bog, Long Beach, Emile Hegre, left, Mr. Parrish facing camera, and W. S. Jacobson back to.

cultural Agent, Grays Harbor County. A differing report came in to this Magazine in reply to a letter to the U. S. D. A. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, from Agricultural Statistician, Acting in Charge, George R. Harvey, Seattle, Washington, who replied "Our estimates showed there were 275 bearing acres in Grayland area in 1943, all of which were harvested.

Long Beach (Ilwaco Area): Combined agreement of D. J. Crowley, chief of the Washington Cranberry Laboratory at Long Beach and Rolla Parrish, chairman Pacific Division of Cranberry Cannery and the largest grower at Long Beach, was that approximately 200 acres should be considered as cranberry bog in actual consistent bearing condition. The estimate of the Seattle bureau was "400 acres in bearing in 1943 of which only 320 were harvested." Discrepancies at Long Beach are easily accounted for, depending upon where the estimator draws the line as to what is bearing bog. Admittedly much of the Long Beach acreage is run out and only occasionally harvested.

Clatsop County offered no problem, as there are but five growers, and Mrs. Gertrude Dellinger (Dellmoor Cranberry Company), owning about half, kindly ascertained cranberry acreage there as 43, 2 not in bearing. Acreage there has run as high as 140.

"Bandon Area" or Coos and Curry Counties: The consensus of a number of best informed was that bearing acreage is now about 150, with a great deal more coming in, being built, and to be built.

Washington Expansion

As to expansion possibilities on the Pacific Coast, Mr. Crowley said of Washington: "At least 5,000 more acres can be put in in

Grays Harbor and Pacific Counties and possibly more in other counties." Of this possible expansion that at Long Beach was estimated by Mr. Crowley and Mr. Parrish as about 2,000. W. S. Jacobson, manager of Cranberry Cannery at Grayland, estimated Gray and possibilities at 2400 and maybe more in that region and a great deal more in a new area at North Beach. Washington unquestionably has opportunity for expansion as concerns suitable cranberry soil and location.

Currently the new acreage at Long Beach is being increased by the 100 acres now built and to be planted this summer at the "Cran-guyma" property of the Guy C. Myers Cranberry Company.

Oregon Possibilities

At Clatsop there is much undeveloped peat soil, suitable to cranberry bog, but in Coos and Curry counties the amount of peat was believed to be somewhat limited. "The Cranberry in Oregon", bulletin of the Oregon Agricultural College by the late Prof. W. S. Brown, 1927, gives approximately 500 to 600 acres in Oregon, not then planted, as suitable to cranberry growing. Since the publication of this bulletin, which is the latest issued, growers of Coos and Curry counties have been planting on soil described as "black muck", or "humas" said to contain acid volcanic ash. On this soil Bandon area growers are producing top crops. Of this type of soil there is a very considerable quantity. This is the soil upon which the Cape Blanco Company of the Uranns, Miss Stillman, and Joseph Stankavich are building and a part of the bogs of E. B. Fish and his son, Sumner, conceded to be top Bandon area producers, consists. They value it highly for cranberry growing.

Production Per Acre

What most growers would like to know is the production per acre these West Coast bogs are averaging. In many individual instances there are unquestionably some wonderful crops. However, with a total average which is difficult to determine satisfactorily, any effort to definitely set average production per acre is best not attempted here.

The McFarlin is definitely the predominant berry of the Pacific Northwest, and the McFarlin is a berry big in size. There is also the Stankavich, which was developed on the Coast by the late father of Joseph Stankavich, and there are also some Searls Jumbo, sizeable Wisconsin variety. This region, with its abundant rainfall, is where all plant life seems to grow big, and it is of "big" crops that the growers tell.

West Coast growers, including Jacobson, Parrish and Crowley, will agree that at Grayland the production for good bog, properly taken care of, is 100 barrels per acre, and this figure can and does run to 175, 200 and more barrels an acre. "When good growers at Gray and get as little as 100 barrels an acre they call it a poor year", the writer was told.

Making no attempt to claim this is actual acreage production, Mr. Crowley says the Peninsula and Clatsop could get as good production on McFarlins if the bogs were given, and had always been given, equally good care. "It is only this lack of care and the false start (at Long Beach) with the badly-buit bogs of the boom, that make production at the Peninsula and Clatsop inferior to Grayland. In fact, half a dozen growers do get equally good production. But these bogs are all small, and given intensive care. The production at Long Beach for McFarlins on

these good bogs is 100 barrels an acre or more", said Mr. Crowley.

At Clatsop, Mrs. Dellinger for the 22 acres of the Dellmoor Company for the ten year average (1934-1943), by her records shows 51.5 barrels per acre. Victor Anderson, top producer there, on five acres has averaged 78.5 barrels per acre, according to his records over a period of 16 years. (These are Searles, Bennetts and Howes, not McFarlins.) A. H. Feiselman, four acres, gives his average as 75 barrels to the acre, top about 100.

For Coos and Curry Counties, where cranberries are not grown entirely upon peat but on the "Bandon" soil as well and conditions are different, production is considered equally as good. In 1942, Fish and son sold fresh, 4,950 quarters from 5 acres, a production of nearly 250 barrels to the acre. Others in Southern Oregon tell of exceptionally large crops per acre.

Statistics

Pride in occupation is commendable, and pride in cranberry growing is in degree of production (and quality), and West Coast growers are proud of production scores they have hung up. Cold statistics, however, do not always quite come up to what might be indicated, and following is the fuller report of the Washington State Bureau of Agricultural Statistics and the Oregon Bureau, previously quoted, as to estimates of acreage and production:

Washington Bureau

"We compiled, a few months ago, estimates of the yield per acre of cranberry bogs in the Grays Harbor and Pacific County areas, as part of State estimates. These bogs are more commonly known out here as the Ilwaco area (the southern part of Pacific County) and the Grayland area (including Grays Harbor County and the northern part of Pacific County). There are a few acres in addition, scattered in western Washington. Our estimates showed that there were 275 bearing acres in Grayland area in 1943, all of which was harvested, with a yield of 73.9 barrels per acre, based on total production (including unharvested tonnage), and 68.0 barrels, based only on the harvested production. In the Ilwaco area, we estimated there were 400 acres bearing, of which only 320 were harvested; with a yield of 19.1 barrels, based on total, and 17.6 barrels based on harvested production. Similar figures for 1942 for the Grayland area were 265 acres bearing and harvested; 74.3 barrels yield on total production, and 70.1 barrels per acre on harvested production. For the same year in the Ilwaco area we

estimate 420 acres bearing; 320 acres harvested; with a yield of 16.7 barrels on total production and bearing acres, and 13.7 barrels on harvested production and bearing acres. You will no doubt be surprised at the acreage unharvested these two years in the Ilwaco area. Frankly, the acreage which is left unharvested in this area is very difficult to estimate, as a considerable acreage in this area is not well cared for and only harvested if a profitable crop sets. In addition to the acreage which is not harvested, there is more which is not well cared for, thus reducing the yields in the Ilwaco area to a figure much below that in the Grayland area, where bogs are for the most part small in size and well cared for.

We believe most of the unharvested tonnage in the Grayland area is attributable to labor difficulties, and the same reason will apply in part to the Ilwaco area, although light yield also accounts for a part in that area. It is entirely possible that our estimate of the amount of unharvested tonnage in the Ilwaco area is not great enough in 1943, as we only estimated an unharvested yield of 400 barrels on 80 acres."

Oregon Bureau

"During the last five years, that is from 1939 to 1943, inc., the yield of cranberries in Oregon has ranged from a low of about 42 barrels to the acre to a high of 88, with the average for the five year period about 66 barrels," writes Niels I. Nielsen, statistician.

(USDA Reporting Service, December, 1941, gave the Washington yield per acre as 45.0; Oregon,

73.0; United States average (that year) as 26.4.)

Even if these figures, which take in good, bad and indifferent properties, do not run to the 100 barrel and more production of the best of the West Coast bogs, they show that the West Coast is getting some very good cranberry production. For this good production there must be reasons.

Reason for Production

Mr. Crowley suggests that climatic conditions at blossoming time may account a good deal for the heavy yield, as growers do not have to flood for frost protection, so there can be no consequent crop loss due to flooding practices. Other reasons which suggest themselves are the large size of the berries, the fact that most of the bogs have been hand picked without heavy scooping loss, the short vines, the extreme freedom from weeds due to intensive care given the best bogs, and to the long growing season which allows all berries to fully mature.

The quality of taste is naturally of importance, and West Coast growers admit a difference between the Western-grown cranberry and Eastern, just as there is a difference between berries grown in other cranberry areas. Mr. Crowley and others say the McFarlin grown in the West has a thinner skin and the berry is not quite the same and they insist its flavor is the equal of the eastern (possibly a little less acid or "sharp"). Many who have eaten both, they say, do prefer the flavor of the Western cranberry. "Neither one is better than the other" says Mr. Crowley. "It is simply a matter of eating habit. Those who are accustomed to one kind like that



Level, beautifully-vined bog of E. R. Ivie at Bandon

kind, those who are accustomed to another like that."

Growing Practices Different

In this far western land, where the Scotch broom and the Irish furze are bright, bright yellow along the roads in the spring in, daffodils and roses bloom in February, the giant trees stretch into the blue of the sky, and moss trails from their branches where the sun does not reach; where a black bear umbled across a main road in front of the car of the writer and where wild e'k came down to the car of M. L. Urann and party, begging for tobacco, as is their custom in one locality—many practices of these cranberry growers are naturally much different. As snow seldom falls, and the temperature does not drop as it does in the cold winters of Wisconsin or in New England or New Jersey, it is not necessary to winterflow. Some bogs, however, are covered with natural winter seepage and also by intent, as at Bandon, where the winter water is used by some for control. There can be, and sometimes is a little winterkilling, but usually only in years when temperatures have been high all winter and February and March turn cold.

In this land of long, "wet" seasons, and briefer, dry summers, growers sprinkle their bogs. At Grayland and Long Beach this is primarily for frost protection, mostly in the spring, and in Southern Oregon it was primarily for irrigation against dryness and heat. They now use sprinklers for both purposes.

Water from "Sumps"

Growers get their water in some regions not from brooks or ponds, but by digging a "sump" on the shore or on the bog itself, and from these boarded-up wells they have an almost never-failing supply, sufficient for frost protection and to irrigate at an estimated tenth of the water supply ditch irrigation would require.

Sand Pumped from Ground

They get their sand directly from the beach, as did the first growers of Cape Cod. They pump it up from under the ground by sand scows and they get it from sand pits, as in other regions. This sand in general may be a little finer than Eastern sand..

Their peat swales are rich and deep, although possibly the peat is a little less fibrous than in Massachusetts. The greatest difference between East and West is not in the peat, says Mr. Crowley, but what is in general under the peat. In the east there may be clay beneath the peat, which holds the moisture, whereas the peat in the

West is underaid with sand. This sand under a bog loses its moisture quickly. While summers are not as hot, 85 degrees is called "a heat", which has vines and growers gasping for relief. Most of the better growers treat the bogs with the respect with which a fine coverage of cranberry vines should be accorded. The amount of tramping about on many an eastern bog would drive these growers to distraction. They build board walks over their ditches and make cross walks, doing all the work possible from these walks.

Railroads Over Board Walks

Over these ditches and boardwalks they straddle a miniature railroad track with a hand car to carry their sprayer and to haul off berries. They own the most elaborate of spray equipment, particularly the growers of Grayland and Long Beach. They spray eight and nine times a season. Insect control is difficult, and spraying costs can be \$100 to \$150 an acre. Fruitworm and blackheaded fireworms are the major pests now in Washington and northern Oregon. Southern Oregon bogs are generally more free from insects, but there is girdler and caddice fly trouble this year. Few pests have arrived there yet.

Too Windy for Dusting

No dusting is done on the West Coast. Winds are too strong. Dusting has been tried experimentally, and for other crops, as well as cranberries, but has not proven successful. With frequent rains making sprays less effective, and if pests come in increasingly, as insect pests do, the thought occurs that insect troubles may increase.

Can Control Weeds

Because of the mild climate and abundant rainfall, weed control must always be a problem to the West Coast grower, yet on the bogs which are really well kept, growers do not consider weeds a real menace. Scrupulous weeding when the bog is built and intensive weeding until it is relatively free is the solution. Growers know if weeds ever get ahead of them they have a battle which can hardly be won. So they win this battle before it starts by not giving weeds a chance. Among the worst weeds are grasses and sedges, common and large horsetail, both of which were causing trouble this year. Loosestrife is there, believed to have been imported from Cape Cod along with cranberry vines.

An aggressive lot are these growers. They are ingenious in their ways and methods to overcome obstacles of every kind. To get their crops harvested in this time of labor shortage, when they

are probably even harder hit than other cranberry sections, they have built suction picking machines and some even sluice off the berries onto a huge frame. They dry scoop, water rake, and hand pick. West Coast picking costs are high, hand picking as much as \$6.50 and \$6.75 a barrel.

Sprinklers

But in no way have they more shown their pioneer spirit than in the widespread adaptation of sprinklers for frost protection and irrigation. "Spring frost losses were knocking the heart out of cranberry growing here", they say. Fall frosts are not generally as damaging. This successful use of sprinklers for frost protection, first worked out by D. J. Crowley of the Washington Cranberry Laboratory, is one of the main reasons for the current enthusiasm of these cranberry growers.

Coming of Cranberry Cannery

Sprinklers, without question, the giving West Coast cranberry growing an impetus, and more will be written about them in the next issue. It is impossible to visit Washington and Oregon without also obtaining the conviction that there has been an even greater spur to current enthusiasm, and that is the coming of Cranberry Cannery, Inc. Of course, not all of them feel this way. Some prefer to do the marketing of their crops independently of the two national cranberry cooperatives, Cranberry Cannery and the American Cranberry Exchange.

Many growers, however, tell how they felt marketing conditions on the West Coast were not satisfactory, and there was costly competition among themselves. These welcomed the chance to tie in with Cranberry Cannery, national in scope. These enthusiastic members say Cannery has given them an assured market and assured returns for their berries. They were in the cranberry business there before the coming of Cannery and had experienced uncertain conditions. They feel this assured market was just what they had lacked.

They take great satisfaction in telling of the coming of Mr. Urann in the spring of 1942. They tell how at Grayland they got together for two consecutive days and asked Mr. Urann "hundreds of questions", and then they signed up 100 per cent. They retained the organization of their former selling cooperative, the Grayland Cranberry Growers' association, as of value in other functions than marketing.

There should be no quarrel with those on the West Coast who still choose to market by their own

efforts and independently of national cranberry organizations. But the fact is, approximately 210 of the West Coast growers are signed with Cranberry Cannery. That Cranberry Cannery is a fillip to West Coast cranberry growing at present is an inescapable impression.

Link From Coast to Coast

Members say they have a feeling of being "tied in" with cranberry growing in general. Though extreme eastern and extreme western growers of cranberries are separated by more than 3,000 miles they are linked from coast to coast in cooperative membership, which is serving both sections on equal basis. Few, if any other agricultural industries have growers so widely separated in distance, yet woven closely together in mutual beliefs of cooperative marketing. They take pride in their membership.

Cannery on the West Coast heads up in the Pacific Coast Advisory Council. Rolla Parrish of Long Beach, who, with Mrs. Parrish, was a prime mover in the coming of Cannery, is chairman, and other members are Einar Waara, Grayland, Victor C. J. Lindgren, Grayland, Mrs. Gertrude Dellinger, Warrenton (Oregon), and J. H. Windhurst, Bandon. W. S. Jacobson, ex-lumber "boss", who was president of the Grayland Association, is manager of the West Coast dehydrator and the Markham cannery now building, and is in constant touch with all West Coast operations; his assistant is energetic, much-liked Wilho Ross. Mrs. Maude O'Brien is bookkeeper at the Grayland office, which is the main office for the Coast. Clarence Langlois, son of one of the Oregon pioneers, is plant manager of the cannery at Coquille, Oregon, and the bookkeeper there is Mrs. Patsy Barkwell. M. S. Anderson of the Chicago office of Cranberry Cannery was plant manager at Coquille last year, "pinch-hitting", and this season it is expected that George O. Lillegarde of Grayland, now in service, will have charge there this coming fall.

The coming of Cannery, these growers say, has given the West Coast not only a sense of "belonging", but has united those who are members. Not a minor feature has been the broadening of acquaintanceship among them. Growers along this thin Pacific line of cranberry growing for the first time have an opportunity to become acquainted with each other. Before, districts and growers were more or less strangers.

There is also the strengthening visible fact that they are part of a national cooperative in the buildings they now own as members of

A. V. Anderson Produced Top Grayland Crop

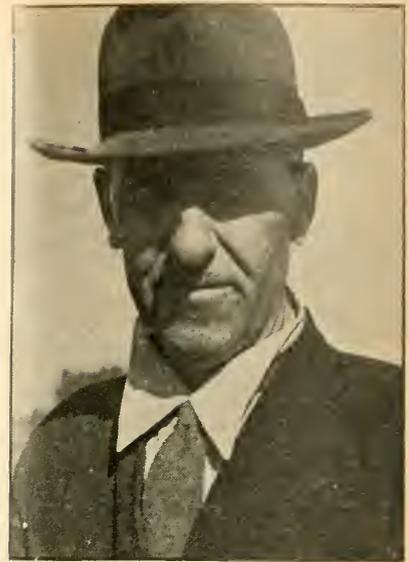
A. V. Anderson, whose photograph, snapped at his bogside at Grayland appears on this month's cover, has produced the top crop to date of the West Coast, and probably of any grower anywhere. This was in 1941, when on two acres he raised 2,500 quarters or 625 barrels, which is 312 barrels to the acre. That year he actually picked an estimated 600 boxes in addition, which did not figure in his crop returns. The berries were so thick he had 17 berries on one single upright. Last year he harvested "only about 1,000" boxes, but in 1942 he got 1,750. Even his "poor" year of last season is nothing to be ashamed of, about 125 barrels to the acre.

Affable, likeable Mr. Anderson is Swedish, an ex-lumber mill manager, who was engaged in the saw mills for 38 years before going to Grayland seven years ago to grow cranberries. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson live in a new and attractive house at the "head" of their bog. The "lower part (as is frequently the Grayland custom) is a cranberry storehouse. Their kitchen (as also seems a Grayland custom) has every modern electrical advantage, and they hospitably serve afternoon coffee and cakes to visitors. They have two small pickers' cabins (rent free) so nicely turned out that on Cape Cod near the shore they could be used as fine summer cabins. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have relatives in Western Massachusetts and so have visited the East and Cape Cod bogs.

Cannery. A brief mention of them is made.

West Coast Cannery Properties

At Grayland, with membership of 160 odd, there is the dehydrator, where last year approximately 11,000 barrels were processed for the Government. This is in a building of corrugated iron, 60x120, and this system is one formerly used for dehydrating prunes. It was installed by M. C. Carson of Vancouver, who has built and operated prune dehydrators for many years. With two chambers, it has a capacity of 275 barrels a day in 24-hour operation. About 30 per cent of the Grayland crop was processed in this way last year. There is also a temporary cannery in the former office building



Informal snap of Rolla Parrish, Chairman, Pacific Division, Cranberry Cannery, Inc.

of the Grayland Cranberry Growers' Association which Cannery has purchased, and this last year replaced the new cannery at Markham, destroyed by fire.

At Markham (north of Grayland), rail end from Aberdeen, is being rushed the new cannery, to replace the one burned. It is confidently expected to be in operation this fall, with an aim of about 1200 cases or 120 barrels a day, in glass at first, with a tin line to replace as soon as possible. The goal of these two plants is approximately 400 barrels a day.

At Long Beach, under direction of Mr. Parrish, is a freezer for Cannery members there and at Clatsop County, these totalling about 28. This modern freezer has a capacity of about 6,000 barrels.

Cranberry Cannery of Coos and Curry Counties are provided a big cannery, 240x84 feet wide at Coquille, this being on a spur of the Southern Pacific, connecting the city of Eugene and Myrtle Point. This building formerly housed a manufactory making battery separators of Port Orford and white cedar lumber. It was bought by Cannery in July 1942. There are two kettles and last year, at peak of processing, about 25 were employed. Here is capacity for much expansion in Southern Oregon.

At this Coquille cannery fresh fruit is also packed for members and here shooks are being made from lumber cut at the Cape Blanco property of the Uranns. There are two dry kilns. Both eastern and western type "stitched" boxes are being made. Capacity will be at least 3500 boxes a day. These

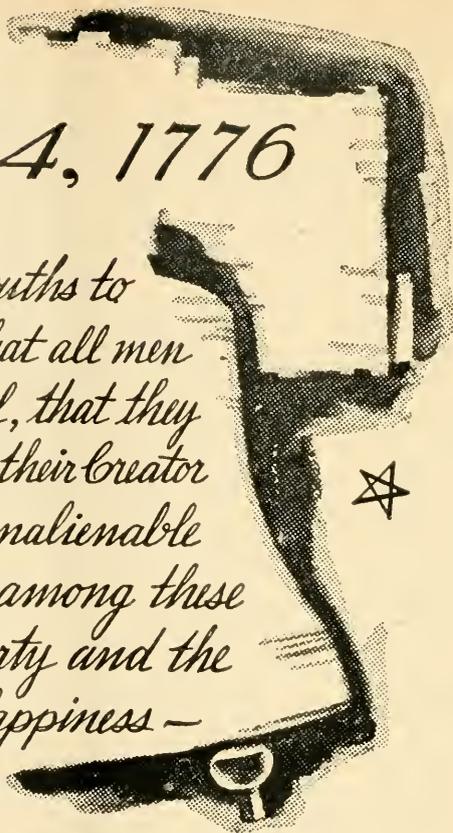
(Continued on Page 13)

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★

JULY 4, 1776

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness —



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ALL AREAS NEEDED

THIS is a year when the cranberry industry is lucky that cranberries are grown in diversified areas. Last year Massachusetts produced a little more than 70 per cent of the total crop, and most years "Cape Cod" can be depended upon to furnish the bulk of the nation's cranberry crop. This year estimates indicate that Massachusetts may not produce more than about half the crop and this is a year when cranberries will be in great demand, and the Government alone is asking for 150,000 barrels. The lesser-producing districts will have to come to the rescue this fall in maintaining some semblance of a cranberry supply.

Early indications are that these areas, Wisconsin, New Jersey and the Pacific Northwest will be able to step into the breach. If the Pacific Coast can add 50,000 barrels to the total crop, and that is by no means an impossibility, the industry as a whole should eagerly welcome this production. It can never be known when Nature may "crack down" on a given area, as she did in Massachusetts this year in winterkilling and frosts, and a wide-spread industry makes for strength. Over-production is not an immediate bugaboo, at least and, with present canning capacity, shouldn't be for years to come.

CRANBERRY growers may join in the pride of Cranberry Canners officials and members in the recognition of the cranberry industry in the awarding of the "A" to canners for its "high record of production and cooperation in supplying food to the Armed Forces.

Pacific Northwest

(Continued from Page 11)

shooks come from the sawmill at Cape Blanco.

In this Cape Blanco cranberry project with 22½ acres of a larger-planned area now nearing completion, and in the saw mill there with extensive lumber supplies, there is further factual evidence of faith in West Coast cranberry growing by Mr. Urann. Associated with the Uranns and Miss Ellen Stillman in this is "Joe" Stankavich. Mr. Stankavich is one of the best known and active of West Coast growers, with a life-long cranberry experience and knowledge

inherited from his pioneer father, developer of the Stankavich variety. More will be told about "Joe" Stankavich and the Cape Blanco project later.

Of the West Coast crop last year Cranberry Canners reports a total handled of 22,542.34 barrels, 7,645 fresh and 14,896.59 processed. Largest quantity was at Grayland: 6,399.75 fresh, 10,518.63 canned; Long Beach: 230.50 fresh, 2,860.89 canned; Clatsop: 599.00 fresh, 399.13 canned; Bandon area: 416.50 fresh, 1,111.90 canned.

Mr. Jacobson reported that every berry at Grayland suitable for fresh fruit was shipped fresh, but a large part of the Pacific Coast

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crop this past season was of tender quality, owing to heavy rains, frosts, several hot spells, and water raking.

Bandon Area Berries

Berries from the Bandon area, which, as elsewhere, are chiefly McFarlins with Stankavich second, bring top prices on the fresh market for Western berries. A considerable part of the crop of Southern Oregon is sold fresh. E. R. Irie, president Coos Cranberry Cooperative which sells its members berries entirely as fresh fruit, gives sales as 17,000 quarters or 4,250 barrels, and in 1942, 23,000 quarters or 5,750 barrels.

More about the West Coast next month)

Development of Cranberry Growing in Wisconsin

By NEIL E. STEVENS and JEAN NASH

(Reprinted with permission from the WISCONSIN MAGAZINE OF HISTORY, March 1944).

(Continued from last month)

The problem of a more adequate water supply had to be met in central Wisconsin also. It became particularly acute in the dry years of 1892-95. Here, as elsewhere, the growers faced the water problem with courage, optimism, and even humor. A. C. Bennett intimated to the growers that if they had any sense they would be down in Louisiana raising alligators instead of in Wisconsin raising cranberries. He said right'y, "None of us can form a true conception of what can be accomplished with a never failing supply of water."

The Cranberry Growers Association delegated to Andrew Searles the task of investigating the possibility of artesian wells. He drilled at Walker, on the Bennett marsh, on the Arpin marsh, and at the experiment station, always without success. Windmills were tried, also with small success. Finally Andrew Searles dredged on his own marsh a two and a half mile ditch for water storage. This was a great step forward and since then many similar deep ditches have been dredged. Finally in 1933 the growers in Cranmoor district constructed a canal twelve miles in length from the Wisconsin River at a cost of \$50,000. In most of the newer northern marshes, water for flooding is taken directly from natural lakes or streams. Sometimes such a stream is dammed to form a reservoir.

Frost and Frost Warnings

Frost has long been a major hazard to cranberries—wild or cultivated. In the early days nothing could be done to prevent it, but the danger was well recognized. In 1868 estimates of the losses due to frost in the Berlin area ran as high as four-fifths of the entire

crop. In 1871 some individuals estimated their losses from frost to be as high as 15,000. On September 7, 1877, the Berlin Courant wrote (as though reporting a horse race), "No frost yet, but cranberry men restless." They were not only restless; they were thinking and planning.

Very likely the first attempts at frost prevention were by fire. At least as early as 1877, some cranberry growers had equipped their marshes with specially constructed large iron pans in which to burn tar to prevent frost injury.

As marshes and water supplies were improved, it was realized that frost losses could be reduced or perhaps eliminated by flooding the marshes. But for adequate protection the growers must have some warning of approaching cold weather. In 1883, C. E. Morgan of Madison suggested that much could be done "to counteract frosts through the signal corps in Washington and by minute guns echoing the warning over our marshes." It should be explained here that what is now the United States Weather Bureau was then part of the United States Army. Its first cranberry frost warnings were sent, no doubt, by telegraph, to Berlin in 1885. In the Wood County area in 1892, a novel warning system was instituted with the help of the railroads which displayed frost signals from the trains as they passed through the cranberry district. Now of course frost warnings are received by radio. With these warnings and with minimum temperature thermometers, standard equipment on all marshes, frost losses have been reduced to a minimum. The cranberry growers are, however, still "restless" on frosty nights.

Planting and Sanding

The earlier marshes contained, of course, only wild vines, but planting selected vines on cleared land was begun at an early date. We read in the Berlin Courant for November 7, 1867:

"Art is supplanting nature in a good many instances, with the best prospect of favorable results. Mr. J. Montgomery of this city is preparing a field in Seneca which ought to produce a large field, and of the finest quality. He takes off the bogs*, and covers the turf with sand to the depth of five to six inches, in which the vines are planted. He has taken great pains to select vines which bear large and first quality fruit, and expects the harvest will prove the wisdom of the careful preparation and selection of plants. He will get five or six acres thus prepared and planted this fall, at an expense of of about \$100 an acre."

Credit for introducing this method of culture into the Wisconsin Valley is given by Andrew Searles to his neighbor, R. S. Smith, who "had read a book on cranberry culture." When he first saw the small field which Smith had planted by this method, it was three years old, and Mr. Searles thought it "the finest thing in cranberries" he had ever seen.

Sand (really gravel) is now much used in Wisconsin on beds newly prepared for planting. It is also used on old beds every third year or so to anchor runners, increase the growth of new uprights, and retard weeds.

Varieties

All the named varieties of cranberries now grown and sold are merely selected wild vines which have been vegetatively propagated. The first cranberry vines produced by artificial crossing are now under test.

Very early, however, cranberry growers recognized that there were great differences in wild cranberries. Reference has already been made to the fact that in 1867 J. Montgomery in planting his vines had "taken great pains to select vines which bear large and first quality fruit." In 1871 John B. Vliet of Dartford planted "cran-

berry vines" of a choice variety obtained from New Jersey." These may well have been the first vines imported from another state. We have abundant evidence that many growers in gathering wild vines for planting took care to select the vines with the better fruit. The first attempt systematically to assemble and compare selected material was made by Wisconsin growers in their Experiment Station in Cranmoor. As described by J. A. Gaynor in the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society's Annual Report for 1899, their plan of action was as follows:

"We rented one-fourth of an acre which we scalped and sanded and divided into 185 squares, each containing 64 square feet. We then proceeded to collect all the varieties of cranberries we could find. By writing to parties at every locality in which cranberries are grown, we got, and planted at the Station vines from Massachusetts, Oregon, Washington, Minnesota, Michigan, and the various cranberry districts in Wisconsin."

If the work then begun could have been continued with the same vision, how much smoother would have been the path of those who again took up the same problem in Wisconsin in 1925.

Only one Eastern variety has made a large place for itself in Wisconsin. This is the McFarlin, named, like a number of other varieties, for its discoverer. Thomas Huit McFarlin, a member of a well-known cranberry family, discovered and cultivated this variety in the town of Carver, Massachusetts, as early as 1870.

A number of Wisconsin varieties have attained some prominence. Of these only one, the Searls, is now being planted extensively. With reference to the origin of this variety Andrew Searls said modestly in 1928, "The experiment which has given me the most satisfaction is the cultivation of a variety of cranberry I found growing wild in our swamp about 1893. This variety, known as Searls Jumbo, has been marketed for nearly twenty years." Well might he take satisfaction in this discovery. The Searls is today our most

productive variety. Its discovery may well be considered the most important single step in the development of the Wisconsin cranberry industry.

Other Cranberry Problems

Next to frost, insects have probably given cranberry growers greatest concern. Very early in the development of the industry near Berlin reports of their work occur. On July 25, 1867, there was printed in the Berlin Courant under the appropriate heading, "Bad for the Cranberries", the following paragraph:

"We are informed that an insect has made its appearance among the cranberries on some of the marshes in this vicinity which promises total destruction of the crop the present year. What is the peculiar nature of the animal or whether any of the marshes are exempt from its ravages, we are unable to say."

From the date of its appearance it seems safe to assume that the insect here referred to was the blackhead fire worm—still considered by most Wisconsin growers, cranberry enemy number one. There is another report of "sad havoc" caused by the worms on July 24, 1875, and the next year the term "fire worm" was used. Of course there are many other insects injurious to cranberry vines. Some of them are very serious. There are even other fire worms. But except for a culprit convicted about fifteen years ago which will be mentioned in our discussion of false blossom, the blackhead fire worm is usually the most serious of all insects in Wisconsin.

To attempt a history of insect control would take us far afield. It would certainly have to include the attempt made as early as 1888 to destroy "the moth that injures the cranberries" by building fires at night, but there is one means of insect control which is unique. That is the flooding of marshes at critical periods to drown the insects. Just when flooding was first employed as a means of insect control is not known, but the practice must be old, as time is measured in cranberry culture. Apparently it originated somewhere in the

East. Andrew Starls said in 1928 that he read about it in some article written by a New Jersey man. He and other growers used flooding as a means of insect control in Wisconsin well before 1908. Since that time most of the known insect poisons have been tried on cranberry insects. So have most of the methods of applying those poisons: hand machines, power sprayers, power dusters, and airplanes. Many of them have their place, but flooding, despite all its known drawbacks, still remains a "very present help in time of trouble."

* If you are not accustomed to this use of the word bog, remember that the account was published in 1867 and refer to your Century Dictionary, which will explain that one meaning of the word bog is "a little elevated piece of earth in a marsh or swamp filled with roots and grass."

The numerous insects which affect Wisconsin cranberries are found in other cranberry regions as well. This is true also of the various fungi which cause fruit rots of cranberries and which have been so extensively studied in the East. There is one major cranberry disease the history of which belongs particularly to Wisconsin. The disease we now know as "false blossom" was first discovered in Wisconsin. It was first carried to Massachusetts and New Jersey in Wisconsin vines and used to be known in those states as "Wisconsin false blossom." False blossom is the type of disease which is most difficult to deal with effectively. A plant once affected, apparently never recovers. Too rarely is such a plant killed by the disease. The name, "false blossom", describes the most obvious symptoms. Diseased plants produce malformed, distorted flowers, few of which set even a small berry.

Attention was attracted to the disease as of commercial importance in the Mather, Wisconsin, region, following the planting there, about 1900, of considerable areas of vines of the Palmeto, Berlin, and Metallic Bell varieties from the region about Berlin, Wisconsin. By 1905 or 1906 false blossom had become prevalent in these varieties and since that time has become so severe that their cultivation has been materially reduced. It is significant that within

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this period, the McFarlin, which here, as elsewhere, has proved high resistance to false blossom, became the most important named variety in Wisconsin, and the Bennett, which is able to produce a crop in the presence of the disease but is more susceptible than the McFarlin, became the second named variety of importance.

False blossom reached the Massachusetts cranberry area, the largest in the world, in small shipments of Wisconsin vines about 1895 and during the earlier years of this century. It reached New Jersey in the same way about 1909. Since then it has spread widely in these states. By one of these apparently needless accidents all too common in the history of American agriculture some of the most serious present-day infestations in Wisconsin were caused by the re-shipment of diseased vines into the state. We have known since 1929 that false blossom is a virus disease spread by a leaf-hopper. Present-day control methods are directed largely toward the elimination of this insect.

Someday a special chapter will be written on the tools and machines used in cranberry culture. Many of them are unique—designed by cranberry growers or based on suggestions made by them. This applies particularly perhaps to the machines used in grading and packing the crop. There are weed hooks, sod knives,

sod hooks—"stampers" for planting on peat. There is also a sanding machine and one for planting vines. Special mention should be made of the clipper, now used in one form or another for weed control on most cranberry marshes. This was first developed by Isaac Harrison of New Jersey about 1928 and consists essentially of a set of rapidly revolving knives powered by gas or electricity. These knives are suspended from a frame. Carried by two men at a level just high enough to clear the tops of the vines, this machine cuts every weed which is taller than the vines themselves.

Harvesting

The cranberry harvest has always been colorful. Tradition has it that in days before marshes were cultivated a kind of "squatter sovereignty" prevailed. A family would choose some favorable area, camp on an island near-by, and guard their find, with shot-guns if necessary, against all comers. Presumably the berries were guarded until the legal time for picking, or at any rate until they were picked. Rakes were apparently used to some extent in such harvesting. In fact, no one seems to know just when the cranberry rake was developed. It seems to be native to Wisconsin. At least the rakes used during the last thirty years are quite different from rakes (there called scoops) used in

Massachusetts and New Jersey.

In the Berlin area all of the early crops were picked by hand. Large crops meant many pickers. In 1869 the Berlin Courant noted that "every available man, woman and child had been set to work to secure the crop." In subsequent years the paper repeats the call for pickers. In September, 1871, it stated, "A large number of pickers are wanted to work on marshes near Berlin. A liberal price will be paid." To gather the great crop in 1872 literally thousands of pickers were needed. Sacket's marsh was said to have had 1,200 pickers that year and Carey's 1,500. The pickers on the Carey marsh took a straw vote for president. Everybody took part—men, women, boys, and girls, casting in all 1,457 votes.

In its news summary of September 26, 1872, the Courant notes that about \$50,000 was paid for pickers in that locality. With this sum being paid out for pickers, it is not surprising that we hear the first suggestions for labor saving in connection with the cranberry harvest. According to the Courant of October 17, 1872, W. T. Cosgrain, chief engineer of the Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal, was in town investigating the possibility of doing away with the necessity of picking altogether. He suggested that "when the berries are ripe for gathering, flood the marsh until all the berries are

floated and then loosen them from the vines with rakes. After this, they would be floated into the warehouse at the lower end of the marsh and into screens in the floor—from the screens they would be raised by elevators into the storehouse for drying."

As far as we can determine, however, water was never actually used for picking until much later.

Indians early played a prominent part in the cranberry harvest. In 1877 it was recorded that the Carey brothers had 900 pickers, of whom 200 were Indians. Photographs of early picking "crews" show that the cranberry harvest was early regarded as a social event. We have the word of Andrew Searles that as early as 1890 it was necessary to have a dance hall for the pickers and to furnish at least part of the music. Certainly in the decade before the first World War a dance hall for the pickers was found on every fully equipped cranberry marsh.

Water raking is now almost universal on Wisconsin marshes. Where water permits the beds are flooded almost to the top of the vines, and the berries attached to the uprights float to the surface and are scooped up with cranberry "rakes." The wet berries are poured from the rakes into field boxes and carried to dikes where they are placed in the shallow drying crates. When perfectly dry, they are again put in boxes and stored in the warehouse. Water raking was begun years ago on several marshes. One of the first to practice it was Andrew Searles. He was forced to it by lack of help. One year he delayed harvesting to let his berries fully mature. With only a few men left, he flooded the marsh and raked on the water. Instead of the usual eight or ten barrels a day each man raked fifteen or twenty.

Cranberry raking is worth going some distance to see. The Indians for many years have had a priority on raking, and many rakers have developed a beautiful rhythm to their swing. The red rakes swishing through the water, the flaming plaid shirts, and the bronze skin all add color to a sunny fall day.

The Wisconsin Cranberry Industry Today

The belief is widely held that no man is a fit subject for biography until he is dead. The reason is simple. Otherwise there is no stopping place. Similarly it is hard to find a place to end this description of the growth of the Wisconsin cranberry industry. A whole chapter could be written on the

history of cooperative selling. Other chapters could be written on the new pooling system, the development of canning and dehydration, and the continued increase in production over the past fifteen years. Perhaps we had best conclude with the simple statement that during each of the past five years Wisconsin cranberry crops have sold for well over \$1,000,000.

The End



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C. A. Doehlert At Pemberton Since 1930

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Late C. S. Beckwith, a
Graduate of Rutgers and
Former Editor for New
Jersey Experiment Sta-
tion

Charles A. Doehlert, named acting head of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station's cranberry and blueberry research laboratory at Pemberton, succeeding the late Charles S. Beckwith, has been associated and worked with Mr. Beckwith at the station since 1930. The new acting head is the author of numerous articles and bulletins in his field of cranberries and blueberries.

Together Mr. Doehlert and his late chief have worked out many problems for both cranberry and blueberry growers, notably in insect control. Between 1921 and 1924, Mr. Doehlert was associated with Rutgers University at New Brunswick as assistant editor and later as acting editor for the Experiment Station, and the intervening years were spent on a farm.

Mr. Doehlert is a native of Rutherford, N. J., and a graduate of Rutgers, class of 1921. He received his master's degree from the university while in its employ 13 years later. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma, XI, honorary agricultural fraternity, the American Cranberry Growers' Association, and the American Society for Horticultural Science.

Mr. and Mrs. Doehlert are the parents of three children, and make their home in Pemberton.

Awarding of "A" To Cranberry Canners

(Continued from Page 4)

it had been necessary to pack in 20 different sizes of glass containers and how, with no tin available, packing in glass was only one third as fast as a tin pack. He said that 1943 labor costs had increased \$100,000 over the preceding year.

"I want you growers to realize these things", he said. Then he continued there would be all the tin needed this coming season, although some of the trade would continue to want cranberries in glass. He told of the increased capacity Canners had built up and how there was now a freezer at Hanson which could be brought to 70 degrees below zero and had a capacity of 8,000 barrels. He said these improvements would cost about \$40,000, but would be paid for in direct savings in the next three years. He said Cranberry Canners had not been growing too fast, but that it must be prepared to handle as many berries as its members desired in any future big crop years.

Mr. Urann then spoke of the desirability of an impartial "outside" survey as the end of the war was approaching with a new era, and this survey should take in an appraisal of (1) properties, (2), research, and (3) general objectives and procedures. He said cranberry growers have a "Nature-made monopoly" and that Canners had two obligations: one, to increase the return to the grower, and two, to reduce the cost to the consumer, and that Canners had accomplished those purposes. He said the cranberry industry must maintain a "sellers' market" and not let it shift to a "buyers' market", and the way to lose a sellers' market was to permit a surplus to exist. He said a sellers' market could always be maintained, with fairness to growers and the consumer if sales of fresh and canned fruit were regulated through co-operation.

J. C. Makepeace, secretary, read reports, and Isaac Harrison, treasurer, turned over the reading of his report to Auditor Ellis.

Dr. Franklin

Dr. H. J. Franklin, called upon as usual, gave an informal estimate of the Massachusetts crop prospects as they now appear. He said assuming a normal crop to be 480,000 barrels, winter kill had taken perhaps 30 per cent, the "great" frost of May 19 had taken 18 per cent of what was left, and there was an additional loss of two per cent on June 4th, making a total of 50 per cent, but that some of this winterkill and frost

loss was upon bogs which were "marginal" and so did not figure to a certainty in a "normal" crop; the loss might be set at 45 per cent or possibly 40. He said the sunshine build up was favorable last year and March temperatures were lower, which was also favorable, but against this was balanced the lack of rainfall, so that about a normal crop might have been anticipated had not the unusual winterkill and frost losses occurred. "Therefore we may get up to 275,000 barrels, although if things are unfavorable from now on there might be less than 250,000 barrels. You will get a slim crop and you should get good prices—if the OPA will let you".

Col. Bradford Shaw

Colonel Bradford Shaw of Cover, a former cranberry man, now on furlough from active service in the South Pacific, was an unscheduled speaker and said he used to enjoy growing cranberries and after the war hoped to "be in cranberries again with both feet." Unlike many military men, Col. Shaw said he was not going to "berate" the home front, as he found the home front had done a fine job in the war and its production record proved this. "You have done an all-out job", he said. He then cautioned against too much optimism for a too speedy victory, saying that although the war of production had been won and the military war was being won, it would of necessity take time to get this production at the front and into the actual victory. He said his greatest concern was now with what would come in the peace. "I am greatly concerned about this phase", he said. He commended Canners highly for providing cranberries for the armed forces, telling how much they were appreciated.

Praise from Cong. Gifford

High commendation, in fact, was heaped on Cranberry Canners all through the day from every speaker. Congressman Charles L. Gifford, praising the cooperative for its efforts both toward its members and to the consumers of cranberries. Bertram Tomlinson, Barnstable County Agricultural Agent, praised the "record of performance" of Canners, especially in the sound growth in recent years. "I admire Cranberry Canners because it is producing excellent results for its members, it is benefitting the whole industry, yet it always has in mind benefitting the consumer, too."

In opening the afternoon ceremony Mr. Hedler said Cranberry Canners had done signal service to the industry in providing the armed forces with dehydrated cranberries which he has been told have proven a favorite food with

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servicemen. He gave a brief resume of Cannery, and said that because of Cannery he did not believe growers ever again would have to fear over-production.

Lt. Graham presented thanks to Cannery and the growers in behalf of the men and women in service. "You all have reason to be proud," he said, "for your part in providing a food for the men in service. Your idea of the 'Cranberry Army Pool' has directly contributed to the war effort already, and in the coming year you should make every effort to continue this."

Mr. Sullivan of WFA said food is today No. 1 weapon of war and that cranberries were distributed to service men to the four corners of the earth for their Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners because of the cooperation of Cranberry Cannery, members and employees, and that this would be done again with the further aid of Cannery.

Lt. Gov. Cahill

"I am very proud to bring you officials greetings and congratulations from the Commonwealth, acting in place of our Governor who is absent", said Lt. Gov. Cahill. You have been given this 'A' award which brings not only honor to yourselves but to this whole state." He said this should be a

time of dedication to the resolve to carry the war on to complete victory.

Officers Elected

Directors: Wisconsin—Albert Hedler, Charles L. Lewis, Guy Potter. New Jersey—Enoch F. Bills, Franklin S. Chambers. Massachusetts—Arthur D. Benson, Robert S. Handy, John C. Makepeace, Russell Makepeace, Carl B. Urann, Marcus L. Urann.

President, Marcus L. Urann; first vice president, Carl B. Urann; second vice president, Franklin S. Chambers; third vice president, Charles L. Lewis; fourth vice president, Rolla Parrish; vice president Sales Division, H. Gordon Mann; vice president Berry Supply, Orrin G. Colley; vice president Western Division, Marcus M. Havey; vice president Pacific Division, W. S. Jacobson; secretary, John C. Makepeace; treasurer, Isaac Harrison.

Guests from out of state at the meeting included: Wisconsin, Directors Hedler, Lewis and Guy M. Potter; New Jersey, Directors Harrison, Franklin S. Chambers (and Mrs. Chambers), Enoch F. Bills, and Ralph B. Clayberger, William H. Reeves, George Kelly, Anthony Coloursado, Genard Coloursado and Mrs. Coloursado; C. M. Chaney and E. C. McGrew of the American Cranberry Exchange.

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 5)

very cold weeks in December which caused much of the winterkill. While extreme cold was killing the vines this early, it was also killing the insects, catching both growers and the pests unprepared for the extreme.

¶Bogs Ahead—May was an unusually warm month in average, the mean being a little more than six degrees above the normal, which is really a great deal. Bogs showed the effect of this heat in their progress, which was probably a minor reason why the frost of the morning of May 19th did so much damage. In June they were well along, and by June 20 Mr. Benson, from reports of members of the Sales Company, estimated that bogs were possibly a week or ten days ahead of last year, which was a backward spring. Bogs were pretty well in bloom by that date, and there was a little set on many bogs, a week or more sooner than would be expected. For several days around June 20

there was drizzle, rain, and cold weather, which was not favorable to pollinization. The weather was so chilly that homes were uncomfortable without a little fire, and in fact Dr. Franklin had feared there might be a June frost at that time with the new quarter of the moon. Any such bad prospect was dispelled by the heavy clouds and drizzle.

¶June 4 Frost Damaging—Growers at that time had scarcely recovered from a June frost on the morning of the 4th, coming on top of the "black freeze" of May 19th. Warnings had gone out on Saturday, June 3rd, and were out again Sunday afternoon. This was a frost which added heavy damage in some locations, and particularly in Barnstable County. At North Harwich the thermometer dropped to 23 degrees. This was another freakish frost on the Cape, the temperature rising sharply after midnight and then falling low again toward morning. Bogs on the lower Cape, around Marstons Mills and other Cape villages were extensively damaged—that is, many that had not already been hit badly by winterkill and the

May 19th freeze. Smaller growers on the Cape, many of whom have no or only partial frost flooding control, lost rather heavily. Cape Cod proper, after a fine showing the last two or three years, will, it is feared, not do so well this season. Some bogs in Plymouth county which had let go late water or hadn't water left for protection, were also sufferers.

This made one real "killer" frost and one serious June frost added to the winterkill, believed the worst ever suffered, so Massachusetts has so far had tough sledding this year.

WISCONSIN

¶Still 115-125,000—Marshes were in full bloom by about the end of the month, and most bogs look very well. Crop expectation is still from 115,000 to 125,000.

¶Fireworm Was Bad—A lot of dusting and flooding for fireworm was done, as fireworm infestation was the worst in a number of years. Almost every marsh had either to flood or dust for this pest. As a natural result of all this flooding some marshes have suffered water damage, and the area hardest hit by this fireworm flooding was the Mather district. However, there was sufficient dust for all who cared to dust and there is plenty left to take care of leafhopper and second brood fireworm in the middle of July.

¶"Fleet Gasoline"—The Rationing Board at Wisconsin Rapids is to issue cranberry growers "Fleet" gasoline books which are to be used only to supply labor to the marshes. It is felt this will be a decided help to the growers in taking care of the gasoline needs of their employes, which has been quite a problem.

NEW JERSEY

¶Prospects Good—Growers are hoping, with good reason to date, that Jersey will have a crop of a little better than 100,000 barrels this year, as compared to last year's 62,000. So far the weather has been very favorable to the growth of cranberries. Three light frosts nipped a number of cranberry tips, but it appears the bloom was hurt only in unusually cold spots.

¶Blossom Worm and Girdler—Development of blossom worms and girdler millers has also been unusually favored, and infestations of both pests are worse than in any year for a long time. Acting

Chief Doehlert at Pemberton believes it is quite likely the blossom worm will cut severely into the 1944 cranberry crop, and unless growers work hard on the girdler situation it will be a serious menace.

¶Was Slight Winterkill—It has developed that where there was delay in putting on the winter flood after the first week in December there has been winter injury which is very noticeable, but this did not occur on any considerable acreage.

WASHINGTON

¶Grayland—Crop prospects look very favorable. There were really no serious frosts, although there were light frosts on the mornings of May 13, June 2 and June 8, but only a slight amount of damage was caused. Bloom was late again this year. In general there was not too much trouble with insects, but with supplies of insecticides very short, a bad infestation of fruit worm could cause serious loss, as it did last year.

Sabadilla—D. D. T.

Dr. Franklin has made tests of the new insecticide, Sabadilla, and of the synthetic "D. D. T." (Dichlorodiphenyl-trichloroethane), now being given extensive publicity because of its great use in the war in preventing spread of diseases.

Results of his tests of these on cranberry insects are as follows: Sabadilla: girdler moth millers, about a 75% kill and so not entirely satisfactory; a two-thirds kill on gypsies and so not entirely satisfactory; blackheaded fireworm, first brood, 100 pounds to the acre, using 20 per cent Sabadilla, nearly 100 per cent kill, and satisfactory; bluntnosed leafhopper, 100 pounds to the acre, satisfactory kill. D. D. T., one percent, 50 pounds to the acre, kills bluntnosed leafhopper, and three per cent, 50 pounds to the acre, kills gypsies when full grown.

He found that Sabadilla may be irritating to the nose and eyes of some users, and is fearful that D. D. T. may have a very serious effect in killing bees useful in pollinization on cranberry bogs because of its long killing power. He noticed no bad effect upon cranberry vines in the use of either.

In Wisconsin Henry F. Bain has charge of similar experiments, in cooperation with the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company and the University of Wisconsin, and to date it is said in general these materials show promise in the field of controlling cranberry insects there.

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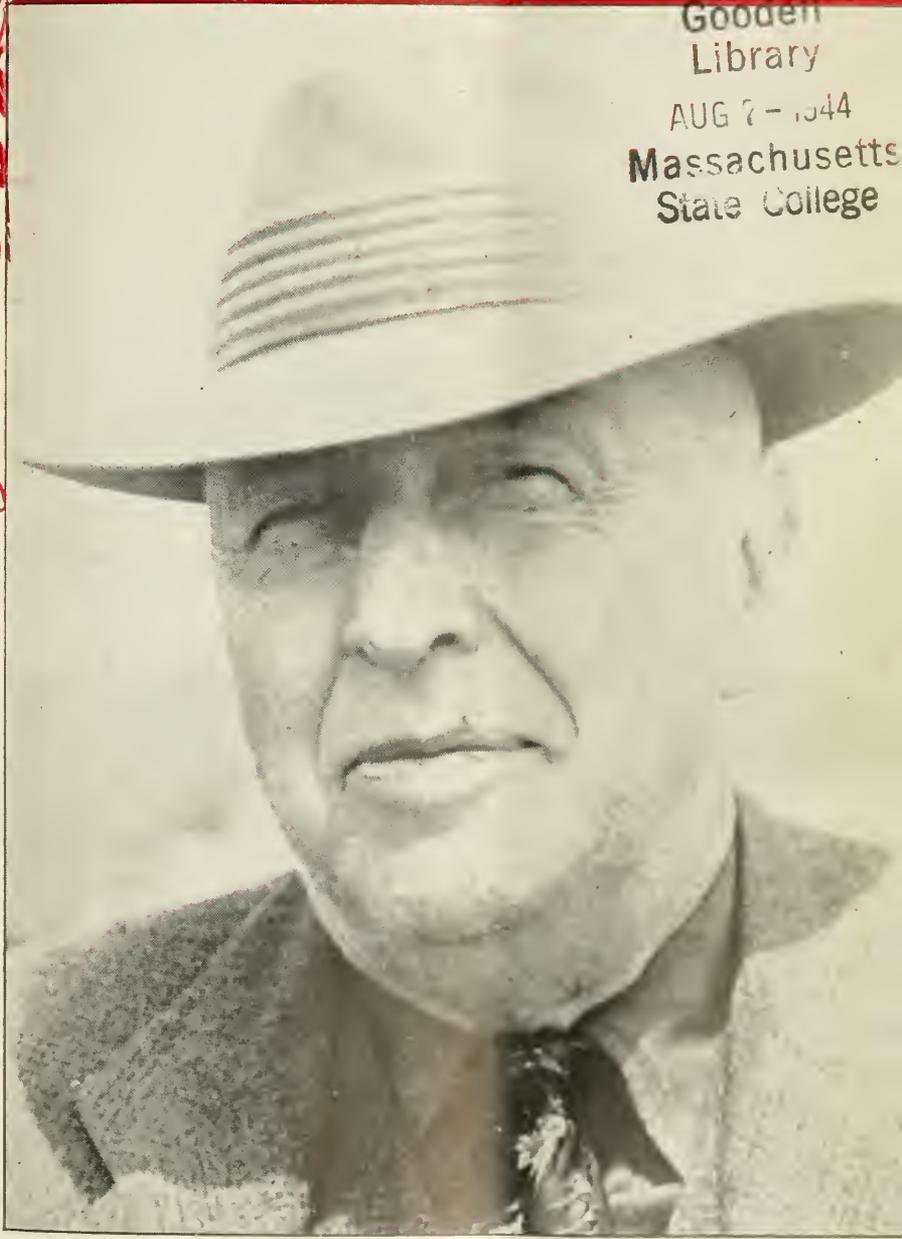
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"It is the patriotic duty of all growers to consider military requirements, for this is their country and the berries are going to their own countrymen and actually their own sons and relatives... they who are making far greater sacrifices than the mere allotment of part of a crop from one's cranberry bog."

Cranberry Cannery, Inc. is accepting pledges now for each grower's proportionate share of his crop to help fill this government order. Pledges have been mailed to all growers. Sign and send yours in now so that fulfillment of the government order can be assured before harvesting begins in September.

These pledges are important and may avoid less desirable measures for getting cranberries for dehydration. Make your pledge today.

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Cryolite proved to be an invaluable insecticide to cranberry growers this season, and without this losses would have been heavier than they will be. It was widely used in place of rotenone and pyrethrum not only on cranberries, but on many crops, including victory gardens.

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The natural form of cryolite first was imported in 1865 for use in making caustic soda. Today this valuable mineral is used in aluminum smelting, serving in molten bauxite ore as a solvent for the aluminum, which then is separated out by an electric current. It is also a bonding material for grinding wheels; acts as a flux and pacifier in the glass, ceramic and enamel industries; and enables glass to be made non-alkaline for blood plasma containers.

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Massachusetts Growers Hold Insect Twilight Meetings

Four twilight meetings of cranberry growers at bogsides to discuss fruitworm, leafhopper and other insects, with Dr. H. J. Franklin leading the discussion, two in Plymouth County and two in Barnstable, were held in Massachusetts, these being called by Barnstable County Agent Bertram Tomlinson and Plymouth County Joe Brown, and Associate J. Richard Beatty. The first was held July 5 at the Tihonet bog of the A. D. Makepeace Company and was the best attended, with more than 80 present. About 40 were present at the second meeting the following evening at the bog of Harrison F. Goddard at Marshfield. The Cape meetings were July 10th at the John Simpkins bog, Yarmouth, and July 11th at the greenhouse of J. B. Atkins, Pleasant Lake, with smaller attendances.

Also at the Plymouth County meetings was R. W. Miller of the War Food Administration, who is in charge of the 150 Jamaicans stationed at a former army camp on South street, Plymouth, who are now working on the bogs.

Mr. Miller, who has had considerable experience in airplane dusting, brought up the idea of cranberry air dusting, which was tried out in Massachusetts several years ago and not considered satisfactory. Mr. Miller said he saw no reason why planes could not dust larger Massachusetts bogs just as they do most crops on the Florida East Coast with which he is familiar. He said in the South these planes skim the ground by four or five feet and can spread a swath 30, 60, or more feet wide, as desired.

As gypsy moths this year have cleaned up foliage and damaged Massachusetts woodland, around bogs and elsewhere, almost as completely as a forest fire could do, Mr. Miller was asked if airplanes couldn't be used for widespread dusting to control and eliminate this pest. He said airplane dusting had proven very successful in cleaning up tent caterpillars, and saw no reason why, under proper weather conditions planes couldn't be called in to curtail this pest which is causing havoc. Dr. Franklin said the new DDT had proven effective on gypsies in his tests and that it would apparently be cheap when made available, and raised the suggestion that this particular dust from planes might work out very helpful in any campaign against this growing menace.

Mr. Miller gave some sidelights

about the Jamaicans and some pointers as to how the growers might best get along with them. He said they were very industrious and wanted to work and to get in as many hours as possible—that a portion of their wages are being withheld by the Government and sent home to be banked in Jamaica and they were anxious to make this amount build up. He said the Jamaicans for the most part were educated and came from all walks of life back on the Island. He said they were engaged in this seasonal agricultural work for two reasons: first, patriotism, and second, financial.

"Your Jamaican is thrifty, and in a way he is humble, yet he is proud," he said. "He may sometimes be slow to understand just what you tell him to do. If he doesn't understand tell him and show him until he gets the idea. Then he will give you a real day's work, although he may be a rather slow worker. He may want to argue a point with you, but if he does it will be in a very gentlemanly way. Jamaicans are very polite back home, even to each other, and he will treat you like a gentleman.

But", he added, "never get into an argument with a Jamaican. He loves to argue in his gentlemanly way. Just tell him what you have to say and then leave him alone. He will think over what you have said and then do what you say if he understands that what you want is right. If he doesn't understand at first, then tell him over and over again, if necessary."

Dr. Franklin, assisted by Joe Kelley, showed the growers some insects which he had in jars, and gave a demonstration of bog sweeping. He strongly urged the growers to sweep with one hand only. He said using one hand was easier and the sweep was apt to be longer and that in this longer sweep more insects were gathered to the number of sweeps and a more accurate check was obtained. He said he felt in devising this insect net that one of the most useful of the cranberry growers' specialized implements had been brought into use.

A number of the growers had brought along magnifying glasses, and Dr. Franklin and Kelly showed the growers how to find the fruitworm eggs on the small berries and to make a count. He touched a little upon the two "new" insecticides, "Sabadilla" and DDT, and said as far as he could see at present, Sabadilla, in the strengths he

Firm Selected For Survey of Cranberry Cannery

Expected to be Scheduled For September—Another Survey of Physical Assets Brings Bright Report

Since the vote of the directors, ratified at the annual meeting of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., for an impartial, complete survey of the cooperative, the committee appointed has met and organized, and selected a firm which engages in making such business surveys. This is the firm of Boos, Allen & Hamilton of New York and Chicago.

It is expected this firm will be able to schedule this survey to begin in September, and Mr. Urann expected it will take three or four months. "And this survey will be impartial and complete in every respect", he says. The committee as organized consists of Mr. Urann, chairman, Charles L. Lewis of Shell Lake, Wisconsin, secretary, Isaac Harrison, Crosswicks, New Jersey, and Robert S. Handy of Cataumet, Massachusetts, all directors of Cannery.

Entirely aside from this survey an appraisal of physical assets only of Cannery has been completed by the Springfield Bank for Cooperatives, and this showed assets of \$1,226,462.82. This figure is for plants and equipment alone and does not include such movable equipment as trucks, boxes, and other items which are not definitely part of the plant or equipment, nor does it take any account of good will or other intangible assets, since it is an appraisal of physical properties for plants and equipment alone. If the movable equipment was included, this would add approximately \$200,000 in value, bringing the physical assets of Cranberry Cannery up to nearly a million and a half dollars.

In this work the Springfield Bank made the actual survey for Massachusetts and New Jersey properties, and was assisted for the Chicago plant and equipment by the St. Louis Bank for Cooperatives, and the West Coast physical assets were appraised by the Spokane (Wsh.) Bank for Cooperatives, these being three of the 12 regional banks for cooperatives in the country.

had used it, at least, was only a "stop gap." He said DDT might very likely find its uses in cranberry insecticides and he thought it would have a very definite ad-

(Continued on Page 11)

Cranberries

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FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

Massachusetts Crop Prospects Deteriorate Throughout July

250,000 Barrels Considered Tops and Likely Less—Record Heat and Dryness and Fruitworm Take Drastic Toll—Other States Thought Up, but Jersey Also Dry

Now with the beginning of picking time only about a month away it becomes certain that Massachusetts will have a drastically short crop. It will be one of the smallest for Massachusetts in a decade, and, consequently, a short cranberry crop for the country. The tentative estimates of the beginning of the season were mostly from 250 to 300 thousand, but so far the worst has the picture been changing that the first figure seems an unlikely top, rather than bottom. It is even being said by some that 225,000 may be top and some say as low as around 210,000 barrels.

Day after day in July passed without rain, the sun burned hotly, with an average temperature for the month well above normal. As the month ended, rainfall as recorded by the Massachusetts Experiment Station at East Wareham totaled but .54 inch. On Cape Cod proper, County Agent Tomlinson was calling it one of the driest summers in 50 years. Fruitworm is bad, one of the worst infestations of this insect in recent years, with its final toll yet to be reckoned.

Which factor of the two is worse this unfortunate year for Massachusetts it would be hard to say, but probably the hot, dry weather will score up the bigger loss. "I never found such a high count of fruitworm eggs generally spread over such a widespread area", said Dr. Franklin. "Fruitworm is active from Harwich to Ha'ifax", or over the whole cranberry area. At the N. E. Sales Company it was said fruitworm was probably the worst in a long

time and that growers have put forward every possible effort to combat it, and the spraying crew under Raymond Morse has been working without let-up. Insecticide scarcity obviously has been another adverse factor, but possibly this has not had too much effect, as growers have used what was available judiciously and some who did not need as much as others have shared their supply. This is the first year in which it has been necessary to treat the State bog for fruitworm, and Dr. Franklin dusted half with straight Cryolite and sprayed the rest.

Fruitworm and drought losses during July would have been even worse than they were except for the fact that many bogs did not have much of any prospect anyway by this summer, following the winterkilling and the bad frosts on May 19 and that of the first week in June. Larger growers can better protect themselves against insect injury than the smaller, but many of the latter had not too much to lose this year, by July. Prospects on some individual bogs here and there are very good.

On July 17, the American Cranberry Exchange issued a circular to members, asserting that while it was too early to make anything like an intelligent estimate, crop prospects were given as follows: Massachusetts, 50 to 60 per cent of last year's crop (485,000), or from 242,000 up.

A transcribed broadcast was given by C. D. Stevens, head of New England Crop Reporting Service, at 6.35 a. m., July 17th, concerning crop prospects in general.

(Continued on Page 15)

NEW JERSEY

¶July Conditions Not Good—Late July crop indications do not seem to be quite as favorable as previously when there was reason to believe the crop would be 75 to 100 per cent over last year if conditions continued favorable. However, rainfall conditions were not favorable in Jersey, and while there had been sufficient rainfall in June, Jersey bogs suffered from lack of moisture in July. Reservoirs are very low and there will probably be few opportunities to flow in August for cranberry girdler, and water in September for use against this pest will be much needed. Weather conditions are helping the insects to attack more severely than usual. There are numerous reports of severe blossom worm damage. Bogs drawn in April generally developed good bloom which set berries in June. It appears that bogs that were late in developing and that produced their important bloom in July, have not set so well.

¶Blueberry Crop Up—The Jersey blueberry crop was 25 per cent ahead of last year in late July, according to Stanley Coville, sales manager for the Blueberry Cooperative Association. On July 4th and July 18th, more than 20,000 12-pint flats were shipped, which topped the highest previous record for a single day's shipments by 2,000 flats. Due to continued fair weather it was possible to harvest most of the fruit and it seemed very likely that last year's output of 381,000 flats will be equalled or surpassed. In late July approximately five per cent of the Co-op's output had gone to the canner and 20 per cent to the freezer.

WISCONSIN

¶Still 115,000-125,000 Prospect—Estimate of the crop prospects here as of mid-July are still for a crop of from 115,000 to 125,000, in the opinion of Vernon Golds-

(Continued on Page 16)



SOME GRAYLAND PEOPLE—Left, Victor Lehto; owns the oldest bog still in bearing, built in 1915 by Mr. Hazelblake. He bought this in 1930, but in point of being a grower is himself one of the oldest at Grayland, having first come there in 1919, building and operating another bog than his present holding. Center—Einar Waara; is one of Grayland's most capable cranberry men, and this year has been appointed assistant cranberry County Agent. Right—Wilho Ross; is assistant to Jacobson, and everybody has a good word to say about Ross and his abilities.

Grayland Without Duplicate In Cranberry Industry

This Compact Community is a Revelation, a District of Small, Weedless Bogs and Bright, New Homes—Here is West Coast's Biggest Boom, Top Production Per Acre, and Top Enthusiasm for the Future.

By CLARENCE J. HALL

Grayland, Washington, the northernmost cranberry area (excepting for very new developments at the North Beaches, north of Grays Harbor) is the locale of the most intensive cranberry boom on the West Coast. It has made the most rapid recent growth. This is not to say that the southernmost district in Oregon, often referred to as the "Bandon area", may not come along as fast. Maybe it will. Growers there are as enthusiastic as those of Grayland. But to date the Grayland district is the most important.

Grayland has the most new acreage and largest production. In the deep peat swales, averaging three or four feet deep and running up to 20, there is room for much expansion, possibly up to 3,000 acres. Listings of individual acreage last year by Einar Waara, Cranberry Assistant County Agent, showed 360 acres, which includes 18 acres at the North Beaches and at Ocosta, but all within the Grayland "area". Of this acreage, at Grayland itself of 342, part was in bog not yet mature. Grayland is 100 per cent organized for Cranberry Cannery, Inc., every one of its approximately 160 growers being a member.

Grayland lies just south of Grays Harbor and the two big cities of the region, Aberdeen and Hoquiam, now grown into practically a single community. They lie along the northern head of Grays Harbor in a haze of smoke from the stacks of their lumber mills. Grays Harbor is a wedge-shaped body of water nicked into the rugged coast of Southern Washington, and this bay was walled in by one of the heaviest stands of timber on the Pacific. Grays Harbor was discovered by Captain Robert Gray of Boston in 1792, but no real settlement was begun until less than 100 years ago, in the 1850s.

Grayland on Open Pacific

Grayland itself is on the open Pacific, a few miles south of Aber-

deen, to which it looks as its city for supplies. Wide beach, sand dunes, and the main coastal highway only separate the Grayland bogs from the waters of the Pacific. Grayland is not a township, merely a village of cranberry growers, largely within Grays Harbor County, although a portion extends south into Pacific County.

Grayland is new, as is the whole region, so new in fact that "Ed" Benn, son of the founder of Aberdeen, was one of the first to plant cranberries there. His father, Samuel Benn, the founder of the city, did not die until 1935, aged 103, having lived to see this city grow into the largest city and principal seaport of Southwestern Washington. Aberdeen is a city built by the sea and the mighty

PHOTOS BY CRANBERRIES MAGAZINE

forests. At the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce it was said Aberdeen looks with much interest at Grayland with its cranberries as coming into importance in the agricultural scheme of the region. It was said that cranberries, in agricultural importance, would be outranked only by dairying and the growing of peas. Timber is now farther back and harder to get out than it used to be; the finest, biggest stands close by Grays Harbor have been cut. For newer growing industries there are crab and other fisheries, and the Grayland cranberries.

Climate Mild

The climate of this region is mild, the rainfall heavy. Chamber of Commerce figures give the average summer temperature as 68 degrees, winter average 49. Average annual rainfall is given as 82.10 inches.

The village of Grayland is a cranberry-growing community which is without duplicate in the cranberry industry. No cranberry grower ever saw a parallel sight. Cranberry bogs are not scattered about, as they are everywhere else. They are practically of a unit, along two swales. It is very much as if a couple of the biggest eastern bogs were set down in this region of great evergreen forests and divided by invisible boundaries into rectangular strips of two or two and a half acres each, each strip owned by an individual and each grower had built his home at the head or foot of his strip.

Bogs New, Homes New

Newness, neatness and brightness are the predominating feature. There is no feeling of poverty here. Cranberry growing did

(Continued on Page 8)

"Jake" Jacobson Is Busiest Man In Coast Cranberries

A Cranberry Cannery Vice President and Manager. He was Former Lumber Boss—Came from Sweden When a Boy.

There is none so busy, at least in the use of executive energy, if not in physical labor, none so dead certain of the bright cranberry future of Grayland, none more thoroughly convinced that what the West Coast needed was the boost of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., than jovial, aggressive, forward-looking W. S. Jacobson, Grayland manager of Cannery and vice president of the Pacific Division. He is on the go from morning to night, tending to the multitudinous duties which his position entails. Flippantly expressed, he is "top man on the totem pole", and there actually are totem poles in the Pacific Northwest.

Living at Grayland, he is right in the thick of the battle. Last year he operated the dehydrator plant and will have charge again this year. Right now he is seeing that work is rushed at the new cannery at Markham, which is to replace the one burned. He also has charge of the temporary cannery at Grayland, has to keep in touch with the cannery at Coquille, Oregon, and the big freezer at Long Beach, Washington. He attends to the supplies of growers and to their wants. This taxes his time to the utmost, but he enjoys every minute of it, working for Cranberry Cannery and for the advancement of West Coast growing as a whole.

His assistant is Wilho Ross, whose abilities, especially perhaps his mechanical aptitude, are admired by all.

But Mr. Jacobson, or "Jake", as everybody calls him out there, is used to being busy and to executive authority. He has been busy all his life, and for years he had charge of large groups.

Is Ex-Lumberman

He is a lumberman turned to cranberry grower. "I had hoped to take it easy, growing cranberries, when I left lumbering", says Jake, expressively hunching his shoulders. "But I find my self working harder than ever before in my life." He came to Grayland seven years ago.

His parents died when he was seven, and he remained in Sweden until he became fourteen and then,

(Continued on Page 8)



Victor C. J. Lindgren (upper photo with Mrs. Lindgren) has the largest acreage at Grayland, six acres. He is one of the more progressive growers of the Coast and as such has been chosen one of the five members of Cranberry Cannery Pacific Division.

Lindgren, born in Sweden, before settling down at Grayland saw most of the world, having been a seaman in both sail and steam. Grayland, he says, is the finest place in the world in which to live, and if travel gives any basis for such a statement he is qualified to make it.

He started to earn a living for himself while still a boy, getting a job in a machine shop, and felt he was a mighty lucky lad to be selected for the work, as he says there were hundreds of applicants and few such jobs when he was young in Sweden. He found the work hard, hours long, and the company for which he worked extremely rigorous about the keeping of hours, having a rule that employees must be at work before the

starting whistle had finished blowing. One day, he says, he failed to be at work on the dot, got a "bawling out" from his foreman, quit his job, and before that same night had signed up on a ship and was heading out to sea. He was in sail about five years and spent about 20 years in Alaskan waters. For a time he was partly on shore and during that period commercially raised foxes there.

His early training in mechanics has stood him in good stead in cranberry growing. He is one of the growers who has made one of the contrivances for sluicing cranberries off the vines with a hose. In fact, he has two of these, the second an improvised model of this device, which is built something like a mammoth scoop with teeth, into which the growers sluice the berries from the vines under high nozzle pressure. These are admittedly labor-shortage devices and not the best way in the world to pick cranberries, but, as Lindgren says, with picking help not to be had and a crop to be

harvested "a grower has to do something".

Maybe he lost the habit of walking while at sea, but at any rate he has turned his inventive genius to getting down the length of his bog in speed and in style. He has taken the tires and wheels off an old Ford, put on iron wheels and a flat car body, and when he has some work to do at the far end of his "field" he cranks up the Ford and chugs down the track at a dizzy speed. At least it is dizzy compared to the progress of the hand-pushed flatcars of the other growers.

Mrs. Lindgren is also an able working "cranberry man."

Martin and Hilda Hendrickson (lower photo) are representative of Grayland couples who are achieving success in cranberry growing through their own diligence. They have about two and a half acres now in planting, having first started in a small way with a part of an acre eight years ago.

Seven years ago they came to Grayland and themselves built a very small, attractive house on land which was made up of top soil carried off from the bog as it was being made. In Mrs. Hendrickson's kitchen in this modern house, painted white with blue trim, is every electrical convenience. The Hendricksons built every bit of their bog with their own labor, he explains.

Mr. Hendrickson, who is Norwegian, was formerly a railroad worker. Now he says he wouldn't want to be doing anything else nor be anywhere else than where he is. "I am happy with my bog, my home, and my wife", he says, simply.

He does want a sprinkler system as soon as he can obtain one.

Jacobson

(Continued from Page 7)

with an older sister, took a ship to New York. He and his sister travelled across the country to live with an older brother who had settled at Portland. This was in 1898, and he found America a land of opportunity. He arrived in Portland the year horse-drawn street cars were being replaced with electricity and the newest marvel was the electric trolley car. He has seen much of the development of the rugged Pacific Northwest.

For a couple of years he worked in saw mills as shipper and as clerk. Then, as he is essentially a man who dislikes detailed confining work, he became a foreman, in charge of gangs. He worked for some of the biggest lumber companies in the Northwest, including the Portland Lumber Com-

Grayland

(Continued from Page 6)

not start to any extent until 1924, although some bogs were earlier, and Grayland has attained its greatest growth since 1932. Therefore bogs are new and each home is new, most having been built within the past ten or fifteen years. Up to a dozen or so years ago there were but a few bogs and a few log cabins here in the forest land. Homes are relatively modest, but attractive.

pany, for 20 years. He was foreman of the Bay City Lumber Company of Aberdeen, a firm cutting 600,000 feet of lumber a day. At that time most of the finished lumber was sent out by water and he often loaded ship day and night when it was in port, staying with the job until it was done. In this he would have charge of from 150 to 500 men. In all Jake Jacobson spent about 40 years in the tough lumbering game.

When he decided to take things easier he left Aberdeen and came to grow cranberries at Grayland and take a little leisure. He had a bog of two and one-half acres built, planting it to McFarins. He and Mrs. Jacobson live in a comfortable little house at the head of this bog. Their home site is the only "hill" in flat Grayland. By "hill" is meant an elevation of a few feet, and this was the chief reason why Mr. and Mrs. Jacobson selected this location for their bog and house and from this knoll they overlook the bog land and the Grayland community.

He has a fine-looking bog, with his track down the center, but instead of having his sprayer on a car his equipment is in a pump-house at the head of the track, and his spray is carried to the bog by a main pipeline. His is the only spray pipeline at Grayland.

His sprinkler system was installed the year after the first installation at Grayland, 1937. Water for his system comes from a "sump" hole by the pump and sprayer house at the top of his bog.

With his many activities for Cannery, Mr. Jacobson has to hire a part of his work done, but Mrs. Jacobson likes to get "out in the field" now and then with her Grayland neighbors and pull a few weeds. Last year on his two and one-half acres he produced 200 barrels, and three years ago he got 1100 boxes or 275 barrels.

When Mr. Urann first came to the Coast Mr. Jacobson was president of the Grayland Cranberry Growers' Association and became one of the most enthusiastic in seeing advantages in belonging to Cannery. He was a logical choice

Arrangement of these bogs is a pleasing as well as a surprising sight. The bogs and homes look as if planned by a master gardener, a planner who laid out the community with T square and triangle. Orderly and neat are the dwellings, often white with blue blinds. There is nothing ramshackle. The paint glistens, the speckless glass of the windows sparkles in the western sun. The houses, warehouses (when not the ground story of the homes, as they often are) and the little cabins for the pickers are lined with flowers and shaded by small fruit trees. Strawberry patches and gardens are "handkerchief sized", as are the bogs. There are trellises for the blackberries, youngberries and the like, pruned and perfected with mechanical precision.

Grayland is Fascinating

Close together and communal in appearance is Grayland, yet each grower seems to be an individualist. Individualist to an amazing degree in that each or nearly each owns his own sprayer, separator, and other equipment for the average acreage ownership of a couple of acres of vines. Three-quarters of the growers are Finnish, most of the others Swedish and Norwegian. Most homes have their buildings for the Finnish steam baths. The whole suggestion is of the "old world", and is fascinating. The scale may be model, but the cultivation is intense.

This is distinctly a Finnish village, and as to the ability of Finnish people as cranberry growers, every Massachusetts grower who is familiar with his Finnish cranberry-growing neighbors will testify that they are among the most proficient. So, it seems, with the Swedish and the Norwegians. As a matter of fact, most cranberry growers at Grayland are of top rank. Here is where they get the ultimate of production from each acre. These people, stemming from the North of Europe countries, were brought into the Pacific Northwest by the lumbering, fishing and sailing, shipping industries similar to their native countries.

Here they will tell that every grower who tends to his business and is really worth his salt as a cranberry grower expects at least

to head up Cannery activities in the Grayland region. Big, genial "Jake" Jacobson, by blood and birth of the north countries of Europe, instinctively attuned to out-of-door work, accustomed to directing the rough, virile lumbering, typically represents the spirit of Northwest cranberry growing in his position as Cranberry Cannery manager.

100 barrels to each of his two acres, or whatever his holding is. Six acres is the largest. They frequently get more, up to two and even three hundred barrels per acre.

Top producer the past two years has been William Bjon, who last year got 500 barrels and in 1942 more than 700 barrels on five acres.

Nearly All McFarlins

The McFarlin variety is almost the universal berry, as everywhere in the Pacific Northwest. There are a few Howes, but these are mostly being replanted. There are no Early Blacks.

These are "Working" Growers

These are "working" cranberry growers. Mostly each man and his wife do their own bog work, except harvesting. From dawn to dusk they work, and they do the hardest kind of work themselves. Many built their bogs little by little in spare time, while the men had jobs in lumbering or fishing, and some still go fishing part of the year. To get to their bogs they have only to step out of their back or front door and in a couple of strides they are "out in the field". "Out in the field" is a common expression and their daily life is almost entirely made up of work "out in the field." Grayland bogs are not winterflooded and can be worked on practically the year 'round. Growers can pull grass on Christmas day.

Grayland growers treat their bogs with the respect a fine bog should have and that is one reason these are such fine producing bogs. Most bogs have a ditch down the center which is boarded over to make a walk. Over this board walk there spraddles the ties of a narrow-gauge railroad track, down which the grower pushes his sprayer on a little flat-car, carries off weeds and brings in his berries. They make a fetish of not tramping on their vines. They do all the work they possibly can on these narrow bogs from the board walk and track, and sometimes also have board crosswalks. Promiscuous tramping about in the manner of many Eastern growers would drive them to distraction. The sight of a single weed is enough to set them to work. Neither do they like to see weeds in the bog of their neighbor, undivided from theirs—which is entirely understandable.

Beautifully kept, these bogs of Grayland seem amazingly thinned, at least to eastern eyes. But these growers like them that way. They delight in clean, short McFarlin vines, well sanded. Weeds are at a minimum and the thin vines make for better picking, and hand picking was the principal



Top—Sprayer rolled out on its tracked-over, boarded-in ditch. Lower—Sump house and sump in the center of a Grayland bog.

method of harvesting until labor became too scarce.

Water from "Sumps"

Without brooks or ponds, water underlies the entire district. To get it they have only to dig a well, or "sump". This may be at the head or foot of the bog, or it may be on the bog itself, perhaps 20x30 feet, with the sides neatly boarded up. Only in the driest of weather do they have any shortage of water, they say. As they do not winter flow they need no large amount of water. Sprinklers take about one-tenth as much water for frost protection as flowage.

Sprinkler Systems

There are about 40 sprinkler systems now and most of the other growers plan to put them in as soon as the war or personal finances permit. These sprinklers were installed at Grayland for frost protection and not for irrigation. They are now, however, being used more and more for excessive "heats" of 85 degrees or more, and

many crops have been saved by the sprinklers. Every grower speaks of his sprinklers proudly as "the system". Asked "is it good?" the almost universal reply is "You bet!"

The first were put in at the bog of Reeves & Husby in 1937. More were installed in 1938 and they came in strong the next two years, particularly in 1940, but this trend was cut off abruptly by the war.

Spring Frosts Were Bad

Frosts, mostly in spring, were a great menace to the cranberry industry at Grayland. With the advent of sprinklers all growers feel they have this major drawback "licked" and think spring frosts will no longer be an adverse factor. They have in the past had many bad frost injuries, starting about May first and continuing through June. There have been severe frosts in July, notably a bad one on July 9th a few years ago. Fall frosts are of comparatively little consequence. The crops have usually been harvested

before any very damaging ones came.

Wind machines and other frost protection methods, including smudges, were tried. Nothing was satisfactory. But since the use of sprinklers growers have found a new confidence.

Grayland growers use two types of heads, those that turn completely around and those that turn partly. Most of the sprinklers are either Buckners or Rain Birds.

Living on their bogs these Grayland growers can wait until the last moment before turning on their "systems". Some have thermostatic controls and they set them at just above danger point, according to the date. Then they go to bed. Some have a bell in their home attached to the thermostat and depend upon this to get them to the field if there is danger. Those having the bell alarm arouse their neighbors. They now have their frost protection problem as simply worked out as that. At Grayland the danger point is seldom reached until late in the night or early in the morning.

Use Beach Sand

For sand, Grayland growers make use of the inexhaustible supply at the beach, just across the coastal highway and over the dunes. It is hauled in from the Pacific by truck, mostly by Uno Wilen, who makes a business of hiring out for this work to his neighbors. This sand looks grayer and seems a little finer than eastern beach sand. A few have sand

pits at Grayland itself, but with this beach supply so easily available many consider it more economical to have it hauled. And, as a matter of fact, good sand pits are available at only a few points.

Weeds Not Serious Now

Weeds are not now a serious problem at Grayland. But this is for the single reason that growers do strenuous and continuous weeding when the bogs are first built and then have not too much trouble in keeping their fields clean. This method is absolutely necessary in a climate where weeds can grow ten months of the year and rainfall is so exceedingly abundant. By constantly keeping ahead of the weeds they manage very well. A hard-working couple on two acres can do a lot of weeding during a twelvemonth in this temperate climate. Most troublesome weed at the present is the horsetail, both common and large. "Yellow weed" or loosestrife, probably introduced from Cape Cod, is another.

Fruitworm Menacing

The insect pest which is causing the most trouble and worry this year is fruitworm, rather than the blackheaded fireworm which has formerly caused the most concern. Strawberry weevil also gives trouble, but is controlled by "Weevil Bait", which is described as a dried apple base containing a stomach poison. Oystershell scale, so called because of its peculiar shape, resembling a miniature, elongated, curved oystershell, bark-like in color, has been a problem,

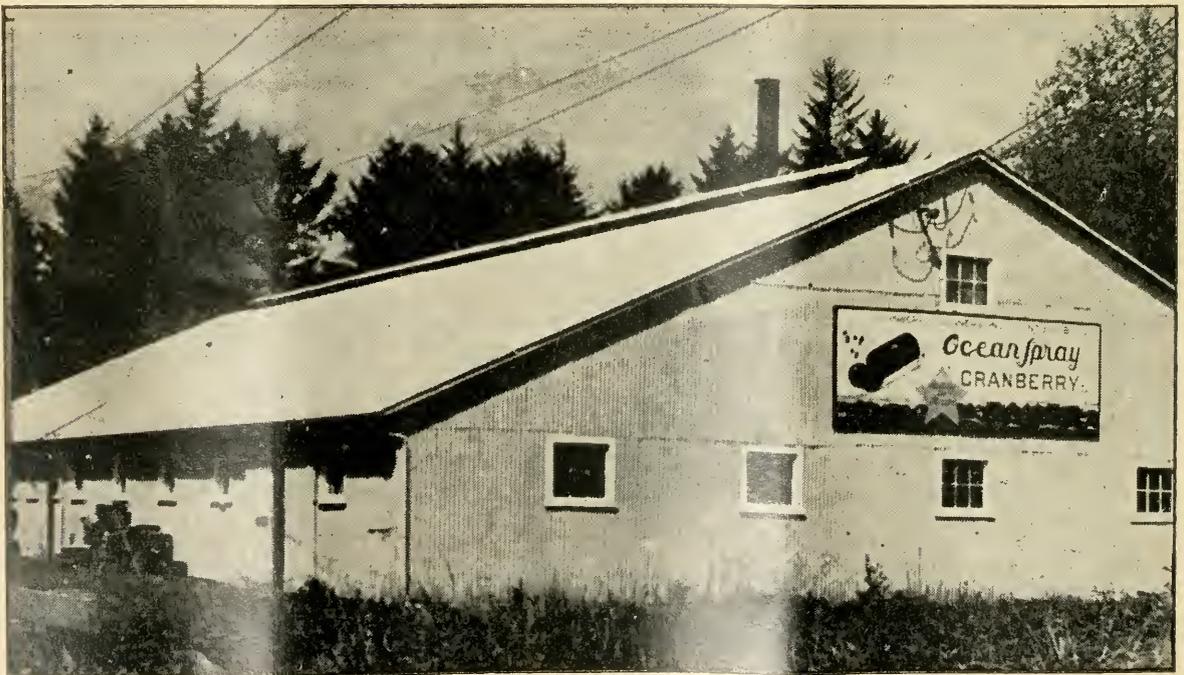
but is nearly cleaned up. There is also San Jose scale and Putnam's scale. There is no false blossom as far as anyone knows. There is a little rose-bloom.

A few growers fertilize, but not much is required on the deep peat.

Picking

Picking starts about September 20th and lasts until well into November. It was mostly by hand until the war labor shortage. There was a small amount of scooping, mostly confined to the Howes, and there were several electric vacuum pickers. Growers for hand picking paid by the hamper, usually 65 cents in the field, nine hampers to the barrel. Handpicking has cost up to \$6.50 and \$6.75 a barrel, and berries in the warehouse have cost growers \$7.00 and \$8.00 a barrel. Under war conditions the picture is entirely changed, and growers, while still hand picking, are hosing off berries, flooding small sections and picking wet, and picking by big suction machines. It is not expected to go back to handpicking after the war.

Going price of cranberry land at Grayland is said to be \$150 an acre, and it cannot be bought for less. The cost of completed bog is currently placed at \$1,000 to \$2,000 an acre. It is not felt that the value of raw peat and, now that its worth for cranberry growing is well known, will be less again. Cost of building a bog may be less after the war, depending entirely upon labor. This cost of bog of \$1,000 or more an acre is



"Ocean Spray" on the West Coast, Dehydrator Building at Grayland

Bandon (Ore.) Business Men Encourage Cranberry Growing

Ways and means of promoting the cranberry industry on a sound basis in the Bandon area were discussed at a dinner meeting of a group of Bandon (Ore.) business men at the Minute Cafe July 14. The meeting was called under sponsorship of the Bandon chamber of commerce.

An unusual amount of interest is being shown in cranberry production in the Bandon area, it was reported, and more particularly by non-residents. "The post-war era will find many war workers, now saving up for investment in home property, ready to engage in some

based upon figures which in many cases would include a grower's own labor at the going wage and does not include the cost of a sprinkler system.

Growers of good bog can gross \$3,000 from two acres and do that, it is said by W. S. Jacobson, manager for Cranberry Cannery. As many growers have built the bogs themselves and, with the assistance of their wives, do most of the maintenance, cash outlays being chiefly for harvesting and for spraying costs, which are admittedly high, they can make a good living on their small bog holdings, according to Mr. Jacobson.

Grayland Cranberry Growers' Association

The Grayland growers were cooperative-minded before the coming of Cannery. They had the Grayland Cranberry Growers' Association which was organized as far back as 1919, but did not grow much until 1934. Among the organizers are some still growing today, including John Heikkila, John Wirta, John Lundgren, Arthur Heenanen, Henry Hanna. Their brand is "Mist-Kist".

This organization is still maintained, holding regular meetings, but most of its activities, including cooperative selling and buying of supplies, have been taken over by Cannery. It does retain activities fitting to its scope, and last year acted in labor procurement. The president is James T. Smith.

There never was a group of growers more happy about their future prospects than these hard-working, keen, efficient men and women of Grayland. They are positive their numbers will be augmented and their acreage increased rapidly after the war.

"I expect 1,000 acres in the Grayland area within the next ten years or less", says Mr. Jacobson.

agricultural pursuit that gives promise for the future", said Bandon Postmaster Elmer Gant, himself a grower whose bog is coming into bearing this year. "We should be ready to capitalize on this movement, which has already begun through investments that are being made", Gant said.

Possible ways of locating suitable cranberry land, securing names of owners, and assisting in getting prospective growers and land owners together, were discussed. It was also pointed out that such land, if possible, should be kept out of the hands of mere speculators who might hinder development by monopolizing the land and holding it at exorbitant prices. Every encouragement and protection, it was thought, should be given those who actually intend to develop the land and establish their homes in the community.

DDT Production Being Studied

WPB Chemicals Bureau is studying proposals for large-scale production of the new DDT, over the present and prospective manufacture. At present, except for small experimental amounts, all DDT production continues to be taken for military use.

Besides the tests on insects, made under Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine auspices, studies on DDT have been going on for two years in cooperation with the Office of Scientific Research and Development. These have been augmented by programs sponsored by Harvard, University of Maryland and Ohio State University.

In addition, work on production problems is going on at Pennsylvania and Rhode Island State College, with results periodically to all producers to help industry attain the production goals. This is sponsored by the Office of Scientific Research and Development and the Office of Production Research and Development, working with the WPB Chemical Bureau.

Government officials predict a large-scale post-war use of DDT. They say that its agricultural application may be limited by its toxicity to beneficial insects, however. One example given was its use to control Oriental fruit moth, in which it also destroyed that moth's insect parasites. Another was the use on the codling moth,

which showed it had no effect on the red spider, another pest of apple trees. (Dr. Franklin has questioned this same injurious effect upon bees in pollination and other beneficial insects).

Dr. F. C. Bishop, assistant BEFQ chief, says that many State Experimental Stations are "still in the middle of extensive investigations, so that when DDT does become available to civilians we will have sound information on which to base specific recommendations both as to usage and toxicity."

Mass. Blueberries Will Be Short

Spring Frost Hurt Badly— Drought Now Drying Up Berries On the Bush.

Massachusetts' blueberry crop, due chiefly to the killing frost of May 19th and secondly to the long-continued heat and drought, is falling off sadly from last year's fine production. As with cranberries, Massachusetts blueberries will not be more than "half a crop".

Picking began the middle of July and will continue until about the middle of August, but growers are finding that the berries which came through the frost are now drying up on the bushes. Some plantings will hardly be picked at all. Help continues tight.

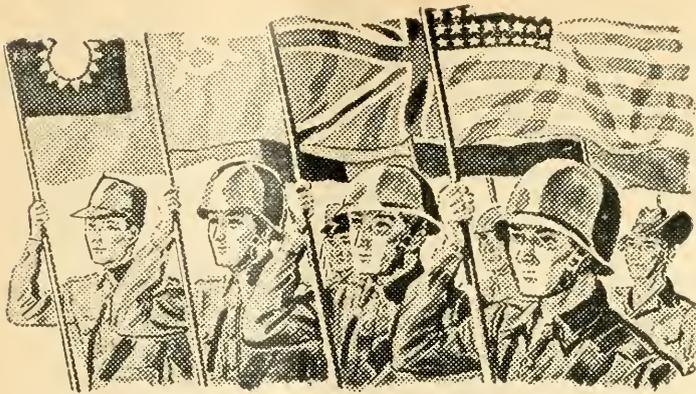
While few plantings have escaped injury from the frost and the drying up of the fruit, some will have reasonably good crops. J. Foxcroft Carleton of East Sandwich, president of the Massachusetts Blueberry Growers' Association, has a good production, and Dr. Franklin expects the planting at the State Bog, which last year had a wonderful crop, will again produce well, but not nearly as heavily as last season.

Twilight Meetings

(Continued from Page 4)

vantage in one thing, which would be its cheapness, but he was fearful of its effect upon bees.

Commenting on the meetings, Dr. Franklin said he remembered that about 25 years ago educational meetings were held with the idea of a sort of "cranberry school", but for one reason and another the idea was given up. He asked for a show of hands of how many growers remembered these meetings, or had been growers for more than ten or fifteen years. More than half were at both Wareham and Kingston in the newer group. It was evident the growers found these meetings in the twilight at the bog sides pleasant and instructive.



Each Nation Doing Its Share For Victory

Nations bound together to make way for a greater civilization— one of Freedom and Tolerance for all. Each one is making its contribution—let us not for a moment overlook what our fighting forces are doing.

Obeing ration rules, sticking to our jobs, and producing all the food we can, and buying War Bonds are our individual contributions.

Remember—FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM!

This is the 27th of a series of war-time messages sponsored by the following public-spirited firms and individuals.

Slocum-Gibbs Cranberry Co.
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NEEDED THIS YEAR— MORE CRANBERRIES

THIS is a year when things seem to be tangling up against the largest producing cranberry area—Massachusetts. First there was the worst winterkill on record, then a killerdiller of a frost on the morning of May 19, and another severe frost in early June, and now the fruitworm appears determined to polish off as many of the berries that survived as he can. Jersey has been on the receiving end of some adverse conditions the past few years, but this year prospects for the Jersey men are so far indicated as definitely up, up at least from last year's low. This is good news, not only for the Jersey growers but for all cranberry growers.

There seems not the slightest doubt but that every cranberry which can be grown this year will be in eager demand. Government requirement alone for the military, unless modified, would remove any doubt about the disposal of the crop. And there never was finer civilian demand for cranberries with the present high buying power of the public. This civilian demand for cranberries, both fresh and processed, should be supplied, but that does not seem possible this year, unfortunately. The most unfortunate part in this, obviously, is that the day will come when the cranberry industry may be looking for the market and not the market for the cranberries. In time of war what the Government needs it must have, and after that the wisest distribution to retain and build up future markets, both fresh and processed, made.

MOVES AGAINST COOPERATIVES

CRANBERRY growers should be aware of a movement against cooperatives. Cooperatives are coming under fire. The cooperative movement has been of such value to the cranberry industry that no one should question the good the cooperatives have done. The National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, the National Farm Bureau are alert to the problem.

Agriculturists set up their cooperatives to provide themselves needed services, not to make profits on capital investment. Cooperatives have pioneered in the improvement of the quality of food. They

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have fostered standardization of products through systems of grades. They have improved storage facilities and processes. They have helped the farm producer in many ways. Through the tool of farmer-owned and controlled cooperatives farmers have helped strengthen and maintain the American system of free enterprise.

Cooperatives, acting within their proper scope, have proven the need of their existence. Independents have proven their rights, too. The right to be a cooperative or an independent, as an individual chooses, should be a right continued.

Annual State Report of Dr. Franklin—1943

The Cranberry Station,
East Wareham, Mass.—
Dr. H. J. Franklin in
Charge

WEATHER STUDIES—(H. J. Franklin, H. F. Bergman, and N. E. Stevens).

The various relations of the weather to cranberry culture were given very extensive attention during the year. Most of these studies have been followed over a long term of years and some of them were finished and their results presented for publication*. Those concerned more specifically with the relations of the weather to cranberry yields are being continued.

INJURIOUS AND BENEFICIAL INSECTS AFFECTING THE CRANBERRY

(H. J. Franklin)

Hill Fireworm (*Tlascala finitella*) (Walker). The infestation of this pest on the Burrage bog mentioned in previous reports† contin-

* Mass. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 402.

† Mass. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 388: 37, 1942, and Bul. 398: 26, 1943.

ued extensively in 1943. The bog was completely flooded on June 4 for 36 hours to stop the egg-laying of the moths, and again on June 13, for 36 hours, to kill the worms that had hatched. The worms became very abundant among the vines afterward in spite of these treatments. Apparently many of the moths had escaped the first flooding by flying ashore and then returned to lay more eggs on the bog.

Eggs of this insect, laid in confinement on June 4, hatched on June 9, only 5 to 6 days after they were laid.

When first laid, the eggs were oblong-oval and yellow or reddish yellow, the largest of them being very nearly a millimeter long. They became bright crimson within a day and a half and remained so up to within half a day of their hatching.

The newly hatched worms had blackish heads and reddish bodies. The worms did most of their work, as in the two previous years, well down among the vines in a zone three to six inches above the bog sand.

(Cranberry Spittle Insect (*Clasptera*)). The nymphs were first found in their spittle on June 7. Flooding for 24 hours as soon as occasional flowers had opened proved to be a very effective treatment on a number of bogs.

Spotted Fireworm (*Cacoecia parallela* (Rob.)). The bog in Marion mentioned in last year's report was seriously attacked by this insect again this year, the last of May. The worms were completely killed out by flooding for 30 hours on June 5 and 6. The winter water had been removed from this bog on May 10.

Cranberry Scale (*A. oxycoccus* Woglum). A rather severe infestation of this species on a part of the large bog of the Nantucket Cranberry Company was treated very successfully in the early spring, after the removal of the winter flood, with the following sprays, each used at the rate of about 500 gallons an acre:

1. Dry lime-sulphur, 16 pounds in 100 gallons of water.

2. Pratt's Spra Cream, 1 gallon in 100 gallons of water.

Nearly all the scales were killed by these sprays. The lime-sulphur did almost no harm to either the cranberry vines or their crop. The oil spray stunted the berries somewhat and retarded the new vine growth rather noticeably.

Grape Anomala (*Anomala lucicola* Fab.) Grubs of this species were sent to the Japanese and Asiatic beetle laboratory at Moorestown, New Jersey, to have their susceptibility to the milky disease organism determined. Mr. C. H. Hadley, in charge of the laboratory, reported the following results:

"Further reference is made to earlier correspondence, particularly Dr. Hawley's letter to you of January 18, regarding the susceptibility of *Anomala lucicola* to type A milky disease. Our tests to determine the susceptibility of this species to infection by type A milky disease have now been completed, and you will be interested in the results.

The grubs used in the test were those which you kindly sent us late in November 1942. Of the surviving larvae of that shipment, 10 were inoculated by direct injection with spores of the type A milky disease, *Bacillus popilliae*. Five of these larvae developed typical type A vegetative forms and spores. After 10 days incubation at 86° F. the infected larvae differed but little in microscopic appearance from the non-infected specimens which had been injected, the typical chalky-white appearance, characteristic of milky diseased Japanese beetle larvae, not being evident.

Twenty of the healthy larvae were exposed to infection in soil in which the concentration of type A milky disease spores was 2 billion spores per kilogram of soil. These larvae were incubated at a temperature of 86° F., examined at frequent intervals, and held until all the larvae had pupated or died.

After 25 days incubation, each was examined microscopically for the presence of milky disease. In no case was there evidence of positive infection.

These tests would seem to indicate that this species possesses a relatively high degree of natural immunity to type A milky disease. Of course the number of larvae employed in the test was rather limited, so that probably it should not be said that this species is completely immune to field infection from type A disease. However, in view of the fact that direct injection of spores known to be viable produced only 50 per cent infection under incubation conditions known to be very nearly optimum for the development of the disease, it may be assumed that this species is certainly less susceptible to the disease than Japanese beetle larvae, and is probably rather highly immune under ordinary field conditions.

Specimens of the infected larvae which did react positively were forwarded to the Division of Insect Identification of the Bureau and identified by Dr. Boving as *Anomala lucicola*. His identification confirms that given by you in your letter of January 18, 1943.

Incidentally, Dr. Hawley's letter to you of January 8 is now known to be incorrect in so far as the susceptibility of the larvae to feeding in infected soil is concerned. At that time several of the larvae in the feeding test were suspected of being infected with milky disease. Later, however, when blood smears of the suspected larvae were examined microscopically it was found that these larvae were not infected with milky disease."

Prevalence of Cranberry Insects in 1943

1. Bumblebees and honeybees rather abundant nearly everywhere on Massachusetts bogs during the cranberry flowering; somewhat less abundant than in 1942.

2. Cranberry fruit worm (*Min-eola*) much more prevalent than for quite a number of years.

3. Infestation by gypsy moth (*Porthetria*) rather light in Plymouth county, but somewhat greater on most of the outer Cape than in 1942.

4. Black-headed fireworm normally abundant, about as in 1942.

5. Firebeetle (*Cryptocephalus*) almost none.

6. Spotted fireworm (*Cacoecia*) rather prevalent, but less so than in 1942.

7. False army worm (*Xylena*), normally abundant, less prevalent than in 1942.

8. Cranberry girdler (*Cram-bus*) more abundant than for many years.

9. Cranberry weevil (*Anthonomus*) normal in abundance.

10. Cranberry spittle insect and tipworm fully as troublesome as usual.

11. Spanworm infestations are generally light.

CONTROL OF CRANBERRY BOG WEEDS

(Chester E. Cross)

About 50 experiments in chemical weed control gave the following results:

1. Kerosene sprayed in April and early May is decidedly more toxic to rushes than at any time later in the growing season. At 400 gallons per acre, kerosene killed *Juncus bufonius*, *J. canadensis*, *J. acuminatus*, *J. effusus*, and *J. pelocarpus*. No injury to cranberry flower buds resulted from kerosene spraying till treatments were made on May 28.

2. Gasoline sprayed on bogs at 200 and 400 gallons per acre caused no injury to vines in treatments made before May 15. Horsetail, loosestrife and various grasses and rushes were killed by the sprays.

3. Various concentrations of lime-sulfur solution were sprayed on bog weeds late in April. Neither weeds nor cranberry vines were injured by them.

4. Ammonium sulfate sprays were as toxic to cranberry vines in April and May as they are later after the development of new growth. Ivy sprayed with these solutions before sending out its leaves in the spring showed no injury.

5. Established clumps of *Juncus canadensis* were completely killed on new bog by pouring into each 25 cc. of a copper sulfate solution of 1 lb. in 20 gallons of water. The adjacent hill cranberry vines were not injured.

"THE CRANBERRY LAWS OF INDIANA"

By DR. NEIL E. STEVENS

"Here, or at Washington, I would not trouble myself with the oyster laws of Virginia, or the cranberry laws of Indiana."

This statement was made by Abraham Lincoln in a speech delivered at Peoria, Illinois, October 16, 1854. The speech was one of his replies to Senator Douglas, and dealt with the Origin of the Wilnot Proviso.

Naturally, the phrase, "cranberry laws of Indiana," caught my attention and raised the question in my mind as to whether Indiana actually had any cranberry laws or whether this was just another of Lincoln's jokes. I am unable to

find whether Indiana had any cranberry law in 1854, but it is entirely probable that this is the case. At any rate, the following law was in force in Indiana in 1859:

AN ACT to prevent the gathering of cranberries from any of the public, state and non-resident lands of this state and providing penalties therefor.

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the general Assembly of the State of Indiana, that any person who shall gather cranberries from any of the public, state, or non-resident lands of this state, between the first day of May and the fifteenth day of September of any year, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, in a court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars for each offense: **Provided**, however, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent any person from gathering cranberries at any time in lands of which he is the owner. **Be it further provided**, that it shall be sufficient in the prosecutions for violations of this act to prove that the lands are reputed in the neighborhood where they lie to be public, state, or non-resident lands."

This law has interest from several points of view. First, it establishes beyond question that there were wild cranberries in Indiana at that time in such quantity to warrant legislative action. Second, it shows that even in these days, good cranberries, well ripened, were recognized as a desirable commodity.

This law is probably not unique. I feel sure that Wisconsin at one time had a somewhat similar law.

MISS WHITE AND BLUEBERRIES AGAIN

A write-up concerning Miss Elizabeth C. White of Whitesbog, New Jersey and her major role in the story of the cultivated blueberry is told in the newspaper supplement, "This Week", appearing in the New York Herald Tribune and other Sunday newspapers on July 2. The story is by Clementine Paddleford, and concludes with some blueberry receipts of Miss White.

Haiti Is Now In Wide Derris Growing Program

Haiti has now joined the derris growing program, 100,000 cuttings of derris from the U. S. Department of Agriculture experiment station at Mayaguez, Porto Rico, having been planted. This is part of the plan to expand Latin-American production.

Under an agreement between Haiti and the Commodity Credit Corporation, the United States will get the entire production from the rotenone-bearing derris roots. The cuttings were parcelled out among small farmers.

This Latin-American expansion goal is to have 1,500,000 cuttings planted in Central America and Mexico. Two or three years are required for growth to the harvesting stage.—(A. I. F. News) 1944.

Mass. Crop Prospects

(Continued from Page 5)

in which he said: "It is too early for quantitative estimates, but it is already clear the Massachusetts cranberry crop will be sharply below last year, possibly 35 to 50 per cent less, because of the frost and lack of water". This did not take into consideration the tremendous fruitworm infestation which has developed, nor July's heat and drought. It was based in part on the general crop report issued by the USDA from Washington on July 10 (as of conditions on July 1) saying that Massachusetts cranberry prospects were sharply below last year, although prospects were favorable on those bogs which were not injured by frost or winterkill.

As a matter of fact, Massachusetts growers were feeling somewhat more encouraged at the end of the blossom period and when the set began more favorably than had been hoped for, considering the winterkill and frost losses. This feeling was dispelled during July.

Cape Bad Hit

County Agent Tomlinson, because of the dry summers on the Cape has been led to make a thorough study and survey of Cape Cod's climate in relation to agriculture, and this has caused him to urge vegetable growers to begin laying irrigation plans for the future. He is quoted as saying:

"A check of Cape climate and

CONSIDER YOUR NEEDS NOW FOR NEXT YEAR

Next year's manufacturing quota is set—already a substantial proportion has been sold.

We urge you, **FOR YOUR OWN PROTECTION** to place orders between now and November first.

YOUR SEPARATOR EQUIPMENT SHOULD BE CHECKED WITHOUT DELAY, and any necessary repairs made. Harvest season is getting close.

HAYDEN SEPARATOR MANUFACTURING CO.

E. C. St. Jacques

WAREHAM, MASS.

precipitation shows that on an average there are only three out of ten years in which there is sufficient moisture to insure good marketable vegetables and other crops.

"This has been one of the toughest seasons in a great many years. There was only half an inch of rainfall between April 26 and June 10 and very little since then." Growers of all crops who have no facilities for irrigation have had entire crops wiped out within the last few weeks. High winds and blue skies which delighted the Cape's summer visitors brought only grief to all crop producers.

However, as unfavorable as will be the Massachusetts crop this year, weather conditions for blooming and setting were favorable in Wisconsin, Washington and Oregon, Mr. Chaney said in his report to members, and he estimated that Wisconsin would have a 10 to 15 per cent increase over last year's production of 102,000 barrels. He gave Washington and Oregon a 50 to 60 per cent rise over last year's total West crop of 31,900. A long spell of hot weather and general lack of moisture is now having some adverse effect in New Jersey, but at the time of the circular he was giving an increase of from 75 to 100 per cent over last year's 62,000 barrels. The USDA report said of other parts of the country a "moderately good cranberry crop appears to be in prospect". Other cranberry regions than Massachusetts will have to carry the ball this year.

Should the total crop not go more than 500,000 barrels it will be the first time since 1938. In 1934 Massachusetts got but 230,000 barrels, which may be the last comparable crop for Massachusetts.

While the cranberry crop will be smaller, other fruit crop prospects are generally good, some considerably above average and much larger than last year, Mr. Chaney finds. "It is evident there is going to be a tremendous increase in all sauce fruits over last year, i. e., such fruits as in normal times would be considered as competitive to cranberries", he continued in his circular.

Good Demand Expected

However, on the cheering side he says: "Prospective demand for cranberries at this time is excellent, and notwithstanding the much larger general fruit crop it is the writer's opinion that a bumper crop of cranberries could be sold this year at satisfactory prices. Demand is the controlling price factor on any commodity and the two most important factors in making demand are buying power of the consuming public and popularity of the commodity. Cranberries were favored with both last year and from all indications will be this year."

Figures Revised

In this July 10th bulletin of the USDA and pointed out by the Exchange circular are reports on the 1942 and 1943 cranberry crops, in which figures for the former were revised upwards, giving a total of 812,200 barrels for this record crop and slightly downward for the 1943 crop to a total of 680,900 from 686,000. Massachusetts, Wisconsin and New Jersey figures remain unchanged, but the West Coast total is reduced from 37,000 to 31,900. The utilization of sales shows that fresh sales totalled 412,000 barrels, all processed 268,000, of which 143,875 were canned and 124,625 dried.

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 5)

worthy, which obviously is an increase over the official 102,000 of last year. Conditions were very favorable for setting, with the exception that pollinating insects were scarcer than usual, and the set appears good, but will not be determined until at least the first of August. Marshes around Hayward look especially good. These are not large, but generally produce heavily.

¶**Heavy Fireworm**—First brood fireworm was bad enough, and besides the damage done directly by the pest quite a little injury resulted from fireworm flooding, more than there has been in many years, in fact. Second brood fireworm infestation is underway, but it is expected it would not be bad, in most cases. Growers sprayed and dusted and flooded for the first brood. Cranberry Lake, Badger Cranberry Company, Pease & Gross, Michalak & Smagacz, F. F. Mengel were among those who dusted with Cryolite with very good success. Berlin marsh sprayed with a mixture of Cryolite and nicotine sulphate with apparently good results. Damage from flooding for the first brood was particularly severe in the Mather district. There was injury with the water held as little as 12 hours, and in one case considerable injury from a six-hour flood.

¶**New Insecticides**—Henry F. Bain has been doing a good deal of experimental work with the new insecticides, Sabadilla and DDT, and with him have been working Prof. C. L. Flint, head of the Entomology Department of the University of Wisconsin, and E. L.

Chambers of the State Department of Agriculture. Mr. Bain expects to make a report of this work at the annual summer meeting this month.

¶**Annual Meetings**—This annual meeting of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company is to be held Tuesday, August 15, at Realty Hall, Wisconsin Rapids, beginning at 9.30 a. m. The meeting of the Wisconsin Cranberry Growers' Association will take place in the afternoon, starting at 2 o'clock. An interesting and instructive program has been arranged for these two meetings with emphasis on the procurement of labor for the harvest which at that time will be only three weeks away. Bernard Brazeau, president of the Growers' Association, and William F. Huffman, chairman of the War Activities Committee, plan to give the growers a complete report of developments along this line at that time.

¶**Expect Dr. Aldrich**—W. W. Aldrich of the United States Department of Agriculture is expected to visit Wisconsin this month and will evaluate the new hybrid seedlings which Mr. Bain has developed and which are now growing in the nursery at the Biron marsh of Guy Nash.

¶**Stevens Delayed**—Dr. Neil E. Stevens is teaching summer school at the University of Illinois and will not be able to get to Wisconsin this summer until late in the season.

¶**Takes Over Management**—Professor Gilbert Williams, son of Mr. and Mrs. Burt Williams, is to take over the active management of the Williams cranberry marsh above Biron. Prof. Williams has been on the faculty of Purdue University.

¶**Sales Company** — Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company reports that boxes are extremely scarce this year, but the growers are fortunate in having enough on hand now to take care of the entire crop. This is due to the fact that the Wisconsin growers anticipated the shortage a year ago and placed their orders when a supply was available. Sales Company has applied to the Office of Price Administration for permission to stock a line of boots for growers. The company also has a sample of the waterproof clothing similar to that used extensively on the West Coast. George Bark, certified public accountant of Milwaukee, has completed an audit of the books of the Sales company. The company's finances are very strong, assets totalling more than \$200,000, with no debts of any kind.

WASHINGTON

¶**Grayland Prospects Good**—Grayland crop prospects continued to look very well in the second half of July, but the growers could have used more rain. There was a good deal of foggy weather, but no rain for a number of weeks.

Those bogs with sprinklers have had their systems going between sprays, but on many bogs there was absolutely no water in the ditches. An early June frost damaged a few older bogs which had heavy vine growth and no sprinkler protection, but only a few were so injured.

(Continued on Page 20)

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This is to inform you that you are granted the War Food Administration Achievement "A" Award for your high record of production and cooperation in supplying food to the armed forces, our allies, and the workers on the home front who form an important cog in the civilian wheel of defense.

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Sincerely yours,

LEE MARSHALL
Director

MIN-OT FOOD PACKERS, INC.

BRIDGETON, N. J.

July 27, 1944

TO OUR FRIENDS:

Thank you, Massachusetts and New Jersey Growers, Beaton Distributing Agency, and one and all, for your splendid cooperation which has been a large factor in our being singled out by our Government in the awarding of the War Food Administration Achievement "A" Award.

We know you will continue this spirit of cooperation and for our part we will strain ourselves to the limit "To carry on that our boys will be well fed with Quality Foods."

Sincerely yours,

MINOT FOOD PACKERS, INC.

D. D. CONWAY, President

DDC:GC

Carver Meeting To Consider Jamaicans For Harvesting

Five hundred Jamaicans can be housed at Camp Manuel on South Street in Plymouth for the Massachusetts harvesting season, if the growers should want that many of these imported workers, County Agent Joe T. Brown announces. A meeting of growers was set for the evening of Aug. 3 at the Carver Town Hall to have the labor situation explained in full to interested growers and to ascertain the demand of the growers for this additional help. About 150 of the Jamaicans are housed at this camp now and have been at work on bogs all summer.

A circular was sent out to growers by Agent Brown and Frank T. White, Emergency Farm Labor Assistant to Brown, asking growers to return a brief questionnaire as to how many workers they need and for what period.

This circular states:

"Already 150 Jamaicans are working on the cranberry bogs in Plymouth County, and are proving satisfactory to the growers. Despite the fact that the general labor situation is regarded as no more serious than last year, it is felt by many growers that the old experienced pickers will not be as

interested in working this year with reduced yields as with a bumper crop. Although the crop has been severely reduced by winterkilling, freezing and fruitworm damage on many bogs, the job of harvesting remains nearly as great as in normal years. Wages paid Jamaicans will be the prevailing wage for workers of similar skill in this area. Our order to the War Food Administration, Office of Labor, must be placed immediately for the additional workers required for the harvesting season."

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 17)

OREGON

¶**Fine Bandon Reports**—Weather conditions continue favorable, although the season is about a couple of weeks later than usual. Everything points to a better than usual crop. Many marshes indicated a bumper crop if bloom was any criterion.

¶**New Plantings**—Many new plantings are under way. These include new fields for Bil Dufort, George B. Cox, Ed. S. Smith and Earl Heaton. A few of the older growers are expanding their fields, including Sumner Fish, Ray Bates, Arthur Randall and L. M. Kranick.

Two new members of Cranberry Cannery are Sumner Fish and Earl Heaton.

MASSACHUSETTS

¶**Boxes**—The Massachusetts box outlook for next fall, while far from satisfactory, is not expected to approach such serious proportions as reached last year when berries went to market in almost any kind of a container.

July ended with little more than .54 inch of rainfall, and although there was a short and sharp thunderstorm in the early hours of July 31, this was not enough to do material good or to make up the normal July fall of three inches or better. August began with the Massachusetts outlook anything but good, no encouraging factors having emerged during July. Growers hope that conditions during August will be more satisfactory, and that possibly the outlook may brighten. The need for cranberries this year is obvious with the large government order and apparent heavy civilian demand for both fresh and canned fruit. Cranberry crop prospects can change rapidly and crops are hard to predict but growers would be devoutly thankful if C. D. Stevens at the annual Cape growers meeting Aug. 22 should be able to estimate a larger crop than July indicated.

Cape Cod Growers Meeting August 22

Annual meeting of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association this year falls on Tuesday, August 22, and it will be held as usual at the State Experiment Station at East Wareham. Schedule of speakers, events and details of the lunch have not been completed as this goes to press, but President Homer L. Gibbs is busy making arrangements and the meeting is certain to be an interesting one.

NEW FORMS OF NICOTINE TESTED

Like the sulphur compounds in the medical field, new forms and combinations of nicotine for agricultural insecticides are continually being developed and tested, some with favorable results.

These include nicotine-metal double sulfa, H. T. Herrick, director of the Northern Regional Research Laboratory of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, reported that "many of the double salt compounds have now received preliminary testing against insects and some five or six appear to have notable toxicity. These double salts include certain copper and zinc compounds which may be suited to commercial production."

In addition, he said "a new nicotinamino type of nicotine-metal compounds has now been made. A number show unexpected stability and desirable physical properties, and their preparation is simpler than that of the double salts. Tests of their insecticidal action are now in progress in cooperation with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine".—A. I. F. News, New York.

PERSONAL

E. Clyde McGrew and his bride of some months ago have been visiting the New Jersey cranberry district and also Massachusetts. They arrived at Wareham on July 16th, and a couple of days later there was a little much-needed rain. When they visited Jersey, rain also followed within a few days.

During August Mr. and Mrs. McGrew plan to go to a convention in Chicago and then will visit Wisconsin, to be there for the annual meetings on August 15th. This is the first visit of Mrs. McGrew to the cranberry districts.

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Dr. Joseph G. Knapp
in Cooperative Digest.

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THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE



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CRANBERRIES PHOTO
C. D. STEVENS, Head Statistician, New England Crop Reporting Service

September, 1944

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DON'T endanger your fresh cranberry market by attempting to sell tender berries or pies, or any berries which definitely are canning grade.

DO help to take care of your civilian market for canned cranberry sauce. The extremely short crop of this year may be followed by a big crop next year. You can't jump from a 500,000 case pack one year to a 4,000,000 case pack the next. Can enough berries **every** year to retain the customers you may need next year.

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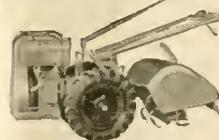
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Survey Committee of Cranberry Cannery Meets With New York Firm of Booz, Allen & Hamilton

Committee, on Recommendation of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company, to Invite American Cranberry Exchange and Sales Company to Participate in Survey.

Cranberry Cannery Survey committee met with the firm of Booz, Allen & Hamilton in New York, August 23, and completed arrangements for one of the executives of this firm which makes business surveys to proceed at once to make a preliminary study of the work to be done in the survey of Cannery and present an outline of procedure to the committee for approval.

This committee has received a recommendation from the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company that the survey should include the several sales companies marketing cranberries fresh. At this meeting the survey committee passed a resolution, inviting the Exchange to participate in the survey, and the matter will be brought before the directors at their annual September meeting in New York.

If the Exchange and Sales companies should participate, the costs would be allocated according to the time spent upon each division.

One of the most important phases of such a survey is a study of the present and potential markets for both processed and fresh cranberries, with the view of determining to what extent these markets should be supplied by each branch of the industry in order that the grower should reap the greatest benefit. Such a study can hardly be conducted in a survey of Cranberry Cannery, alone, those who urge the inclusion of the fresh fruit cooperatives say. It has also been pointed out that to be truly adequate for the industry, such a survey should also take in at least leading independent distributors and processors, but this

is not proposed by the Survey Committee so far.

As Mr. Urann says he views the matter, such a survey is advisable, as is a periodical checkup by a physician upon an individual's physical condition. "Such a checkup by some concern whose business it is to study a company's objectives, and from an over-all point does review the past, forecast the future, separate the wheat from the chaff, it recommends such changes, if any, which will obtain these objectives at the least cost and with the greatest safety," he says.

"The cranberry industry is reaching toward a \$10,000,000 business. Old bogs are producing more crops, new bogs are being built, and men are investing in the industry who have not experienced the hardships when cranberries sold for less than cost to produce.

"We are facing after-war conditions when growers' success to retain the advantages of a seller's market will demand the greatest judgment and skill. We must be sure then that the cooperatives set up by growers are in perfect running order to do the job, just as you keep any machine in condition to do the job you prepared to do.

"The question is asked if this is an opportune time for a survey. Well, the disadvantages are that these are unusual times and conditions, but we all know that we should have two ways to sell cranberries. My idea is for growers, with full responsibility to consumers and the middleman who serves both them and us, to decide upon a fair fresh cranberry price, sell all the berries of fancy quality we can at that price, and process the remainder of the crop."

This committee consists of Charles L. Lewis of Wisconsin, Isaac N. Harrison of New Jersey, Robert Handy of Massachusetts, and M. L. Urann as chairman. The duty of the committee is "to ar-

range for and conduct a survey of the affairs of the corporation (Cranberry Cannery, Inc.), including, but not limited to an appraisal of the physical assets, a study of products and by-products, operating efficiency of plants, and any other activities, either current or potential, with full authority to act."

Mass. Growers To Have 200 More Jamaican Workers

Arrival of Harvest Help Thought Delayed Until September 15th, However, As No Boat Was Available to Bring Islanders To U. S.

Plymouth County, Massachusetts, growers met the evening of August 3 at Carver town hall and decided they could use 200 more Jamaicans for the harvest this fall, in addition to the 150 who have been working on the bogs since June. This new recruitment of labor was scheduled to have been available about Labor Day at the beginning of harvest, but as this is written it is believed that the Jamaicans will not be available before about the fifteenth of September.

This is due, according to the Plymouth County Extension Service, to the fact that no boat could be made available to bring the workers to this country. The workers on the island had all been recruited and were awaiting transportation, but up to the end of August the Extension Service had not been able to ascertain when the workers could be expected, but almost certainly not before the 15th. The Brockton office was awaiting word from WFA when the workers could be expected. They will come directly to New York, the boat trip taking four days and three nights, then directly to Massachusetts.

These workers will all be housed at Camp Manuel on South street, Plymouth, which has been leased

(Continued on Page 20)

Cranberries

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FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

MASSACHUSETTS

¶ **Picking Starting.** A little scattered picking, mostly hand, got under way on very small scale the week before Labor Day, with the bulk of the growers hoping and expecting to start in the week of Labor Day, Sept. 4. Berries were not coloring nor growing as growers would have liked to see them, but practically every grower was faced with an alarming absence of water for any kind of frost protection, and wherever possible there was an urgent tend to get picking without any delay.

¶ **No Frost Water.** Taken as a whole Massachusetts growers are at the mercy of frosts this fall, more so than most can remember ever being. They just simply, taken by and large, haven't the necessary water to flood. Some might get protection for one or two frosts, others could not even flow a single time, while a few have more fortunate water situations. Heavy rains may at last come to relieve the situation, or frosts may hold off, although Dr. Franklin has expressed an opinion that he did not like the frost prospects in general this fall.

¶ **Most Picking by Hour.** There will certainly be a desire to get what berries there are to the safety of the screenhouse as soon as possible. There will probably be much less picking by the box this fall than normal, perhaps none at all generally speaking. Scoopers would not be induced to go on the lean bogs this year at a box rate, and growers could not stand a loss in hasty, careless scooping which left many bottoms. Hourly rates will be high and the rate by the measure for what hand picking there is, will be up.

¶ **Fruitworm**—In other words, this drought and intense heat extended all over the Massachusetts cranberry area, and over the entire area the fruitworm ate excessively. Reports of fruitworm dam-

Bright Jersey Prospects Blasted By Drought, Heat and Girdler

Growers were surprised and disappointed with the release of the New Jersey estimate of but 59,000 barrels, as early prospects for that state had been brighter than in several years and first indications had been for a crop increase there of from 75 to 100 per cent over last year's very small crop of 62,000. Dry weather and particularly ten days of consecutive temperatures of 90 and more, and a severe infestation of cranberry girdler blasted these hopes.

So severe has been the cranberry girdler trouble that on August 3d, Charles A. Doehlert, acting chief at the Pemberton station, issued a special bulletin (including a copy of the late Charles S. Beckwith's circular on "Sanding Cranberry Bogs") to growers of the state advising immediate sanding or flooding to curb this pest. Mr. Doehlert warned growers that the browning of these bogs was being caused not only by the dry weather but on many bogs a careful examination would show girdler injury. His bulletin said:

"The heavy rain of August 2 is filling streams and helping to make an August reflow possible in some cases. To do this with safety, cool water is required, such as furnished by a good stream rather than by a reservoir. A very heavy rain causing freshet conditions offers a good opportunity for an

August reflow. It has been done with practically no injury to the crop, but if it is done with warm water the crop on the vines will be lost.

"On many more bogs, flooding will not be possible, but sanding can be used to save the vines. It is not necessary to wait until after harvest. We have seen bogs that need the sand now. Naturally, labor for sanding is hard to get. But with a limited supply of labor something more can be accomplished by starting now. In some cases it is going to be more important to save the bog than to save this season's crop. The dry season last year and this year seems to have saved this season's crop. The dry season last year and this year seems to have encouraged the girdlers and has made the injurious effect more destructive.

"A bog sanded for girdler injury should be kept moist—not soggy—so that rooting from the sand-covered stems will be favored. The irrigation and drainage should be balanced. Irrigate to keep the young roots growing without interruption. Drain so that rainstorms do not make the ground soggy or flood it with the result of limiting the active root development to a shallow surface layer. Use enough sand to make contact with the soil below."

age were practically the same everywhere. Percentage of losses ran as high as 50 and this was true in Barnstable, Bristol, Plymouth and on Nantucket Island. There was one exception to growers reporting fruitworm losses and that was for the 70 acre bog of the Summit Cranberry Company at Greene, Rhode Island. There was practically no loss there, not more

than one per cent, if that much, it was estimated.

¶ **Many Won't Pick**—So great have been the losses in Massachusetts this season from winterkill, frosts, the drought and the fireworm that many growers by August had definitely given up all hopes of any pickable crop. Sta-

(Continued on Page 16)

Mass. Crop Can Be Called "Poorest Ever," Considering Present Acreage Possibility

Statistician C. E. Stevens, Reporting at Annual Cape Cod Growers' Association Meeting, Says His Report "Most Dismal" Duty—Dr. Franklin Outlines Causes for Failure—All Officers Re-elected

Massachusetts growers roamed around at the 57th annual meeting of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association Tuesday, August 22, asking each other, "Have you got any crop this year?" And it was worse than Diogenes trying to find an honest man. Nobody, or almost nobody in Massachusetts, it developed, has a good crop, and in fact, many have no cranberries or such a small per cent of normal that only parts of their bogs will be picked. Many smaller growers will not pick at all, or only scoop in a few places themselves.

C. D. Stevens, head statistician, New England Crop Reporting Service, gave the answer as to why it was impossible to find a grower with a good crop this year when he gave his annual crop estimate in mid-afternoon. There are none except for a few exceptions. He said, after giving the figures, that taking into consideration the bearing potentiality of present Massachusetts acreage, the current crop is possibly the smallest or "poorest" crop ever produced in the state. He said this was the most dismal report it had ever been his duty to give to the Cape growers. He gave as the official Government estimate at this time:

Massachusetts, 230,000 barrels, the most recent comparable crop being that of 1934 with 290,000 barrels, and back of that 208,000 in 1921, 218,000 in 1918, and 137,000 in 1917, at the time of the last war. Last year's crop was 485,000 barrels. Wisconsin prospects were given as 117,000, as compared to 102,000 last year; New Jersey, 59,000 as compared to 62,000 last year; Washington, 29,000 as compared to 24,000 last year, and Oregon 9,800 as compared to 7,900 last year.

Total for the country as now estimated is 444,800 barrels as compared to last year's revised figure of 680,900, and 812,200 for 1942. He reported that Massachusetts berries will be small this year because of the long drought, and that Early Blacks are estimated to be less than usual, 54 per cent (56 per cent normal), but that Howes would make up the difference in proportion, being 40 per cent (normal 38 per cent). Other varieties are about in their usual proportion.

Even this figure of 230,000 barrels for Massachusetts was con-

sidered slightly higher than many of the growers had expected, it became evident from conversations as the meeting broke up immediately after Mr. Stevens' report, and many were amazed that no more were accorded New Jersey, as up to recently it had been generally predicted Jersey would have an increase of from 75 to 100 per cent greater increase over last season. Mr. Stevens said Jersey prospects had gone abruptly down because of August dry weather and daily temperatures of 90 degrees. However, Massachusetts growers are about prepared now to expect anything may happen this year.

There was even a drizzle and a couple of brief heavy showers as the growers were gathering, and it is tradition that it never rains on the day of the annual Cape Cod meeting. Growers were prepared to withstand this unpleasant weather for the annual meeting if the rain had really amounted to anything. But it didn't, and by the time President Homer L. Gibbs adjourned the meeting, with growers rushing out of their seats as Stevens concluded, the sun was beginning to shine hotly.

"Terrible Weather"—Dr. Franklin

Dr. H. J. Franklin adequately summed up the cranberry weather of this year when in his talk he said it had been "simply terrible

weather, especially for growers in Massachusetts". He told how it began with the worst winterkill ever last winter, with growers unable to flow because of lack of water and many caught by the unexpected severe cold spell in early December. Incidentally, of this winterkill he said it had always been his advice that the best thing to do for winterkill was to do nothing. He said he had watched the experiments of growers this spring and summer in resanding and in mowing vines and so far he had observed nothing from their results which would make him change his mind, that nothing was the best thing to do.

Of the "black frost" or freeze of the morning of June 19th he said it was the most damaging since that of 1918 and might have been even more so than that memorable freeze "if there had been more prospects left from the preceding winterkill." He said that was the first time he had ever noted vines actually freezing over what would be a normally-protecting frost flow, and that he was ready to accept reports that temperatures of 14 were reached on some bogs that morning.

He said drought conditions had prevailed all summer, with high heat all through July, which is always injurious.

Of fruitworm injury, he said it was the worst he had ever known in his 35 years of cranberry experience, and maybe it was the worst ever. This would have been worse, he said, if enough growers had not been sufficiently versed to take fruitworm egg counts early in the season and kept on taking them and then set to work in spraying and dusting. "I think one lesson has been learned", he said, "and that is that Cryolite may be depended upon to control fruitworm if it is put on at the right time and if subsequent weather conditions are not too adverse. He said this did not mean that he would not use Derris as an alternate treatment if it was available, however, as he feared injury to the bogs if Cryolite was put on heavily over a period of too many years. He recommended not waiting until the vines are dry before proceeding to dust with Cryolite, but said it should best be applied "from daylight until dark". In fact, he said the bog of the Nantucket Cranberry Company on Nantucket had been dusted with lights at night. He called upon Marland Rounsaville, who had done the night dusting, and Mr. Rounsaville said he thought the dusting was more effective at night than in the day.

Dr. Franklin summarized his

experiments with Sabadilla and with DDT, saying that he doubted if the cranberry industry ever made any permanent use of Sabadilla, at least as applied under present knowledge, but it had provided an excellent "stop-gap" this season. He said he was inclined to think that DDT would find a place in cranberry insecticides, but was still apprehensive that it might, if used repeatedly, have a very serious effect upon the bee population of the bogs.

He said he hoped growers may perhaps learn things of benefit from this year's disastrous experiences and said that he had. He said it seemed that cranberries appear to need moisture equal to from two to four inches of rainfall a month during the growing season, and suggested growers hold water in ditches between 10 and 12 inches high, not more and not less.

Dr. H. F. Bergman told of his experiments this summer with three new compounds for fungicide control. These three new compounds are Fermate, Dithane, and one known as "U. S. Rubber 604." He said he thought these would be as effective as Bordeaux Mixture and would have some advantages. He said two of these especially showed promise and could be mixed safely with insecticides without spoiling the effect of either, or injuring the bog.

He referred to cross breeding projects which are being tried out in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Wisconsin and Washington, and said this year sufficient of these hybrid varieties planted at the State Bog would fruit to give a basis for some tests. These would include comparison of color, size and keeping quality with the present improved natural varieties.

Plymouth County Agent Joe Brown reported concerning the additional 200 Jamaican workers and said they were expected to be available to the growers September first, unless boat transportation to this country was unable to be provided before then when they would probably arrive about September 15. He said the labor situation this fall for Massachusetts promises to be much better than was anticipated. Barnstable County Agent Bertram Tomlinson was present at the meeting, but did not speak, as he had to leave early for another meeting.

Frost Warning

Carleton D. Hammond, Jr., treasurer, and also chairman of the frost warning committee, gave his report on finances and at the same time reported for the frost committee. He asked that it be con-

nitedly decided by the growers whether a subscriber should be charged for the service on a basis of his total acreage, or only upon that which could be flowed for frost protection. There was a slight debate, and then Frank Crandon moved that a grower should not be expected to pay upon whatever proportion of his bog is absolutely dry and so cannot be protected, but should pay for all the rest, whether he has water on a particular year or not. This vote was taken, that dry bog should be eliminated, but all the rest assessed and no rebate given in the case of a bog changing hands during the frost year. He said the association needed an increased membership and that the amount collected in dues is falling off. Later in the day President Gibbs suggested that some action be taken to induce more growers to join the Cape Cod association, as its membership of approximately 200 does not truly represent the number of growers in Massachusetts. No definite action was taken.

Russell Makepeace reported for the library committee, saying a number of reports and three volumes of ancient date had been added to the association collection at the Middleboro library, and this had largely been done through the efforts of Dr. Franklin. He said that \$18.75 had been spent from last year's appropriation of \$25.00, this for binding, etc., and asked that the committee have \$25.00 again this year to work with. This was voted.

James W. Dayton, County Agent-at-large, told of country-wide plans for service men and former war workers after the war is over, as concerns both Plymouth and Barnstable Counties. He said plans were going forward to absorb the ex-service men and the others in orderly fashion and that more would be announced on these plans later.

Dr. F. J. Sievers

Dr. Fred J. Sievers, president Extension Service, Massachusetts State College, said the time was at hand now when definite post-war plans should be made, including plans of the cranberry industry. He said this matter was being given extensive study at the College, that is, as regarded programs for the field stations, such as the one at East Wareham. He spoke of change, telling how the purposes of the Experiment Station at East Wareham had changed and been enlarged from merely one to study insects to now include weather services, weed control and many other matters. He told of the changing eating habits of the

American people and stated they are paying more attention to what they are eating, particularly in the nutrition aspects. The State College and its field stations are taking part in this planning, he said. He said people might ask why they are expected to pay taxes for the support of such stations which enable the cranberry growers and others to produce better products more cheaply and in greater quantities. He said that although the cranberry growers, as one example, do benefit directly through these stations and this work, so does all the consuming public in getting more and better food at less cost.

Congressman Gifford

Congressman Gifford was as usual a speaker, and he said he hoped the growers would be able to get a sufficient ceiling upon cranberries, if a ceiling price was placed upon them this year. He said he saw no reason why all the protection of OPA should go to the consumer and why the producer should not be protected as well in the imposing of ceiling prices.

He deplored the "conglomeration of alien-minded, alien-thinking people who are trying to obtain control of the Government", and said the only hope was in the response of the middle-class people, such as were represented by the cranberry growers. "I only hope there are enough of you", he said, "to see that these people of alien minds do not get complete control of America."

As the Commissioner of Agriculture, Louis Webster, was unable to be present this year, greetings from that office were brought by his assistant, Mr. Piper.

A chicken pie lunch was served at noon, it being impossible to put on a cambake as has been featured the past couple of years.

Officers Elected

The same slate of officers was re-elected, their names being put in nomination by C. A. Driscoll of Osterville, chairman of the nominating committee. These officers for the coming year are: president, Homer L. Gibbs of West Wareham; first vice president, George E. Short of Island Creek; second vice president, Elnathan E. Eldredge of South Orleans; secretary, L. C. Hall, Wareham; treasurer, Carleton D. Hammond, Jr., East Wareham; directors, J. C. Makepeace, Wareham, M. L. Urann, Hanson, Henry J. Franklin, East Wareham, John J. Beaton, Wareham, Paul E. Thompson, Middleboro, Chester E. Vose, Marion, Harrison F. Goddard, Plymouth, I. Grafton Howes, Dennis.

Releasing of Cranberry Crop Estimate Is Keyed To Date of Cape Growers Annual Meeting

Courtesy Custom Unique In U. S. Crop Reporting Service—Synchronized With Availability At Washington and District Offices—Always a Highlight of Year When Statistician C. D. Stevens Reads Report.

By CLARENCE J. HALL

A most anticipated moment in the life of a Massachusetts cranberry grower is when the official Government estimate of the coming crop is released at the annual meeting of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association. When C. D. Stevens, head Statistician of the New England Crop Reporting Service, as a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture, gave out the figures this year on August 22 interest was even keener than usual because of the expected extreme shortness of Massachusetts' production. This is a high spot at this annual gathering of cranberry growers, and since 1927, with one exception, Mr. Stevens has been the one to arise and divulge these figures.

Growers, up to the date of the meeting, have speculated in their own minds and many have made their own "guesses" as to what the crop may be. But these figures, compiled and released by the United States Department of Agriculture through the Crop Reporting Service, place the matter of crop expectation upon an official basis. These are the figures on the cranberry crop which will be generally accepted by the country.

Release is Unique

This release of the cranberry crop estimate at the meeting of the Cape Association at East Wareham is unique in Government crop reporting. There is no exact counterpart. This public release is made simultaneously at East Wareham, at Washington, and at the statisticians' offices in the other cranberry-producing states. This synchronization is a courtesy extended to the cranberry industry. In Washington the release is made available to the Associated Press, other news agencies and all others interested, and at the same time the New England Crop Reporting Service makes the release to the growers assembled. Mr. Stevens may not give it out before that hour, as the approved estimates are received directly from Washington only shortly before. Growers at the meeting may recall Mr. Stevens usually goes into a telephone huddle around noon. This is why. Sometimes the figures are sent directly to him at East Wareham, sometimes to his Boston office. When the figures are sent from Washington by telegram, they are sent in code. The fact that the estimate is sent directly to this meeting does not mean it is not available then to everyone interested. At that time it is. As a matter of fact, requests may be placed with the Crop Reporting

Service at Washington to have the estimates sent out by telegram, collect, at this hour. However, this simultaneous release service to the growers assembled at East Wareham has grown up into a well established custom.

This release of crop estimates is an extremely important matter. In the case of speculative crops such as corn, wheat, cotton, the greatest secrecy is maintained until the previously announced moment arrives. Cranberries are not called "speculative", nevertheless, these figures, as with all crops, are guarded zealously. In the matter of the speculative crops, members of the Crop Reporting Board retire to their rooms with the data which have been gathered and make their studies. A complete section of the building is cut off from all communication with the outside, telephones are disconnected, window shades are drawn and sealed, guards are placed at the door. When the compilations are completed and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture the results are mimeographed and the report is ready for release, but not before the exact specified time. It is a moment of tenseness in the work of the Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture. Reporters wait in the release room where the mimeographed sheets are laid face down on tables be-

side telephones and telegraph facilities. At the release moment a signal is given and those waiting proceed to send out the information to all parts of the world by every means of communication.

Data for the non-speculative crops such as cranberries, are assembled by states and analyzed by one member of the Board, this analysis being reviewed by others and then released at the fixed moment.

The primary purpose of a crop release is to provide adequate, accurate, and timely information concerning crops and livestock for crop and livestock producers. This information is of value to handlers and consumers of farm products, and to those who provide products and services to these growers. Crop releases are of interest, directly or indirectly, to nearly everyone in the United States. Therefore it is obvious that such estimates and forecasts must be kept well guarded until their fixed day of release; must be as nearly accurate as possible, and must be honestly and efficiently prepared. No intelligent program for agriculture can be made or carried through without these Government releases. The nearest approach to accuracy obtainable is the goal of the Crop Reporting Service.

Few Services as Important

Few services rendered by the United States Government affect so many. Farmers and farmers' cooperative organizations, dealers in agricultural products, sales departments of industrial concerns that sell farmers anything, bankers who finance crops, railroads that move the crops, are all concerned.

The basis of the whole system is the volunteer reporting service of more than 300,000 unpaid reporters throughout the United States. Month after month, year after year, they report to their state offices the facts on their particular crops. Some have been doing this for forty and even fifty years, and some their fathers and grandfathers before them. They receive no salary, not even a dollar a year. Those who report cranberry prospects in each of the cranberry states fall in this same category.

As concerns cranberries, the first request of the year for an estimate is sent out in Massachusetts to those on Mr. Stevens' list, just before the middle of August, this year August 13th, in time for the meeting on the 22nd. This request to these faithful volunteer reporters each year asks for a report on his particular bog. The reporter is asked to indicate whether his own crop is large or small

and to answer these questions: What was his crop the previous year; his best estimate (in barrels) of his prospective crop; how many barrels will be Early Blacks; how many Howes; how many "others"; how many barrels he actually harvested last year, by rail or truck, for use as either fresh fruit or processing; and finally, what is his estimate of the total Massachusetts crop. He is also asked to check the word which best describes the bloom (light, medium, heavy); the set of fruit (light, medium, heavy); size of berries (small, usual, large); fruitworm damage to date (light, medium, heavy). A space follows for comments the grower may care to make.

How Estimate Is Arrived at

Mr. Stevens makes the first official estimate of the Massachusetts crop of cranberries on the basis of these data. To supplement the data, the day prior to the meeting is spent by Mr. Stevens, accompanied by Dr. H. J. Franklin of the Cranberry Experiment Station, in visiting cranberry growers to obtain a first-hand view of the current crop prospects. For over twenty years Dr. Franklin has given his active cooperation and much time to the problem of securing accurate pre-harvest estimates of cranberry production. Although the growers report only on number of barrels expected, the data which they furnish collectively is fundamental to the preparation of the official estimate. These figures are interpreted statistically on the basis of past history and experience.

Restated, this means that the estimate which will be released is not that of the growers in the collective, but that their figures have formed the vital basis of the forecast as "interpreted against the background of the past history of the cranberry crops."

"Each grower's estimate is based on his experience with his own bogs", Mr. Stevens says. "In the aggregate the near crop failure on the bogs of one grower is offset by larger crops on the bogs of other growers. In the combined estimates of growers the extreme variations are eliminated. On the whole, growers do not seem to recognize the full possibilities of extremely favorable conditions on their bogs, with the result that the total crop output frequently exceeds growers' expectations. Possibly we are all a little conservative. Past experience permits allowances to be made for this tendency as well as any other characteristics which the information furnished by growers may show. Best interests of all concerned are served if every grower furnishes

for each and every report his best estimate of his own current crop prospect. This is very important, as every growers' report adds to the data on which the estimate is based and helps regardless of the size of crop grown and even if currently his crop may be a complete failure." When the estimate for Massachusetts is made up it is sent to Washington, and there it is reviewed and appraised with similar estimates from the other cranberry states. While the estimate is subject to this review, estimates of Mr. Stevens are usually approved as sent in. However, until this approval by Washington is made the estimate does not become official.

Other Releases

A second questionnaire goes out to cranberry growers on which is based the estimate which is released on October 10th, unless that date falls on a Sunday, and then the release date is either October 9 or 11. This questionnaire is similar, and the grower is again asked about his previous season's crop and his best estimate of his total (in barrels) of the current crop. This gives the grower an opportunity to revise his pre-harvest estimate. He is also asked to check the keeping prospects (poor, medium, or good) and the quality (poor, medium, good); size of berries (small, medium, large); worm damage (light, medium, heavy); dry bog crops (failure, very light, average); distribution of berries (on top, deep in vines, well distributed), and to give comments on the crop in general.

A third questionnaire goes out the latter part of October upon which is based a release dated November 10. This gives production as indicated by reports from the growers after harvest, and in this they are asked to give total number of barrels harvested; detail by varieties; maturity of berries (immature, usual, good); color of berries (poor, usual, good); size of berries (small, usual, large); shrinkage of berries in screening (light, usual, heavy); keeping quality (poor, usual, excellent); and frost damage (none, slight, moderate).

Then there is the final release for the year issued on December 18 which states what the total United States cranberry crop was, and gives a concise resume of the season and comparison in percentages with previous crops. There is no other Government report concerning cranberries until the revised and final figures are arrived at and released at the annual Cape Cod meeting of the next year.

This final figure, "closing the books" for the year preceding, is of considerable interest to grow-

ers also, as this becomes the matter of actual record. This final setting down of the year's crop is based upon returns from every possible source of the utilization of the crop. It includes shipments by rail and by truck of fresh fruit, of the amounts processed by the canners. Careful attention is given so that there will not be any duplications. This check data on cranberry production probably covers 97 per cent of the entire production. Included in this accounting is about 3 per cent to cover berries used by growers themselves, sold in the local markets, and used in other ways which could not be expected to appear in records of crop movement and processing.

Growers' Cooperation Vital

In conclusion, Mr. Stevens says: "The importance of grower cooperation in crop reporting work could not be over-emphasized." He is keenly appreciative of the splendid cooperation received from cranberry growers in past years and hopeful that such cooperation will show a good growth in the future. For some crops satisfactory estimates can be made from samples covering less than ten per cent of production. In the case of cranberries, however, very much larger samples are needed because of the extreme variation in size of bog, yields per acre, and the relatively small number of growers involved. In some past years Mr. Stevens has received the cooperation of growers having nearly two-thirds of the total Massachusetts crop. More recently the sample data have covered only about one-half the crop produced.

Mr. Stevens

The work of a crop statistician is highly specialized, and Mr. Stevens is trained both as a statistician and as an agriculturist. He was born in Reading, Massachusetts, where he still makes his home, attended the schools there, and was graduated from Reading High in 1915. He entered Massachusetts State College and was graduated with his B. S. in 1919. There he had majored in agriculture and minored in economics.

At that time he did not know exactly what course he would pursue, but he knew it would be in agriculture in some capacity. After graduation he worked on a farm in the Connecticut Valley and then was with the Civil Service Commission in Washington for a year and a half. He entered the crop reporting work of the United States Department of Agriculture in 1922, as assistant to Mr. V. A. Sanders, formerly in charge of this work in New Eng-

(Continued on Page 11)

Sprinkler Systems a "Must" On Agenda of West Coast Growers

Their Use for Frost Protection and Irrigation Universally Praised from One End of District to Other By Those Who Have Them—Those Who Do Not Plan Installations.

Sprinkler systems, West Coast growers unhesitatingly and apparently without exception agree, have proven almost the salvation of cranberry culture there, particularly in providing an effective and badly-needed method of spring frost protection. They will also assert that sprinklers are equally beneficial in supplying moisture when moisture is badly needed. Pacific growers who have the systems now are completely "sold" on their value. Those who do not yet have them share intentions of installing them as soon as they individually can.

Except for sprinklers during July of this very summer the Coast would have suffered from drought as badly as did the crop in Massachusetts. Grayland and Long Beach in Washington had one of the driest summers on record, and when the weather is dry there it is dry. Summers are often nearly rainless. This past July was even more so than usual. Total rainfall for the whole month of July at Long Beach was .47 inch. Again sprinklers scored on the West Coast.

Southern Oregon installed sprinklers primarily as a means of providing moisture in the rainless summers. Washington installed sprinklers with the primary hope of removing or lessening the major menace to successful crops there—spring frosts. The systems, declare Washington and Oregon growers who have them, have proven time and again their worth in both respects.

Sprinklers are now in use in three of the four cranberry districts. There are no sprinklers as yet in Clatsop, owned by the five growers there, but the largest property, that of the Dellmoor Cranberry Company, will have them, and possibly others of the smaller growers, too.

At Grayland about 40 of the 160 growers have installed systems of one type or another. At Long Beach about half of the 60 growers have them. At these areas spring frosts were taking heavy toll, and it was for frost protection, particularly in the spring, they were installed, as fall frosts are usually of not much consequence. At Bandon about half of the 60 or more growers have them,

but here it was the dry summers that had the growers worried, although now they use them for frost as well when necessary, and that is not infrequently. They were used there this spring in May. They can be used in June without injury to the crop, which is, of course, a great asset.

Spring frosts causing injury in May, through June and sometimes into July, had been a real handicap to successful cranberry growing in Washington. Something had to be done. Smudges, wind machines and other methods were tried out without entire success. The theory of frost protection for cranberry bogs on the West Coast began with D. J. Crowley at the Washington experiment Station at Long Beach.

Beginning of Sprinkler Use on West Coast

The story of how the initial steps were taken to overcome the hazards of frost is told officially, first in the 25th Annual Report (1925) Bulletin 196, State College of Washington, Agricultural Experiment Station Pullman:

"Temperatures of 30 degrees fahrenheit killed about 30 per cent of the blossom while in the hook stage. This season a small plot was sprinkled with water before freezing temperatures were reached. It is thought possible that where the depression lasts for only an hour or two, as is generally the case during the blossoming time the use of sprinklers may reduce the injury, and this method will be tested more fully the coming year."

The following year there was a favorable report in bulletin No. 208 of the State College:

"Sprinkling to Prevent Frost Injury. In the annual report for 1925 a reference was made to the results obtained by sprinkling the cranberry vines with water to prevent frost injury. With the co-operation of one of the growers six sprinklers were procured and connected with the spray line in a bog which suffers from frost more frequently than any other. During the night of April 5th when the frost damage occurred these sprinklers were operated and the sprinkled plots showed no injury, while the rest of the bog

was damaged considerably. During several light frosts which occurred later in the season the sprinklers were operated, and by June 1 it was noticed that the sprinkled plots were fully two weeks more advanced in growth than the surrounding bog, having escaped the setback which is always noticeable even after a frost which does not kill the blossoms. It is hoped that arrangements can be made to continue with the sprinkling experiment on a much larger scale during the coming season."

Mr. Crowley believes that in this frost prevention the water acts more like snow than anything else. He feels the fall of this water holds the warm air of the ground around the vines, acting as an insulator against the cold air above.

He does not know yet at how low a temperature sprinkler systems can be used successfully, but he has successfully used sprinklers in a frost lasting three and one-half hours in April where the frost by check, outside the sprinkled areas has gone to 24, and the sprinkled area was held from going below 32, and no damage was done.

Use of Sprinklers Spread

From this beginning at Long Beach many growers have installed sprinklers on all or parts of their bogs, each following his own preference as to type and manufacture of sprinkler, as to piping and as to pumps. Some systems have been pretty much home constructed. One thing they do have in common in the temperate winter climate of Washington and Oregon, and that is that most leave their systems in place from season to season, draining out the water in the fall. Most prefer the "hammer" or trip type of circular sprinkler which breaks the throw of the water. Some use metal piping, some use wood for the main lines, and some hope to have a new plastic material after the war. Some elevate this piping on uprights, some place it on wooden blocks, some merely lay it on the ground where the piping is vined over. Some piping is of the quick-detachable and quick-coupling type and some is not.

There are few hard and fast rules as to kind of system, as to piping, or as to the spacing of the sprinklers. As an average sprinklers are perhaps placed 60 feet apart and have a throwing radius of about 30 feet. Many throw much farther, however, depending on the pressure back of the sprinkler. Most throw about four gallons a minute with a pressure of 30 to 40 pounds. A wide variety of pumps is used.

Rolla Parrish, sprinkling nine acres of his Long Beach property, the largest layout on the coast, places his sprinklers 62 feet apart, staggered, to make certain all areas of the bog receive adequate coverage and there are no dry spots. These throw about 85 feet at 40 pounds pressure. His mains are of eight-inch diameter and of wood, with metal laterals. Charles A. Nelson at Long Beach has 49 sprinklers which he paces 60x60 feet apart, but which he now says are not quite as close as he would like to have them. The E. B. and Sumner Fish bog at Bandon has sprinklers spaced 76x100 feet with a radius of 100 feet at 40 pounds pressure at the pump, throwing 16½ gallons a minute. The Kranick property, also at Bandon, has the sprinklers spaced 60 feet apart, with a throwing radius of 100 feet at 40 pounds pressure. Here pipes are above the ground and of the quick-detachable type.

The water for these systems comes from the sumps, wells, or irrigation ditches and as water always underlies the whole region there is an almost never-failing supply. Only rarely does the supply become dangerously low—it was in this condition at Long Beach and Grayland this year, but the drought was exceptional.

These systems, in both frost and moisture supply, require far less water than ditch irrigation for frost flooding. Growers estimate about one-tenth of the quantity of water for ditch protection is needed by the sprinklers.

With the West Coast water supply, the dry summers, and dangerous spring frosts it is small wonder that sprinklers have received a cordial reception there. There the use of sprinklers is regarded so highly, in fact, that it seems to be universally agreed that without sprinklers cranberry growing would not have made the progress it has made in the past few years. Sprinklers there are becoming practically a must on the agenda of every grower.

(Continued from Page 9)

land, and succeeded him when the latter resigned in May 1927.

Study in statistics was pursued at George Washington University while in Washington and later supplemented by further studies at Harvard University in 1925 and 1926. He took a brief refresher course at Iowa State College as recently as 1941. That was the one year he failed to give the report at the annual Cape Cod meeting.

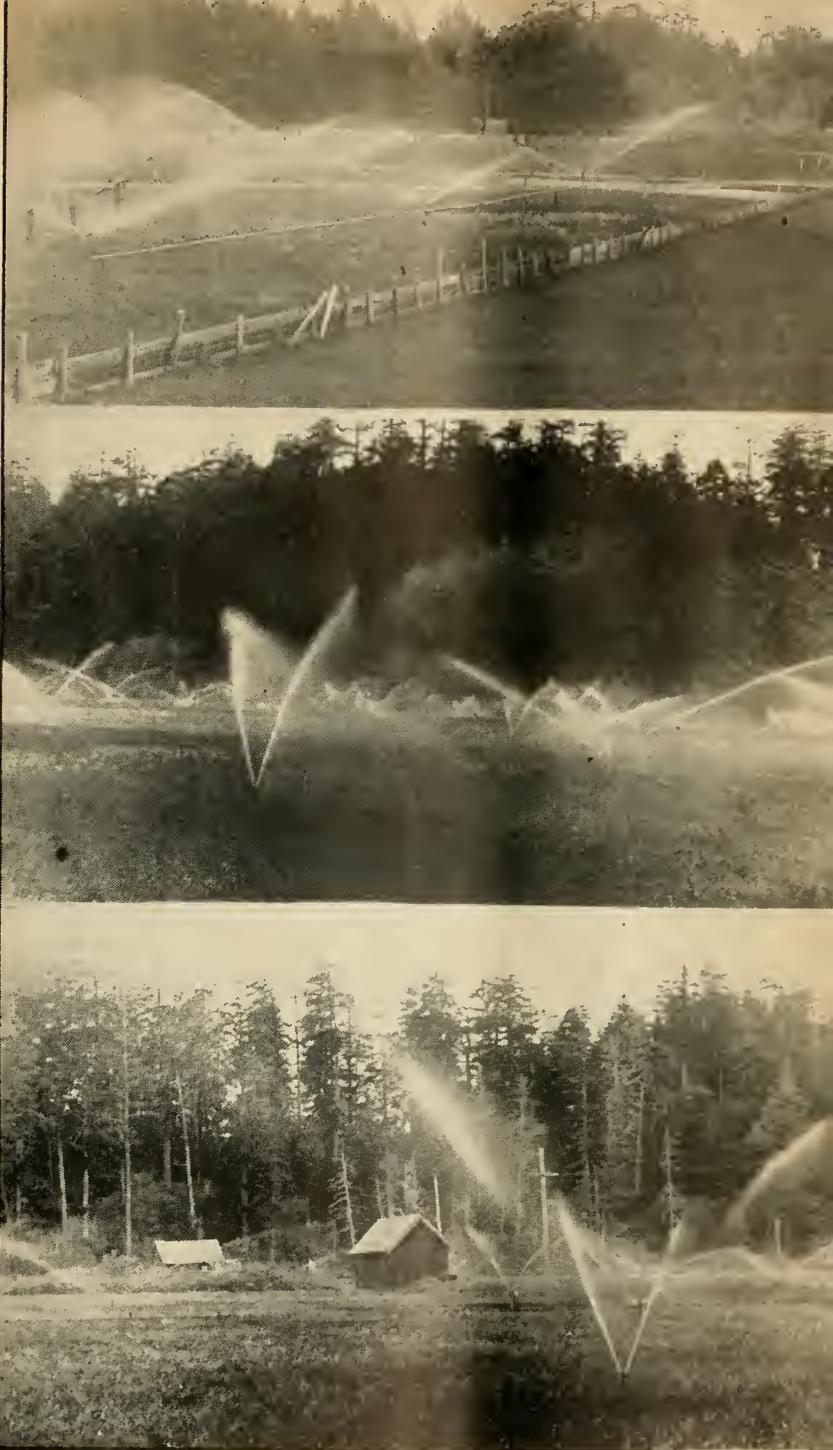
Hobby Is Gardening

Mr. Stevens' hobby is gardening, and he has a property of an acre and a half at Reading. He has

about thirty-five blueberry plants and raises nearly every kind of garden vegetable. He is not far from self-supporting in this respect. Except for potatoes, which he considers a waste of ground on a small area, he grows about everything his family needs. He raises turkeys and chickens and has owned a pig. When the urgent need for Victory gardening

came along it found him right in his element and he has a fine one.

He is married and has two sons. He is active and interested in the affairs of his community, and particularly active in connection with church affairs. Another hobby is fishing, but this is a hobby which is not often indulged in, as crop reporting work seems to be a handicap.



CRANBERRIES PHOTO
 TOP—View of part of sprinkler system of L. M. Kranick's bog at Bandon, Oregon.
 CENTER & LOWER—Views of system of Rolla Parrish bogs at Long Beach, Wash.



★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★

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WEATHER, MASSACHUSETTS' ENEMY THIS YEAR

MASSACHUSETTS cranberry growers, and seemingly those of New Jersey also, will take a definite licking on their cranberry crops this year, or at least many of them will. This is a year which has tested the courage of the Massachusetts growers particularly, with the gods who provide the weather making weather conditions just about as adverse as they could be. Fruitworm came along the worst ever. This is a year which also will test the soundness and stability of the Massachusetts cranberry industry. Setbacks received this year are no laughing matter.

Yet at the annual meeting of the Cape Cod Growers' Association when the bad crop estimate was given out there was no wailing or gnashing of teeth. Maybe the growers had gone through their bad moments previously in private. It was "one of those years" that come in cranberry growing, they said, and "another year is coming". Income tax payments will not be as high in Massachusetts this year as last. Good crops and prices the past few years might have balanced this bad year for many—except for big income tax payments.

C. M. Chaney told members of the N. E. Sales Company last spring: "Under-production may be a chief problem in 1944." He was not exaggerating any.

DESERVED

THE award of the annual Jewitt beach plum prize to County Agent Bertram Tomlinson of Barnstable, Massachusetts, is a wise selection in our opinion and Mr. Tomlinson well deserves this recognition of his services in arousing interest in the possibilities in this natural product of the beaches of Cape Cod, New Jersey and elsewhere. Without his interest as a focal point for experimenters to rally around, as much progress toward cultivation of the beach plum as has been achieved could scarcely have been possible.

GROWERS are going into the picking season this year, with one hearing on a ceiling price upon fresh cranberries already having been held before OPA, at Washington, but no decision yet an-

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

BERTRAM TOMLINSON

Barnstable County Agricultural Agent
Barnstable, Mass.

New Jersey

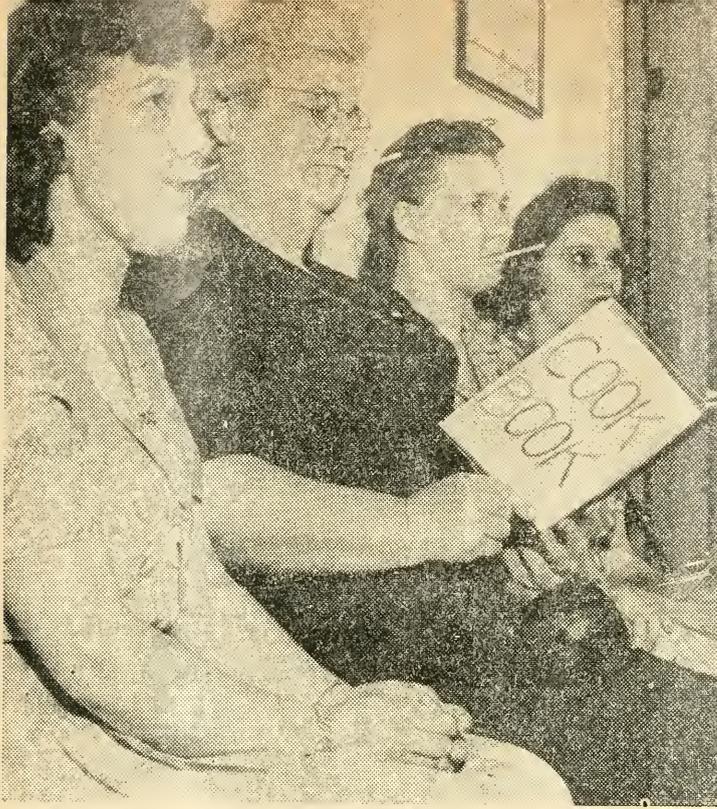
CHARLES A. DOEHLERT,
Acting Chief,
New Jersey Cranberry and Blueberry Station,
Pemberton, New Jersey

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nounced. This is one more disturbing factor in a season which has been one of the most "harrowing" on record—speaking for those growers in the East where the bulk of the crop is produced. If a ceiling is to be imposed growers hope that ample consideration will be given to the drastic shortness of the crop.

WITH very little seeming interest—probably because there are so many more pressing matters to contend with—the time is approaching when something will begin to be known as to results of the cranberry variety breeding program. There will be sufficient berries produced this fall to begin certain studies. There should be something exciting in the fact that soon there will be cranberries as planned by man and not simply "improved" varieties of Nature's own designing.



CUT COURTESY MILWAUKEE SENTINEL

Wisconsin Rezins Contributing To The War Effort

The Rezin family of Wisconsin, one of the oldest in point of Wisconsin cranberry growing and most respected and largest group numerically in the cranberry business, is making contribution to the war in a number of ways, with nine sons in or having been in service. Mrs. William W. Rezin of Wisconsin Rapids (center, holding cook book), whose picture above is reprinted through the courtesy of the Milwaukee Sentinel, is the mother of five of these, and is shown in the picture as a blood donor.

Arthur, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Rezin, is in the Army Air Force, Donald is in the Army, George in the Marines, Kenneth, honorably discharged from the Army and now helping his father in cranberry growing, and Edward left last July for service in the Merchant Marine.

Douglas Rezin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Rezin of Cranmoor, a bomber pilot, has been reported missing in action. They also have a son, Daniel, in service.

Others are Richard, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Rezin of Warrens, and Robert, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rezin of Tomah.

These families are all cranberry growers, and the William Rezins have another son, Earl, who is manager for the Berlin Marsh of Vernon Goldsworthy.

Annual Meetings Held in Wisconsin

Members of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company took up several important matters at the annual meeting at Wisconsin Rapids, August 15, among them a proposal to simplify the number of grades in the various Wisconsin varieties and the study of a mutual insurance company to protect growers from hail damage. President A. E. Bennett named F. F. Mengel, chairman, Guy N. Potter and Guy Nash a committee to

study and report back.

There was also discussion concerning picking machines which have been tried out experimentally in the area.

Principal speaker was C. M. McGrew, who told the growers as it then appeared the total crop of the country would not be greater than 500,000 barrels and might even go below that, depending upon the final results in Massachusetts, where the fruitworm was eating so disastrously and because of the drought in the east. The ten-year average for the past decade, he said, has been 630,000 barrels,

while the last five-year period produced 698,000 average.

Government requirements, he said, would total 175,000 barrels, leaving but a possible 325,000 barrels for all civilian consumption. E. C. McGrew told of conditions in the East and particularly in Massachusetts were very discouraging compared to what he found in Wisconsin, where the crop was then being set at 115,000, one of the largest of Wisconsin crops.

The annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers' Association was held in the afternoon, with President Bernard Brazeau presiding over one of the largest attendances in years. At this meeting growers were told by a representative of Agricultural Extension Service that Wisconsin cranberry growers must apply immediately to their county agents if they wanted Jamaican harvesters to get in the crop. The representative, Arlie Mucks, said he could offer the services of his department if the growers would act without delay. Glenn Woodruff, head of the Office of Labor, War Food Administration, Madison, told in detail of the conditions of the employment of Jamaican and Barbadian laborers. L. A. Chase, special welfare officer of the Barbadian government, was also a speaker, telling of the good work these men are doing in the United States. As these workers were in demand, speakers said cranberry growers must not delay in making up their minds if they wished this harvest help.

Dr. Neil E. Stevens was the introducer of Dr. Donald Coe of Madison, plant pathologist, who succeeds the late Noel Thompson, who had done considerable work in the past few years in connection with the Wisconsin cranberry industry. Dr. Coe's services will now be available to the Wisconsin growers, as he will mainly give his attention to fruits.

Head of the Wood County Rationing Board answered questions regarding ration problems confronting growers. A. H. Hedler told briefly of a recent trip to the West Coast. Vernon Goldsworthy, secretary, distributed bound printed copies of the association minutes, reports and papers, from 1938 through to 1943.

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EXCELLENT CRANBERRY LAND near Bandon, Coos County, Oregon, elevation 223 feet, frostless belt, over 700 acres to choose from, ample water; 40, 80 or more acre tracts; \$25.00 per acre. Terms if desired. Wm. Ziedrich, Box 396, Coquille, Ore.

Survey Indicates Demand for Postwar Dehydrated Foods

Makepeace Company Whole Cranberries In Group Is Found Acceptable In Chicago Test Survey.

There may be a substantial post-war civilian market for many dehydrated foods, including cranberries, according to an article in August 7th issue of "Food Field Reporter". But, the report adds, a considerable selling job needs to be done with housewives and further research and experimentation to determine consumer attitude toward such foods are highly desirable. The government Bureau of Agricultural Economics has been making a "sampling" of housewives in Chicago, and its findings are based upon the result of this.

Cooperating in this survey were other branches of the Department of Agriculture and various private firms, including the A. D. Makepeace Company of Wareham, Mass. makers of the dehydrated cranberry product, "Crannies", (CRANBERRIES, March 1944). Purpose

of the survey was to obtain an indication of the probable domestic market for dehydrated foods in the post-war period, and what foods would prove most acceptable. Because the results were more favorable to dehydrated foods than many people in the food trade would have predicted, the bureau suggested further research along this line. The real significance of the result, report said, is that a large proportion of housewives do not appear to be definitely prejudiced against dehydrated foods and are willing to consider them with competitive foods when making purchases.

The A. D. Makepeace company had furnished four-ounce samples, and Mr. Makepeace said he did not know how indicative of general taste for dehydrated foods the tests were, as they were admittedly on a small scale. He said the acceptance of these foods in general ran about 50 per cent, while the attitude of future buying of cranberries in dehydrated form from the sample offered the housewives was 82 per cent.

Mr. Wolf has received many letters commenting upon his article, including letters from Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, and others. He received some adverse letters from advertising agencies.

Impressive Ceremony In Presentation of Minot "A" Award

Representatives of Quartermasters Corps and WFA at Ceremony held at Cumberland Hotel, Bridgeton, New Jersey

Presentation of the coveted "A" for achievement in the food field by the War Food Administration to Minot Food Packers, Inc. of Bridgeton, New Jersey, was an elaborate affair at the Cumberland Hotel at Bridgeton, August 14th. More than 150 employes of the plant and many guests were present, including heads of food packing concerns of South Jersey which does a great deal of food processing. Members of the Quartermaster Corps and War Food Administration executive participated in the dinner and shared in the inspiring program.

The formal presentation of the "A" was by Lieutenant Leverly (SC) United States Naval Reserve of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, who impressed upon all the important place food occupies in the maintenance of a sturdy fighting force, and its importance as a weapon of war. He congratulated the Minot company and workers upon their very worthwhile efforts, urging increased zeal in carrying on the good work. William E. Lyke, sales manager of Minot, presided, and the invocation was by Rev. Father Gooley. During

Bertram Tomlinson Is Given Jewett Beach Plum Award

County Agent Bertram Tomlinson of Barnstable has received the annual James R. Jewett award by the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University for the greatest contribution to the cultivation of the beach plum. He received the award, a check for \$100, in a letter dated August 21. The letter was signed by E. D. Merrill, administrator of this Jewett foundation of \$5,000, and he was given the 1944 award for the work he had done in helping others in the cultivation of this natural product.

WRITES ON "AGRICULTURAL ADVERTISING"

Alois F. Wolf, economic analyst for the Hills Brothers' Company of New York, is the author of an article, "Measuring the Effect of Agricultural Advertising", published in a recent issue of the "Journal of Farm Economics". Mr. Wolf is known to many cranberry growers in Massachusetts and New Jersey, and was a speaker at the annual meeting of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association at East Wareham in 1943.

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Next year's manufacturing quota is set—already a substantial proportion has been sold. We urge you **FOR YOUR OWN PROTECTION** to place orders between now and November first.

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E. C. St. Jacques

WAREHAM, MASS.

the evening there was orchestra music.

The banner was formally accepted by the factory superintendent, John J. Maggioncalda, and raised to the top of an improvised staff, during which the assembly arose and applauded the act. Mr. Maggioncalda in his remarks accepted the challenge to increased effort and said the company would be eligible for the star in due course of time.

Willis R. Morgan, state supervisor of distribution War Food Administration, in making the pin citation for the employees, declared the Minot Company had done a fine job. The pins for every employe of Minot were accepted by Supervisor Badaracca, and Captain James Ordile of the Army Air Force, a former Minot employe, gave the token pins to three representing the women employees and Lieutenant Eugene Kessler, also formerly affiliated with the organization, presented the token pins to three men representing the male employes of the plant.

The formalities of the evening closed with the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner", after which there was dancing.

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 5)

tistician Stevens in his report at the meeting said that of those reporting 30 per cent said they would not pick at all this fall, although it is true most of these were smaller growers.

¶Eating Late—Fruitworm is usually at its peak by August first, but this year the pest was still going strong by the middle of the month and later. Fruitworm can

eat up to the end of September, and losses can continue to do considerable damage to berries in the screenhouse. It did not seem likely to Dr. Franklin that fruitworm would eat late this year, as its active span should be hastened by the extreme heat, but the damage had been done by picking time.

¶Cryolite Effective—Cryolite very definitely came to the rescue of growers this year in the fruitworm crisis which settled upon them, and except for this insecticide losses this year undoubtedly would be higher. Dr. Franklin obtained excellent results with Cryolite dusting at the State bog, as he pointed out at the annual growers' meeting. He dusted one small plot with DDT on which the kill was not satisfactory with two applications, one with Sabadilla on which results were entirely unsatisfactory after one application, so a second was not tried and the rest of the bog was treated with Cryolite. The dividing line between the parts treated with Cryolite and the others was apparent at a glance, damage on the check plots being heavy, while the bulk of the bog treated with Cryolite showed fine results. Fruitworm injury on the check plots was 50 percent or more, while the injury was comparatively small on the acreage treated with Cryolite.

¶Barnstable Hit Hardest—Particularly severe has been the crop failure in Barnstable County this year. By the beginning of August estimates were down to one-third of a crop. By the end of August it was doubted if there would be a quarter crop. Certain it is that Cape proper growers have few cranberries this fall. One competent grower said he

thought he might get 40 barrels from 40 acres. Many others will get but a fraction of a crop. Practically the length and breadth of the Cape it was impossible to find a grower who had any satisfactory prospects, and there will be very few really good crops there.

¶Some Good Crops—There are some exceptions to the general bad crops, naturally. One of these in Plymouth County is the property of Ellis D. Atwood at Carver. This leading Massachusetts grower had a relatively short crop last year. This fall he was hoping to pick 9,000 or so barrels, or a little better than his normal crop, and even this has been reduced by perhaps a thousand barrels by fruitworm from his early estimate. Another bright exception is the Lowell Cranberry Company up in Middlesex County.

¶Deficiency Accumulating—The great drought of this year has been particularly bad in Massachusetts in the southeastern section where cranberries are known, and it is following an accumulated deficiency in rainfall, according to the Boston Weather Bureau. In 1943 there was a deficiency of 7.89 inches as recorded at Boston, and by mid-August this year the deficiency was already 5.77 inches. The weather has been very dry in Southeastern Massachusetts since April, with the exception of June, which was about normal. As recorded at the Massachusetts State Experiment Station, April brought 4.61 inches; May only .47 inches (normal is better than four); June had 3.21; July but .67 inches, and August only 1.48.

¶August Heat Bad—The period of mid-August brought heat which

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broke all previous records with temperatures in the 90s for more than a week. The dryness and heat were broken somewhat on August 17 and 18 with light rain in some parts of Southern Massachusetts. There was just a trace of rainfall in Barnstable County and barely a trace on the Islands. Not enough anywhere to do any real good.

WISCONSIN

¶**Crop Up** As August ended the Wisconsin crop was coming along fine and the prospect was still for 115,000, and probably more. The size of the berries is unusually good this year.

¶**Some Drought Injury**—After a drought of a fortnight, the dryness was broken by a heavy rain on August 14. The rain came in time to mitigate some of the crop losses, but many bogs could not be expected to recover from this same great drought and heat which extended to the East. Official weather readings at Wisconsin Rapids before the rain had reached 102 and 103 degrees, and the heat left pastures brown, the corn "fired", and industries hampered by the lack of water in wells and in the Wisconsin river.

WASHINGTON

¶**Good Crop Despite Drought**—Despite an exceedingly dry July and August, as last month ended, prospects were still for an increased Washington crop, in the opinion of D. J. Crowley. There was never less rain than in July, and although the same conditions prevailed in August the bogs were holding up well and there was no evidence of drought injury. The berries, however, were rather standing still than increasing in size. On the whole crop there was little damage from insects of any kind; in fact, the bogs were cleaner than last year. While the weather was dry and reasonably warm there were no very hot days in August and it was cooler than last season.

¶**Harvesting about Sept. 15th**—Harvesting was expected to start September 15th to 20th, and by that time the schedule usually calls for several good rains. The buds for next year's crop are already showing up and it looks as if a good crop might be indicated for next year. There is less talk about labor shortages this year.

¶**Nelson Has Bumper Crop**—There are some very good crops this year, although some were

thinned out by frosts. One of the finest crops promises to be that of Charles A. Nelson of Nahcotta. He expects to get from 500 to 700 quarter boxes to the acre on his bog of four and one-half acres. It is said this estimate is conservative, as the berries look as though they had been poured on the bog.

OREGON

¶**Advisory Committee Meets**—The Advisory Committee of Cranberry Cannery met at the Dellinger home in Clatsop County, August 20th to discuss plans. J. H. Windhurst came up from Oregon to represent that district, and Victor Lindgren and W. S. Jacobson came down from Grayland and Rolla Parrish for Long Beach. Mrs. Dellinger represented the Clatsop group.

¶**Canners Meet at Kranicks**—A meeting of Cranberry Cannery members of Oregon was held August 2nd at the Kranberry Acres property of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Kranick, Bandon, with about 35 present. M. L. Urann was accompanied by Albert Hedler of Wisconsin, W. S. Jacobson and George O. Lillegaard, both of Grayland, the latter to be manager of the cannery at Coquille, moving there shortly. Other guests included

Judge Felsheim, editor of Western World, who is very much interested in the Bandon future in cranberry growing, and Mrs. Felsheim and Mrs. Katherine Maynard, representing the Coquille Valley Sentinel. Gas and labor shortages pre-

vented a larger attendance.

Picnic Lunch Served—This was a picnic in the yard of the Kranick home, a yard full of bloom—roses, gladioli, dahlias, etc.—and it was a perfect day. Early guests looked over the Kranick marsh while others were arriving. At one o'clock guests were served lunch cafeteria style, a very complete and fine lunch from fried chicken to ice cream.

N. E. Cranberry Sales Meeting Sept. 8—Evening

The annual September meeting of the New England Cranberry Sales Company was scheduled this year for Sept. 8th, the directors voted at their meeting August 30. At first there was consideration that the meeting be omitted this year or called later, because of the price ceiling hearings before OPA in Washington, but with the notification that this "industry committee" meeting was set for Sept. 5, it was decided to hold the usual early fall meeting.

The meeting, however, was set for the evening at 7:30 instead of the usual day meeting, as it was felt growers, with the many trou-

bles this year, could better attend at night that during the day.

Expect Amending Order for Fibre Packing Boxes

A WPB order which prohibited the use of fiber and corrugated containers for packing fresh fruits, with few exceptions originally applied to cranberries. This would have interfered with any cellophane pack this fall. Mr. Benson of the N. E. Sales, however, says that he understands WPB will issue an amendment order which will permit the use of such containers for cranberries and tomatoes.

Expect Higher Prices for Army Processed Packs

A definitely higher price for dehydrated cranberries by the Army than last year is expected this fall by M. L. Urann of Cranberry Canners. Last year the price was \$1.75 a pound and Canners has petitioned for a higher figure than that and it is understood a higher figure may be expected when the contract is signed.

Following the request of a number of growers two pools will be operated on processing berries handled by Canners, one pool will be for dehydrated cranberries sold to the Government and another for berries canned or dehydrated for civilians. Growers who are not members of Canners and who supply berries for dehydration for the Army order will participate only in the dehydrated Army pool; growers who are members of Canners and supply berries both for Government dehydration and for canning for civilian trade will participate in both pools according to the quantity of berries they supply to each.

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Pamphlet on Written Word of the Beach Plum

"The Beach Plum, Its Written Record", an article by George Graves, appeared in the National Horticultural Magazine of April, 1944, which traces the first written mention of the beach plum as apparently one by John de Verrazano, a Florentine explorer who sailed from Europe in 1524 and is believed to have reached America. The article mentions those who have contributed much to the current interest in the beach plum, and says:

"While many people have been recently interested in beach plums, the names of a few individuals stand out. One such is Bertram Tomlinson, a Cape Cod county agricultural agent, who has done as much as anyone to assemble information about the plant and its culture and to pass the facts along to the hundreds in his area who have been seeking it. His bulletin—probably the only publication on the subject ever issued—appeared first in 1938 and in revised form in 1941."

Jamaicans

(Continued from Page 4)

by the New England Cranberry Sales, beginning last June 15 for one year. The former army camp is now occupied entirely by these Jamaican agricultural workers.

Growers who use the Jamaican help call for the men each morning and return them to the camp each night.

The contract for the harvest work is expected to be at the rate of 90 cents an hour for the hours actually spent in cranberry scooping. To start with, there will be a difference of about 20 cents an hour between the inexperienced Jamaicans and the experienced scoopers. As soon as the Jamaicans show they have acquired the knack of using a scoop and are as efficient as the ordinary cranberry scooper, their contract calls for the same rate per hour. Their contract calls for employment for eight hours each working day, and if they are unable to get in this much time at scooping they are to be employed at other bog work, handling berries, screenhouse work, sanding, cutting brush, ditching, or on dikes, to get in a full day. For this work they will receive the prevailing rate for such work and not the hourly scooping rate. They may, of course, also be employed at a box rate, if growers do any piece-work harvesting this fall.

The Jamaicans are contracted chiefly to the New England Cranberry Sales Company and Cranberry Cannery, A. D. Makepeace

Co. and J. J. Beaton Co., and through these individual growers who require their services are taken care of.

This imported agricultural help has proven satisfactory to the Massachusetts growers this summer, and they will help materially in the harvest this fall. Robert W. Miller of the War Food Administration, who is in charge of the group, said he had never worked with a "finer bunch" of employes than the cranberry growers, finding they "know what they want", are able to work together and have been entirely cooperative with him and the workers in his care. He said he had not a single complaint to make, and as far as he knew the growers had none.

OPA Holds Meetings For Ceiling Prices On Cranberries

A preliminary meeting to consider the imposition of a ceiling price upon cranberries this fall was held before John Dinsmore, chairman fruits and vegetables division of OPA at Washington, August 24. At this writing the report is that no permanent decisions were made, but a meeting to take in the whole cranberry industry was to be held September 5th. This meeting would include about 15 representatives of cranberry growers and perhaps ten or so others representing distributors, wholesalers, a representative of the American Fruit and Vegetable Growers' association and any others who have a direct stake in the cranberry crop of the country.

This meeting would include members or representatives of the New England growers, New Jersey, Wisconsin and the West Coast. It would be an industry-wire meeting to lay facts before OPA.

At the first meeting representatives of the Sales Companies, New England, New Jersey and Wisconsin, the American Cranberry Exchange, Cranberry Cannery, and independent distributors of fresh fruit and processors were requested to attend.

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July 27, 1944

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We know you will continue this spirit of cooperation and for our part we will strain ourselves to the limit "To carry on that our boys will be well fed with Quality Foods."

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P.S. Consult our Cape Cod Representative, Beaton Distributing Agency, before selling your 1944 crop of cranberries. In 1943 the average net price paid to Massachusetts Growers was \$14.85 per barrel.

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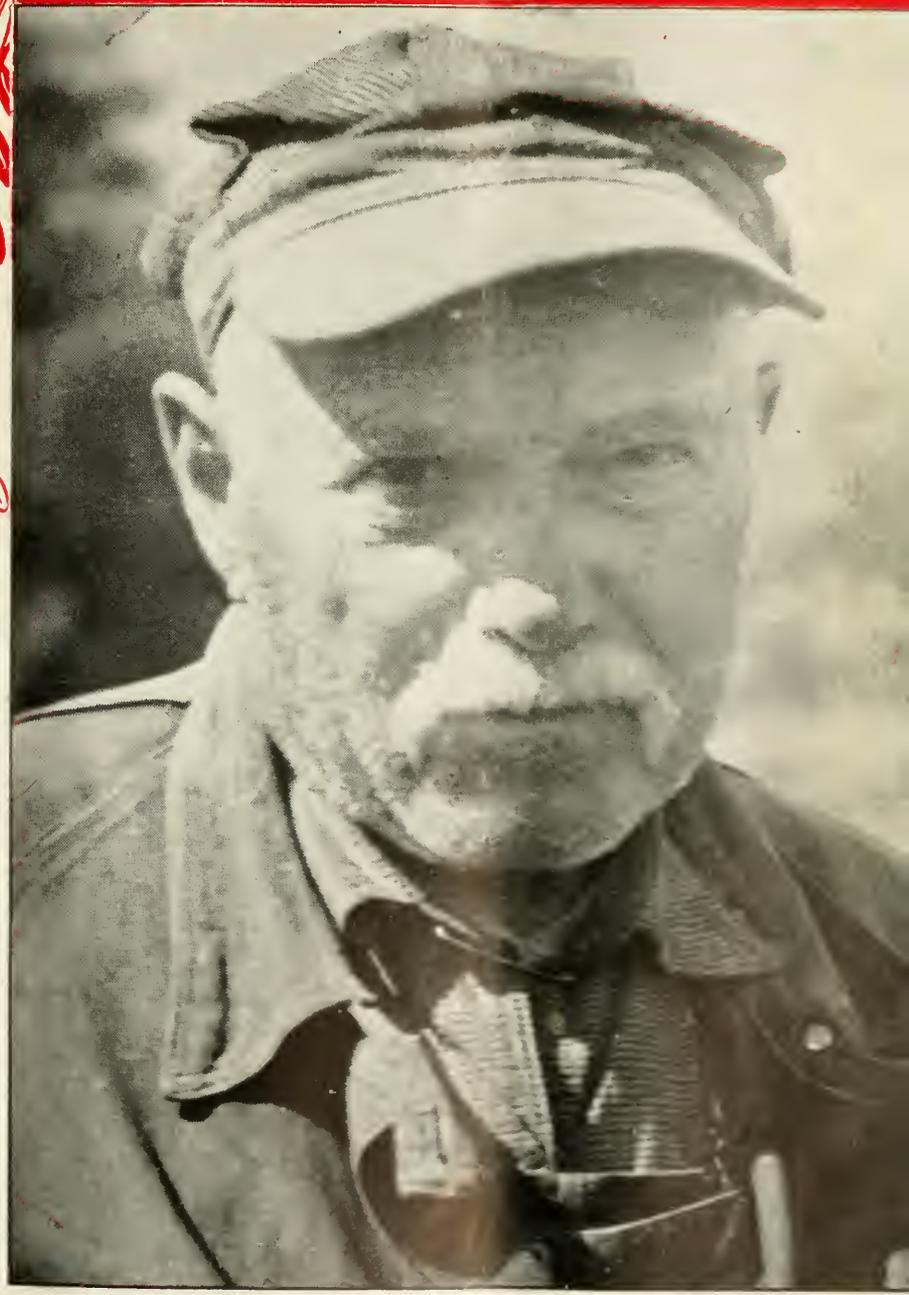
Cranberries

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WM. LITSCHKE—Pioneer of Pacific Northwest

October, 1944

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U. S. Army Order Placed for Cape Cod Beach Plums

The Cape Cod beach plum has now taken its place with those fruits being ordered by the United States Army for men in the service. Cape Cod Products, Inc., of Hyannis, Massachusetts, has been awarded a contract for a large quantity of wild beach plum to be packed in two-pound jars, for use by the Navy.

T. E. Clifton, head of the company, said he had interviewed the Government in an attempt to arouse interest in beach plums, as their purchase requirements had been for Damson plums, Green Gage or Japanese, and he went to Army headquarters with a sample. He then received an order for a carload of No. 10 tins, packed for export a year ago, and the present order is an outgrowth of that first call.

The Cape Cod plant is particularly designed for processing beach plum jam and jelly, and is processing an increasing amount each year. It is being merchandised as a true Cape Cod product and the firm is attempting as much as possible to keep the fruit on Cape Cod so that it may be sold

as a Cape Cod brand instead of being shipped away to be adulterated and used as a filler for other fruits.

Mr. Clifton says he would like to see a beach plum association formed, patterned after the Cape

Cod Cranberry Growers' Association and the Blueberry Growers' Association formed last spring. His company is willing to lend its support to such a movement in any way to aid its development.

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Uncle Sam asks for 100,000 barrels of cranberries to be dehydrated by Cranberry Cannery, Inc. for the boys overseas.

That means 25% of **every** grower's crop. Have you supplied your share?

Send **your** 25% as soon as possible to the nearest Cranberry Cannery's plant, specifying that it is for the "Army Pool." As stated in the government contract, cranberries for dehydration must be "well developed, mature, hard, dry, of good natural color." Pies, floats, and pale berries cannot be dehydrated, but may go into the "Canning Pool."

Higher prices in 1944 for both dehydrated cranberries and canned cranberry sauce assure members of satisfactory returns.

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The Growers' Cooperative Canning Company

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N. J. Growers
Held Annual
Meeting Aug. 31

(Too late for Last Issue)

A large attendance, about 145, was present at the 75th annual convention of the American Cranberry Growers' association August 31st at the "Hog Wallow", bogs of Ethelbert and Ralph Haines near Chatsworth, N. J. New Jersey's crop outlook then was to not exceed 59,000 barrels, according to D. O. Boster, U. S. Department of Agriculture statistician. Some growers expressed disagreement with Mr. Boster's figures.

Featured speaker of the meeting was Dr. Henry J. Franklin of Massachusetts, who submitted an informal report of his observations of the New Jersey bogs, having spent two days prior to the meeting going over the bogs and studying what might be done to bring back Jersey production. He urged more use of ground dusters. He told the Jersey growers that their scooping damage was perhaps not as severe as they believed, as he thought growers may confuse this injury with damage from false blossom and shallow rooting on bogs that have not been re-sanded. He said setting cuttings six inches apart in new plantings improves anchorage against scooping.

Charles A. Doehlert, acting chief New Jersey Cranberry and Blueberry Station, emphasized sanding to eliminate false blossom and spoke on the best use of water to

(Continued on Page 9)

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Office of Price Administration To Put Cranberries Under Ceilings

On September 16 the Office of Price Administration cleared and issued through facilities of OWI an advance press release that cranberries, both fresh and processed, would be brought under price control "soon", for the first time, but at the end of September the price regulations had not been written and made effective.

These F. O. B. ceiling prices for shipping points in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island and New York, using Wareham, Mass., as the basing point (freight from Wareham to be added to these prices to arrive at a delivered ceiling price from all shipping point to all destinations) are:

Beginning of season through October 8	\$5.50
Oct. 9 through Oct. 29	5.65
Oct. 30 through Nov. 19	5.80
Nov. 20 to end of season	5.95

In the regulations as written, OPA will provide the same kind of dollars-and-cents distributors' markups, including retail markups, which are used for other fruits and vegetables. The ceilings will be high enough, OPA said, to compensate for a small crop, which was estimated at about 65 per cent of normal, so that the highest retail ceilings were expected to be about 40 cents per pound.

OPA press release said there was a very high demand by the armed forces for dehydrated cranberries.

This order will place all cranberries, without regard to variety, into pools governed by the four different shipping periods named. This, Mr. Chaney said in a letter to Exchange members, substantially follows the pattern of a normal marketing procedure and results for the past several years, as crops from the different growing sections come on the market. Mr. Benson of the New England Sales Co. said he thought this procedure will probably be reasonably satisfactory and fair to the growers in all producing areas.

As picking got underway in Massachusetts, it became evident that the preliminary estimate of 230,000 barrels for that state announced on August 24th was too high, due to the continued drought shrinking the size of the berries, and to even more fruitworm injury than was expected. Therefore C. D. Stevens of the New England Crop Reporting Service had revised this estimate downward by 25,000 barrels and this figure of 205,000 was accepted and released from Washington under date of September 11. This revised figure was given consideration by OPA in fixing the maximum prices as announced Sept. 16th.

The writing of this ceiling directive, with its markups not arrived at on September 16, is done with consultation between OPA

(Continued on Page 9)

Higher Prices For Processed Berries Allowed

Canned cranberry ceilings have not been announced as this is written, but the price for sliced and whole dehydrated cranberries in the Army order to Cranberry Canners has been raised from \$1.75 a pound in 1943 and fixed at \$2.35. Size of the order to be processed for the Government by Canners has been reduced from 150,000 pounds to 100,000; that is, the Government is asking for approximately 100,000 barrels instead of 150,000. This reduction was announced September 5, the action being taken in consideration of the crop disaster in Massachusetts and New Jersey.

Mr. Urann says that in Canners' talks with Government officials they have signified their intention to establish prices for canned sauce which will give the grower just about the same returns, whether he sells his berries fresh, canned or dehydrated. "There may be a slight variation one way or the other", he has said, "depending upon the volume of berries supplied for canning and dehydrating, and the expenses involved, but it is not expected there will be very much difference in the net returns to growers." For both canning fruit and berries for dehydration for the Army, Mr. Urann says it is expected about 20 cents a pound

(Continued on Page 8)

M. L. Urann Giving "Behind the Scenes Broadcasts"

Is Speaking Weekly by Radio to Those in Massachusetts of Fast-Moving Events of This Harvest-Market Season

In view of the uncertainties and fast-changing conditions of this 1944 marketing season to keep growers posted on what is going on "behind the scenes", M. L. Urann, president of Cranberry Canners, Inc., has taken to the air in a series of weekly broadcasts to Massachusetts cranberry growers. The first of these was September 20th at 7.45 p. m. from Stations WNBH, New Bedford and WOCB at Yarmouth on the Cape, while the second was from the same stations September 27 at 1 o'clock, and the third, Wednesday, Oct. 4, was scheduled for the same time. It had been decided the noontime

hour might find more growers with the opportunity to listen in.

It is the hope of Cranberry Canners in these talks by Mr. Urann that growers will be better enabled to understand the unprecedented situations of this fall as they arise. Copies of the talks are available immediately after each broadcast to Massachusetts growers who missed them, and growers in other states may have one by requesting a copy from CC.

Mr. Urann in his first talk sketched the growth of Canners into the powerful unit it is now, and said the growth of the company has made the steering of a course more difficult, and this year with many wartime restrictions and regulations being issued from Washington, cranberry growers have many questions on their minds concerning price ceilings, Government orders, and what is

going on. He said he would prefer personal talks with each grower if such a thing was possible. He asked growers to write to the broadcasting station or to Canners, direct, any questions they wished him to answer.

The increasingly short crop has presented a problem to growers as to how they should market their crop. Mr. Urann urged growers to first send 25 per cent of their crop to the Army pool, then run the rest through preferably a one-half inch screen, sending all that went over to the fresh market and the rest to Canners. This, he said, would divide their crop about half and half. With two processing pools by Canners, one Army dehydration and the other civilian sauce, and ceilings on fresh fruit, he said there would be little difference in return to the grower

(Continued on Page 9)

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

Issue of October, 1944—Vol. 9, No. 6

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FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

MASSACHUSETTS

¶85 Extra Jamaican Workers Here—Instead of 250 additional Jamaican workers to augment the 150 men who have been working on Massachusetts bogs since early summer, 85 more have been assigned to the harvest. This 250 was originally planned to have come about September 1, and then it developed that shipping transportation from the island was not available, and it was hoped they might be sent directly to the cranberry district by September 15th. As they could not arrive to be of use at the start of picking and the crop prospects continued to slide off, growers who would have received this extra help decided it would not be necessary to have so many, and the 85 were transferred to Massachusetts from other fields of agricultural work in this country. They were assigned in diminished quotas to New England Cranberry Sales, Cannerys, and individual growers in Massachusetts who had contracted for additional fall help.

¶September Rains—The long drought was broken amply in September, when for the entire month a total of 4.29 inches fell, as recorded at Mass. State Bog. This was approximately a normal amount of moisture for September. The hurricane, however, did not bring the bulk of this rainfall, as might have been expected. During the hours of the actual storm only .98 inch fell, as recorded at the State bog, even though the impression of the driving rain was that it was heavy.

Frosts hit the battered Massachusetts on the mornings of Sept. 24th and 25th, for the impending cold of the night of Saturday, Sept. 23, Dr. Franklin sending out a forecast of "dangerous frost", minimum 23. How these warnings finally reached all growers may only be surmised at, as many telephone lines were still out of order and electricity was just be-

(Continued on Page 15)

Ceiling Prices, Hurricane, and Shrinking Massachusetts Crop Make Season Hectic; Cranberry Exchange Quotes First Prices

To say the situation this fall, particularly in the eastern districts, is "chaotic", might be an exaggeration, but it certainly is a confusing and harrassed harvest-marketing season. With the hurricane and its havoc and several interrupting rains, there was a major delay of about ten days in Massachusetts and lesser interference in New Jersey. There was heavy rain on September 12th and then the hurricane hit on the 14th and practically stopped all picking and packing. There was so much damage to roads because of fallen trees that many growers were unable to get in to their bogs for harvesting or to get berries out. Packing houses were shut down for lack of power, with the countless lines pulled down. Heavy rain fell again on the night of Sept. 21, preventing full picking on the following day, so everything was pretty much held up for this entire period.

With an impending price ceiling and advance announcement of ceilings to be imposed, but not written and made effective, the American Cranberry Exchange was forced to delay setting an opening price as usual at the early September directors' meeting in New York, and this fact further added to the feeling of uncertainty. At the same time the Massachusetts crop was continuing to shrink as returns came in, and toward the close of the season the New England Sales Company was making a still further reduction of the Massachusetts crop to 185,000, which it considered "plenty high". At a directors' meeting Sept. 29th, Mr. Benson was placing the figure as based on Sales Company Blacks picked down to 155,000 barrels. A major reason for the small crop of Early Blacks in Massachusetts

was that they were below average size (because of the long dry spell) resulting in a much larger proportion of pie berries than normal. Some crops were reported as running as high as 20 per cent pies, or about four times normal.

In a notice to its grocers and customers on September 23, as berries had to be moved, the Exchange quoted prices for such shipments as it could make between then and October 5th, F. O. B. Massachusetts shipping points, quarter barrel boxes: Cape Cod Early Blacks (Skipper, Chanticleer, Mayflower brands), \$6.50; New Jersey Blacks (Heather and American Beauty brands), \$6.50.

The notice said those prices would apply also on the few cars that had already been shipped with the understanding that the regular Exchange opening price would apply.

In the event ceiling prices become effective before customers had sold the berries offered in the quotation and had delivered them to their customers, refund was to be made on floor stocks remaining undelivered out of any carlot or truck shipments (including split carlots) received by customers ten days or less before price ceilings became effective at such customer's place of business. The basis on which the refund was to be made if it became necessary was to be the F. O. B. ceiling price plus freight, or the delivered price, whichever was higher, and would include a markup of not less than 25 cents per box nor more than the ceiling mark-up allowed (if more than 25 cents) for selling and distribution services performed by the Exchange.

Beaton's Distributing Agency of Wareham, largest independent dis-

(Continued on Page 18)

J. J. Beaton, Largest Independent Grower & Shipper, Passes Away

Dies at Wareham, Mass., September 23, at 78—
From Modest Beginning He Achieved Outstanding Success and Position in Cranberry Industry—Innovated Half and Quarter-Barrel Shipping Box

John J. Beaton, 78, president of the J. J. Beaton Company and of Beaton's Distributing Agency, passed away at Wareham, Massachusetts, Saturday morning, September 23. His passing takes from the cranberry industry its largest independent grower and independent distributor of Cape Cod cranberries and a man who for many years had been one of the dominant figures in and a true leader of the industry.

From a very modest beginning about forty years ago, Mr. Beaton had achieved outstanding success as a distributor and grower and a position as a leading figure in the cranberry world. As he built his own interests to their commanding proportions, the strength he developed added to the advancement and strength of the industry. Entering the cranberry field just after the turn of the century, he was a part of the greatest development in cranberry growing. He always played a forceful, active role. His invaluable counsel was sought and given on all matters of greatest importance as affecting the business of the growing of cranberries. He had served as president of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association and as member of all major committees.

The J. J. Beaton interests control and operate about 650 acres of bog in Massachusetts, extending from Halifax in Plymouth County to Yarmouth on the Cape, including properties in Plymouth, Kingston, the Carvers, Wareham, Cataumet and Falmouth. Normal production of the J. J. Beaton Company is figured as between 25,000 and 30,000 barrels. All stock and interest in this company is owned and controlled within the Beaton family.

Beaton's Distributing Agency handled the crops of 76 Massachusetts growers, among them being a number of the larger and most influential cranberry men in the state. Together with the production of the J. J. Beaton Company the Agency distributed to the markets 60,000 or more barrels normally, this rising to 86,000 bar-



Courtesy Standard-Times

rels in 1942 and 70,000 last year, representing a combined acreage of about 2,000. About one-fifth of the total Massachusetts production normally goes through this agency.

The agency was organized in 1931, before that Mr. Beaton having sold as an individual agent.

He was a member of the Cranberry Advisory Committee, comprising a group which met frequently to discuss and make decisions regarding matters of policy within the industry. He was a director and stockholder in Cranberry Cannery, Inc. He was a director and had served two terms as president of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association. He was a charter member of the American Fruit & Vegetable Shippers' association which was merged with the United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association. He was also a member of the International Shippers' Association.

He was the originator in improvements in shipping containers and introduced the half-barrel and then the quarter-barrel shipping box to the cranberry trade and was one of the first to use the eighth barrel.

In 1942 the J. J. Beaton Company completed an enormous and thoroughly modern screenhouse at South Wareham. Begun just before the War, this building in the form of a "T" in story and a half design contains 35,000 square feet of space, with a frontage of 204

feet, making it the largest screen house in the industry. Here are consolidated most of the screening packaging (including cellophane pack), and shipping facilities of the company. Screening and shipping was formerly being done from several screenhouses. The office and headquarters of the Beaton Company and Distributing Agency are located in a building on Main street, Wareham, completed in 1938.

Mr. Beaton was born February 12, 1866 at Beaton's Mills, Prince Edward Island, Canada, the son of Donald M. and Sarah C. Beaton. Beaton's Mills was named for the Beaton family, and his father operated a lumber and grist mill. He had always retained his interest in the place of his birth and had owned a large farm about three miles from the mills where he was born, and there he visited each year in late years before the war, usually by airplane from Monckton New Brunswick. The property contained 220 acres in all, with three miles of waterfront, including some beautiful beaches. About 160 acres was in pasture and he maintained a herd of cattle.

For a short time he lived in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and came to Wareham about 55 years ago. During his early residency he conducted a meat business.

He became interested in the cranberry business about 1904 when he began buying berries for a wholesale firm in Philadelphia (Sigler & Swain), and for N. A. Coble of Chicago, who was a big buyer and a power in the buying of berries around Wareham. He also bought for A. J. Wilkinson of Philadelphia and Boston. This was before the National Fruit Exchange was formed in 1907, later (1911), becoming the American Cranberry Exchange. Mr. Beaton always remained an independent operator.

The Beaton Agency for some years had bought considerable quantities of berries each fall for Minot Food Packers, Inc. of Bridgeton, N. J., large independent food processors.

When he began buying berries as an agent, Wareham was a great gathering point for buyers, who made their headquarters at the former Kendrick House. It was in the day of horse and buggy, and he made trips by that means over the territory immediately adjacent to Wareham, hiring a horse and rig from Galligan's livery stable, remembered still by older residents of Wareham. He sometimes took a train, walking in to bogs. That was in a day of keen competition for cranberries between the big commission merchants.

Before becoming an agent on a large scale he made a trip to the

West Coast, travelling by day coach, the trip taking two or three months. He visited many of the cities of the country, surveying possible opportunities before him and making personal contacts.

The first large accounts he handled were those of the late James T. Hennessy and L. B. Handy, operating as Handy & Hennessy. He also handled berries of the Ware Brothers bog and the late S. Frank Ryder among his earliest accounts.

He entered the field of cranberry growing when he bought the Hogan and Fisher bog of Rose Brook, Wareham, obtaining title May 27, 1916. This bog, 10 acres in size, bought on a note, completely paid for itself with its first crop. His second bog was that of the Rose Brook Cranberry Company principal owner Walter Myrick, on the same Rose Brook stream. This was a bog of 40 acres. Next he bought the Crocker bog, also in Wareham.

Mr. Beaton has stated that it was easier then for a man with very limited capital to get started in the cranberry industry. Bogs were much lower in cost to buy or build and it was easier to obtain credit. Labor costs were far less than in recent years.

Not long after he bought the "Sagamore" bog and the Cataumet bog, these being in Barnstable county on the Cape, and during the past ten years the J. J. Beaton Cranberry Company which was reorganized in 1933 made large increases in its holdings.

Mr. Beaton was active in other matters than cranberry affairs. He was a director of the Wareham Cooperative Bank and was the owner of the Onset Lumber Company. During the early years of the depression, preceding the war, chiefly as a matter of service to the community, he purchased the Wareham Manufacturing Company (horseshoe manufactory) to prevent it from being closed down and the employes being out of work. Under his direction it was operated successfully and he sold this business a few years ago.

He was interested in various town and community matters and served on various committees. He was active in the parish work of the First Congregational church of Wareham, and a member of Wankinquoah Lodge, I. O. O. F.

He was married twice, his first wife being Nettie C. Hegarty of West Wareham. Following her death he married Miss Edith Laycock, a former school teacher, who with two sons and four daughters survive him. His children are Melville C. Beaton, associated with his father in the cranberry industry in Wareham; John J. Beaton.

Associates In Cranberry Industry Pay Tribute To Mr. Beaton

JOHN J. BEATON

A tribute to one to whom tribute is due. That is my reason for writing of John J. Beaton.

A sincere man, and a friend. You felt this at his very approach. Oh, the power of a kindly and charming personality!

He was thoughtful; he was earnest; he was efficient; he was diligent in business; in very good and noble ways he was a servant of the Lord.

Think of the fortune he made, and made honestly, and, after the prime of life! Think of the service he rendered to his friends, to his community, and to the cranberry industry! Think of the fine family he reared! Oh, the value of an honest, effective life!

He has left us, but those of us who believe, as it is probably best for us all to believe, will hope to clasp his hand and hear his voice again one day.

HENRY J. FRANKLIN

John Beaton will be missed as an active businessman, a good citizen, and a friend.

His visible successes were many and known to all. He saw opportunities; he created opportunities; he succeeded where others had tried and failed. His activities, acquaintances and friendships extended from coast to coast.

That other side of his life, less publicized but most satisfying to him and admired by his acquaintances, were his love of home and its associations, his generous community spirit, his steadfast friendships and loyalties.

JOHN C. MAKEPEACE

I had known John J. Beaton for many years, and was extremely fond of him, personally.

Hosts of friends will join me in acknowledgement of his virtues—a sense of high integrity, a builder, and a truly successful man of business, a man who was implicitly trusted.

CHARLES L. GIFFORD

IN APPRECIATION

JOHN J. BEATON—A builder, a man with vision, a man with high ideals of service to his fellow men, a man with objectives and the energy and courage to promote them, has passed to that land from which no traveler returns.

To us who knew him intimately, who laughed and played with him, we have sweet memories to make our lives richer, and the record of a successful man to encourage us.

But greater than this personal loss of friendship and business helpfulness is that greater loss that no longer will the industry to which he has so definitely and liberally contributed over a long term of years have the benefit of his vision, courage, and wise counsel.

We who knew him and his ideals must now dedicate ourselves to carry on the work which he so ably supported. No better monument can be erected to him, no effort will better keep his memory fresh, and his influence active than for us to emulate the example his life set for us.

MARCUS L. URANN

I think it was about 1914 that, as a cranberry grower, I became associated with the late John J. Beaton. During thirty years of continued association, particularly the past thirty years with their varied economic conditions, one learns to know people rather intimately. I think I can best pay tribute to Mr. Beaton by stating that the longer I knew him the more I respected and admired him.

The cranberry industry has lost a wise and able leader, the community has lost a good citizen and neighbor, and I personally have lost one of my closest and dearest friends.

CHESTER A. VOSE,
Marion, Mass.

We have long enjoyed our associations with Mr. Beaton and our mutual relations have always been of the most pleasant. Our membership will deeply regret the passing of John J. Beaton as friend and fellow cranberry grower, and the loss to the industry is a grievous one.

ARTHUR D. BENSON,
General Manager New England Cranberry Sales Co.

(Continued from Page 7)

Jr., Miss Blanche C. Beaton, and Mrs. Katherine Hammond, all of Wareham; Mrs. Pauline Drummond of New Hampshire; Mrs. Mary V. Thompson of Falmouth; eight grandchildren and several great-grandchildren. He also is survived by three sisters, Mrs. Ella Baker of Lynn, Mrs. G. Raymond Allen of Landsdown, Pa., and Mrs. Ralph LeBaron of South Middleboro, also one brother, Peter G. Beaton of West Wareham.

Funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the First Congregational church. Cranberry associates, town officials, business associates, employees, relatives and friends gathered in the church, filling it to capacity, to pay their final respects. A wealth of flowers paid silent tribute to the high esteem that he held in the community and among those with whom he came in contact.

The schools closed at noon as a mark of respect to Mrs. Beaton,

who is prominently connected with the schools as a member of the school committee.

Rev. Oscar L. Olsen, pastor of the church, officiated. Miss Elmina Hollis played several hymns before the service and "Nearer, My God, to Thee" during the services.

Pall-bearers were his nephews, Elliott G. Beaton, Gilbert T. Beaton, Eugene K. Baker and John C. Beaton, all of Wareham, and Harold Baker and Albert Baker of Lynn.

Burial was in the Beaton lot in the Center cemetery.

OPA Ceiling

(Continued from Page 4)

and the War Food Administration, and when an agreement is reached the order actually written and decared, the order becomes effective. A period of grace can be allowed. As this was written this had not been done, so September ended

with no ceiling in effect upon cranberries.

The ceiling prices were not as much as leaders in the industry nor the committee which made two trips to Washington to appear before a joint meeting of OPA and the WFA, had hoped might be granted.

This committee of the industry was organized on June 26th, the personnel of which comprised members of the Exchange, Cannerymen, independent growers and distributors and processors, and was active in cooperating with OPA and WFA in providing information concerning the cranberry industry. It subsequently was called to Washington first on August 29th and again on September 6.

The committee, with the assistance of a competent attorney, had prepared a 42-page typewritten brief, although Mr. Chaney told members of the New England Sales Company at their September meeting that until he had held conversations with an OPA official early in August there had seemed to be a possibility that cranberries might escape a ceiling this year, as well as previously.

The brief was presented to OPA with copies to WDA on August 29th at the hearing before the boards. That this brief was very efficiently prepared is borne out by the fact that in a circular to Exchange members Mr. Chaney quoted from a bulletin issued on Sept. 6 by the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, the largest trade association in the fresh fruit and vegetable trade, and sent to their entire membership, in which the Association said it wished to "compliment the writers (of this brief) for having turned out one of the clearest and most convincing documents of its kind we have ever had the pleasure of reading."

Processed Berries

(Continued from Page 4)

or \$20.00 a barrel for either will be paid by Cannerymen.

Cannerymen announced this year, in view of the higher prices granted by the Army, it will pay an advance of 10 cents a pound, or \$10 a barrel, instead of \$5.00 a barrel.

With the Army requirement of 100,000 barrels and the total crop of the country now being estimated at about 400,000 barrels, to meet this proportion of the crop to be furnished to the armed forces would call for approximately 25 per cent of each growers' production. Mr. Urann is now asking for this 25 per cent instead of the 30 per cent he originally requested.

The ceiling price for canned

IN MEMORY
of our
FRIEND AND ASSOCIATE
JOHN J. BEATON
MINOT FOOD PACKERS, INC.
JOHN H. KESSLER
DAN D. CONWAY

N. E. Cranberry Sales Co. Holds Evening Fall Meeting

Large Attendance at This Night Session Hears Definite Report of Increasing Crop Shortage Sept. 8 as Picking Was About to Get Started—Ceiling Not Then Set

Members of New England Cranberry Sales Company at the annual fall meeting, September 8th, were told what they sadly already knew, that the crop would be small, perhaps even smaller than most had feared, and it seemed certain cranberries would be under a ceiling this fall. With very good estimating returns from members, Manager Benson said the crop would certainly not go over 200,000 barrels for Massachusetts and was more likely to be from 185,000 up to that figure, and that was the Sales Company estimate at that time. Mr. Chaney said prospects had steadily declined since the Government estimate of 444,800 barrels, released August 22, and he did not think the crop would go much more than 400,000.

Estimates of the Company members gave a production to be handled by the Company as 118,567 barrels, or a 53.2 per cent decrease from last year, and allowing the same rate of decrease for those members who did not report their prospects and adding these he said the outlook for the New England Sales crop then was for a total of only 123,630. President Ruel S. Gibbs said he was forced to agree with Mr. Benson's figures and that personally he was willing to gamble the Massachusetts crop would be around 180 to 185 thousand. The Sales Company, Mr. Benson said, might be expected to handle a larger proportion of the Massachusetts crop than usual, as smaller, dry bogs had been the worst hit.

Twenty-five members of the Company would not even bother to pick this fall, it was said in the returns to Mr. Benson.

This fall meeting for the New England Sales was unique in that it was an evening meeting held at Carver Town hall, preceded by a supper at 6.30 at the Sons of Veterans hall. At first it was thought this customary fall meeting would not be held because of ceiling conferences in Washington and because growers were busier and had more personal bog worries than usual. However, the decision to hold an evening meeting was

more than justified by an unusually large turn-out.

At that time Mr. Chaney told the growers he could not give them any indication of what the ceiling would be, and OPA had requested that price figures which had been under discussion at the Washington meetings should not be made public. A certain figure had been asked for by the growers, he said, but this figure would not be granted, he felt.

"I had hoped until I talked with a member of OPA on August 10th that perhaps cranberries would get by without a ceiling again," he said, "but following that and our being called to Washington on August 24th and September 5th again, those hopes vanished." He said OPA had asked for production and cost figures late in July, but that it had been possible for the Exchange to get those figures to Washington only recently, and that a 42-page brief had been filed.

He said, whatever the ceiling would be he believed the cranberry growers would be treated as fairly as the law allowed. Both OPA and WFA officials have a hand in the setting of the ceiling, and officials of both bodies had been extremely courteous to the cranberry growers called to Washington, he said. He did say the growers had been able to have a "crop disaster" figure written into the order, and as crop prospects had continued to shrink as picking time approached and first harvest began this increasing disaster had been given consideration. Any further disaster such as a frost, "which would indeed be a disaster" he added, would also be given consideration and an amended and increased figure allowing for this can be given, even after the ceiling order is written.

"It will be the lowest per capita supply of cranberries for civilian consumption in 37 years", he said, "or for any time since we have had an accurate record. Every berry would certainly be needed and can be readily disposed of. "If the crop was a large one we might not feel so bullish this year, in spite of the wonderful demand experienced last year". He mentioned the supply of competitive fruits and said that cranberries, at least in Massachusetts, would be small, although sound.

Mr. Benson had previously said that, contrary to the belief of some growers, the Massachusetts crop would not be poor in quantity.

(Continued on Page 17)

Urann Broadcasts

(Continued from Page 4)

however he marketed his crop.

At the time of his second broadcast, he said, 71,000 barrels of the 100,000 needed for the Army had been pledged, and 40,000 of the 60,000 wanted for canning.

Growers, he said, are not only in business to make money this year, but to insure the value of their cranberry bogs and to assure good, fair prices for cranberries every year, and that Cannery was a cooperative organized fourteen years ago to process a part of the crop to this purpose. "This year we are faced with many problems and there are many difficulties to overcome. The better we understand each other and the more we work as one team the greater our chance of success."

These broadcasts, he announced on September 27, will continue weekly during the height of the season, then semi-weekly, and perhaps monthly after that.

New Jersey Meeting

(Continued from Page 3)

keep the vines in good fruiting condition as a major point in any program for restoring New Jersey crops.

C. M. Chaney spoke of the crop outlook as it then appeared. Dr. F. B. Chandler of the Department of Agriculture described work in developing varieties resistant to false blossom. Lester Collins, past president, paid a tribute to Charles S. Beckwith, late chief of the New Jersey Cranberry Station, stressing his sterling qualities. Joseph White Darlington, president, in his address stressed the importance of all growers of various affiliations meeting together to build up production.

This was a morning session and after lunch there was inspection of bogs. Proceedings of the meeting are expected to appear in October, and will be available to all members of the association.

Long Beach, Washington, Was the Original Center of West Coast Activities In Cranberry Growing

This Peninsula, Similar to Cape Cod in Appearance, Had "False Boom", But Is Making Progress Toward Rejuvenation

It was at the Long Beach Peninsula that the first cranberry planting was made in Washington. And the Long Beach area (often called "Ilwaco area", as Ilwaco is the largest town in that region) has been a district of high cranberry hopes and of deep disappointments. Cranberry growing there has boomed, and faded with heavy financial losses. Now, however, growers there feel Peninsula cranberry growing is at last on a sound upswing. The area has started to gain in yields within the past two or three years. The biggest single development to date on the Pacific Coast is there, the 100 acre "Cranguyma" farm of Guy C. Myers of New York. The Washington State cranberry station and experimental bog has been there, under direction of D. J. Crowley since 1924.

There are about 60 growers in the Long Beach area, and of these about half became members of Cranberry Cannery when Cannery arrived on the coast. About 25, or nearly half, have sprinkler systems. Sprinklers were first tried out for cranberry bog frost protection at Long Beach by Mr. Crowley. Sprinklers and the coming of Cannery, at least according to those who have joined, are two major reasons for revived cranberry hopes in the region. Those who do not have sprinklers now have them down for near future installation. There is a surprisingly large amount of mechanical equipment per grower, despite the relatively small average bog holdings.

Present cranberry acreage at Long Beach is a thing impossible to satisfactorily estimate, the difficulty being where to draw the line as to what should be classified as bog actually in bearing at present. Long Beach had as much as five or six hundred acres built when the unfortunate cranberry boom was on. Most of this now is in varying degrees of running out. Some bogs are only picked when they happen to have some berries and otherwise are given no attention whatever. The USDA Crop Reporting Service at Seattle last year credited the Long Beach or

"Ilwaco area" with 400 acres, of which 320 were harvested with an average production of 19.1 barrels per acre. Mr. Crowley and Rolla Parrish, largest and most ambitious growers there, are in agreement that from the viewpoint of practical cranberry growing not more than 200 acres should be called cranberry bog currently in bearing. This would not include the Myers development, with its completion this summer of 100 planted acres.

Long Beach Peninsula

The Long Beach, or Northern Peninsula is a slim finger of sand stretching north along the Washington coast for nearly thirty miles. It is a little more than a mile wide and forms a barrier between Willapa Bay and the open Pacific. Willapa Bay is a wide expanse of silvery water, merging into low hills, and stocked with a perpetual feast of the sea—crabs, clams, and the oysters for which it is famous. Silt, washing down the great Columbia, formed this long strip of low-lying land, and the Peninsula is closely bound up, physically and historically, with the Columbia. From the great headland at the Columbia's mouth, Cape Disappointment, one of the grandest marine views anywhere may be obtained.

The Long Beach area, in more ways than one is similar to Cape Cod. It is a summer resort region. Its major activities, as those on the Cape, are catering to summer vacationists, cranberry growing, fishing, boating, and kindred endeavors pertaining to the sea. Earliest history of the Pacific Northwest dates from this region at the mouth of the Columbia, one of the greatest rivers of America, as the history of the country dates from the early settlements at Plymouth and Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

The town of Ilwaco is the trading center for the region. It was named for "E'owkpa Jim", who was the son-in-law of a powerful Indian chief. It has been the center for a fishing fleet that operates on the Columbia and out over the Columbia entrance for sea-going

salmon and tuna fishing, and salmon canning on a large scale brought prosperity to the region. Development of the section began in 1851, and the oldest town on the Peninsula is Oysterville, dating from 1854. Nahcotta has large oyster canning interests. The town of Long Beach itself is a summer resort, as are Ocean Park and Seaview.

A Lovely Stretch

The Peninsula is a lovely stretch of ocean-bound land, long and narrow, as is Cape Cod, but on an abbreviated scale. Fronting the open ocean is a smooth and exhilarating motor highway, and the sands of Long Beach Peninsula are claimed to be the longest continuous beach in the world, and the beach is so hard packed that over it automobiles may race. It was nearly chosen as the place for the testing of Malcolm Campbell's famous "Bluebird", racer of a few years back. The trees are tall and evergreen. The brilliant yellow Scotch broom and its slightly duller and prickly "cousin", Irish furze, flare along the roads, a rapidly spreading nuisance, crowding out other growing things, but beautifully cheerful under blue skies and a beaming sun.

Bogs Scattered

Bogs here are scattered about as they are in Massachusetts and Jersey, not in a compact area as at Grayland to the north. They are irregular in shape and the vine growth is heavier, more as in the Eastern cranberry areas. So is weed growth on the many, many bogs in various stages of running out. Some are neatly kept up, but these are smaller bogs, and it is in these smaller holdings which are being restored that the hope for Long Beach lies—in these or in new plantings, properly built and operated.

Bogs at Long Beach, with the exception of a few Howes and others, have the same variety classification as the bulk of West Coast plantings, McFarlin. The soil is peat, ample in depth, and as stated in a previous article, Mr. Crowley says cranberry soil conditions are identical with and as good as those at Grayland. The same applies for Clatsop County in Oregon, just across the Columbia, and he makes the statement that growers of Long Beach and Clatsop could get equally good production as those at Grayland if the bogs had been properly built in the first place and had always been given as good care.

"It is only this lack of care and the false start with the badly-built bogs of the boom that make production on the Peninsula and at Clatsop inferior to Grayland", he

says. "Half a dozen growers do get as good production, but these bogs are all small and they are given adequate care. The average production at Long Beach for McFarlins on these few good small bogs is 100 barrels and more per acre."

False Start

The story of this false start is told in "The Cultivated Cranberry in Washington", by D. J. Crowley, Bulletin No. 340, 1937 of the State College of Washington, Agricultural Experiment Station, as follows:

"About 1900 cranberry growing in Washington received an artificial real estate impetus. From then until 1916 there was a rapid development, chiefly in the vicinity of Ilwaco and Long Beach. During this boom period several hundred acres were planted, many of which were unsuccessful.

"Several factors were responsible for their failure. Bogs were planted in unsuitable locations, growers were inexperienced, and poor varieties were used. There was also a lack of knowledge and equipment for the control of insects and diseases. The losses encountered by those growers received much unfavorable publicity and the industry thus received a setback from which years were required for recovery."

Some bogs are now receiving adequate care, and odd varieties are being replanted with McFarlins.

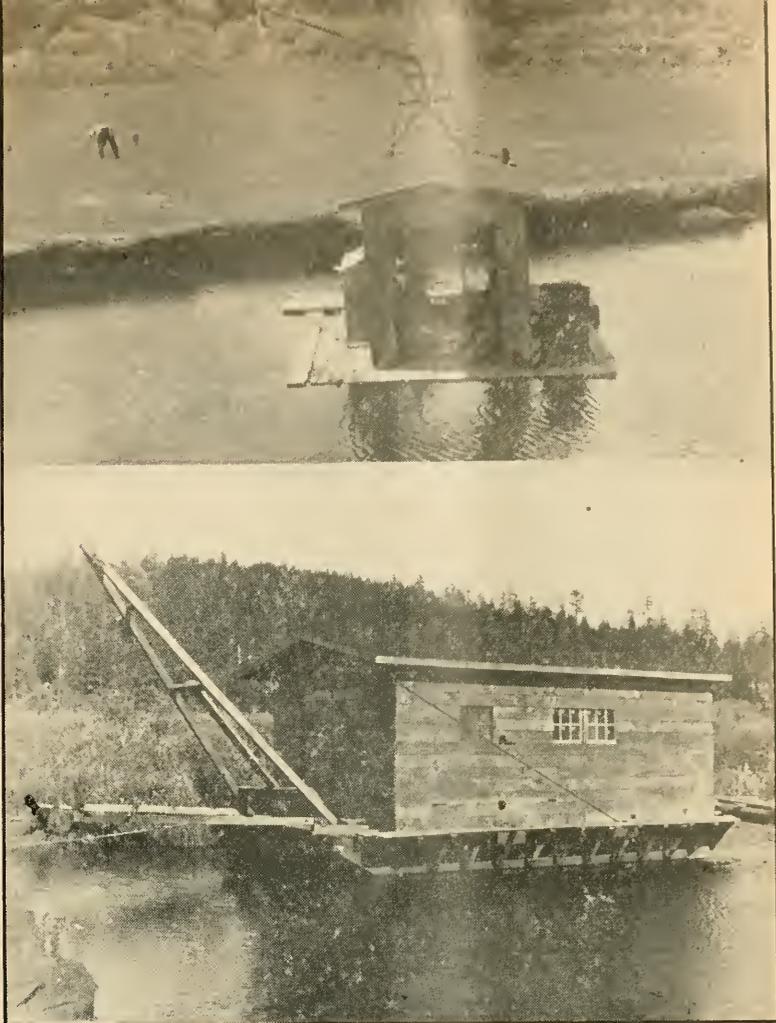
As to opportunity for expansion, Mr. Crowley estimates there are about 2,000 acres of peat in the region.

Rainfall at Long Beach is about 60 inches a year, of which 40 or 50 inches fall between November first and the first of May. July and August are exceedingly dry. July rainfall this year had been .30 inches up to July 21, according to a report at the North Head weather bureau near Ilwaco, and the normal for July is only .96 inch.

Region Ocean-Built

Long Beach, Clatsop and Grayland, says Mr. Crowley, are ocean-built. Water underlies the peninsula and is held there by the pressure of the ocean; since the water table is below sea level, the fresh water cannot escape. Growers tap this ever-present supply for their wells and sumps. There are many ponds at the upper end of the Peninsula, but these are north of most of the bog development area.

These sumps are scooped out where the peat is shallow, and on these sumps some growers have scows with sand pumps and pump sand from beneath the water in



Top—Sand scow at bog of Leonard G. Morris; lower—scow of Carl Bernhardt, both on Long Beach Peninsula.

building and for resanding. They bring up 15 to 20 per cent sand with the water. These scows rise and fall with the water, and the hose length at the bottom can be adjusted. Small stones will go through. Sand scows can resand an acre a day with a four-inch pump, spreading sand one inch thick. The sanding pipes are moved over the bog as the sanding progresses.

Peninsula Conditions

Peninsula bogs are not winter-flooded, as it is not necessary in the mild winter, even though there have been isolated instances of winterkill when the weather was mild and turned unreasonably cold in February and March.

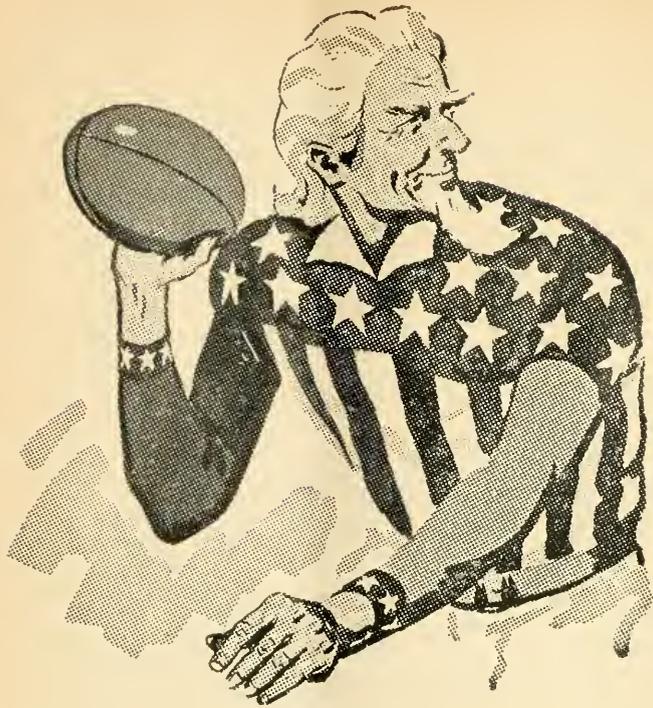
A good deal of water picking is done on the Peninsula, an estimated 25 per cent. This waterpicking is said to average in cost from \$2.00 to \$2.50 for berries into the screenhouse, under present high prevailing wages. These water-picked berries are cleaned and run through a mill before being sent

to the canners.

Worst insect at present is probably the fireworm, a though there is much injury from fruitworm, also. In the cool climate of Long Beach many sprays are needed, as insects hatch out slowly and this stretching out makes more than a single treatment necessary. Dusting is not practical anywhere on the coast and has even less possibilities at the Peninsula than elsewhere because of the winds which sweep in from the Pacific.

Long Beach has its spring frost problems, as has all the West Coast, and while flooding has been resorted to, and still is, growers are finding sprinklers the answer. There is no official cranberry frost warning, but frost predictions have been given to growers by telephone from the North Head Weather Bureau by Cecil R. Peck, head of the bureau, who, incidentally, is a New Englander. These predictions by Mr. Peck, growers say, have proven remarkably accurate, and hence useful to the growers.

(Continued on Page 14)



OUR Uncle Sam

Is playing with skill and dauntless courage the final chapter in the deadly game of the European war—and after that comes the real show-down with Japan.

We on the side-lines must continue to back him up with bonds—the whistle hasn't blown yet.

This is the 29th of a series of war-time messages sponsored by the following public-spirited firms and individuals.

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JOHN J. BEATON

JOHN J. BEATON of Wareham, Massachusetts, whose passing September 23, 1944, deprives the cranberry industry of one of its greatest leaders, built himself a monument within our industry. He started forty years ago from the smallest of beginnings and built his interests to the largest, and as he built, the industry gained from his vision, his indomitable energy, his sound judgment, his great capability, his integrity, and his faith in the business of growing cranberries.

His successful efforts added stature to the cranberry industry. His wisdom he applied not only to his own problems but to those of the industry—his counsel was always sought and given in matters of importance. The cranberry industry is sounder, stronger and more advanced because he chose to be of it. He encouraged others in many ways. That is his monument.

That, and the memory he leaves of a man of integrity, great ability, unusual achievement, of high service in his industry and to the community in which he lived. All this is attested to in the tributes of those who knew him best through long association.

NO DUST STORM—YET

MASSACHUSETTS has had no dust storms nor tornadoes during the past twelvemonth. There was the devastating winterkill; there were the two frosts of last spring, about as bad as frosts could be; there was the worst drought ever recorded this summer, the worst fruitworm infestation, earthquake tremors, and finally the hurricane of September 14th, bringing its added chaos. The latter, not so very destructive to the cranberry industry, as a whole, was just one more thing piled atop the other blows of nature—and there is the ceiling upon cranberries which OPA has deemed necessary.

This ceiling is not as high as it was hoped for in consideration of the crop disaster inflicted upon Massachusetts and New Jersey. The Office of Price Administration has acted to protect the consumer against exorbitant charge for what few cranberries, both fresh and processed, will

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be available. Altogether it is a sad, sad story for the Eastern producer, and particularly so for the little fellow, who depended upon his cranberry crop for his income for the year. Many had so few, or scattered berries which were not picked at all, that any ceiling made no difference. For the larger crops a few cents more on the pound to the consumer would have meant many more thousands of dollars to the industry.

However, the Massachusetts grower is at the moment strongly inclined to take the attitude that what has happened in 1944 is water over the dam. He wants to get off what berries he has, get this year over with, and look forward to another year, hoping such an accumulation of bad factors will never arrive again. And the law of averages would seem to be on his side in this hope.

Guy C. Myers Has Completed Planting 100 Acres

Financier of New York and Seattle is Putting in West Coast's Largest Development at Long Beach

Biggest single development on the entire West Coast is here at Long Beach at the property of Guy C. Myers on Cranberry road. At this development, which has been named "Cranguyma Farm", 100 acres of cranberry bog have been completed and set to vines this summer. This 100 acres is planted entirely with McFarlins.

Mr. Myers is at his West Coast property at some time nearly every month, but the writer did not happen to see him on the trip and the following details were kindly furnished from his New York office.

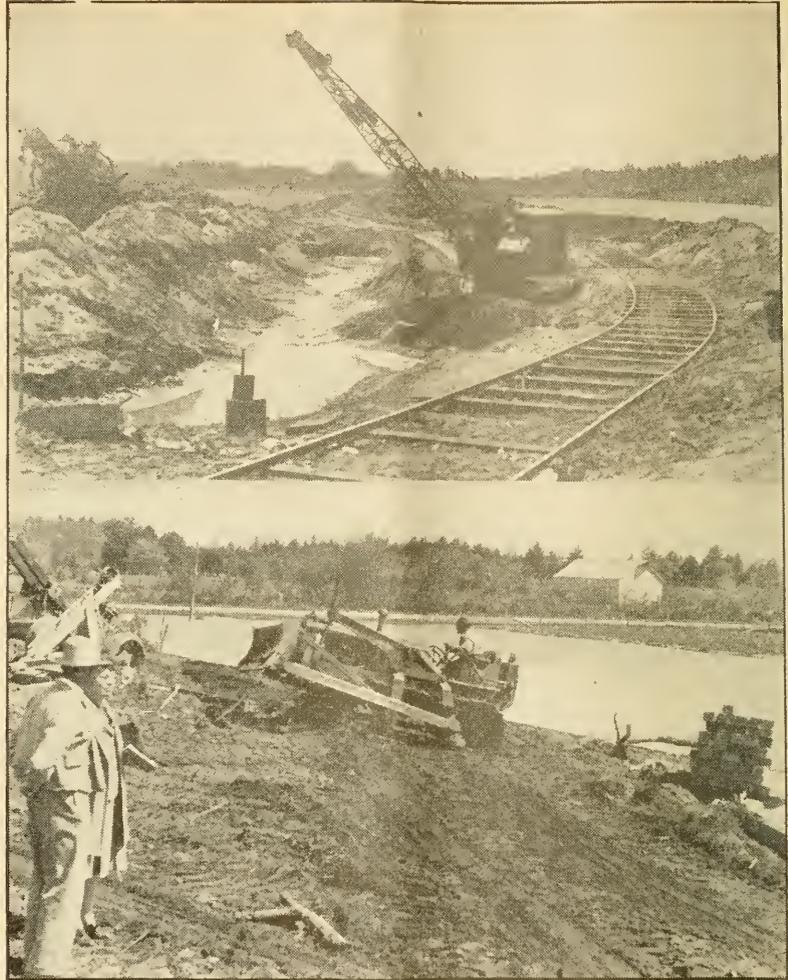
Besides the cranberry plantings, there will be a large cultivated blueberry plantation of 50 acres, of which 6 acres have already been set out with Jerseys, Concords, Stan'ys, Rubels and Rancocas, and there will be other berries, including youngberries, Boysenberries, strawberries, raspberries and currants. There will also be extensive plantings of vegetable crops, such as peas, carrots, onions, cabbage, brussel sprouts, artichokee, etc. Experiments on growing grasses will be made so that livestock can be raised.

This is a development of 350 acres and two large lakes are included in the property. A brick residence and other buildings are planned for construction.

As large crews of men as could be obtained have been speeding work on the construction of this tract, and also a great deal of modern heavy construction equipment has been utilized. A sprinkler system is to be installed which will employ the use of a 250 h. p. electric motor which will sprinkle the entire cranberry and blueberry planting at one time.

Also there are six miles of standard gauge railroad track on the 100 acres now planted, which will be used for spraying. From this pipe the spray will be diffused and by running the cars at a given speed with the pipe at the proper height above the cranberries even spraying will be attained. Weeding could be done by this method by building a bridge cradle 75 feet long on which the weeders sit, and this could be also used for picking the crop.

Mr. Myers is now working with



Two construction views of bog of Guy C. Myers

the manufacturers on a sanding machine which will re-sand the bog by throwing the sand from the railroad cars covering a distance of 75 feet. At the present time 20 men and women are continually weeding by hand, keeping the bog clear of all foreign growth.

Foreman of the bog construction in the past year has been Joe Alexson, who is an experienced grower and builder of Grayland. Mr. Alexson will continue to look after the growing and is now preparing the installation of the sprinkler system.

Mr. Myers became a member of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., in June. He has owned this land for four or five years.

Mr. Myers is in the financial business, with offices in Seattle and New York.

Long Beach

(Continued from Page 11)

Say Will Grow

There is not the cranberry boom spirit at Long Beach that there is at Grayland and at Bandon, Oregon. Growers there who are restoring old bog or making improperly built bog into good bog have the ordinary problems of such effort on their hands. However, those who are making successful progress are well satisfied with Long Beach cranberry growing conditions. They say the possibilities are there, waiting only the inspiration and effort, and this spirit of cranberry progress is now again stirring and may develop rapidly with the general progress of the Pacific Northwest in cranberry growing.

A Real Pioneer Of the Northwest, William Litschke

Active Grower at 82, He
Came When Region He
Settled in Was a Wilder-
ness

William Litschke, at 82, is one of the real pioneers of the Pacific Northwest and of cranberry growing at Long Beach. His fine-looking bog of three acres demonstrates that a Long Beach bog can produce, if given adequate and intelligent care. His vines are all McFarlins.

He has taken in as high as \$5,000 from his bog and that was seven years ago when he received a little less than \$10 a barrel for his crop. That was the first year after he had installed a sprinkler system. He has gotten as high as 130 barrels to the acre.

When Mr. Litschke came to the region it was real pioneer country, a wilderness. "I had no money", he says. "At that time I lived on grouse and potatoes and potatoes and grouse. I shot the grouse from the back doorstep."

To obtain better drainage, Mr. Litschke dug a ditch a mile and more long down to Willipa bay, all by himself. His bog was made entirely by hand labor.

Mr. Litschke had expected by the time he had reached his present age to retire, but now he is doing his own bog work still, as his son is a gunner in the U. S. Navy. The farm-home of Mr. Litschke and his gracious wife, Petra, who is a native of Denmark, is singularly attractive and finely kept up. They have beautiful English holly trees, a big garden, and a planting of cultivated blueberries, the cutting being sent across the country from the nursery of Mrs. Mabelle Kelley at East Wareham, Mass. Mr. Litschke is a member of Cranberry Cannery.

OTHER GROWERS

Carl Bernhardt of Long Beach is the second largest grower on the peninsula, and he makes extensive use of the sand scow pictured in this issue. Mr. Bernhardt has about 30 acres and gives his production for last year as about 100 barrels to the acre.

He is another of the Peninsula growers who became a member of Cranberry Cannery.

The third largest grower of the Peninsula is Guido Funcke, who has about 14 acres. Mr. Funcke has the original bog built by H. H.

Williamson, developer of the early 1900s, and lives in the house built by Mr. Williamson. This bog was run down and he is rebuilding it. He has now produced 100 barrels to the acre. He has the only Early Blacks on the Peninsula, approximately one acre, and last year had 150 quarters to that acre. He has a few Howes and also some Batchelors. He is a member of Cranberry Cannery.

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 5)

ing restored to bogs with electric pumps. Fortunately, however, air did stir some that night and 23 was not reached in Southeastern Massachusetts, although 20 was recorded at Carlisle and 23 at Holliston in Middlesex County. Average around Wareham and Cape was perhaps 27. Some damage was reported to small, uncolored Howes from late water. The following night conditions did not seem so bad and a warning was sent out for 24. That night there was no stirring of air and there was heavy frost, coming early, and 22 was reached at East Wareham and even 21 in a cold hold at South Wareham. Average minimum in Plymouth county was probably about 26. There was some damage done both nights, but not extensive—many growers had not too much to protect, anyway. Electricity had been restored to most, if not all bogs by Saturday night.

¶Barnstable County Terribly
Short—Cape Cod proper has taken

a very, very severe licking in its crop, and growers there must call this their worst year ever, disaster piling upon disaster. Latest estimate of County Agent Bertram Tomlinson is that Barnstable County will not have more than 10,000 and probably not that. Only two years ago the Cape had an estimated nearly 100,000 barrels, the Cape's biggest year ever. A short time ago Mr. Tomlinson was estimating that the Cape had taken a 75 per cent cut from normal, and as September ended he was certain he had been far too conservative in estimating the shrinkage. From Bourne to Truro it is the same story, one of discouragement by practically every grower. One man on the lower Cape who normally handles about 30,000 barrels doubted if he would handle 5,000. One grower who ordinarily picks up to 3,000 barrels will not have 200 this year. Others give similar reports. The crop has dwindled severely since August when preliminary estimates were made. Dry weather and fruitworm had taken an awful toll, it has developed.

NEW JERSEY

..¶Crop Estimate Not "Upping"—As picking is progressing in New Jersey there appears to be no reason to expect any upward revision of the first crop estimate of 59,000 barrels. Cloudy, wet weather following the hurricane seriously delayed the resumption of harvesting following the storm.

¶Promising Seedlings—On the
USDA seedling nursery, which Dr.

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E. C. St. Jacques

WAREHAM, MASS.

Fred Chandler has been caring for this year there appear to be some very promising candidates for an early berry and a new mid-season fruit, and both of these should be well worth testing for their resistance to false blossom.

¶Pleased with Fermate Results—Growers who are trying Fermate this year to control field rot are pleased with its performance on their bogs. Even though it was not a bad year for rot, they feel there is a decided superiority of Fermate over Bordeaux. Dr. Wilcox has completed harvesting his experimental area and has the figures, which he will include in his report at the next growers' meeting. This report will be heard with much interest, as control of field rot has been one of Jersey's most serious problems. It is considered very likely by Mr. Doehler that the use of this new material may definitely improve Jersey's chances to rebuild her cranberry industry.

WISCONSIN

¶Expect Crop Up to Estimate—By mid-September most growers were well into the harvest, and berries were found to be of good size and Vernon Goldsworthy was feeling certain that his original estimate of 115,000 barrels (last year 102,000) would be reached, at least. Still higher estimate of 120,000 barrels has been made and this would be Wisconsin's highest production. Berries in general are of good size and color, although some of the natives are small.

¶More Help Available Than Needed—There is sufficient har-

vesting help in this state this year, in fact a good deal more than was available last year. Some of the growers cancelled their order for Barbadians, which they had intended to use for harvesting. Some marshes are employing these Islanders, including the Whittlesey marsh, Central Cranberry Company and Biron Cranberry Company. Growers say they like this help very well, indeed.

¶Hail Insurance Plan—The "Hail Committee" of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company, of which F. F. Mengel is chairman, has been doing considerable work on this matter and expects to have a report ready for the October meeting. Mr. Mengel will have a definite plan ready to outline which it is thought will meet with the approval of the members.

¶Surplus War Supplies—Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company has filed with the U. S. Treasury Department its intention to bid on any of the surplus property that will be released after the war, that will be of value to members, and the company will be sent offers to bid. Trucks, cars, bulldozers, lumber, nails, wire, and equipment of all kinds are expected to be made available to bid.

¶Bees Next Year—Several of the Cranmoor district growers plan to procure bees next year, which they believe will be of great value in pollination, as this is more or less standard practice in New Jersey.

¶Color Cranberry Pictures—Milwaukee Journal was planning

to take some colored pictures of the Wisconsin cranberry industry which are planned to be published in the rotogravure section about Thanksgiving time. Efforts are being made to induce "Look" to take some pictures of the colorful Wisconsin harvesting scenes.

¶Install Flood Pump—Oscar Potter of Warrens installed a new 6-inch Bailey pump to take care of high water in case of abnormal rains.

WASHINGTON

¶Harvest Began Sept. 25—Real harvest got underway about the 25th of September, although a few had begun harvesting the small lots of Early Blacks and other varieties shortly before. Grayland growers did not in general get started until October 1. This is about 10 days late.

¶25 Percent Increase—There is a heavy set of fruit on bogs almost everywhere, and D. J. Crowley continued to estimate the crop would be 20 to 25 per cent larger than last year, or 30,000 or so for Washington.

¶Berries Smaller—Berries are smaller than usual, however, very much so, due to the long continued dry spell. It was by record the longest drought period, in so far as there are records. In a check of fruitworm injury Mr. Crowley finds it insignificant, probably not running one-half of one per cent anywhere. This is considered very good, particularly in view of the insecticide materials at the disposal of the growers.

"RAIN BIRD SPRINKLERS"



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For Oregon and Washington, R. M. Wade—Oregon Culvert & Pipe, Portland, Ore.

¶**Suction Pickers**—Many this year will use suction pickers, about 85 of these at Grayland. Most of these are the large machines, although some are of the smaller electric type. Charles Nelson and Leonard Morris of Long Beach are also to use suction machines. Mr. Nelson has perhaps the heaviest crop on the coast.

¶**Mexican Labor**—Labor continues exceedingly scarce on the coast and has probably been tighter all during the war than in any other cranberry area. Fifty Mexican laborers were brought to the Peninsula to help out. Rolla Parrish, largest grower, has 20 of these, to use in addition to his regular help.

¶**Much of Crop to be Processed**—A very considerable part of the crop will go for processing and to the Army pool. Mr. Parrish will have his entire production processed by Cannerys. Only a small proportion will reach the fresh market.

¶**Funcke Early Harvester**—One of the first to pick was Guido Funcke at Long Beach, who has a few Early Blacks and was picking and shipping to the fresh market by the middle of the month.

N. E. Cranberry Sales

(Continued from Page 9)

even though there would be a probable ten per cent of pies. The incubator tests by the company on fifteen lots of berries showed this not to be true. Berries placed in incubators for seven days are considered as showing as much spoilage as if they had been kept in ordinary storage for a month, and this gives a guide as to what may be expected in regard to quality.

E. C. McGrew spoke of shipping conditions this fall. "Last year we were wondering where to get the boxes to put the cranberries in" he said, "this year it is a question of where to get the berries to put in the boxes."

In the face of extremely short crops and of inadequate water supplies for fall frosts, President Gibbs said he wanted to call on one man who had a fine crop and a reservoir "bursting" with water. This was Dr. Franklin, and the bog that of the Lowell Cranberry Company in Middlesex County, distant from the general Massachusetts crop area.

Dr. Franklin said it had been a most interesting year regarding rainfall in Middlesex and that until August 14th it had been dry there, and then on that day had come such a cloudburst that it had been necessary to open the reser-

voir gates wide for a week to get the excess water out of the way. This letting of water down the stream this fall brought gasps of envy from the Massachusetts growers. Neither, "as usual", was the Lowell Cranberry Company bothered excessively with fruit worm, he continued. He said there might have been a loss of four or five hundred barrels, but nothing serious. "It is a very interesting fact", he said, "but fruitworm seems to cling to the bogs along the coast and has not been bad in the interior in towns such as Carlisle, Easton, Norton, Assonet and Freetown. You always have it bad in Barnstable County and in Plymouth."

Incidentally, he said, Massachusetts growers felt that lack of rainfall was chiefly responsible for the lack of size of their berries, but he would call their attention to the recent weather bulletin in which it was stated temperatures in March affected the size of the berries and March this year was colder than usual. He said since the August 24th rain there had been plenty of moisture at the Lowell bog. He suggested that to take advantage of these good moisture and good fruitworm conditions prevailing in Middlesex County and back from the coast, growers "might move up north of Boston, too."

Following these speakers some of the growers asked various questions, most pertinent of these coming from Walter Rowley of Wareham, one of the smaller and younger growers, who asked if the directors had been fully onto their jobs in looking out for the interests of the smaller members, and specifically if the high consumer price last year for some of the berries

and the smallness of the crop this year were two reasons why a ceiling was necessary, and also if a ceiling was being influenced by the Army order for dehydrated cranberries. He said these matters should be brought out in open meeting and not talked about on street corners.

President Gibbs and Mr. Chaney said they understood a ceiling would have been imposed this year regardless of the Army order, with such an extremely short crop, and the latter said that OPA had received complaints last year from housewives for prices they had been forced to pay late in the season for cranberries. The imposition of a ceiling would prevent such a condition of runaway prices by a few, and would be for the protection of the co-operatives against speculation, they said.

Mr. Rowley further said that the sales company does not have control of its canning berries and that its berries "should be canned under the Eatmor label". Chief reply to this was made by Paul Thompson, who as one of the older growers, he said, explained that years ago there had been talk of the Sales Company doing this and he had been one of those favoring it, but nothing had come of it and Mr. Urann had come forward with his plan, had raised the money to open up this second outlet for cranberries. He said Mr. Urann had told him and has frequently said that he did not want a ceiling price on cranberries this year. Nahum Morse, one of the "younger" directors, said he did not think the average member

knew how hard and how conscientiously the directors have worked and do work for the best good of all the members of the Sales Company and of the cranberry industry as a whole.

President Gibbs, in opening this fall meeting, said that Massachusetts growers this year had been "pestered" with just about every difficulty that could be imagined and it will go down in the record as one of the most "disappointing" years ever. With this no grower present disagreed.

Harvest Troubles

(Continued from Page 5)

tributors, was quoting at the same price.

Harvest of Early Blacks in Massachusetts was being generally completed the last week in September, fully two weeks behind normal, as the earlies are usually all cleared up between the 15th and the 20th. Shipments were so delayed because of the situation this fall that in the last week of September (Sept. 27) but 47 cars had left the Cape area compared to 162 at corresponding date last year.

Picking de'ays caused by the rains and hurricane have probably increased the size of the berries a little and therefore slightly the size of the crop, but if Howes showed the same falling off as Blacks the 155,000 up to 180,000 barrel total for Massachusetts may well be this year's mark.

HURRICANE

For the second time within six years a tropical hurricane has willed to blow up the Atlantic coast, bringing the New Jersey and Massachusetts cranberry bogs within its 300-mile wide scope of concentrated, terrifying destruction. That was on the night of September 14th. The hurricane season and the cranberry picking season coincide, so both times the fury of screaming wind, driving rain and rising water along the shores struck in the midst of harvest.

The Jersey cranberry district got off relatively easy, but estimated rough total of hurricane loss in Southeastern Massachusetts was set by insurance company experts at \$60,000,000, and New England hurricane deaths stood at about 30, although no lives were lost in Plymouth or Barnstable counties. Cranberry growers lost comparatively little as a group, yet they went through the strain and worry of the ordeal.

The hurricane was unofficially estimated at Wareham at 100 miles an hour. At Chatham by Coast

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Guard anemometer it was 104. Last time the salt water flood rushed more than head high through the lowest section of Wareham's Main street. (This time there was three feet. This office, Courier Building, had 18 inches in one section, 6 in the business office).

The loss in trees was appalling everywhere. Hundreds of prized trees, many of them great elms nearly or more than a century old, were felled. So destructive were the winds of this hurricane that practically no property owner in Southeastern Massachusetts but what suffered some loss—trees, trees falling across houses, barns blown down, porches or parts of roofs blown off, or merely some shingles or panes of glass.

During the morning of the storm the weather was stifling, oppressive, high heat with the sun obscured by clouds—that fact, a barometer which began falling at noon, and radio hurricane reports, caused Dr. Franklin to get in touch with the U. S. Weather Bureau at Boston. What he ascertained there, together with local conditions he could observe himself, gave him complete apprehension that Southeastern Massachusetts could be in for a greater catastrophe than in 1938. He called up a number of growers at various

times, warning them of winds which might blow well over 100 miles an hour and stating that there could be a great rise of water along the coast. Starting at four o'clock, the barometer at the State Bog shot down from 29.08 to 29.05 at eight o'clock, a period when it locally should be strong and not weakening. It reached its extreme low, 28.57, at about midnight. That was the climax of the hurricane.

Many growers suffered wind damage, but as a vast majority of bogs were sufficiently far from the beaches only a comparatively few were flooded with salt water. Some were inundated by this rising tide, mostly the bogs which were affected in 1938.

A. D. Makepeace Co. had approximately 50 acres on the Cape, the Chase and four or five other bogs, under a flood of salt water several feet deep. Most of this acreage had not been picked. The berries which were under water do not seem to be injured except for having a slight tinge of salt which rains and washing after picking may remove.

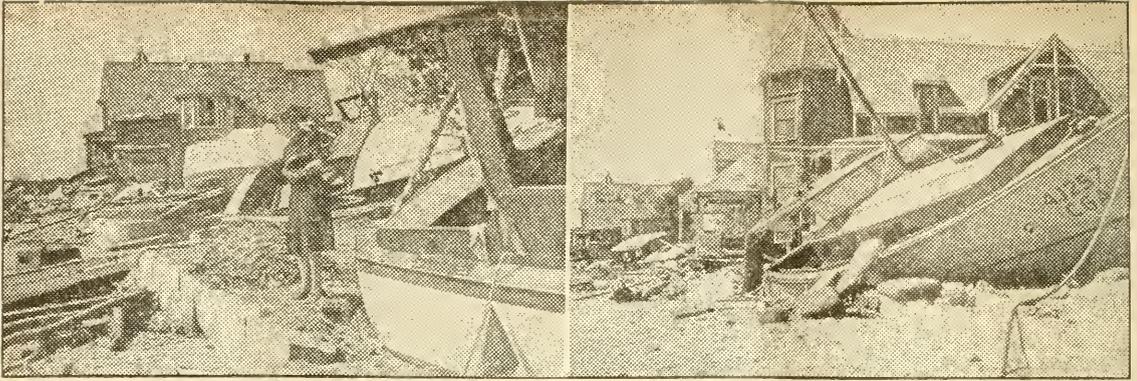
J. J. Beaton Co. had about 40 acres at the Old Colony bogs at Yarmouth and 10 at East Falmouth flooded, neither of which had been picked.

The bog of Emile E. St. Jacques

at Crooked River, East Wareham, which had just been set to vines at the time of the first hurricane and had this work practically destroyed, was just about due for mature cropping this year. It was again flooded with eight or nine feet of water. This bog of 4½ acres had been picked. Dikes were washed out and a large section of dike and a gravel roadway washed onto a bog section. The reservoir was also flooded with salt water, and Mr. St. Jacques will try to sweeten the bog from the salt with spring and rain water. The small bog of Mrs. Amando Grassi on Great Neck, in the same general region, was flooded. This bog had a small quantity of unpicked Early Blacks at the time. Small bogs owned by Jeremiah Murphy near the St. Jacques bogs were also swept by the flooding waters. The blueberry planting of A. K. Dahlen, next to the Grassi bog, and one of the larger plantings in Massachusetts, was swept by salt flood and salt spray despite a desperate afternoon of work to erect a dike.

Frank Laine at East Wareham flooded his bog with fresh water, keeping the salt out, although the wave lashed his lower dike. He had done the same in the last storm.

Full force of the blow at Chat-



Big yachts and shore cottages damaged at Onset, Mass.

ham on the lower Cape struck the Stage Harbor freezer of Cranberry Cannery there. The engine room was filled with a foot of water, the ground washed out within a dozen feet of the freezer, the shingles were blown off the roof; a building about 30x50 containing 20 tons of material was moved 8 feet and left hanging down into the ocean; another building 20x30 was smashed to splinters and the splinters blown on the beach and covered with three feet of sand, the wharf was shredded and the shreds gone with the wind.

More important to the owners of the bogs flooded than the immediate loss was the long-range effect of the salt upon the vines. Drs. Franklin and Bergman exam-

ined the St. Jacques and Grassi bogs, and could not see that they were immediately damaged, but could not tell definitely for some time. As both these bogs were hit by flood waters twice within six years it was said there was the possibility of adverse accumulative effect.

They say it was ascertained in the hurricane of 1938 that some bogs which were under salt water for as long as 48 hours were not damaged. At least, that was the experience then, but other factors enter in. One of these is whether a bog has just been picked before the flood and the vines are in this disturbed condition or the bogs had not been harvested. In the first hurricane, bogs which

had been picked just before the flood were damaged, while those with the berries and vines still untouched did not suffer permanently from as long as the 48-hour flood.

The first hurricane occurred only six years ago, yet it was hard hunting to find very many noticeable effects of it, and the ravages of this one should be erased ever more quickly. The hurricane of 1938 was the third of these tropical storms to hit New England in recorded history, or one every century, and the Cape will be quite happy if they do not come any oftener than that—if not as often

AS VICTORY DRAWS NEARER

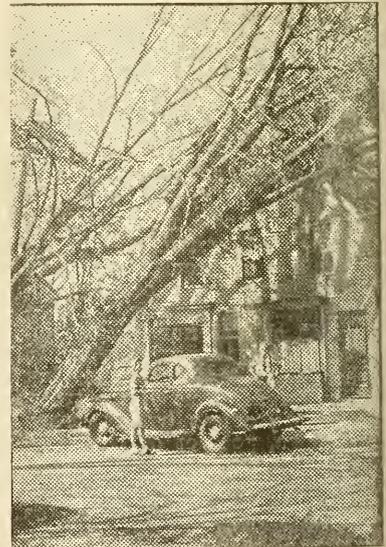
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Post-office at East Wareham, Mass., had two big elms down

Editor's Note—It was planned to have used an article about Rolla Parish, largest and most active grower of the Long Beach area in this issue. Because of lack of space it will appear in the next.

We are receiving "inquiries" from the U. S. Navy and U. S. Coast Guard for over one million pounds of Canned Cranberry Sauce. Naturally, our first concern is to take care of our boys in the service, and this we will do again this year as we have during 1942 and 1943.

Every manufacturer of "food products" is doing an excellent job in providing the armed forces with "QUALITY FOODS."

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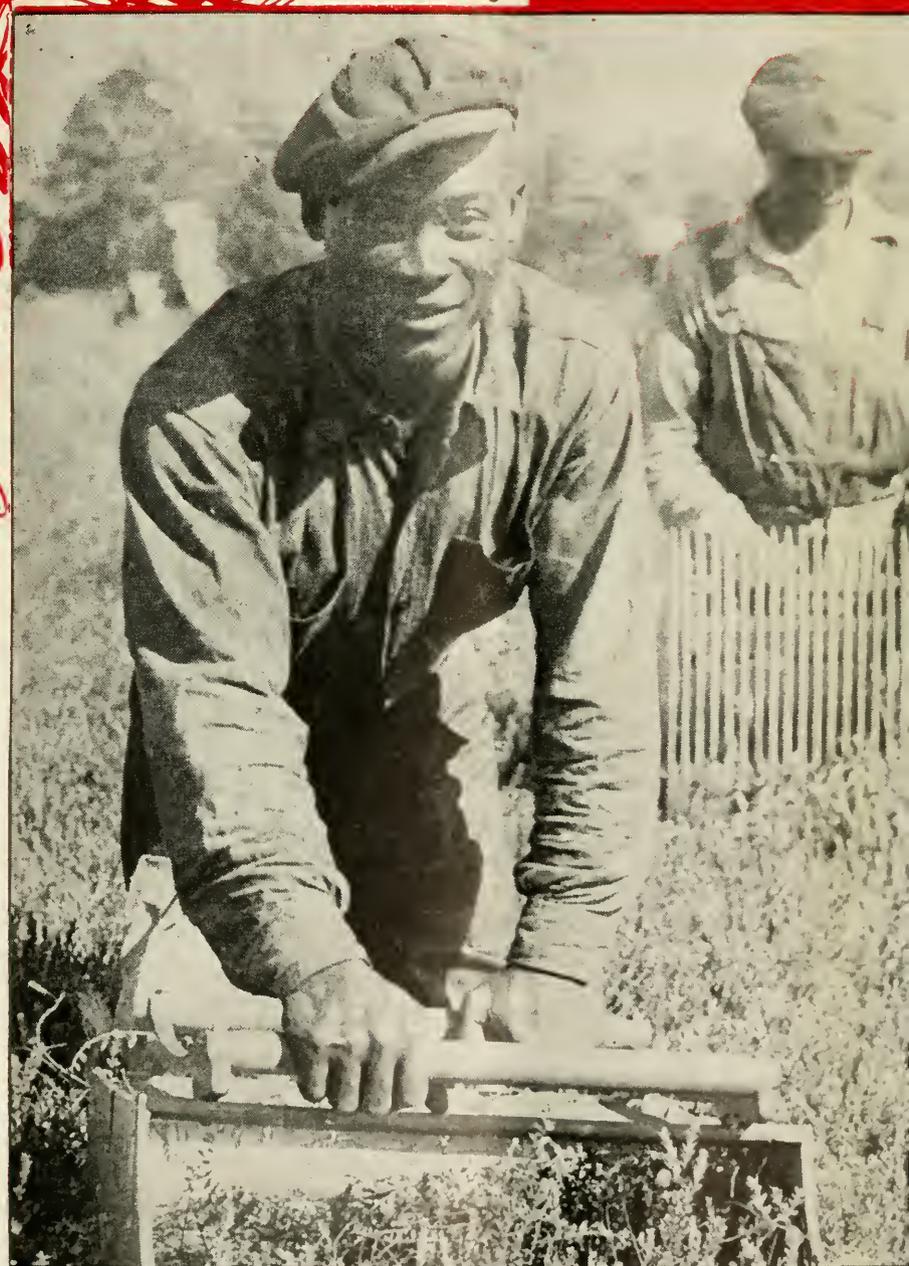
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Two Thanksgiving Dates This Year

Following a recent American custom, Thanksgiving this year will be celebrated on November 23 by 41 states, and on November 30 by eight states, according to a survey by the Association of National Advertisers, New York. The seeming disparity in the number of states is explained by the fact that Georgia will observe both dates.

Proclamation of the fourth Thursday in November as Thanksgiving is in accordance with a 1941 Federal law. In two years out of seven there are five Thursdays in November. This year there are five Thursdays, but from 1945 to 1950, Thursdays will be limited to the usual quota.

Florida, Georgia, Idaho and Nebraska have laws fixing Thanksgiving on the last Thursday. This day will also be observed by Arkansas, Tennessee, Virginia and Texas. The Governor of Texas has announced that although the state will observe the last, or fifth Thursday this year, next year it will observe the fourth Thursday. Next year the fourth Thursday will be the last Thursday. Please pass the cranberries.—Food Field Reporter.

Editor's Note—Cranberry growers are more than pleased to pass the cranberries for both dates—as far as they go.

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Cranberries Go Under Ceilings

Fresh Maximums Effective Oct. 6— Top Retail, 41c

The Office of Price Administration, following out its advance notice on September 16th that cranberries, both fresh and processed, would be placed under maximum ceilings this fall, wrote and issued MPR426 establishing the ceiling on October 6th. To this order, however, there was an amendment, No. 50, which added \$1.40 a barrel to the F. O. B. price which had been indicated in the September 16th announcement, this increased allowance being due to additional weather damage to the prospective crop. "Crop disaster" had been given a place in figuring the ceiling, even before this latest allowance.

OPA, having divided the marketing season into four time divisions, without regard to variety, size, or color of berries, for Massachusetts and New Jersey, the official ceiling, effective from date of issuance, Oct. 6 until Oct. 8, was \$5.85 a quarter or \$23.40 a barrel. For the second period, Oct. 9 through Oct. 29, the top price for which cranberries might be sold by the grower was \$6.00 a quarter or \$24.00 a barrel. Third period was from October 30, through Nov. 19, and this is \$6.15 a quarter or \$24.60 a barrel; and fourth period, from Nov. 20 to end of season, \$6.30 a quarter or \$25.20 a barrel, the final and top for the season.

To these F. O. B. prices were to be added distribution and other markups, ranging from 18 cents up. In the setting of these ceilings Wareham, Massachusetts, was used as the basing point, and to these ceilings freight charges from Wareham were to be added, this being on the theory that the buyer of cranberries pays the same price for berries received in the same market from wherever they are produced. This makes an increase of 10 cents a quarter for each of the four periods as given at Wareham in Wisconsin and a still further increase of 15 cents a quarter for West Coast berries, allowed by OPA, to the grower.

The highest retail price at which cranberries may be sold this year was given out in an OPA announcement from Washington, effective October 26th, as about 41 cents a pound. The 41 cents is tops and may be charged by Class A. and B. stores, or those doing a business of not more than \$250,000 annually, while those firms doing

more than that amount may charge slightly less, a price based on their volume of sales.

Canned Ceilings Not Set, But To "Reflect" \$21.40

Ceiling price for processed berries had not been actually set as this goes to press, but it is understood it will "reflect" \$21.40 a barrel, the top price a grower can receive or a processor pay for berries to be processed. This would not apply to a cooperative, as a cooperative is simply a group of growers processing their own cranberries and can pay themselves whatever they earn, in the understanding of Mr. Urann of Cranberry Canners.

Whether Canners could return \$21.40 to its grower members, Mr. Urann said, depended entirely on volume Canners receive. "Canners is receiving very fine cranberries and is processing fast", he said. "If we receive the 100,000 barrels for dehydration and 60,000 for canning, the \$21.40 and possibly more, can be earned for our members."

Neither had the retail price ceiling on canned cranberry sauce been named, as a new formula is being developed. When the ceiling is established, it has been understood, it will be high enough to reflect a price comparable to the figure on fresh berries.

Dehydration for Civilians is Set At \$2.60 a Pound

There was an active demand for civilian dehydrated cranberries coming in the past month, Mr. Urann said, and this was true particularly from the West Coast and also to a lesser extent from the New York area. It was planned to dehydrate 10,000 barrels for this purpose, these not to come from the Army pool, but from selected berries delivered for canning, and for which a ceiling price of \$2.60 a pound had been allowed by OPA.

At the end of October Canners was still receiving orders for civilian dehydrated berries, one request for 3,000 pounds coming in from San Francisco alone, and on the same day others from Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and other cities. Although this civilian demand for dehydrated berries is

excellent, Mr. Urann does not feel it will continue so briskly after the war.

Army Dehydrated Order May Not Be Fulfilled

Price Raised to \$2.50 a lb., But Canners Still Short of Supply—M. L. Urann Issued Appeals in Radio Talks—Tells of Survey

With the ending of October, the unfortunate news is that Cranberry Canners, Inc. may be unable to fulfill the order of 1,000,000 pounds of dehydrated berries for the Army, as Canners is not receiving the 100,000 barrels of cranberries necessary. At the end of the month, with Washington as anxious as ever to receive these berries for service men, Mr. Urann said he "feared the shortage will be fully 20,000 barrels."

Some growers have turned in their whole crops, some have turned in more than their pledges, while others have not sent in as many as promised, so that with picking ended (except on the Coast) it is possible to get the final picture, which indicates this shortage of at least 20,000 barrels.

Until the end of October, Mr. Urann says it has been possible to keep the berries rolling out of the dryers and into cartons for overseas shipments to the service men as rapidly as called for in the contract. In all plants dehydrating has been at the rate of approximately 1800 barrels a day, he said. This processing began shortly after harvesting, and has continued, and will continue as long as the berries are available.

Of this order the Army itself will take 720,000 pounds and the Navy will be allotted 280,000 pounds. This makes no provision for the Merchant Marine, and Canners was urged to deliver additional dehydrated cranberries and sauce in cans for the consignment, if possible.

Army orders for dehydrated berries was first entered at \$2.35 a pound, an increase from \$1.75 last year, but when OPA indicated a figure to reflect a price of \$21.40 on cranberries for canning the matter was taken up with the Army by Cranberry Canners that this dehydrated pound price be raised to \$2.50 a pound, and although this increase was at first objected to by the Army the Government has agreed to pay the \$2.50 for its order of 1,000,000 pounds of dehydrated cranberries.

(Continued on Page 19)

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

Issue of November, 1944—Vol. 9, No. 7

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FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

¶**Crop Report**—Latest USDA cranberry crop report, released in mid-October and based on the survey of October 1, is for a total production of but 358,000 barrels, a decrease of 15 per cent from the September indication. The 1943 crop totaled 680,900 barrels and the ten-year average is 632,740 barrels, or but 52.4 per cent of last year's output and 56.3 per cent of the ten-year average, if the October estimates prove to be correct. Massachusetts is given 165,000; Wisconsin, 98,000; New Jersey, 53,000; Washington, 29,000 holding up to September estimate; Oregon, 11,500 (running over September estimate of 9,800).

MASSACHUSETTS

¶**Top May Be 150,000?**—The week of October 16th saw the Massachusetts harvest cleaned up, with only a few of the larger growers still picking that week. Estimates of growers then were the number of barrels harvested in Massachusetts would not exceed 150,000 barrels. New England Cranberry Sales was placing the maximum at 150,000, as it had feared for several weeks whether that figure would be reached. Proportions by varieties, as estimated then by Mr. Benson, were for approximately 55 per cent Early Blacks, about 39 per cent Late Howes, and the balance in odd varieties. The falling off in Howes just about equalled the drop in Blacks.

Demand for cranberries was excellent, and at mid-Oct., with the Wisconsin coming in, Mr. Chaney reported from Chicago that he could easily sell 200 more cars than were available. The market was "begging" for more cranberries, he said.

Massachusetts shipments were of necessity in view of the acute shortage, way off from normal all the season. On October 19th but 142 cars had passed through Middleboro as compared to 369 last year at that time. Shipments for

(Continued on Page 17)

Jersey Cranberries Out-valued By Blueberries—Estimate 53,000 bbls.

However Belief Exists, Proper Practices Can Halt Failures and Restore Cranberry Production There—Blueberries Yet to Face Problems Cranberry Growers Have Solved.

New Jersey's crop, based on the October first figures and released October 12th by D. O. Boster, New Jersey agricultural statistician, is for a crop of 53,000 barrels, one of the smallest Jersey productions on record and a reduction of 10 per cent from the earlier season figures. In 1943 the production was 62,000 barrels, and the 10 year (1933-43) average was 95,400. Dry weather in the fall of 1943, with water supplies inadequate for proper flooding of the bogs following harvesting operations, seems to be the principal reason for the very light yield secured on most bogs this year, the report says. In addition, the prolonged dry and hot spell throughout July and August was detrimental to high production this year. Harvesting of Early Blacks began during the last week of August and was completed on nearly all bogs by October 1, and harvesting of other varieties well along, with some smaller growers completely finished because of the light crop. The size of the berries was generally small, due to the dry weather, and quality reported ranged from fair to good.

Harvesting generally entirely finished by the week ending October 21. The estimate of Mr. Boster was considered about right by most of the growers, although none too low, and might prove to be a trifle high.

Jersey felt the same frosts as in Massachusetts over the week end of the 14th and, as in Massachusetts, readings of 14 were recorded. Most bogs that had not finished picking were flooded, but many had already concluded then, and while

there were probably slight losses here and there the damage as a whole was of no consequence.

Accumulation of Causes

Jersey did not have the definite crop "disasters" that befell Massachusetts this year one after another, yet the crop, in spite of fine promise at the beginning of the season, turned out to be the smallest in many years. There was a good bloom, and after that prospects kept on "disappearing". There was no severe frost loss in the spring as there was in Massachusetts, as one definite cause for Massachusetts' small crop. Mr. Doehlert finds it hard to understand why the crop did not develop, although two successive summer droughts would be one reason. There is an accumulation of adverse factors at work in New Jersey at present which is keeping the crops down. It is felt that a great deal more sanding should be done by the growers. There is much acreage that needs replanting, and there is too much acreage for the water supply, which at best is limited. There was the loss by deer, eating berries and rolling on the bogs, and the results of Jersey's severe false blossom affliction.

Though it was a bad, bad year for cranberries in New Jersey, it was another top year for those who produce New Jersey's cultivated blueberry crop, and the value of the crop of blues is now exceeding the value of New Jersey's cranberries. Last year the blueberry crop brought in about a million and a half dollars and this year when it is figured up it is be-

(Continued on Page 11)

Jamaican Help Was Valuable In Mass. This Year

Imported Island Workers Have Performed Many Jobs Since June, Including Harvesting—Some To Be Held Over Through November.

Two hundred and thirty Jamaicans have been taking part in the Massachusetts harvest this fall, and 150 of these have been engaged in various kinds of cranberry work since mid-June. They were scheduled, according to their original contract, to have left the Massachusetts cranberry area October 31st at the end of the season, but so desirable has their help been that 75 to 100 will be kept through the month of November by extension of contract. There had even been talk on the part of the growers of having a certain number remain throughout the winter to be on hand next season, but this project will not materialize.

It has been a sort of "even-Steven" proposition all season between the Massachusetts growers and the workers. The growers, by and large, liked the Jamaicans and the work they did, and the Jamaicans liked the work and the cranberry growers. Difficulties of any kind (and a few could not be avoided) have been at a remarkable minimum.

Particularly have these imported island workers been appreciated during the harvest season just ended. As picking time drew on and crop prospects kept on sadly dwindling, it was at first thought there would be ample local help and these Jamaicans would not really be needed. However, as the season progressed, it became increasingly evident that the number of workers generally putting in an appearance at picking time (as they did last year in rather unexpected strength) was greatly reduced. This was due in part to the poor picking and general lack of interest on a piece rate pay basis. Others guaranteed payment on an hourly rate, felt the crop was too short to warrant leaving industrial jobs for a week or two of questionable weather and spotty crops. Because of this the Jamaicans were decidedly welcome, the final group of about 85 having arrived in Plymouth County the middle of September. They had been expected about Labor Day.

The project to obtain this help began when J. T. Brown, Plymouth County agent, surveyed the cranberry growers' needs and initiated a deal for the War Food Admin-

CAMP MANAGER



R. W. MILLER

Mr. Miller is a native of North Carolina and lived there as a boy, but has been engaged in business for many years in Pennsylvania, around Pittsburgh. For a number of years he worked as investigator for an insurance company, but

administration to take over Camp Manuel on South street in Plymouth from the United States Engineers.

The contracts signed called for employment for at least 75 per cent of time for the number of days of the term, it having been the experience of WFA that the 75 per cent clause is more than ample allowance for days in which outdoor work cannot be done. However, with the long drought this summer average work was considerably higher than that. Wages were at the prevailing rates for the type of work done.

Without the adequate housing facilities of Camp Manuel the Jamaicans could not have been quartered satisfactorily to WFA requirements. By a similar arrangement with the Army by Agent Brown, cots, mattresses, blankets, pillows and all kitchen equipment were obtained.

Four contract holders have been responsible for the use of the Jamaicans in Massachusetts this year—the New England Cranberry Sales Company, Cranberry Canners, Inc., A. D. Makepeace Com-

pany and J. J. Beaton Company of Wareham. The two cooperatives have distributed the men among their member growers, thereby making them available to many growers as part of their service to their membership.

The first group arriving came directly from Jamaica, being assigned by the Office of Labor, WFA, through the area representative R. W. Shaples, Hartford, Conn. They had their own camp personnel, being headed as Camp Manager by R. W. Miller of WFA.

At the camps, besides the sleeping quarters was a large recreation hall, with tables for games, writing, a radio, juke box, a tonic and cigarette bar, and pay telephone station. In the quadrangle was a grass plot on which was played cricket and basketball. There was also a clinic with a Plymouth nurse in charge.

The work day at Camp Manuel began at 5.45 when the first busses left for the various bogs, and all workers were supposed to be back by seven in the evening when supper was served. Exceptions were



Lemuel Murphy, left, said he would like to stay and see snow, once. Oscar Burgess, center, was employed at Atwood bogs. Right, a scooper at bogs of H. R. Bailey.

made to this when a grower had a special job which he wished finished up, and then the men were allowed to work overtime. Eight hours was the contract day, but the Jamaicans put in nine by their own request. Travel time to and from work was set at a uniform 45 minutes a day including the time spent going and returning. One-half of this time was paid for by the grower, while the workers contributed the rest. This was considered a fair arrangement to both.

The growers also had to provide the transportation, which was one of the greatest objections to this type of worker. Growers are not used, with some few exceptions, to having to go and get their workers in the morning and return them at night. The custom has been for the laborers to get to the bogs under their own power.

The Jamaicans, in the main, were an industrious and a thrifty lot, and were very anxious to get in as much overtime as possible, and most of them sent a very considerable part of their money home. A portion of this was withheld and sent back to the island for them. Mr. Miller estimated that of all their pay much more than half was saved and sent back to Jamaica.

For the scooping season the Jamaicans also were to work an eight hour day, and if unable to get in a full eight hours they were given other work to do early mornings and late afternoons or inside work where there was rain. They were paid slightly less than the prevailing wage for an experienced scooper while they were getting the "hang" of this work. But it didn't take most of them more than a day or so before they were getting the full rate of pay. Jamai-

cans are slow, but steady workers and their period of learning the knack of scooping was short. Few would have broken any scooping records, however, even in the best of picking, it must be admitted.

This was also true of their weeding, grub-hoeing, ditching, sanding, or any other work. But even through this hottest and driest of Massachusetts summers they worked steadily and conscientiously.

The age of these Jamaicans was from 21 into the late 30s, the average in the mid-twenties. Many of them were married and they came from all walks of life. They included chemists, tailors, bookkeepers, as well as agricultural workers. Some had been working on banana plantations. Some owned their own small farms. The war has cut so deeply into normal Jamaican economy that the British government had arranged to send about 25,000 of these men to the United States to help out in the agricultural labor shortage here. Recruiting had been done at Kingston, but the workers had come from all parts of the island.

Their names were for the most part "good" English sounding names, with a generous interlacing of Scotch and Irish, especially the former. They bore such names as Gibbs, Jones, Brown, Smith, Price, Campbell, Mullins, Thompson, Gillespie and Clark. Two were named McFarlane, brothers, one with the typical English given name of Vivien, but these MacFarlanes had no connection as far as known with the famous old "cranberry" name of McFarlin.

The Jamaicans were dignified and extremely polite, even to each other. They treated each other like gentlemen, as they did their

grower employers. "Your Jamaican is humble, but he is also proud" Mr. Miller had told the growers at the start of the season. This proved to be true. In work they set a pace which was slow, but once they had established a "gait" they kept at it from morning until night, and growers often found that in the long run they got more accomplished than some local workers had ever done.

The Jamaicans were religious; some were Anglicans, some Catholics, and some Methodists. Often they sang spirituals as they worked.

The workers who came for the cranberry harvest came from the Delaware-Maryland area and not directly from Jamaica, as a shipping shortage developed at that time. Mr. Miller, who made all arrangements the first part of the season, was replaced in August by Horace Robinson, who is a graduate of Atlanta University, with an M. S. Degree. Mr. Miller was transferred to other WFA work, first going to Maine in connection with the potato crop.

Before leaving, Mr. Miller said he had never worked with a more cooperative, united and finer employer group than the cranberry growers of Massachusetts. He asked the writer to especially stress this fact and to say that he had found his experience in Massachusetts a most pleasureable one. The cranberry growers, he said, were able to agree about what they wanted the Jamaicans to do, and each individual grower did not have an idea of his own at cross-purpose with that of the majority. Growers as a unit, he said, gave him instructions as to what they wanted to have the workers accomplish

(Continued on Page 10)

Clatsop Country Was Scene of End of Historic "Oregon Trail"

Here At Southern Mouth of Mighty Columbia River, Cranberry Industry Is Most Dormant of Anywhere on the West Coast.

By CLARENCE J. HALL

Clatsop County, Oregon, is the southern border of the mouth of the mighty Columbia river, and here cranberry growing made a considerable spurt in 1911 and 1912, and here acreage became as much at one time as 140. Today this has dropped to 43 in actual cultivation, divided into five holdings, a trifle more than half of this being operated by the Dellmoor Cranberry Company of Warrenton.

The bud of cranberry growing here is the most dormant of anywhere on the West Coast. There is apparently no real reason why Clatsop should enjoy any sudden boom in the growing of cranberries, and, at the same time, no overwhelming reason why it should not become an active sector in the expanding Pacific Coast cranberry business.

At the moment there is not and has not been for some years such enthusiasm as is now prevailing to the South in Coos County and up at Grayland in Washington and just across the great river at Long Beach. The few growers at Clatsop say there is no reason why Clatsop can't expend with the other western counties if interest is stimulated. Production records of most of these growers bear out their statements that cranberries can do well in Clatsop. D. J. Crowley has said that natural conditions here are, in general, identical with those of the Long Beach Peninsula and Grayland and that energetic cultivation should produce results as good as those at Grayland.

Clatsop End of "The Oregon Trail"

Clatsop County is the end of "The Oregon Trail", blazed when the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1804-05 traveled up the Missouri to its head waters, then crossed the Continental Divide and worked its way down the Columbia to the shore at Astoria. At Seaside, which is the largest summer resort of Oregon and only a few minutes' drive from Dellmoor, is the site of a monument marking the "End of the Oregon Trail", and close by it are the ruins of salt cairns where members of the Lewis and Clark expedition boiled salt from sea water while camped there for the winter.

It was near here that fell the only enemy shot to fall on soil of the United States proper in this war, at least so far, when the Japanese submarine some months ago sent shells ashore, presumably aimed at the forts guarding the mouth of the Columbia. Some of

the cranberry growers heard these shells.

Astoria is the county seat and the largest city of the region. Settlement began in 1811 when the fur ship, the "Tonquin", of John Jacob Astor, arrived. Astoria is headquarters for the great Columbia River fishing industry. The city occupies a high promontory between the river's mouth and Young's Bay, with the business section on a narrow bench near the water and the residential district behind it on streets which rise with startling abruptness. At the top of Coxcomb hill, 700-foot altitude, is the "Astor Column", 125 feet high, a tower bearing a frieze depicting events in the history of the city. From this hill and surmounting tower there is one of the finest views in the world—of the open Pacific, the great Columbia river, the mountains, and heavily-wooded sections.

Oregon is a beautiful state and of it the American Guide Series, Federal Writers' Project of a few years back, says: "California has climate; Iowa has corn; Massachusetts, history; Utah, religion; New York has buildings and money and bustle and congestion, but that 'lovely, dappled up-and-down land called Oregon' has an evergreen beauty, as seductive as the lotus of ancient myth."

In the early days, Scotch broom was imported from Scotland for broom making and was later used to bind the drifting sands of the Clatsop plains, hilly, sandy country where wild cranberries grew. Now this Scotch broom, a lovely yellow bush in the spring time, sometimes fifteen feet high, has spread so up and down the Pacific Northwest that it has become a



E. W. Anderson Has Clatsop Top Cropping Record

Rating of top production in Clatsop must be accorded E. W. Anderson, who has raised berries there on his five-acre property for the past 21 years. He has a production record covering the past 16 years and for that period he has averaged 1,470 quarter-barrel boxes, or approximately 73 barrels to the acre.

Mr. Anderson grows Searles, Bennetts and Howes, and is one of the few on the West Coast who have Howes and one of the fewer who have had good luck with them there. He is not so "sold" on Searles, but says, "Searles were something they planted first when they didn't know what to plant."

Mr. Anderson, kindly, white-haired, of Swedish descent, and approaching retirement age, has contributed a great deal to the high producing records of the West. His average, while not highly amazing, is certainly one of good, consistent production in any cranberry district.

definite menace and plans are being made in a concerted effort to limit its further spread—that and Irish furze, very similar in appearance. Both are forest fire hazards in the brittle, dry summers.

Wild Cranberries

The cranberry which grows wild on the Clatsop plains is not the eastern variety which was cultivated (*Vaccinium macrocarpon*), but the closely allied, smaller

species (*Vaccinium oxycoccus* intermediate). The "American cranberry", as has been previously stated, is not natural to the West Coast. However, this smaller variety was valued both by the Indians and the first white explorers when they found it growing in swamps and peat soils in several of the counties west of the Cascade range. Diaries of members of the Lewis and Clark expedition tell of the berry being purchased from the Indians after the party reached the lower part of the Columbia. The Indians had their own process of drying the wild cranberries during the winter months. They mixed the dried cranberries with water and were able to make a palatable drink. The earliest settlers in Clatsop soon discovered the wild cranberries on the plains and picked them for their own use. They also sent them to California in the days of the earlier settlements there.

Although Charles Dexter McFarlin of Massachusetts began cultivation far to the south in the Coos Bay area in approximately 1885 and Anthony Chabot began cultivation at Long Beach in Washington at about the same time, the first known planting of the Eastern varieties in Clatsop was not until 1911. This project, engineered by Mr. Bennett, had as stockholders many business and professional men of Astoria and elsewhere. It did not achieve permanent success, and as a company project the development has long since gone out of operation. The Dellinger property established the following year did achieve successful cultivation.

Clatsop cranberry conditions seem quite similar to those of the East. Bogs may be flooded from streams or from lakes. The Clatsop growers have sand pits in hills, as do the eastern growers. Bogs are irregular in shape, and heavier vined than at Grayland. Peat is deep. There are no sprinklers in Clatsop as yet. The worst insect pest is probably the black-headed fireworm. At present there is no fruitworm of real consequence, as there is across the river in Pacific County, Washington.

Clatsop's largest crop in recent years was in 1940, when there were 3,621 barrels harvested.

This rather isolated cluster of Clatsop bogs is close to the Oregon seacoast—within a couple of miles—on a single swale running north and south from Warrenton to Seaside. Cranberry acreage possibilities on this swale have been estimated as running well into the hundreds. Rainfall at Astoria is given as 76.57 inches over a period of 52 years.

The four present growers of Clat-

Dellmoor Cranberry Co. Has Half Clatsop County Acreage

Property Operated by Mrs. Dellinger, Widow of Newspaper Publisher, and Son, "Jack", Dates from 1912—Has Consistently Good Production Average—Wind Machines First Used Here

Dellmoor Cranberry Company, operated by Mrs. Gertrude Dellinger, widow of John S. Dellinger who founded the bog 32 years ago, ably assisted by her son, "Jack" Dellinger, has the largest marsh in Clatsop County, in fact about half the cranberry acreage of that area. As the operator of this property, Mrs. Dellinger is the "dominant" grower of the region, using dominant in a benevolent sense, and is a member of the Pacific Advisory Council of Cranberry Canners, Inc., and one of the more influential growers of the West Coast. Jack is one of the few second generation growers in the Pacific Northwest and, taking a real liking to cranberry culture, is assuming more and more responsibility and will be one of the Coast growers to be taken into consideration in cranberry affairs there in the coming years.

The late Mr. Dellinger was a newspaper man by profession, from the time he was eighteen. Coming to the West Coast, originally from Pennsylvania, to seek his fortune, he finally became owner and editor of the Morning Astorian, and as such was a leader in affairs of Northwest Oregon. He engaged in two or three other less important newspaper ventures first, and at the time of his death in 1930 was firmly established in the newspaper world.

In spite of his success in this field, he had a strong penchant for farming, and simultaneously operated his farm and cranberry property at Warrenton, leaning heavily to experimental farming. He experimented with various crops, raised livestock and poultry, and grew cranberries.

"I thought I was marrying a newspaper man", says Mrs. Dellinger, "but it turned out he was a farmer, too."

The first bog in Clatsop County was planted in 1911 by a company of which C. W. Bennett was engineer, just a year prior to the

sop, besides Dellmoor, are E. W. Anderson, A. H. Feisseman, Peter Haig and Fred Rouwens.



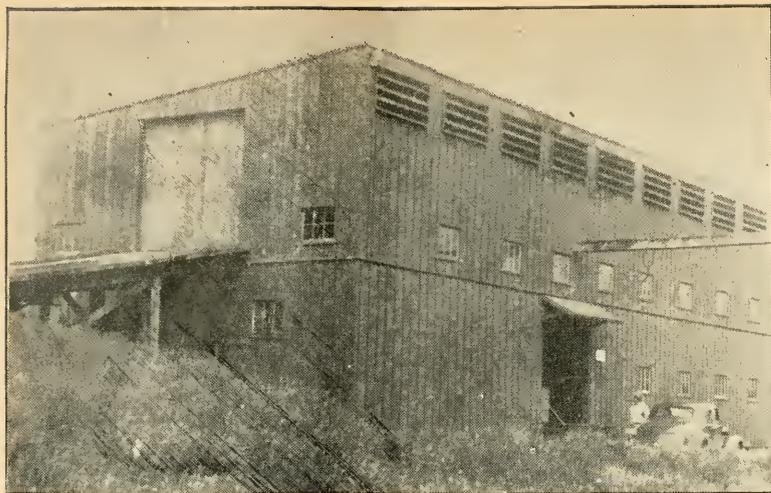
"JACK" DELLINGER

beginning of Dellmoor by Mr. Dellinger. This "company" property has long since gone into abandonment, but the Dellmoor marsh is still carrying on and has a consistent record of satisfactory cropping.

Dellmoor is very similar in appearance to bogs of the East, both in its heavier vine growth than bogs at Grayland and Bandon, and in its surroundings. Furthermore its water supply is from a lake, not a sump, this lake being big Lake Cullaby, which formerly also supplied the Bennett property. The water has to be pumped on, in two six-foot lifts by big pumps.

Dellmoor has 23 acres now in bearing and did have 25. There are eleven acres of McFarlins, six and one-half acres of Bennetts, also a big berry, a few Centennials, and odd varieties, and three acres of Howes. However, Jack says he cannot make the Howes produce satisfactorily, and in this is in agreement with most who own the few other acres of Howes in Washington and Oregon. The bogs were formerly hand picked with harvest crews of from 80 to 100, but in recent years both the Eastern scoop and the Wisconsin water rake have taken the place of the hand pickers as labor has become scarcer.

While the Dellmoor Cranberry Company is not setting a production record per acre, the record over a period of years would be called at least satisfactory cropping, as it has averaged 51.5 bearing



DELLINGER WAREHOUSE

rels per acre. This is the record from 1934 until last year, an average of 4,532 quarters or 1133 barrels. No "bad" years are left out in this reckoning. Top production was 8,361 quarters in 1940, last year, with only 2,388, being the lowest and pulling down the average.

Dellmoor Cranberry Company has a sizeable and well-equipped warehouse of two stories. There is a ramp to this warehouse which carries the berries to the second floor for processing, and this ramp arrangement is one of few such anywhere.

It was at Dellmoor that the first attempts at frost control by the wind machines were made and there are five of these machines now in use. It has been found they do not give complete frost protection in themselves, at least on this marsh as a whole, and they are used in conjunction with flooding. While they are really supplementary on this large bog, Jack Dellinger says they often help very materially in the frost control problem as, for one thing, they give protection where water does not reach. Dellmoor, as one of the older bogs, is not entirely level.

They give protection to a distance of 150 feet, but there is some loss in this protection in areas which are not lapped by the different machines.

These machines on the West coast consist of an airplane propeller and usually a second-hand automobile or airplane engine sufficiently powerful to turn the propeller at a speed of from 1200 to 1500 RPM. The engine and propeller are mounted in various ways, the propeller often being connected with the drive shaft, especially if the engine is affixed to the chassis—or the propeller may be connected directly to the front of the engine. The machines

may be mounted in a stationary position, thus blowing the air steadily in one direction, or upon a turntable geared to swing from left to right and thus distributes the air in a fan shape; or the turntable may be geared to make a complete circle about every five minutes, thus blowing the air at intervals in all directions.

The theory of the machines is that usually the frost belt does not extend very far up from the ground, and these machines, mounted on their towers, pull down warm air and stir it up with the cold. Most West Coast bogs are located within a mile of the ocean or bay and bogs closest to salt water have obtained good benefit from them. Investigations have shown that frequently when the frost temperatures occur at bog level a temperature several degrees higher prevail at elevations of 20 to 30 feet above the bog. When the frost layer is deeper than 20 to 30 feet, however, the wind machines do not raise the temperature and their use may even cause additional injury, possibly the cooling effect of evaporation from the strong movement of air.

West Coast growers have been using them since 1932, and their first demonstration at Dellmoor caused a good deal of interest and many came to see them at work.

These at Dellmoor will be maintained there, although the Dellingers plan to install sprinkler systems as soon as possible.

Mrs. Dellinger occupies an attractive house at the property, and Jack Dellinger, who is married and has two small daughters, occupies another house on the property. As by far the largest property at Clatsop and with long cranberry experience, the Dellingers and Dellmoor Cranberry Co. are unofficial headquarters for cranberry affairs in northern Oregon.

A. H. Feisselman Grows Both Bulbs And Cranberries

Although he is primarily a grower of bulbs, A. H. Feisselman, on four acres, has produced up to 100 barrels an acre and has a high average production. The growing of bulbs, particularly since the war, (with the cutting off of the famous bulbs of the European low countries), is becoming a major industry on the West Coast and especially in Oregon.

Mr. Feisselman has six acres of bulbs, "King Alfred" daffodils, and his fields in blooming season are one of the sights of the region. He finds Clatsop County excellent bulb-growing country, as it does not get above 60 degrees during the bulb-growing season. The growing of bulbs on the Coast has been one of the greatest of war-boom industries. Mr. and Mrs. Feisselman live in a beautiful house on a beautifully landscaped property, including rare trees.

He has been growing cranberries since 1916 and has two bogs of two acres each. They were built considerably out of level, and he floods from two small streams, using pumps. His varieties are Searls and Bennetts, both of Wisconsin origin. He dry scoops by the Eastern method, although he hand-picked before labor became so scarce.

These bogs were a part of the original Company development.

JAMAICANS

(Continued from Page 7)

and then he could pass along the instructions to the men and see that the work was done. He said he himself had not a single complaint, and hoped the growers had none.

Assisting Mr. Brown in the direction of the group through the camp managers was Frank T. White, farm labor assistant at Brockton, and Mr. Brown said much credit should go to him. "Joe" Brown, also, now at the end of this season, expresses his appreciation to the cranberry growers who had been very tolerant of such little grievances and misunderstandings as had arisen among the workers.

Do the growers want this Jamaican labor back again another year? That is a question to be decided next year, depending upon circumstances. Certainly, on the whole, those who had them would, if it is again necessary to import labor.

JERSEY CROP

(Continued from Page 5)

ieved this amount will be exceeded.

It is estimated there are now about 1800 acres of cultivated blueberries in the state and a survey to determine this is in progress at the moment. Many of the blueberry growers with largest acreages are also cranberry growers, though those who grow both may not comprise a quarter of those who are now in the business. However, the New Jersey blueberry industry was very definitely founded by cranberry growers and cranberry growers comprise most of the group of leaders of the latter industry.

The lesson of the value of good cooperation learned by these cranberry growers who are among the leaders of the Jersey blueberry industry has stood the new industry in excellent stead. Without this knowledge of close cooperation already familiar to these cranberry growers the industry would not have come along with such rapidity.

Blueberry Growers Successful

The blueberry growers are producing very successful crops and the industry may now be described as in its "heyday", but it has not yet met and overcome the adverses which the cranberry industry has survived. Cranberry problems are pretty well known and there are known solutions for most of them. Blueberry growers have yet to face many of their problems and one of these is now looming up in a major "stunt" disease problem.

"Blueberry Stunt" is a definite menace to the cultivated blueberry industry and it must be overcome if the industry is to continue to succeed. The carrier of this disease has not yet been located. If "stunt" should run its present uncontrolled course, by the end of ten years the industry would be badly shaken.

Constant study is now being given "stunt" by the New Jersey Cranberry and Blueberry Laboratory at Pemberton, under the supervision of Acting Chief Doehlert, and it is believed, or at least hoped, that the carrier can be isolated and controls developed, just as they were in the case of cranberry false blossom. "Stunt" is therefore the immediate and pressing problem of the blueberry growers.

Jersey cranberry growers, or many of them, feel that cranberry growing in New Jersey can stage a comeback. Jersey conditions continue favorable for cranberry growing. Dr. Doehlert lists some of the imperative needs of the

Jersey growers as more sanding, rebuilding of many bogs, the eliminating of much marginal acreage. For Jersey's limited water supply in comparison to big acreage, the possibilities of overhead rotary sprinklers are considered as extremely favorable. Jersey's scooping losses are exceedingly heavy, both to current crops and in damage to future crops. One reason for this is assigned to the universal Jersey practice of scooping from a standing position, rather than kneeling, as in Massachusetts.

Encouraging Cranberry Factors

A decidedly encouraging note is being struck for New Jersey, it is hoped, in the development of the new fungicide, "Fermate". This product is seemingly able to exercise a remarkable control over rot, and rot has ever been a major handicap to New Jersey cranberry growing. If rot can be controlled the Jersey future immediately becomes brighter again.

R. J. Wilcox, associate pathologist, USDA, long stationed in New Jersey, has achieved some results in tests with "Fermate" the past two seasons which have brought him great encouragement. He obtained "striking" results last season and again this year on further tests, which he is now checking up on. If this fungicide develops, as it is giving every promise of doing, it should provide, in the opinion of Mr. Wilcox, a most desirable opportunity for Jersey growers to salvage a large part of their crop that now goes to the rot pile.

Damage By Deer Heavy In Jersey

Depredations by These Animals Since War Have Assumed Serious Proportions

One contribution to New Jersey's crop deficiencies is deer, and this loss from deer has now become of considerable importance to the Jersey men. This has been increasing steadily during the war, with fewer hunters and less ammunition available, and now in some of the more isolated areas, particularly in the sparsely-settled southern section of the cranberry district, has assumed really serious proportions. A survey was made last year by D. O. Boster, agricultural statistician, USDA, and his figures, as read at the annual meeting of the American Cranberry Growers' Association last January, gave his estimate of deer damage as 8.3 per cent of the crop.

The loss this year, growers believe, was even more serious. Some growers have suffered heavily. Isaac Harrison, one of the largest Jersey growers, says he figures this year that depredations by deer have cost him at least \$10,000. Damage at one of his bogs at Sim place was practically complete.

The deer eat the berries and damage many more by rolling and stamping and knocking them off. On some areas and on some whole bogs it has been impossible for the Jersey men to pick any berries

(Continued on Page 17)

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WEST COAST AND JERSEY

NEW JERSEY better had get busy in adopting some effective plans for putting brakes on the decline of production in that state, and this is particularly emphasized when it is realized that this year West Coast cranberries will almost equal those of Jersey in volume. It was not long ago when Jersey, for decades, had been the second largest cranberry state and in some years had exceeded Massachusetts. West Coast production scarcely entered into the overall picture.

We hope we are going to need all the berries we can produce in postwar years. The West Coast is to be congratulated and New Jersey should be given encouragement. There are definite changes in practices which it is believed will bring Jersey back, if they are generally adopted, as a few of the larger Jersey growers are doing.

STILL REASON FOR THANKS

CONCERNING their crop, Massachusetts growers and also those in New Jersey have not too much to be thankful for, this Thanksgiving of 1944. But the growers of Massachusetts can be thankful that an unprecedented crop disaster such as this year has brought is not a disaster from which they cannot recover. Certainly that is true of the vast majority, if not of all. They can be thankful that the cranberry industry as it has progressed in recent years has sufficient inherent strength so that such a year will not get them down.

And it hasn't. This is possibly the first time when in such a year such a great amount of work is going on. Improvement of their properties is being limited almost entirely by the inability to obtain labor or materials, not by discouragement because of such a "bad" year. With the rest the vines have received this year and the improvements which are being made some bogs will be better than before.

The successes and stability of the past few years provided a cushion greatly softening this year's let-down. Growers, by the very nature of this year's luck can be forgiven for feeling glum, but as to the immediate future of the cranberry industry there is little pessimism. Grower after

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grower just wants to forget and get by this year, and to get going again next year to recoup losses.

What the future has in store for the cranberry industry rests in the general uncertainty of the post-war era. The experts are now warning us against an overcapacity to produce our agricultural needs which may come next year or the year after. A super-abundance of foodstuffs of all kinds is not good news for the producers of agricultural products. If nothing else, it would mean stiffer competition between cranberries and competitive fruits. The immediate coming years in this period of great change from things as they were before the war to what they will be after are going to offer the keenest of challenges to cranberry growers.

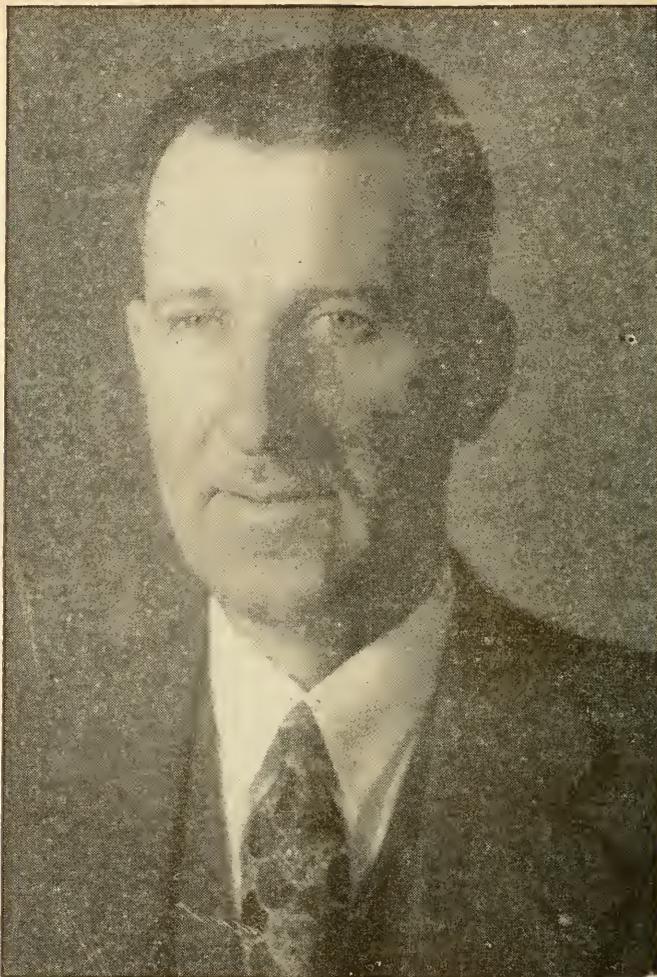
Rolla Parrish Is Largest Grower At Long Beach

Is Proving His Belief in Peninsula and West Coast Future by Buying and Renovating Old Bog—Is Chairman Pacific Division Council of Cranberry Canners, Inc.

Largest acreage on the West Coast (except for the new 100-acre development of Guy C. Myers near Long Beach) is that of Rolla Parrish of Long Beach, chairman Pacific Division, Cranberry Canners, Inc., and Mr. Parrish is one of those most certain that the Long Beach Peninsula can be as fine a cranberry-producing district as was originally believed. He is also a vice president of Canners. He owns 91 acres in all, largely old acreages of the original developments. He plans to bring these back, or, more accurately speaking, to make these bogs into the sort of cranberry properties the original plans contemplated, but did not achieve.

Rolla Parrish got into cranberry growing at Long Beach in an indirect fashion. He came there from a large ranch in Central Oregon owned by his family and which he was managing, to visit his sister, Mrs. C. Knox-Cooper. This was a cattle and wheat ranch, and he, as his father had recently died, had charge of a large number of men engaged in the round-ups and other work. Mrs. Knox-Cooper's husband was interested in cranberry growing, and from them he became aware of the possibilities in cranberry culture. This was in 1913.

He bought an acre, which was partly in vines, and completed it. At the same time he started to work for other growers at Long Beach, constructing cranberry plantings. In 1921 he opened a garage, the first on the Long Beach peninsula. At that time there was no way to get to the Peninsula except over sandy trails or by boat. Parrish, however, foresaw the coming of automobiles and the opening of motor roads, and a period of development.



This real estate and motor development did come. He expanded his "garage", which at first was an "open-air" one where cars were repaired, and then opened a large hardware store.

Bought Up Acreages

He never lost his interest in cranberries and from time to time bought up additional acreage of the early bogs which were running out from their original plantings. However, as he became a larger and larger grower he became more and more dissatisfied with marketing conditions as he found them set up on the West Coast. As a considerable part of his crop was best suited for canning, he became interested in that angle of cranberry marketing. He tried

several outlets and then of his own initiative got in touch with M. Urann and at his own request became a member of Cranberry Canners as soon as he learned more about the Cooperative. He now feels that his particular marketing problem has been ideally solved.

Other Long Beach growers joined about the same time, and he was very largely instrumental in helping get in the few growers of Clatsop County, Oregon, across the Columbia from the Long Beach-Ilwaco area, and made several trips down to Southern Oregon and assisted very materially in having Bandon growers sign up.

About half his vines are McFarlins and the others Howes, but for West Coast culture he prefer

McFarlin, as do most of the Pacific growers.

With sound mechanical knowledge and background, Mr. Parrish is a firm believer in machinery to cut bog building and maintenance costs, and in all possible operations he uses modern mechanical equipment. Of an inventive mind, some are devices of his own invention, such as a grass-treater, powered by an electric motor.

Water Rakes Entire Crop

On his properties he has eight bog pumps, three of which are electric. He has his own pole line and transformers, getting his power from the Public Utilities Department, the electricity originating at the Government Bonneville dam up the Columbia. He has water-raked all his berries for the past five seasons, and for this purpose bought ten water-rakes from Wisconsin. He cleans his berries at his warehouse by a large cleaner which he constructed himself from plans furnished by Carl B. Urann, although he had

never seen one of these cleaners.

He has one water hole of about five acres for his water supply, and his main source for immediate use is a supply ditch 4,300 feet long, 20 feet wide, with a depth of six feet of water. He has nine acres already equipped with sprinkler systems, and plans to convert his entire property as soon as possible to this method of frost protection and irrigation, at an estimated cost of about \$60,000 for everything.

His sprinklers are Buckner, junior size, "hammer" and "commercial" types, the latter being the more expensive to install. He spaces these 62 feet apart, staggering them to make certain of adequate coverage on all parts of the bogs. This gives him some lap-overs and spots with heavier water, but he believes it is better to have this over-lap with its margin of safety than to have dry areas. His sprinklers throw about 85 feet at 40 pounds pressure. His main pipeline is wood, 8 inches in diameter, with lead-offs

of three-inch wood, and his laterals are mostly wood.

Pumps on His Sprays

Mr. Parrish can also carry his spray to some of his bogs through big spray pipes from a spray house where he mixes and pumps the spray. He designed this layout himself.

When he got into cranberry growing on a considerable scale he became interested in the pumping of sand from under the ground and spreading it by the dredge system. He has sanded a good deal of new acreage by this method and resanded other bogs. He was engaged in this method of sanding and resanding before 1941. The following is his description of how he has spread sand by dredges:

"The brush, trees and other over-burden are removed by means of a bulldozer. The one we used was a hundred horsepower machine that cleared an acre down to the sand in about six hours. This meant removing an average of three feet of the top soil from the

We Give THANKS

FOR OUR HERITAGE OF FREEDOM

Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company

Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin

ANOTHER YEAR IS AHEAD

It does no good to dwell upon unfortunate circumstances which have gone past, except to apply the lessons we may have learned to the future. **Efficient, mechanical equipment**, effectively used, is one of the best means of averting, or lessening crop disasters. PUMPS and DUSTERS are vital items in the growers' equipment. Consult us as to how we can help you improve next year's prospects.

Next year's manufacturing quota is set—already a substantial proportion has been sold. We urge you **FOR YOUR OWN PROTECTION** to place orders without delay.

HAYDEN SEPARATOR MANUFACTURING CO.

E. C. St. Jacques

WAREHAM, MASS.

whole acre. The pump used for pumping the sand is a six-inch sand and gravel pump powered with a seventy horsepower gas engine. This is set on a scow fourteen by thirty feet. The pipe line used is a wooden pipe eight inches in diameter, this being two inches larger than the pump size. In order to get extra pressure we reduced the pipe size to six inches at the edge of the bog, and used pipe in six-foot lengths in the field. This makes spreading the sand easier, as one six-foot length is removed as rapidly as an area is taken care of. This pipe is laid out across the bog and, as stated, a joint of pipe is removed as soon as a surface becomes sanded. In this way we are always working back towards the main line. As each joint of pipe is removed from the sanded surface it is immediately set in place in the next row to be sanded. About twenty feet is taken care of in each row. When the end of the row is reached, the plant is shut down only long enough to connect the last pipe to the main line and it is then all ready to start another row.

"For spreading the sand at the end of the line we use a rubber hose about fourteen feet long and six inches in diameter with a coupling that slips onto the pipe easily and quickly. The connection from the main line to the bog is made with a canvas hose, as this takes

care of curves or bends that may be necessary in lining up the pipe. We pumped through one mile of pipe line and we averaged about one acre in eight hours, resanding to a depth of an inch or more. We used four men in the field and two men on the scow. There is very little trouble with a pump of this size as far as clogging is concerned, since it will throw chunks of wood or peat four or five inches in diameter through the line, should such material get in there accidentally.

"I consider this a very satisfactory way to resand since there is little injury, no uprights are covered, and the sand may be spread very evenly after the crew gets a little experience."

Mr. Parrish is certain of two things. One is that the coming of Cranberry Cannery, with its assurance of market for canning and fresh fruit through the American Cranberry Exchange, has brought a bright new future to the growing of cranberries on the West Coast. He feels now growers there can proceed to build and improve properties and raise their crops, knowing they can make profitable disposition of production. Secondly, he has faith in the cranberry future of the Long Beach area. He feels that just as good crops can be produced on the Peninsula as at Grayland or at Bandon. With Cannery supplying

the market, it is now a matter rebuilding properties and buildings which were not properly built: vines in the first place, of building new bog properly and then giving this renovated and new bog the right kind of care.

Mr. Parrish not only stands these as convictions. He is building up his faith in the cranberry possibilities of Long Beach with his time, energy and capital. Mr. Parrish is just as enthusiastic he is about the future at Long Beach and just as interested in West Coast cranberry growing. Mr. and Mrs. Parrish, believe that growers at last have been given a proper marketing settlement the rest will come along and their faith will be reflected in the growth of the Pacific Northwest as a cranberry region.

Editor's Note—Mr. Parrish this fall has a crew of Mexicans helping harvest his crop, and is said to be putting in a lot of time learning Spanish, and even then his orders aren't understood very well. The Mexicans are reported to like cranberry picking much better than working.

JERSEY DEER

(Continued from Page 11)

at all by the time the deer had finished. The losses are particularly severe on the more isolated bogs and on those which are long and narrow in shape.

A survey is being conducted again this year by Mr. Boster, in accordance with a vote taken at the last January meeting, a

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le it is not yet complete grow-
feel it will reveal worse condi-
ns than last year.

Last year's report included re-
ns from more than half of the
ducers of last year's crop.
imates of damage in per cent
as high as 15.4 in Atlantic
nty, where Mr. Harrison's bogs
e located. The total loss for the
te was estimated by Mr. Boster
his report as 5,500 barrels. If
average season price for Jer-
berries of last year, \$16.20,
s applied to this, he said, the
\$3 loss from deer in dollars and
nts was approximately \$60,000.

Charles A. Doehlert, acting chief
the Jersey cranberry-blueberry
tion, understands from the opin-
of growers, Mr. Boster's figures
s year will show a larger pro-
portionate loss.

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 5)

week before were but a little
er 100 cars, whereas the corres-
nding week in 1943 there had
en approximately 300. In fact,
s shipped were about 1/3 less
corresponding date all the
ne.

[Slight Fall Frost Losses—Fall
st losses were almost negligible,
rcely worth attempting to put

into a percentage, even though
1944 as a whole will go down in
cranberry history as one of the
worst with the severe freezes of
last spring. Spring loss was about
20 per cent, as estimated by Dr.
Franklin. This fall brought about
the usual number of cold nights
and consequent frost warnings.
Water supplies were low, and dur-
ing the hurricane trouble growers
were further handicapped, but
many by harvest time had no crops
at all or such scattering berries
that frost made little difference to
them.

[Frost October 15—Most severe
frost during the harvest season
came on Sunday night, October 15,
when temperatures of 14 were
reached at several points. This
was reported at Norton and at
Carlisle. Sixteen degrees was
quite general; fifteen was report-
ed at the Weyethe bog at Green,
Rhode Island. A little damage
was reported that night and for
the following evening Franklin
sent out another warning in lesser
degree, but that night did not turn
out as cold, and it was cold the
following night.

WISCONSIN

[Crop Down Slightly—The Wis-
consin crop, originally estimated

at 117,000 barrels, has, like the
crops in Massachusetts and New
Jersey, fallen off from the first
figures, but Wisconsin will now
have a crop estimated at about
98 to 100,000 barrels, still an ex-
cellent production.

[Sales Co. Meeting—Wisconsin
Cranberry Sales Company held its
fall meeting, with C. M. Chaney
a principal speaker, giving infor-
mation about ceiling regulations.
He told how the short total crop,
with the Army taking 100,000
barrels for dehydration, has forced
a pro-rating of shipments to cus-
tomers of long standing, or prac-
tically a matter of "rationing".
He said the Wisconsin crop is
being shipped earlier this year
than ever in its history.

Vernon Goldsworthy, general
manager of Sales Company, said
he still expected the crop would
run a little in excess of 100,000
barrels (last year 102,000).

Sales Company members ratified
a decision of the directors contin-
uing the one-pool plan, which has
been in operation in that state for
a number of years. The meeting
also unanimously endorsed the res-
olutions offered by the directors to
request that all state units and the
American Cranberry Exchange be
included in the current survey by
Cranberry Canners, and if this was

not forthcoming to go ahead with the Wisconsin survey, anyway. Edward A. Twerdahl and Zenas W. Carter, representing the New York surveying firm of Booz, Allen & Hamilton, made brief talks.

That evening Sales Company members and their wives were guests of Mr. Chaney at a dinner at the Witter Hotel. Guy O. Babcock, company treasurer, was toastmaster and he called upon A. H. Hedler, Guy Nash, Guy Potter, C. L. Lewis, William F. Huffman, G. D. Williams, B. C. Brazeau and William F. Thiele, all members of the company.

A. E. Bennett, president of Sales Company and the dean of the Wisconsin growers, gave a brief resume of the cranberry cooperative movement, beginning in Wisconsin in 1906, which eventually led to the formation of the American Exchange.

WASHINGTON

¶**Crop Holding Up**—As October was ending, the crop was holding up and it appeared the earlier estimates would be reached, but the greatest worry of the growers of both Grayland and Long Beach was the problem of help. Picking was slow, even though weather had been better than average for October and very little time lost from that cause. Many of the local women who ordinarily help out were working in tuna fish canneries and others in the oyster canneries, where the wage rates were higher. A critical need for more help was reported to the farm labor office at South Bend, but it appeared as if growers would still be harvesting

berries up to the middle of November.

¶**Dean Visits Cranberry Area**—Dean Edward G. Johnson, head of the Experiment Station and Dean of the Washington State College of Agriculture, visited the Grayland and Long Beach cranberry areas and went over the bogs with Mr. Crowley.

¶**New Jersey Visitor**—Another visitor to the Washington bogs this fall was Dr. J. H. Clark, horticulturist from the New Jersey experiment station. He spent several days in the cranberry section and visited Mr. Crowley at the Washington state bog at Long Beach. He looked over both cranberries and blueberries. He was accompanied by Mrs. Clark, and came at the request of Guy C. Myers. Mrs. Myers was also in the party, and Mrs. George Cruz, sister of Mrs. Myers.

¶**Suction Pickers Clean but Slow**—Suction picking machines were held to be doing a fine job, picking much cleaner and disturbing the vines less than hand picking, but were very slow where large acreage is involved.

¶**Berries Colored Slowly**—First harvesting got underway at Long Beach the week of September 25, but was interrupted by a rain. Less than ten per cent of the crop had been harvested by the first week in October, as the berries were coloring very slowly, which Mr. Crowley says is typical of a season with so little rainfall as the Northwest had this season.

¶**Good Crops—Indications** we that the crop would turn out well as had been predicted all season. At the State Bog Mr. Crowley hoped to harvest at the rate of about 150 barrels an acre, as several other Peninsula bogs were expected to yield even better.

¶**Help Scarce**—Help was in very plentiful, but many local people were pitching in and it was said that many of the women pickers who gathered at the State Bog actually came more to help out than because they wanted to harvest money. About 85 suction pickers are being used at Grayland and by two of the Peninsula growers, Leonard Morris and Charles Nelson.

OREGON

¶**Crop Fine**—With the end of the 1944 cranberry harvest, it appears that Oregon may be the only district in the country which has exceeded earlier crop estimates. The crop was holding up splendidly but, as in Washington, the big problem was one of labor.

¶**Everybody Helping**—Band business houses started to close the week of October 16th for a couple of afternoons a week, give employes and owners a chance to help with the harvest. The urgent need was for more and more pickers, and this prompted the business men, who realized the importance of this growing industry to take every possible action to assist. The schools were also giving a hand through the sending of platoons of student pickers, and leaders, from bog to bog. In order to make it possible for mothers to go to the bogs, arrangements were made to care for children at the Bandon grade school building during the day. A nominal charge was made and luncheon was served for a small sum, if desired.

¶**Labor Greatest Problem**—Harvesting got into full swing the first week in October after a week of rain September 29th, which was the first rain after an unusually long dry spell. Coos County expectations as picking started were for an excellent crop. Lack of pickers was the chief adverse factor, it became apparent then.

¶**60 Cents Per Measure**—Coos Cranberry Cooperative held a pre-harvest meeting and E. R. Ivie outlined the situation this fall, and picking price of 60 cents per measure was established and advertised by the Co-op. This is the highest price ever paid, and, in fact, is just double the price members paid three years ago. Pickers

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no really worked were told they could earn from \$8 to \$10 a day and picking at this price. Coos Bay was urging local help to apply for the work, that the large payroll might be kept at home.

County Help Organized—Under the leadership of George Jenks, County Agent, the whole county was organized to harvest. Newspapers carried large ads, local business men placed notices in the ads urging that the crop be picked. Pickers were asked to register at the County Agent's office in Coquille, Chamber of Commerce, Marshfield, Postmaster Elmer Gant, Bandon, and with growers in cranberry towns.

Litschke, Long Beach Pioneer, Sells Property

William Litschke, whom this magazine wrote up last month as a pioneer and a pioneer grower of the Pacific Northwest, has just sold his bog to Leonard Morris of Long Beach, but will finish out this season. Mr. Litschke, who is a pioneer, has been growing cranberries continuously since 1906. Asked what he will do now for excitement, Mr. Litschke has told

neighbors he is "looking around for a good cribbage player and a good sunny seat on the south side of a building." As Mr. Litschke's son, who has been in the Navy nearly two years, does not intend to continue as a cranberry grower, Mr. Litschke decided to sell.

Mr. Morris, who bought the Litschke property, is also the purchaser of the bog owned by the Japanese grower before the war.

ARMY ORDER

(Continued from Page 4)

During the month of October Mr. Urann continued his series of weekly broadcasts on Wednesday afternoons at 1 o'clock from WNBH, New Bedford, to Massachusetts growers. In these he urged the growers to make certain that enough cranberries were delivered to Cranberry Cannery to supply Massachusetts' part of the Army order and also urged growers to observe ceiling prices.

In one address he said that 35,000,000 pounds of turkey had been procured for Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year dinners for the fighting men on 56 fronts, and 1,000,000 pounds of dehydrated cranberries ordered by the Army to make those turkey dinners complete. Quoting, he said, "Uncle Sam is not forgetting to say

thanks to his Yanks, and whether or not our fighting men get these 1,000,000 pounds of dehydrated cranberries depends upon you growers".

Much interest in these weekly broadcasts by Mr. Urann is indicated by the number of letters received at the main office at South Hanson and the broadcasting station, following each radio address. These letters ask many questions and request that different phases be touched upon in coming radio talks.

As the replies are from a widespread area they show that the broadcasts are being heard over most of the Massachusetts cranberry growing area, at least, and that growers have been listening in as the season has gone along.

In one of these addresses he took occasion to tell of the industrial survey of Cranberry Cannery which is now being conducted by Booz, Allen and Hamilton of New York city. He said representatives had been at work there since mid-September, interviewing brokers, buyers, growers, CCI personnel and studying plant layouts and operations.

He told growers survey representatives would call upon them. "I don't know which growers will be interviewed", he said. They

are making their own selection of growers to interview so that no one may say they were steered to any particular group or that any attempts were made to get any but a true and complete picture of how growers feel about Cranberry Cannery.

"If the representatives call up-

on you, I want you to talk frankly and freely, and if you have adverse criticism to give that just as frankly as pleasant. If you have suggestions or criticism about our operations we want to know them, and if there are improvements that can be made we want to know what those are".

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C R A N B E R R I E S

We are in position to buy all the berries any grower has to send us. Telephone Wareham 147

Thanksgiving 1944

At Thanksgiving Time this year we have much to be thankful for. The war is inevitably drawing closer to its victorious end.

Electricity has played a vital role in this victory which is now approaching, and it will continue to do so in the war against Japan and in the post-war era.

Electricity is among the many things we have cause to be thankful for. Continue to use it wisely and conserve it as one of our vital weapons of war.

Plymouth County Electric Co.

WAREHAM - - PLYMOUTH

Tel. 200

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WATER IN MASSACHUSETTS

End of October and harvest completed, found Massachusetts again with water supplies for float and after-harvest flooding at a minimum and winter prospects as dubious as they were last year at this time. Growers hope and pray that the water in brooks, ponds and reservoirs will come up in time for winter-flooding and to avert any such disaster as last year's winter-kill, which started the string of adverse circumstances leading to this year's crop loss. Dr. Franklin says circumstances at the moment as concerns Massachusetts bogs are extremely unusual and he would not dare to risk any opinion now as to what another winter kill or top of last year's would do.

DOEHLERT VISITS MASSACHUSETTS

Charles A. Doeh'ert, acting chief of the New Jersey Cranberry and Blueberry Station, was in the Cape Cod cranberry area recently. He spent considerable time with Dr. H. J. Franklin, discussing plans which might aid in producing larger crops in Jersey. He visited several bog properties, including the Lowell Cranberry Company at Carlisle in Middlesex county and the bog of Marshall Siebemann at North Harwich, where he was interested in seeing the rotary sprinkler system as it is laid out there. He was interested in seeing Massachusetts bogs which had been renovated, and was shown the "Hospital" bog of A. D. Makepeace Co. at Hyannis by County Agent Bertram Tomlinson.

PUBLISHER'S STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP OF THIS MAGAZINE FOR PERIOD ENDING NOVEMBER 1 1944

Before me, a notary public in and for the State of Massachusetts, personally appeared Clarence J. Hall, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the publisher of this magazine and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership and management of this publication, for the date shown in the above caption:

Publisher, Clarence J. Hall, Wareham, Mass., managing editor, editor and business manager, Clarence J. Hall, Wareham, Mass., Owner, Clarence J. Hall, Wareham, Mass.

CLARENCE J. HALL, Publisher.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a notary public, this 29th day of September, 1944: Bartlett E. Cushing.

WANTED

New Mathewson picking machines in operating condition which I can remodel and resell.

RUSSELL A. TRUFANT
North Carver, Mass.

We are receiving "inquiries" from the U. S. Navy and U. S. Coast Guard for over one million pounds of Canned Cranberry Sauce. Naturally, our first concern is to take care of our boys in the service, and this we will do again this year as we have during 1942 and 1943.

Every manufacturer of "food products" is doing an excellent job in providing the armed forces with "QUALITY FOODS."

We are in the market for CRANBERRIES, and suggest you consult our CAPE COD Representatives before selling your crop.

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BRIDGETON, N. J.

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Teamwork Counts!

The spirit of cooperation that prevailed in the cranberry industry's presentation of its case to the Office of Price Administration and the War Food Administration during negotiations on the cranberry price ceiling was indeed very helpful, both to the industry and to the government bureaus.

To all growers and shippers who lent their assistance, we wish to extend our sincere thanks.

American Cranberry Exchange

"The Cranberry Growers Cooperative"

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Lic. No. 1

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December, 1944

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WISHES



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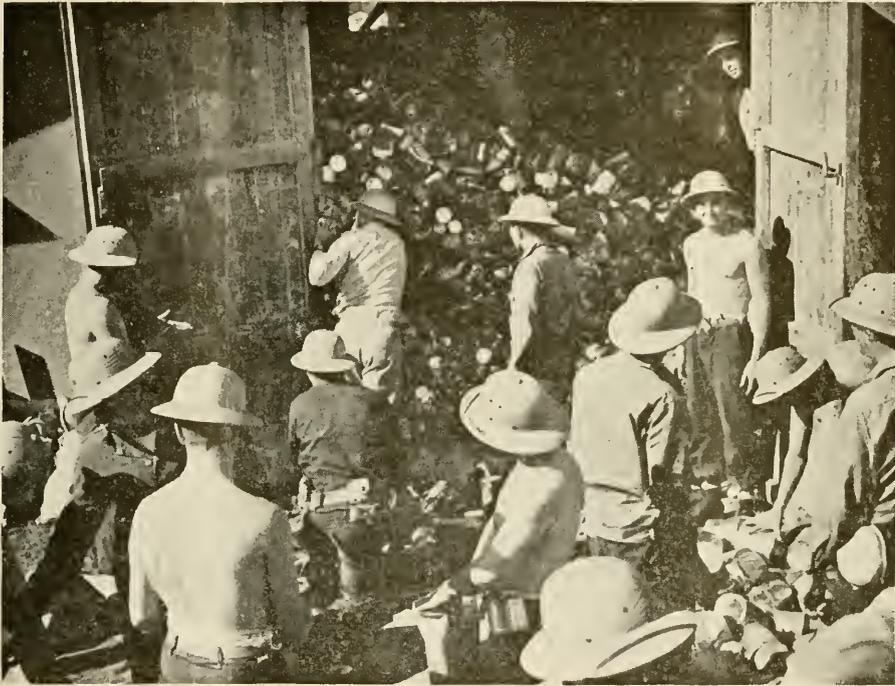
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Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin



Food Fights for Freedom!



U. S. SIGNAL CORPS PICTURE

Canned foods from hundreds of U. S. canning plants arrive at their destination. U. S. soldiers sort rations in warehouse in New Caledonia.

Cranberries fight for freedom, too. Not only do they help to feed the Army, but they are a **morale** food. Turkey and Cranberry Sauce are an American tradition. Millions of American boys on 56 battlefronts who had **your** cranberries with Thanksgiving turkey and who will have turkey and Cranberry Sauce again for Christmas, know that Uncle Sam is not forgetting to say "thanks to his Yanks" at holiday time.

Your cranberries made that possible.

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Cranberry Survey Will Be Finished During December

The important project of the survey of Cranberry Canners to which was added a survey of the American Cranberry Exchange is expected to be completed this month. A report of the findings of Booz, Allen & Hamilton, 285 Madison avenue, New York, the surveying firm, will be available some time in January, it is thought.

Representatives of the company have talked with growers in Wisconsin, Massachusetts, and New Jersey, with brokers and buyers, and made a study of plants and company personnel. Zenas W. Carter, Edward A. Twerdahl, Harold S. Smiddie and Dr. Lang, all experts in this line of investigation, have been engaged in the work of establishing an "unbiased, outside" view of the cranberry industry.

From this survey, those who felt it was desirable hope constructive suggestions will be forthcoming from Booz, Allen & Hamilton which will build up a sounder and more progressive cranberry industry, ready to meet post-war conditions.

The idea of a survey was first made public by Mr. Urann, and at the annual June meeting of Cranberry Canners a vote was taken for a "thorough and impartial" survey of Canners and a committee consisting of Charles L. Lewis of Wisconsin, Robert Handy of Massachusetts, Isaac Harrison of New Jersey and M. L. Urann, president of Canners, ex-officio chairman, was appointed. Later the directors of the American Cranberry Exchange voted that Booz, Allen & Hamilton should be employed to "make a complete survey of its (American Cranberry Exchange) activities concurrently with the survey being made of Cranberry Canners, Inc.," and with the understanding the survey would include not only the two cooperatives but the entire industry.

Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company at its meeting on August 14 had previously voted: "In view of the contemplated survey of Cranberry Canners which is to be made during the coming fall and winter, and in view of the necessity of studying the allocation of the crop between the fresh and processed markets, we recognize the importance and necessity of a

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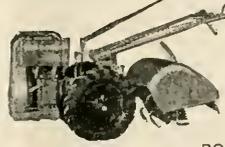
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(Continued on Page 18)

Outlines Proposed for Winter Programs In Massachusetts

Plymouth County Cranberry Committee Starts Plans for Club Meetings — Discuss Agronomist to Assist Dr. Franklin.

An agronomist to assist Dr. H. J. Franklin at the Massachusetts Experiment Station at East Wareham was one of the subjects discussed at a meeting of the Plymouth County Cranberry Committee at the State Bog, East Wareham, November 17th. The proposal has been put forward that the work an agronomist would be able to do would supply one of the fields in cranberry culture not sufficiently developed in Massachusetts to date.

This committee, following its plan of the past several years, took up a number of matters in an advisory fashion, most timely among them being to roughly suggest an outline plan for the winter-spring meetings of the cranberry clubs of that county. Tentatively it was suggested that a meeting of each club be held in January, February, March and April, with the March meeting a county-wide affair at least, and, if possible, extended to take in all growers, perhaps through having the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association sponsor it. Last year a meeting was held in the afternoon, with an interlude for supper and an evening meeting following, and this proved to be very pleasant and instructive to the growers.

This East Wareham meeting was called by County Agent J. T. Brown and he announced that once again cranberries are included in "Triple A" benefits, under sanding as before. This payment will be at the rate of \$5.00 an acre and the period extends from November 1, 1944 to December 1, 1945. Under this there was some discussion as to the possibility of having this extended to include flooding and cyaniding for root grub, to come under the heading of bog conservation.

A number of other matters were taken up sketchily and tentatively, and a definite program plan for winter meetings is to be drawn up by Agent Brown after the presidents of the two clubs and of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' association have been consulted with. Some of these were in the form of proposals or suggestions to be made to the Growers' association. A sub-committee of Carl B. Urann, Melville C. Beaton and Russell Makepeace was appointed to contact the organizations and put proposals in more definite shape.

Russell Makepeace was chosen chairman at the meeting, with Mr. Brown secretary. Others present besides Makepeace, Urann, Beaton, Brown, and Dr. Franklin were Harrison Goddard, Ellis D. Atwood, George Crowell, Chester A. Vose, Joseph Kelley, Kenneth Garside, and Raymond Morse representing A. D. Benson.

Fresh Cranberry Ceilings Up \$1.00

Pleading for the cranberry growers of the East the cause of their continuing crop disaster, Attorney Carl Loos, representing the American Cranberry Exchange, argued for a further increase in OPA ceiling prices set F. O. B. Wareham, Massachusetts, and 25 cents a quarter barrel box, or \$1.00 a barrel, was added to the maximum, effective with the price period beginning October 30th. This third period, extending through November 19th had been set at \$6.15 a quarter, but the increase brought it to \$6.40.

For the period from then until end of season the ceiling price of \$6.30 a quarter was raised to \$6.55. The same proportion of increase was allowed for the other producing areas. This \$26.20 a barrel (F. O. B. Wareham, basing point for the country) then was the top fresh cranberry selling price for the grower for the crop of 1944, plus a 10 cent increase a quarter for Wisconsin berries and plus an additional 15 cents for the West Coast, this being done on the theory of equal prices to any buyer in any given market.

CRANBERRY SCOOPS and SCREENINGS

Dr. Franklin proved this fall he can not only tell growers how they should grow cranberries, but can do it himself. With crop failures all around, the State Bog, under his management, produced 540 barrels on 12½ acres, while his Lowell Cranberry Company bog up in Middlesex county got about 2200 barrels on its 46 acres, with 500 'ost in a hail storm early in the summer. Not record crops, but still good for Massachusetts this year, and still good at this year's ceiling price. Doc Franklin is pretty well sold on Middlesex County as a cranberry area and hasn't hesitated to sing its praises all a'ong. Extreme winter lows and deep frosts are more than offset by other advantages, in his opinion.

Ellis D. Atwood is another Massachusetts grower who was congratulated upon his excellent production. Mr. Atwood, one of the largest growers in the business, produced an average yield for the whole of his 200 acres at South Carver which makes his achievement far above average for this year. He got approximately 9,000 barrels, consisting of about 5,000 Blacks and 4,000 Howes.

Cranberry growers are to be recognized in the program by the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture in the awards that ancient organization is to give for achievements in agriculture this past year. Both J. T. Brown and Bertram Tomlinson of Plymouth and Barnstable counties are to recommend names to their boards of trustees. Cranberry growers were, by reason of Nature, rather out of the picture of good production this past season, but it is felt their efforts were nevertheless deserving. Tomlinson, working with one of the Barnstable trustee members, will designate a grower as worthy of receiving an "A" pennant, and Brown feels positive that at least one and probably more cranberry men will receive the "A" in addition to others who will receive service flags in Plymouth County.

Milwaukee Journal carried on November 12 a full page in color photographs of the Wisconsin cranberry scene. There was pictured a large raking scene at the Care Smith marsh, Vernon Goldsworthy looking over a lot of berries in drying crates at the Biron Company Marsh, and a little Indian girl with a rake full of the red cranberries. The Denver Post on November 19 had a page of unus-

(Continued on Page 17)

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

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FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

Total cranberry production for the country is given in the November USDA crop report as 364,500 barrels, which is a 46 per cent reduction from the 1943 total of 680,900 barrels and 42 per cent below the 10-year average of 532,740 barrels. Production is given as gaining about two per cent for the country as a whole in October, and conditions were especially favorable in Wisconsin. The only area which picked up from the preliminary August 24th forecast was the West Coast and there Oregon gained from a first-estimated 9,800 barrels to a now-expected 11,500 and Washington gained 1,000 barrels to 30,000 in the recent release. Wisconsin figure is now 110,000 (117,000 earlier estimate), New Jersey estimate is now 53,000 (original, 59,000), while in Massachusetts the figure has continued to drop to the almost unbelievable estimate of 160,000, original estimate 230,000.

MASSACHUSETTS

¶Lowest Since 1917—If 160,000 does turn out to be the final Massachusetts figure it will be comparable to that of 1917 which was only 137,000, or the lowest in the 45 years in which official records have been kept. Extremely adverse conditions continued to prevail the whole season. Final report on Massachusetts berries indicated the fruit was small, not as well colored as usual, and there was more shrinkage in screening than usual. Doubt has been locally expressed as to whether the final production will exceed 150,000 barrels.

¶Crop Cleaned Up—The New England Cranberry Sales Company was entirely cleaned up, or practically so, by the end of the week ending November 18th. There was no carry-over for the Christmas trade. Last season there was a little carry-over from the Thanksgiving market.

¶Blacks 55.5%—When final fig-

WISCONSIN HAS SUCCESSFUL YEAR

Shipment of the Wisconsin crop has been completed, and Vernon Goldsworthy, Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company, says the 1944 crop in that state was 115,000 barrels, which comes very close to the preliminary estimate of 117,000 and is approximately the figure Mr. Goldsworthy was predicted early in the season. Of this production Wisconsin Cranberry Sales handled more than 103,000 barrels, a crop which will gross the membership more than two and a half million dollars. Seventy-five thousand barrels were marketed fresh through the American Cranberry Exchange and 28,000 to Cranberry Cannery, the bulk going to the Army Pool. Sales Company paid on the basis of \$24.00 a barrel, whether the berries went through the Exchange or to Cannery.

Wisconsin production this year brought the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company to the top of the three state sales companies, brought about by the shift in the "balance of good production" out of the East this year. While this is a position Wisconsin is extremely unlikely to hold in the immediate future (as such a series of disasters as struck Massachusetts this year is not likely to be repeated soon), production in that state is steadily on the up and up. The next big crop, Goldsworthy points out, is very apt to be 150,000 barrels or so.

Annual winter meeting of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales is to be

held Tuesday, December 5th in Realty hall, Wisconsin Rapids, in the morning, with the election of officers, and in the afternoon the Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers' association will be in session. This group will also elect officers. One of the highlights of the association meeting is expected to be a report by H. F. Bain on his work for the past summer with various insecticides, fungicides, and his general observations of the Wisconsin cranberry growing problems.

Three new members have recently joined the Sales Company, George Bennett & Son of Tomah, Ervan Van Wormer of Babcock, and the Du Bay Cranberry Company of Wisconsin Rapids.

¶New Insects—A. H. Bain has submitted a report to the Co-operating Government agencies which supplied experimental DDT and Sabadilla last season that both were tried out against blackhead fireworm at rates and schedules which he thought, if anything, were excessive and neither gave anywhere near adequate control. He pointed out, however, that possibly due to a rainy fireworm-control season, dusting with Cryolite was likewise ineffective this season. This was a "real insect year" in Wisconsin, he says, with several kinds never before known to do much harm appearing in damaging numbers on several marshes.

ures are compiled the total crop of Sales Company members will not have exceeded 80 to 85,000 barrels, so disastrous was the crop this year. Blacks were estimated as 55.5 percent of the crop, Howes 39 per cent, and other varieties 5.5 per cent and this was probably about the proportions which were harvested.

Sales Company office was that the total Massachusetts crop would not be more than 150,000 barrels and that final figures might not reach that insignificant figure in relation to the ordinary Massachusetts production. At the start of the season Mr. Benson had estimated the crop would not go more than 200,000 barrels at the most.

150,000 Barrels?—Estimate at

(Continued on Page 18)

DISCUSSION OF NEW JERSEY BOG CONDITIONS

by

DR. HENRY J. FRANKLIN

In charge of Massachusetts Cranberry Experiment Station

(Editor's Note—The following is a paper given at the 75th Annual Convention of the American Cranberry Growers' Association at Pemberton, New Jersey).

Your president has suggested that I speak about rejuvenation of bogs because of the possibility that some of the older bogs lacked the virility of youth and could not be expected to reach the same heights of production as formerly. You have run into a combination of circumstances that I will touch on, as I am convinced that age alone does not take bogs out of production. While bogs up to 25 years of age with natural plant food from the wild state and with more complete water privileges because of more recent construction may make a better showing, I feel sure that age alone will not put a bog out of the running.

A chief weakness of the Puritan mind was that it was always wanting to tell the other fellow what to do. Many men are that way and find it hard to believe that their neighbors may know nearly as much about their own affairs as they do. I hope I am not like that. I want to say here at the beginning that I know only a little about your problems and that you must depend on your own research men for good and proper advice.

I have done my best to take note of conditions here and would like to discuss some of them with you. Present conditions are really bad and you may be discouraged. They are also bad in Massachusetts and may get even worse. Drought has greatly reduced water supplies both here and in Massachusetts, but after all, the heavens probably haven't given up making rain for our use. We are at war and have difficulties in obtaining insecticides and in handling our crops, but we may be sure that all needed supplies and labor will be available after the war.

False Blossom Disease

You have a special condition here in New Jersey, the work of the false blossom disease and the problems that go with it. The New Jersey crop took a serious drop years ago as a result of this and has continued to shrink. The leafhopper that carries the disease must be kept down and can be best controlled with dusts applied with ground dusting machines. I suggest that you give the latest makes of these machines a good, fair trial.

Some of our Cape Cod growers have tried to see how little dust could be used, but they discovered that control must be effective first of all. We have found that it pays to use the insect net industriously year after year and that, if the hoppers are once properly controlled they will not be there the next year or even the second year after effective dustings. The hoppers come gradually and in small

numbers onto the bogs from the surrounding uplands and a good application (50 lbs. per acre) of good grade pyrethrum or derris dust once in three years will keep them down adequately. This dusting is somewhat expensive, but the cost spread over three years is not large and the final results are very satisfactory.

You New Jersey growers have a way of holding water on your bogs late to control hoppers. I have not had an opportunity to check on this practice. It may be more effective here than in Massachusetts.

There is another angle to the false blossom problem besides hopper control, and that is getting the healthy vines to grow more. Getting rid of hoppers does not get rid of false blossom. It merely stops the spread of the disease. The healthy vines must be made to grow and crowd out the diseased ones.

Fertilizers can be used to get good vine growth, but I am afraid of fertilizers, especially nitrogenous materials. Fungous troubles are increased by fertilizers, especially here in New Jersey, where you have so much trouble with fruit rot. Fertilizers also encourage weeds.

Resanding promotes proper vine growth. You have a labor shortage. This shortage may be troublesome whether we have war or no war, but there is no doubt of its being a problem. Your recovery from false blossom disease may have been slower because of labor shortage and lack of sanding to

stimulate vine growth.

Late holding of the winter flood with loss of the season's crop may help in different ways. Holding the water on Massachusetts bogs promotes the vine growth. You know more about these benefits in New Jersey than I do.

Vine Injury from Scooping

Another interesting item is the change from hand picking to scooping that took place in New Jersey shortly after the first World War, and the feeling that it may have largely reduced production. It is possible that scooping damage may not be quite so important as it is thought to be and may have sometimes been somewhat confused with loss from false blossom. Vine rooting is in a shallow surface layer on some bogs which have not been sanded and such vines have weak anchorage against the pull of the scoops. Most of the vines in Massachusetts have been put well down and have a secure anchorage. Some Massachusetts growers feel that scooping does harm the bogs and some large growers do a lot of fertilizing to counteract the injurious effects.

This matter of anchorage of the plants is very important. The old original hills with their well-developed root systems provide most of the anchorage. The mistake of planting in hills too far apart is more or less lasting. If I were planting a bog in Massachusetts or New Jersey, I would place the hills 6 to 8 inches apart both ways. Wisconsin growers have already learned the value of close planting. Resanding helps a lot to improve the anchorage. Here we drift back again to the fact that more sand is also desirable as a remedy for the false blossom disease.

Water Supplies

Our planted areas should correspond with available water supplies. Some growers have areas that could be profitably taken out of production and made into reservoirs. It is necessary to learn how to use water supplies to better advantage.

Water is used for frost protection as much as anything. We have made a study of frost predicting and late last year published a bulletin on "Weather in Cranberry Culture." You may find hints in it that will help you in your management of flooding. You should read the last paragraph in the discussion of flooding (page 64) with special care. There are important relationships between the dry bulb and wet bulb temperatures and dew point and the advisability of flooding for frost protection. If the local dew point during the day or in the evening

s below 40 degrees and if the difference between the dew point and the wet bulb temperature is greater than the difference between the dry and wet bulb temperatures, you have a condition that almost certainly portends a dangerous frost and flooding should be started early. This rule will cover most of your dangerous frosts and all of your more destructive ones.

Bog Weeds

Many of your bogs are weedy. They should bear more berries if they were less weedy. We have used many different chemical means of killing weeds and have found kerosene effective on the widest variety of weeds common to our bogs. I believe that you should pay more attention to its possibilities. Fall, spring and summer experiments have been carried on with kerosene and we believe that on Cape Cod bogs from which the winter flood has been drawn about the first of April, the first ten days of May is the best time to use it. The last week in April may be better on your bogs in New Jersey. Many weeds show up by that time and there is no chance of injuring the winter buds which are swelled, but not broken open then. One grower we saw yesterday reported trouble with kerosene, but there were other factors in this case which contributed to the injury. I would certainly give kerosene a good trial if I had a bog here.

Bog Management

There must be coordination of all matters that bear on production, but that is a subject in itself and should be more carefully and fully developed and considered than is possible here today. I think that earlier removal of the winter flood is especially worthy of attention here.

Research and Extension

I hesitate to go into this subject because of the transition period through which you are going here in New Jersey. However, I can relate to you some of our experiences in Massachusetts in the hope that you may gather ideas that can be applied here. I have great respect for your research men and have good hopes for their work.

We have a state bog in Massachusetts where we have made a few findings and some progress. It seemed that the more progress we made, the less we could make. Everyone wanted to know about our results. There was just one man to look after everything, and outside interferences made it impossible to keep our research work going. Gradually Kelley was developed as an extension man. The county agents were not in the pic-

ture at all. They just didn't know cranberries, but they gradually worked into the picture and were finally very helpful. They helped especially in the preparation and publication of weed and insect charts. They also organized cranberry clubs. There are now four such clubs that hold meetings during the winter months. The Barnstable County Agent, Mr. Bertram Tomlinson, took special interest, learned about cranberries, and really "went to town", with the result that the outer Cape, where cranberry growing had been a good deal in the dumps, produced more cranberries than it ever had before.

I do not believe that we have any such thing as a perfect organization in Massachusetts, but we do have much larger cranberry production than we did in earlier years and this without a corresponding increase in acreage. This has been accomplished in spite of the work of three very harmful new enemies—the false blossom disease, the gypsy moth, and the production than we had in earlier root grub. The last of these has developed severe infestation on very many bogs and has taken a toll of probably 200,000 barrels from the crop of our state annually in recent years. I feel that this is very nearly a disgrace and that organized effort should be brought to bear on it. We may not yet know the final control for this insect, but we are getting good results by taking the winter flood off early in April and reflooding about May 12th for a period lasting until the 15th to 20th of July. Straight late holding of the winter flood does not kill the grubs. It seems that the grubs must become active before they can be affected by the water. With this treatment the crop is, of course, lost for the season, as it is by summer holding of the water here in New Jersey. However, from our experience it seems to be true that the bogs which are held in this way one year out of three will yield crops in the remaining two years equal to those of three years where there is no late holding of the water.

Some of the larger companies seem to have begun to develop a system of rotation holding of the summer flood to control grubs, but most small growers feel that they cannot take their bogs out of production for this because of limited acreage and capital. Some cooperative plan should be developed for taking all bogs out of production by such summer flooding whenever this should be done.

It was a pleasure to me to visit the breeding plots at Whitesbog and to discuss the work done there by Henry F. Bain and Dr. Berg-

man. I was very much interested in some of these seedlings. This work is building for the production of the long future and will find its full fruition only after this generation is gone. The research which Mr. Wilcox is conducting so successfully with Fermate was also of special interest to me. This product will probably help you new Jersey growers more than those of any other section by checking rot in your crops.

Leadership

Outstanding things were accomplished by such pioneers as Cyrus Cahoon, A. D. Makepeace, Joseph J. White, Judge John Gaynor, and A. U. Chaney, who laid the foundations of the cranberry industry. The work of these men is being ably carried forward by our present leaders, who have held to the ideas and ideals of their predecessors and are, at the same time, developing their own plans for the building of a good strong industry. I think much more development of good leadership attention should be given to the de-

among our young men. The American Cranberry Exchange with its Sales Companies is continuing to render a great service. The processing of cranberries has made splendid progress and those directing the cooperative, Cranberry Cannery, Inc., deserve great credit for their courage and resourcefulness in its development. It has been a very real help in extending and securing our market. The cooperation of the Sales Companies and Cranberry Cannery with the growers in matters related to the care of their bogs is a very interesting development that is likely to mean much in years to come. We will need every item of influence in the building of our production and the extension of our markets. Organized effort will surely do a lot toward this end. We are in a dark time now, but I am hopeful for the future.

Urann Re-elected Director Farm Credit Board

M. L. Urann has been re-elected director on the Farm Credit Board of Springfield for a three-year term, beginning January first. This was by vote of the cooperative associations of the Springfield district, and as such a director he will also serve as a director of the Federal Land Bank, the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, the Production Credit Corporation, and the Bank for Cooperatives of the Springfield district. He has served as director for the past six years.

Fruitings of Cross Breeding Seedlings Evaluation

Dr. F. B. Chandler, Assigned to New Jersey to Take Charge of This Important Project — Plants Picked This Fall in Three States

A most important and promising advancement for the cranberry industry is now at a stage where some definite progress with tangible results is being obtained. This is the cranberry cross-breeding project, begun in New Jersey in 1929. From this are being developed the first truly "cultivated" cranberries, in the sense that the varieties will have been brought forth through the controlled efforts of man with the parents of these varieties known.

All present varieties of cranberries, as is generally known, are but wild strains, selected and propagated or "developed" under more favorable conditions than in the natural locations where the wild cranberries grew.

This work is now in charge of Dr. F. B. Chandler, who has been assigned to New Jersey by Dr. W. W. Aldrich, of the Division of Fruit and Vegetable Crops and Diseases, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Administration, United States Department of Agriculture. Dr. Chandler, horticulturist, is at Pemberton to carry this major work to a conclusion.

Seedlings which have been planted in that state, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and at the Washington State cranberry station have borne sufficient fruit for evaluation. This is now being done, with the project headed up by Dr. Chandler.

More Than 2,000 Plants Picked

More than 2,000 plants had been picked of their cropping in New Jersey this fall by Dr. Chandler, nearly 5,000 of 8,000 planted having fruited in that state alone, with other picking in the other states.

This cross-breeding project, begun in 1929 when the late Charles S. Beckwith of the New Jersey cranberry sub-station, and Mr. H.



DR. F. B. CHANDLER

F. Bain and Dr. H. F. Bergman of the USDA made crosses in New Jersey and these were planted in Massachusetts and in Wisconsin. The sum of the project was to produce berries having more desirable horticultural characteristics and to produce new varieties that would be resistant to false blossom (H. F. Bain, CRANBERRIES, March, 1940). Therefore McFarlins and Early Blacks were used as parents for most of these crosses.

The first selections of the seedlings were in 1940, and cuttings from them were set in rod-square plots at the bogs of Theodore H. Budd, Pemberton, and at Whites-

bog in New Jersey. Dr. Chandler reports that several of these selections appear to be outstanding this year, but to complete the tests it will be necessary to wait a few years until the rod-square plots are completely covered with vines.

A second planting of seedlings was made in 1937, and fruits of many of these were harvested for the first time in 1943. A "Progress Report" by Mr. Bain was published in CRANBERRIES in June, 1943. A third planting was made in 1940, and a few of these had a crop last year, and many more of these this year. A fourth planting

was made in 1942 and will not bear fruit sufficient for study until several years more.

In August of this year an estimate of the expected yields was obtained and areas study of growth and height of nearly all the plants made. As the fruit ripened it was carefully picked.

Check Made This Winter

During this winter Dr. Chandler will make various checks and studies of this considerable quantity of fruit which was harvested. He will check for color and gloss, for size (standard cup count); he will check for shape and for keeping quality of these new varieties. He will also consider false blossom resistance, and pectin and acid content. A most important feature is to check the weight-volume relationship of each new variety.

Next year, if time permits, Dr. Chandler hopes that "cafeteria" tests can be made on all the plants worthy of selection for a planting. Of 17 crosses that have given a relatively large number of high-yielding plants, 16 have McFarlin or Shaw's Success as one of the parents.

It is hoped to make approximately 200 selections of the best and these will be planted, and then these 200 best selections cut in half, or less. Then the outstanding 100 or less of these will be picked for a second time. These will be tested not only in New Jersey by Dr. Chandler, but also in Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and probably on the West Coast to see how the different plants adapt themselves to the differences in these varied climates.

These 100 or fewer selections will be cut down to perhaps ten final choices and then will be propagated further. Possibly these might be given out to various growers in various areas for planting under actual commercial conditions.

Altogether 10 named varieties have been used as parents in the crosses and more than 10,000 seedlings have been set in the seedling nursery at Whitesbog, New Jersey. "From these seedlings", Dr. Chandler says, "we feel certain that we shall be able to select new varieties

that are less attractive to the blunt-nose leafhopper than McFarlin and that they will have large yields of berries, better than any of the present varieties."

These selected varieties, then, whatever their exact number may be, will be the first true "cultivated" varieties of cranberries which man has made of the native American cranberry of commerce. Named varieties at present are but the results of natural crossings which have been propagated, and of none of these are the parents known. The Early Black, Dr. Chandler says, is perhaps the nearest to a "true variety" which the industry has today. Such new varieties should have similar desired qualities which have been bred into other fruits and vegetables by a scientific program of cross-breeding and development.

Small Fruiting in Massachusetts This Fall

In Massachusetts Dr. Bergman was only able to get fruit from about 20 plants, as these hybrids suffered the same disasters as affected most Massachusetts plantings. All these were plants from among the 600 or so at the State Bog and none from the approximately 1200 planted on a bog provided by the A. D. Makepeace Company. Here he was able to find only such scattered fruiting as to make no tests possible.

Dr. Bergman said he found several plants which showed considerable promise. Chief among these was a Shaw's Success by Aviator, and Shaw's Success by Paradise Meadow, and particularly the latter, he felt. These berries were of good size, good color, and there was indication of prolific bearing.

As he is assigned to work at Beltsville, Maryland, for the winter, Dr. Bergman is continuing his tests of these berries there.

In Wisconsin Mr. Bain harvested the berries from 500 seedlings fruiting in the nursery, and this winter will take notes on berry characters. The plant mats, as a rule, are too small as yet to show probable field behavior. With few exceptions they are transferred from New Jersey. Including 500

set out this summer, there are about 1500 plants now.

Very few berries developed on the cross-bred plants in Washington, although Mr. Crowley did pick a few and found those apparently not in any way outstanding. However, this picking was so extremely slight that he must wait until a larger number of the seedlings come into bearing before he can evaluate the work with any proper degree.

Dr. Chandler

Dr. Chandler was assigned to New Jersey for work on cranberries exclusively and expressly for this cross-breeding project. He comes highly trained for the work.

He was born in Machias, Maine, attended school there, and entered the University of Maine, being graduated as a horticulturist in 1928. He then served on the U. of M. staff, working on the study of low-bush blueberries from that time until 1943. During that time he did graduate work at Massachusetts State College, University of Chicago, University of Minnesota and the University of Maryland, where in 1929 he received his Ph. D. He minored in plant breeding and genetics.

For ten months he was on the staff at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from June of 1943 until last April, when he was assigned to the cranberry breeding project. At Pemberton he shares an office at the Cranberry-Blueberry Laboratory with R. B. Wilcox, USDA pathologist. He is making his home, with his wife and two small children, on a farm just outside the borough of Pemberton.

Canners' Sauce Price Remains Unsettled

As this goes to press the OPA ceiling on canned sauce for Cranberry Canners may not be announced, as Canners is now in negotiation with the Government board concerning this. Canners is endeavoring to obtain a price which will reflect to growers a satisfactory "parity" as compared to the fresh fruit maximums.

Progress Is Rapid In the "Bandon Area" of Oregon

Growers Are Enthusiastic as to Possibilities with Both Peat and the Black Muck Soil—General Feeling is that Cranberries will Benefit All in the Region

By CLARENCE J. HALL

An area of Coos County, around Coos Bay and extending down into coastal Curry County in Southern Oregon, often referred to as the "Bandon area", is just as high in cranberry enthusiasm as is Grayland, up to the extreme north of the Pacific Coast cranberry-growing region. It is somewhat of a puzzle, however, as to its possibilities as, while growers have planted on the usual peat bottom, they are in the past few years setting out bog in black muck soil which has become known as the "Bandon type". Those who have plantings on this say it is wonderful cranberry bottom. In proof they point to some fine crops produced upon it.

Some have their bogs on both standard peat and the "Bandon muck" and those who have the peat are also inclined to boast of what the muck will do.

Certain it is there is high enthusiasm in the Bandon region, and certain it is those who live there are proud of this lovely area of the beautiful Pacific Northwest. As to the breath-taking scenery of the approach from the north along U. S. Highway 101, over great mountain ranges extending down to the sea, winding along rocky headlands and past coves with sandy beaches there can be no question. The route from the south leads up through the famous Red Woods country of California. Approaching from the east, the highway from Roseburg (which, incidentally, claims to be the turkey center of the world), follows the winding Coquille river down its valley between mountains, through forests and lumber camps, beside the small and lively stream.

Bandon itself is a resort town at the mouth of the Coquille, and with its long cypress hedges, its gleaming white lily beds, and gnarled pines it was known as the most beautiful town in southern Oregon. But that was before the great fire of September 26, 1938, when on a day with the humidity almost zero, the whole countryside was afire and Bandon was about 95 per cent destroyed, with the loss of a number of lives. This great forest fire, visible at night for more than 100 miles, left this mark of desolation upon Bandon, which has not even now been removed. Bandon has rebuilt in part its business section—but all that remains of what were many of its finest homes are cellar holes. About it are miles upon miles of blackened tree stumps. Even its waterfront wharves and buildings are gone.

But communities can be rebuilt, given the incentive, and cranberry growing may be one of the incen-

tives to complete the restoration of Bandon. Bandon was a lumbering and dairying community before the fire, with cranberry growing then just beginning to bloom into its present expansion.

Bandon was first called "The Ferry", then Averill, and finally Lord George Bennett, an Irish peer, settled there and gave it the name of his native town in Ireland and that was finally adopted as its official name. He imported Irish furze, a thorny bush with pea-like yellow flowers, and it is this Irish furze and Scotch broom, so common in Oregon and Washington, and so beautiful, that has become a definite weed menace and which, when bone-dry in the summer, adds to the tinder-like fire possibilities. Just this past year a campaign has been organizing to get rid of or at least keep down this gorse which has become such a pest.

Area Was Long Isolated

This part of Oregon is new. People in their early middle years can remember when the first roads, other than wagon trails, were built in Bandon and the other towns of the region. They can remember riding on horse-drawn stages, as children, and stopping at inns for the night. Rail and hard roads did not get through to Bandon until about the time of the last war. Just back of the hills in the valleys are living people who have never traveled from their valleys in the hills and living conditions among some are often still primitive.

There are parts of the forests in this region where no white man has yet put foot. The region as a whole is new and pioneer. But it is a region of modern homes to a far greater extent than the East. Here a man will have a homesite,

hewn out of the woods—and build an up-to-the-minute modern home. Some of these modern homes are those of cranberry growers, set back in the woods a considerable distance from the main highways.

Coquille (French for small shell) where is located the Oregon Cannery of Cranberry Cannery, is the county seat, of about half the population, for instance, of Wareham, Massachusetts, yet though great logs from the forests roll through the streets on trucks and trailers it is far more of a "city" than eastern towns comparable in population.

Marshfield, with its twin city of North Bend, is the metropolis of the region, and these cities, almost continuous, make up the fifth largest community in Oregon. A North Bend lumberman is generally assumed to have been the inspiration for Peter B. Kyne's famous character, "Cappy Ricks". It was at Empire City (now merely Empire) that Charles Dexter McFarlin set out the first Oregon cranberry bog in about 1885.

A hundred years ago the region was scarcely known and the first cabin of a trapper was built there about 1853. With the coming of the first World war there was a heavy demand for spruce and the Southern Pacific Railroad extended its lines to the Coos Bay towns, and then came fine motor roads.

The "Bandon soil" is variously described as "black muck", "humus", and sometimes "leaf mold." It is black when wet, but when turned over and exposed to the sun and air it has a definitely grayish cast. It is highly mineralized and is presumed to be rich in volcanic ash. Certainly the hills are highly mineralized. There is gold still being mined in Curry County and there are said to probably be deposits which have not yet been developed. Gold Beach, the seat of Curry County, was the scene of much placer mining at the mouth of the famed Rogue river. Gold has been found in Coos County, but was never brought out with a large degree of success.

Cranberries Close to Coast

The cranberry area of southern Oregon, 250 miles to the south of Clatsop County at the mouth of the Columbia, extends for about 60 miles along the coast.

The present cranberry area is from Port Orford (famed for the Port Orford cedar) which is in Curry County to north of Bandon and North Bend. There is a strong belief that this land suitable for cranberries can be devel-

oped in considerable acreage to the southward in Curry County, even as far south as Gold Beach. These bogs are all comparatively close to the shore, none being more than four miles from the ocean, with most much closer. Back from the coast the temperature is thought to be too warm, and the coastal range is there.

There is probably no accurate survey of acreage available, but estimates place the acreage in the general region as 150 or more, with a great deal more due to come in immediately or within a few years. J. A. Stankavich, a leading cranberry man, son of the developer of the Stankavich berry and manager of the Cape Blanco bog of the Uranns, has just said there may be as much as 5,000 acres which would be suitable for cranberry cultivation. He feels there may be even more, as exploration is locating more suitable cranberry land to the southward in the Port Orford, New Lake and Florida Lake areas.

Number of Growers Increasing

There are less than 100 growers in this Southern Oregon region, but the number is increasing and is expected to increase more rapidly after the war, as service men return and labor and materials become available again. These growers are divided in marketing between Cranberry Cannery and the Coos Cranberry Cooperative, with headquarters at Bandon, and one or two who sell through neither organization.

McFarlins, as all along the coast, are the predominant berry, but there are many plantings of the Stankavich and many like this variety developed on the West Coast. Third in extent would be Howes, and there are some plantings of Searls Jumbo, the Wisconsin variety. McFarlins here grow rather short vines close to the ground and they are not as criss-crossed, making for picking difficulties, as they are on many eastern bogs.

Many Sprinklers Here

Many of the growers of this area have sprinkler systems and many more will put them in after the war. Here they installed primarily for irrigation and not with protection against frost, as at Long Beach and Grayland, the principal incentive. They are Rain Birds, Buckners, and a few Thompsons. While their principal purpose is irrigation, they are sometimes used for frost protection, too. There can be and has been frost damage in Southern Oregon, but growers for the most part discount the frost hazard, and if frost comes they feel their bogs can and usually do just "take it", and the loss is written off. Spring frosts

are by far the worst; fall frosts are given very little consideration.

Winter Flowage Not Necessary

Winter flowage is not necessary in the Bandon area, although bogs are sometimes flooded by winter rains. Many bogs have natural winter flowage, and some are covered, not so much to prevent any possibility of winterkill, but as a means of weed control, chiefly to keep down dandelions, an important weed pest.

The area has been generally free from insects, but this problem may be expected to increase. Worst pests in the order named are probably girdler, caddis fly and tip worm. There has been no fruitworm and no fireworm damage. No dusting has been done at all and comparatively little spraying. There are not the elaborate spray rigs for very small acreages as there are at other West Coast areas, Gray and particularly.

Cranberries of Good Quality

Coos and Curry County cranberries are usually of excellent quality and a very considerable portion of the crop is sold on the fresh fruit market, much larger than in any of the other areas. A most important reason why the "Bandon area" may be expected to progress rapidly is because so many there are "cranberry conscious", and enthusiastic about this comparatively new agricultural development.

Area "Cranberry Conscious"

This interest in cranberry growing is not confined to the growers themselves, but to others. Meetings of business men have been held under the sponsorship of the Bandon Chamber of Commerce and means discussed whereby this interest could be encouraged. It was felt assistance should be held out to those now growing cranberries and to those who could become active. Bandon business houses have closed for an afternoon during picking season to help out with the harvest when clerks and the bosses took a hand. The schools organized a group from among the students and this went from bog to bog as the season went along.

A week or so ago the "Western World", a newspaper published at Bandon, had its "lead" story devoted to this fall's cranberry harvest and the future of cranberry growing in the region. Editor L. D. Felsheim, who is County Judge, is not a grower, but very hopeful of Bandon possibilities. His son-in-law, "Bill" Dufort, now in service, is a grower and builder of bog. It was suggested that cranberry men could also plant some acreage of other berries, as raspberries, loganberries, young-



JOE FOSSE

Independent is One of Bandon's Best Growers

Bandon, like every cranberry area, has its growers who choose to market their crops themselves, and at Bandon one of the very best growers is an independent from either cooperative which operates there. This is "Joe" Fosse, who manages the bog of the Westmore Cranberry Company, owned by Mrs. Agnes Leep Rollendit of Portland, Oregon, widow of Dr. R. V. Leep.

This is one of the very finest bogs in the area, and Mr. Fosse, well liked by every Bandon grower, is one of the ablest of cranberry operators. The property is located three-fourths of a mile from the ocean, and the temperature rarely exceeds 70 degrees.

The property he manages has eight acres built on deep peat, three acres set to Stankavich, and most of the rest to Howes. Mr. Fosse likes Howes very much and is going to plant more, and lately has been putting in a few Early Blacks.

These are beautiful, well-kept bogs with a fine vine growth, although this was one of the earlier bogs, having been built in 1922-23. He has produced about 75 barrels to the acre, this year's crop being estimated at 1730 quarters, which is less than that.

Fosse came from Minnesota in 1931 and lives on the property.

berries and boysenberries. This would be entirely with the trend of Oregon, which has come to the forefront of berry production in the United States.

Buy
War
Bonds
and
Keep
Them



Best Wishes for 1945

CHRISTMAS is the time for Greeting old Friends.

CHRISTMAS is the time for sharing good cheer.

CHRISTMAS is the time for enjoying the gentler things of life.

CHRISTMAS is the time for prayer and the time to pray that on a Christmas soon, our loved ones far away will have returned to us safe and well, their efforts for Victory and Permanent Peace rewarded.

This is the 31st of a series of war-time messages sponsored by the following public-spirited firms and individuals.

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CHRISTMAS, A TIME FOR FAITH

CHRISTMAS, 1944, finds the candle of our hopes for complete victory burning brighter than ever, but this victory is not yet an achievement. The end of this trail still lies in the future months. Christmas again is a time to renew our dedication to the conclusion of this evil conflagration which has scorched the entire world.

The course of the war to us here at home now seems long and hard—but it is infinitely worse to those of ours who are on the fighting fronts. They are more eager for the dawn than even we are.

Christmas is a time for kindly thoughts and a time for faith. Faith which is exemplified in the churches throughout the nation. Churches which stand as sturdily and foresquare as that pictured on this month's cover. This Cape Cod church is that of the Unitarian Congregational Society at Barnstable village, a society which has been in existence since 1725, even though this edifice itself is much more modern than that date.

Strong against a gray winter sky this church on Meeting House hill stands, but a beam of bright sunlight strikes across its face. Faith can visualize this beam of light as the rising rays of Peace.

GOOD-BYE, 1944

THE past year found the cranberry industry in just about as much turmoil as the world is in general. The weather went on a rampage in the eastern area, but was very kind to the growers of Wisconsin in particular, and smiled on those of the West Coast. Price ceilings added to the feeling of impotence, supply shortages brought additional worries, labor shortages hampered. Growers of an earlier day in building their bogs never dreamed that Jamaicans, Bahamans and Mexicans would be scooping cranberries from those vines. Machines of various types assisted here and there. With such a short crop differences of opinion arose as to how it should be marketed. A survey of the industry is in progress.

With the end of the war almost within grasp, yet still eluding, general conditions must still be uncertain. But it is time to take a look into the post-war era and try to foresee the general picture.

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The cranberry industry has a reputation for ability to get together and to plan for the overall advantage. It may be expected to foresee clearly now. The cranberry industry is rich in able leaders.

GROWERS of Massachusetts and New Jersey this Christmas, in hanging up their stockings will ask Santa to put more cranberries in them than in 1944.

IT wasn't so much the price ceiling that wasn't high enough; there weren't enough berries to go with the selling price. The cranberry committee, headed by the American Cranberry Exchange, presented a fine brief in behalf of the industry.

To all, our sincere best wishes for a Merry Christmas.

Believe Cranberry Cannery Inspiration to Future

Establishment of Cannery At Coquille and the Building of Urann Cape Blanco Property Tie Region In With Rest of Industry.

A potent impu'se to cranberry development in this region was the advent of Cranberry Cannery to the West Coast, the establishment of a cannery at Coquille in 1942, and the selection of Cape Blanco (to the south of Bandon) as the location for the 100 acre bog of the Cape Blanco Cranberry Company in which Marcus L. and Carl B. Urann, Miss Ellen Stillman and J. A. Stankavich are interested. Twenty-two acres of this have already been cleared and sanded, ready for planting.

More about this interesting property, which is at the base of Cape B'anco, the farthest point west one may drive in the United States, will be printed in a subsequent issue. This is a development which extends the cranberry properties of the Uranns to clear across the country from coastline to coastline.

The cannery at Coquille is the central point of Cannery interest in Southern Oregon and this district is represented on the Pacific Coast Advisory Committee by "Jack" Windhurst of Bandon. "Kranberry Acres", the property of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie M. Kranick, Mrs. Kranick being one of the most active of Cannery members, is another place of Cannery meetings. "Kranberry Acres" will also be taken up in a subsequent article.

This investment of Cannery in the future of the Bandon area growers has given them assurance that they are a part of the cranberry industry and it has brought to them the many advantages of Cranberry Cannery organization.

The Coquille cannery is on a spur of the Southern Pacific railroad, connecting the city of Eugene, in Oregon's famous Williamette Valley, and Myrtle Point. It is a building 240x84 feet and was formerly operated by the Evans Products Company, which made battery separators, using Port Orford and white cedar lumber.

There are two kettles here and last year 25 were employed during the peak of the canning season. At this plant the fresh fruit pack is also made up for members who want a part of their crop placed on the market as fresh fruit. This is also where shooks are made up from lumber cut on the Cape Blanco property where there is a sawmill. Boxes of both the East-



COQUILLE CANNERY

ern and the Western "stitched" type are made here. There are two dry kilns to aid in the process.

The foreman at the plant is Clarence Langlois, who has been a grower for 30 years, and his father, the late John Langlois, was one of the real pioneers of the Southern Oregon district. He has a bog of two and one-half acres and his average is 75 barrels to the acre and he has gotten as high as 75 barrels from three-eighths of an acre. His vines are McFarlins, but are sometimes known as the Langlois, as they have been improved and have shorter vines than McFarlins have in the East.



The new manager of the Coquille plant this year is George Lillegaard, who came down from the Gray and district where he was a grower. Mr. Lillegaard was one of four West Coast Cannery members who were sent to North Chicago, Illinois, some time ago to learn the Ocean Spray method of making cranberry sauce and to study canning plant operations. He helped to construct the Markham plant which was later destroyed by fire, and was one of the key men on the Coast until he joined the Coast Guard in 1942, from which he has now been discharged.

Mrs. Lillegaard, a former school teacher, is greatly interested in

cranberry growing also, and a couple of years ago made a trip to Massachusetts when she came as far east as Chicago to visit her husband. They expect to develop a bog in the Coquille area and to make their permanent home there. Mrs. Patsy Barkwell is secretary.

This year by mid-November (with picking still going on by a few) Cannery at Coquille had received 3500 barrels and hoped to receive more than 4,000, as it was planned to process close to 20,000 cases, part of this amount coming down from the freezer at Long Beach, Washington. Of local berries Cannery at that time had disposed of 6700 quarters, plus 159 cartons packed in cellophane, and expected to add 100 or more quarters, a little less than 50 per cent sold fresh, but with the proportion of processed to rise later.

Forty-three were employed at the peak of the season, dropping to 28 later.

Cannery members who had exceptionally good crops this year were L. M. Kranick, Sumner Fish, L. L. Hooker, A. G. Randall and M. S. Stankavich, the Stankavich production being estimated at the rate of 225 barrels an acre.

WANTED

More Mathewson picking machines in operating condition which I can remodel and resell.

RUSSELL A. TRUFANT
North Carver, Mass.

Coos Cranberry Cooperative Is Strong Local Organization

E. R. Ivie, President Since 1942 and Has Handled Its Berries Since 1935—His Own Bog Has One of Best Production Records.

Important in the Bandon cranberry picture is the Coos Cranberry Cooperative, a relatively small, but strong local organization which, as much of the Bandon fruit is of fresh quality, markets more than half the area production. Headquarters are at Bandon with E. R. Ivie president and Sumner Fish secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Ivie himself is one of the larger growers of Southern Oregon and his bog has an excellent production record. He has produced as high as 500 quarters or 125 barrels to the acre. Estimates of his crop for this year were running as better than 200 barrels to the acre.

His property is one of 6½ acres and was purchased by him in 1942 from E. D. Webb. His berries are all McFarlins. There are six bogs in all and all are flowed from a creek, the water being raised by a pump to a reservoir and then flowed by gravity directly to the bogs.

These are beautiful little pieces of cranberry property, the whole being located in the Bandon woods about one mile from the main road.

Mr. Ivie has been president of Coos Cooperative the past two years, but has been selling berries for the Cooperative since 1936. He was formerly buyer for Safeway Stores, making cranberry purchases among other items for that company.

Coos Cranberry Cooperative has about 35 bog units and a voting membership of about 40, according to Mr. Ivie. Berries are mostly sold fresh as top quality or as seconds and pies, and the Coos Bay area prides itself on the standing of its fruit in the fresh berry market.

Coos Cooperative in 1942 sold 23,000 quarters or 5,750 barrels, and in 1943 17,000 quarters or

4,250 barrels. Production figures for this year are not yet available, but as Southern Oregon production figures have been upped it will presumably be in excess of these yields.

Right—

E. R. IVIE



Supply Prospects Are Still Spotty

Supply outlook on agricultural insecticides and fungicides continued spotty, the November issue of Agricultural Insecticide & Fungicide Association "News" asserts. It adds: "Latest indications are that victory in Europe will have little immediate effect on this.

It must be remembered that manpower shortage, overloaded and de-

layed transportation, container shortage, and other problems will continue.... Increased military demand for pyrethrum is predicted by Government when the war shifts to the Pacific; there is only a hope that some may be left over for agriculture. War Food Administration predicts increased arrivals of rotenone. Industry hopes for some improvement, but shipping and other delays may prevent this. Imports depend on Government".

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SEASON'S GREETINGS

To our loyal customers and friends everywhere—a Merry Christmas and best wishes for a better and happier New Year in 1945.

Our appreciation is hereby expressed to our customers for their cooperation under these trying conditions of war.

That we may give you the most efficient service in this year to come **please** place your orders **well in advance** of needs.

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WAREHAM, MASS.



E. B. Fish and Son, Sumner Top Growers of the Area

Have Vines on Both Peat and "Bandon" Soil and Like Both—Sprinkler System Increased Their Production

Largest and top-producing growers of the Bandon area are Edwin B. Fish and his son, Sumner. Theirs is the finest kind of cranberry property and both father and son are real cranberry men. They must be included among the most progressive of growers on the West Coast.

They have one five-acre bog of old planting, plus an acre and a half of new bog,

Production on this bog has been as high as 4,956 boxes, all number one berries. This was in 1942. This is 1,239 barrels, or production at the rate of approximately 250 barrels to the acre.

Fish & Son have cranberries planted on both peat and the "Bandon soil". "I've lived in this country 59 years", says the elder Mr. Fish, "and don't let anyone tell you cranberries can't be grown on the black, muck soil here". Said Sumner, "You can grow plenty of cranberries on black muck if you have plenty of water". They are both in a position to know what they are talking about, and have 14 years of experience in cranberries behind them,

Their property is set to McFarlins except for about one-seventh acre of Searls of Wisconsin origin. There are 20 more acres which can be put into bog. The Fish marsh has a three foot slope to the south, which they like, as they believe it gives better drainage. They say the way to get good production (as anywhere) is to build a bog right in the first place and then take care of it. They weed regularly after each harvest, just as much as is necessary.

Their crops have been all hand picked, and as the berries are principally all large or large medium, they have been sold as quality fresh fruit under the Coos Cranberry Cooperative label of "Coos Cranberries". The berries go over a 5/8 inch screen and of the big crop of two years ago 60 per cent were of this size or better.

They own a sprinkler system and consider it wholly desirable. It is a Rain Bird system, with big 70-70s nozzles spaced about 70 feet by 100. Pressure used is 40 pounds at the pump, using 16 1/2 gallons a minute, with a throwing radius of 100 feet. Pipe is laid directly on the ground and was soon vined over. When installing additional pipe, Sumner plans to dig a trench and use asbestos-cement or "some new plastic pipe", as the acid water eats the metal pipe. They put the system in in 1936 and in that year Mr. Fish, Sr. says they had about three times as large a harvest as the year before.

They pump water 720 feet from a creek to a reservoir and raise the water 84 feet in doing so. Another plan of Sumner's is to have cement sidewall ditches, so weeds will not grow nor the sides cave in. Incidentally their main ditch was already built for them when

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they put the bog in, as the ditch was formerly used by gold miners to sluice out gold, but not with much success. Mr. Fish understands.

There is a fine warehouse on the property, well equipped and with everything in excellent order and system. Sumner is of an inventive turn of mind and has made his own vine pruner, using a small garden tractor for the power. They built their own separator, which rather resembles a Hayden, but is considerably larger. They can run through about 360 boxes in eight hours.

They have a fine, substantial home at the marsh site, and Mrs. E. B. Fish has an especially fine rose garden, fine even for the state of Oregon, and had exquisite yellow blooms when the writer was there. The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Fish is the wife of Joseph A. Stankavich.

Scoops and Screenings

(Continued from Page 4)

usually fine photographs of Massachusetts harvest scenes. Readily recognizable in one photo was Walter Neely of Cranberry Cannery, described as "measuring a block of dehydrated cranberries".

Sending a most welcome gift box of Wisconsin cranberries to us

with the heading "Coals to New Cast'e", Guy Nash of Wisconsin penned:

Rubies have infinite glamour,
Moonstone is essence of night;
For diamonds women-folk clamor,
Sapphires bring us delight.

Opals and zircon are dandy;
What's wrong with a string of pearls?

Emeralds likewise are handy—
But I send you Searls!

"Food Industries" November issue has a leading article by its editor, L. V. Burton, now serving as a war correspondent in the Southwest Pacific Area upon the "Army's Food Lab in Australia", which is headed by Major Carl B. Fellers, QMC, former professor of food technology of Massachusetts State College and well known for his studies within the cranberry field. High tribute is paid to Major Fellers in this article for his valuable work in this war area.

Vice President Henry A. Wallace was recently a visitor at Wisconsin Rapids and was presented with a box of Eatmor cranberries by the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company. Pressed into service as the presenter, General Manager was photographed passing over the box. (He wore his bog-going sweater).



Cranberry Growers of Oregon

BANK OF BANDON

Serving

Coos and Curry Counties

Since 1904

Survey

(Continued from Page 3)

study of the methods and general business of the American Cranberry Exchange and the three State Companies, Therefore, be it resolved that the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company recommend to the other two State Companies that the contemplated survey of Cranberry Cannery include the Exchange and its three State Companies. Again at the October meeting, Wisconsin Sales took another vote approving the survey and that the Wisconsin company be surveyed anyway.

Messrs. Twerdahl and Carter were present at this meeting and after that began their survey in Wisconsin, then going to Massachusetts. Mr. Carter interviewed many individual growers in Massachusetts and then proceeded to New Jersey, while the other representatives surveyed other phases.

From this professional analysis Booz, Allen & Hamilton is expected to make specific recommendations for consideration of Cannery and the Exchange.

CORRECTION

We wish to correct an error which appeared on page 17 of the November issue wherein it was stated that the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company meeting "also unanimously endorsed the resolution offered by the directors to request that all State Companies and the American Cranberry Exchange be included in the

current survey 'by' Cranberry Cannery". This was obviously a misprint and should have read: "included in the current survey 'of' Cranberry Cannery." We regret if the impression was given to anyone that any survey of the Exchange could or was to be made by Cranberry Cannery.

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 5)

¶Winter Water the Question—Water supplies were built up some, particularly for some fortunate growers in Massachusetts, during November, as there were several heavy rains, one especially on November 21. For the month there was a total of 9.52 inches of rainfall. The winter water situation, however, is one still fraught with highly dangerous possibilities and growers are extremely apprehensive that a repetition of last year's disastrous winterkill, particularly that of mid-December, might come about. Some bogs have ample supplies, but many are unable to get on any water at all. In some instances state ponds are below the allowable level for growers to take or any water, even before the time came about to do so. Some growers find their pumps will not reach down to the water, so low is it, and deeper pump wells have been dug. The water table is building up very slowly because of the long period of scanty rainfall the last has experienced the past two or three years.

¶Otherwise Expect Good Crop—What a second dose of such se-

vere winterkill might do to Massachusetts bogs growers hate to contemplate. Otherwise, as so many bogs had no production this year, or so little, it is felt the bogs had a good rest, and a great amount of bog improvement was carried on this year as they were not cropping, so there should be a reasonably good production next year.

WASHINGTON

¶Still Picking at Thanksgiving—Cranberries were still being picked Thanksgiving week in the Grayland and Peninsula districts. Following rains at the end of October and first of November there were frosts at the Peninsula on November 14 and 15 and temperatures went down to 22. Following that the weather warmed up again.

¶Good Crops—D. J. Crowley finished harvesting the state bog November 18th and the yield was at the rate of about 130 barrels to the acre. Probably the top crop in this area will be that of Charles Nelson of Nahcotta, who was still picking at Thanksgiving time, but was harvested more than 150 to the acre. Mrs. Edna Sundberg, who is operating the Sundberg marsh while her husband is in the Army, ran close to 140 barrels to the acre.

¶Many Finished in October—Many of the growers at the peninsula had completed by end of October, including Mrs. Sundberg, Curtis Morse, W. W. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Edward DeJulio and Leonard Morris, all of whom had heavy and clean yields.

¶Deer Caused Damage—Deer invaded some of the Peninsula bogs this fall, causing some damage. They were so troublesome, in fact, that Huddleston & Cline maintained lights around their bog to keep them away.

¶DDT Experiments—DDT was used in some experiments by Mr. Crowley, but only as a spray. At two pounds to the hundred gallons it gave effective control of both fireworm and fruitworm and was also a good control for migratory scale. No injury was noted on the vines or berries during the growing season except where it was used in combination with oil. On the part of the bog sprayed with DDT and oil, which was water-scooped, Mr. Crowley noted a lot of leaves floating on the water. The fruit bud appeared to be perfectly normal, although he says he would not yet feel safe in recommending the spray from his results until there was further trial another season. In mixing the material he

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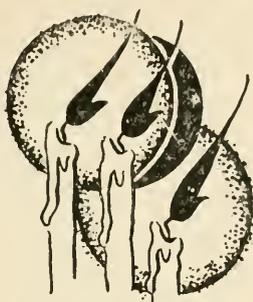
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merely sifted it into the spray tank when the agitator was running.

NEW JERSEY

Water More Favorable—Water supplies began to look favorable with a November bringing considerably more than the average rainfall. There was good rainfall in September, 6.98 inches being totalled during the time of the hurricane, but it fell gradually enough to soak well into the ground and not run off. October was below normal, with 2.87 inches, but November brought up the supply very materially. Several growers feel the set of bud this fall has been unusually good.

PICKERS AT GRAYLAND

Grayland, Washington, was an interesting sight this fall, with a different type of picking going on every roadway. There was still hand picking on a few of the bogs, but most of the harvesting was done with machines, which were of all sorts and descriptions.

A majority were powered with 9 hp. air-cooled gasoline engines, and some of the big boxes to receive the berries from the suction hose were gaily painted, red, green, or blue. These machines

operate with two three-inch suction hoses.

There were also a number of electric pickers with motors from $\frac{1}{2}$ hp. up to 2 hp, and these pickers operate a single hose. When the weather was good and the machines were going they could be heard all over.

Some growers also water hosed their berries again this year, that is, blowing them off the vines with water pressure and into a big picking frame. In a few cases growers water scooped, and there was some dry scooping.

There was exceptionally fine weather during the whole of October up to the 29th, but after that came a rainy spell which brought harvesting to a standstill until it cleared.

Army Cranberry Pool Is About 40 Percent Short

Cranberry Cannery estimates it has received 33 per cent of the national cranberry crop, which it places at a total of 341,000 barrels or 23,000 less than the Government figure. The amount dehydrated under the Cranberry Army Pool in all states is 17 per cent or 58,000 barrels, approximately 40 per cent

short of the amount of 100,000 barrels which the Government wanted Cannery to furnish.

Figures in barrels, dehydrated for this order from the various states, are given as: Massachusetts 22,000, New Jersey 9,000, Wisconsin 13,000, West Coast 13,000.

The Pacific Coast contributed for dehydration 38 per cent of its crop, Cannery figures. A portion of this going to the Army Pool was shipped directly from a West Coast port. Nineteen per cent of the Western dehydrated and canned berries went for civilian pack. A considerable portion of the crop was picked with machines, making these berries undesirable to ship fresh.

WAR BONDS

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PRESENTS

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CHRISTMAS
and a
HAPPY 1945

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AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL
COMPANY
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As we enter into the fourth year of the war the holiday spirit of this season comes to the fore as it does to all true Americans. Through stress and sorrow, priorities and shortages, hardships and inconveniences, this spirit prevails.

“Peacedale”, our pre-war Christmas Greeting, is still fresh in our minds and we wish it were possible to enjoy a similar greeting with you again this year. Because of the war “Peacedale” must remain a post-war promise, but our spirits and hearts are just as warm and sincere.

May we thank God with you, for the progress our boys have made and pray for their speedy and safe return to make our Christmas and New Year complete.

Cheer and courage to all of you in this holiday season—our sincerest wish that we may still continue to enjoy the good old American Way of Living.

MR. AND MRS. ELLIS D. ATWOOD,
South Carver, Mass.



MANY THANKS TO OUR LOYAL FRIENDS
AND SUPPORTERS, OLD AND NEW, DUR-
ING THE PAST SEASON, AND —

TO ALL, OUR SINCERE WISHES FOR A
MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW
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Massachusetts Representative

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“Thank You”

Another Christmas! Another year of teamwork in the marketing of our cranberry crop in wartime. To all the growers who have faced the problems together—to all our friends in this cooperative work—sincere thanks

... and a Merry Christmas

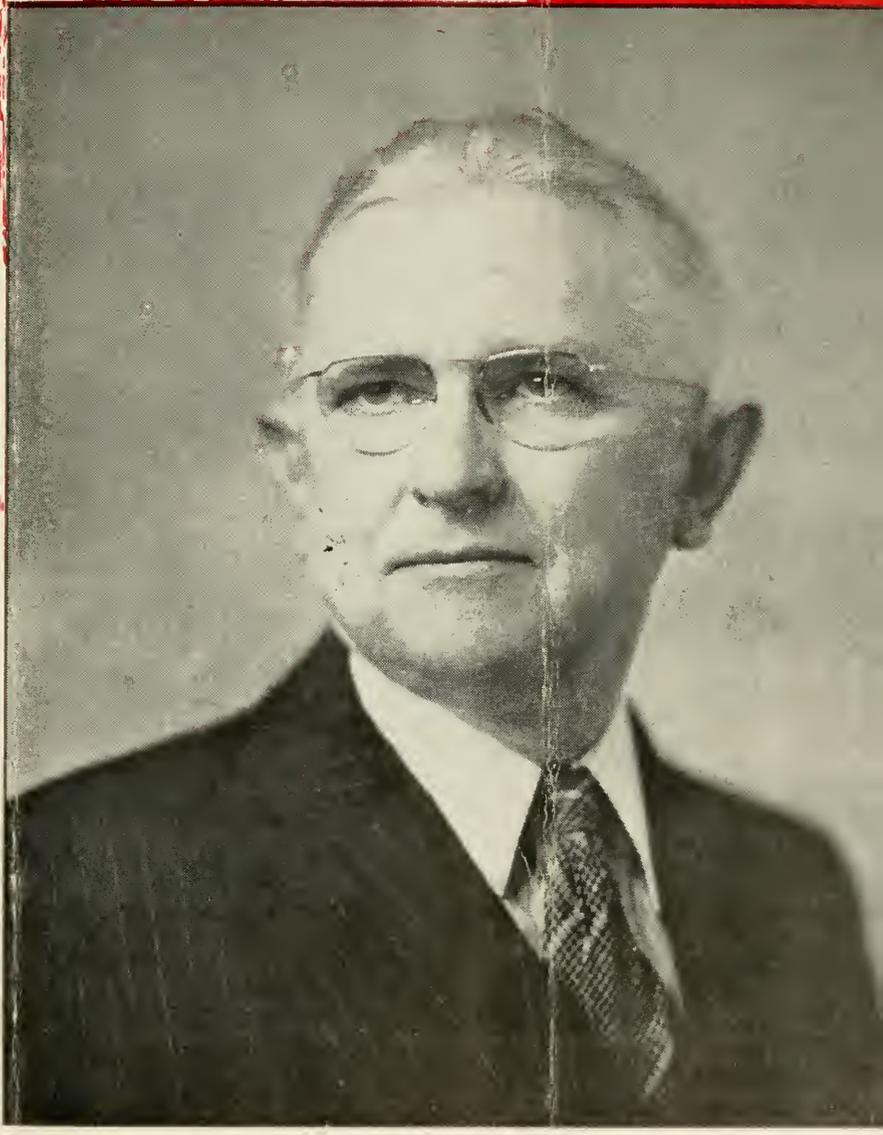
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THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE



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ISAAC HARRISON of New Jersey

January, 1945

25 cents

Call Agricultural Supply Favorable "But Spotty"

Supply prospects for agricultural insecticides and fungicides at the year end "continue to be favorable, but spotty", according to the December issue of the bulletin of the Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Association. War progress has not materially altered the situation nor does it seem likely to do so in the next three months. Domestic supplies may be increasingly affected by export needs.

Manpower for manufacturing is still critically short. Storage space and transportation are subject to definite limits. "It will again be important that distributors, dealers and growers lay in reasonable stocks of most of the needed materials, other than nicotine, as early as possible to help spread production and distribution over a larger period", A. E. F. News

warns. "If this is done agricultural pest control needs should be adequately met, with some substituting for a few critical items".

A BRIGHTER 1945

This is the time, the beginning of a new year, to pause and to reaffirm our faith in the symbols of a Liberty-Loving America.

This is the time to keep our eyes on the goal of victory—and to keep on the road.

This is the time to wish our fellow men a brighter 1945, and to make our prayer that it may come about.

Plymouth County Electric Co.

WAREHAM - - PLYMOUTH
Tel. 200 Tel. 1300

Americans All, We Pledge Our United Effort in

1 9



4 5

We Americans here at home owe our fighting Yanks a sincere vow to cooperate to the fullest extent in American efforts to secure a better, fuller way of living for all, through Victory over our enemies, seeking to destroy our type of civilization.

Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company

Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin



No better resolutions can we make at the beginning of a new year than to reaffirm the objectives which Cranberry Cannery, Inc. set for itself 14 years ago, and to which it is still dedicated.

- To provide a profitable market, through processing, for cranberries which because of tender quality or surplus quantity cannot be sold profitably as raw fruit.
- To stop growers' losses through shrinkage.
- To insure the sale of the total crop every year at a profit to the grower.
- To avoid the losses of large crops or tender crops by widening the market for cranberries to include all people and all seasons.
- To produce a ready-to-serve cranberry sauce so high in quality and so low in cost that it is within the purse-strings of every consumer; and by so doing, to insure a market for even the largest cranberry crop at a profit to growers.
- To discover, through research, ways to turn wastes into profits.
- To increase the grower's income by developing labor-saving machinery and equipment and more economical methods of operation which processing makes possible and which reduce the cost of growing, sorting, and packing.
- To save the grower money by pooling purchases of supplies and materials universally used on all cranberry bogs.
- To be alert to the needs of a changing world and to protect the growers' interests by anticipating trends and preparing to meet them so that cranberries may always be available to consumers in the form in which they want them.
- To make these advantages available to all cranberry growers through a cooperative owned and operated by growers in which each member shares, according to his patronage, the benefits of the cooperative.

CRANBERRY CANNERS, Inc.

The Growers' Cooperative Canning Company

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Markham, Wash.

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MILLER PRODUCTS COMPANY

Portland 1, Oregon

**CRANBERRY SCOOPS
and
SCREENINGS**

There seems to be something in the air among some of the more active spirits of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association about putting a little more "zing" into the activities of that old and honorable organization. We have heard mention of one or two possible innovations which sound highly constructive.

From Eire comes a subscription to CRANBERRIES. The accompanying money order is interestingly printed in Gaelic. All of us have often read and heard of the "bogs" and peat sod of Ireland, but if there are cranberry bogs and the cultivation of cranberries is going on there it is news. We will see if we can find out more about this.

Cartoonist Dahl of the Boston Herald had a sketch recently of a woman with a big knife, slicing a single cranberry, quoting the Hanover (N. H.) Gazette as saying: "A dehydrated sliced cranberry makes one pound of delicious sauce". Dahl added, "If you slice it thin". If this is true our industry dehydrators had better investigate this particular variety of cranberry a single one of which makes a pound of sauce.

Bertram Tomlinson, Barnstable County Agent who is the "papa" of the idea of county cranberry clubs, has received a letter from Mrs. Ethel Kranick of Coos County, Oregon, asking for information

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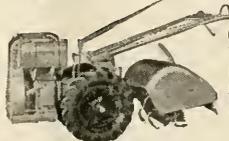
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(Continued on Page 15)

N. E. Cranberry Sales Co. Holds Special Mid-winter Meeting

Fine Attendance at Carver Town Hall, Dec. 29, To Hear Informal Report On Season, Talk by Quinten Reynolds, To Eat Chicken Pie, and Enjoy Minstrel Show.

American Cranberry Exchange sold its entire membership crop for an average of approximately \$26.12 and the demand for cranberries exceeded anything he had anticipated, C. M. Chaney told members of the New England Cranberry Sales Company Dec. 29th at a special meeting at the Carver town hall. This session, which was attended by a very good number despite icy roads and a bitterly cold day, had been called to give Massachusetts growers a preliminary report before the annual meeting in April, and was also planned as a winter get-together.

Called to order at 3.30, Quentin Reynolds, manager of the Eastern States Farmers Exchange and vice president of the National Council for Cooperatives, was the guest speaker, and Mr. Reynolds told cooperative members they must become aware of the current attack upon cooperatives. He designated the American Cranberry Exchange as one of the oldest and soundest cooperatives in the United States. A fine chicken pie supper served by the Carver Ladies' Aid society followed the afternoon session, and then members of the company were paced at the mercy of the sharp jibes of a group of minstrels. This feature was a surprise, put on by a young people's group of the Central Congregational church of Middleboro. This group, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whitney, has recently been achieving acclaim for its performances, and if some of their cracks had Chester Cheney, Clyde McGrew, Arthur Benson, Sue Pitman, Ellis Atwood and others in temporary confusion everybody else had a laugh.

This season's job for the Exchange had not been a selling job, but rather a job of rationing, Mr. Chaney said, and he had much rather operate the Exchange in its proper function of a sales agent than in role of rationing board. Using pro-rating, all customers had been treated equally and fairly, he continued, and said that although there had been some bitter

howls for more cranberries during the heat of the buying season the Exchange has since received letters from these same customers expressing appreciation for the fairness with which the small crop was dealt out.

Without attempting to make a prophecy concerning a ceiling next season, Chaney said he rather thought cranberries would be again sold under OPA prices if the industry has a small or average crop. "A big crop might avoid this", he said, "but again, even this might not. Probabilities of everything now, to my mind, point strongly to the ceiling in 1945." He said that with ceiling details once put in working operation this year the job next fall should not be as difficult a one.

All berries had been sold before the end of November, he said, and while there were yet a few loose ends to tie up, the final selling figures would be the approximate figure of \$26.12 a barrel, or \$6.53 a quarter. It was interesting to note, he said, that ceiling prices established were within three cents a quarter of the figure the Exchange had believed berries should have been opened at last fall. They could have been sold at any price at all, he said, so great was the demand, "but you can decide for yourselves whether that would have been a good thing for the industry, or not". Three things had brought about the ceiling, he said—the fact that most products were under ceiling, the short crop, and pressure by the Army requirement through War Food Administration.

Dividing sales by producing areas, he said, N. E. Co. Sales berries had averaged about \$25.80; Wisconsin, \$25.95; New Jersey, \$26.27; Long Island, 29.19; and Oregon and Washington, \$27.64.

"We hope you growers will never have such a short crop again," E. C. McGrew told the Sales Company members, "and the general public hopes that, too. We had an awful problem to retain the good will of our customers because you folks did not raise enough cranberries." He said there was remarkably little real complaint, however, and now that the season was over, the time had gone by to look any longer into the past year, but 1945 was what the growers should become engrossed in. He said it was now time to think about next year's supplies, about boxes, insecticides, and other

needs. "Let's be ready", he said, "we don't want to be caught with 'too little, too late'".

New England Cranberry Sales handled only about 53,000 barrels, A. D. Benson said, with only a possible few scattered returns still not in. This compared to 200,000 in 1943, or a reduction of 78 per cent. The exact figure to that date was 52,926 barrels. Approximately 44,000 were sold on the fresh market and the balance was sent to Cranberry Cannerys. These figures do not include any of the crops of the A. D. Makepeace Company nor of the United Cape Cod Cranberry Company, he pointed out, as the entire production of these two big units went entirely into processing.

A very unusual proportion of the crop was Early Blacks, approximately 33,000 barrels, and these were shipped before November first. Howes made up most of the rest, as "other varieties" were almost negligible. So bad was the season for Massachusetts growers that 40 of the membership did not pick a single berry.

"Wisconsin Cranberry Sales was way out in front this year", he said, "but I don't believe it will happen that way again". He said a bumper crop in Massachusetts next year was impossible, as he did not believe the bogs could recover sufficiently from the abuses the weather had given them this past year, to produce in that way.

A little later, Dr. Franklin, called upon to give his opinion of the outlook, humorously made a flat denial of Mr. Benson's opinion as he said it was not "impossible" for the bogs to produce heavily in 1945, but at the same time neither was he expecting they would. He let his opinion for next year ride with that statement.

There was brief discussion as to the 1945 container situation, and it was felt there would be no difficulty, two box mills being at work on shipping boxes at the time. Mr. White, in charge of employment for the Brockton office of the Plymouth Extension Service, said he would like to obtain an expression of opinion as to whether the growers were satisfied with the arrangement of having imported labor stay at the former army camp, Camp Manuel at Plymouth. A voice vote indicated they were. Whether Jamaicans will be the imported labor again or not could not be decided at that time, although Ellis D. Atwood, for one, said he very much preferred the Jamaicans to the Kentuckians who were brought up in 1943.

Mr. Reynolds of Springfield, Mass., who has become one of the leaders in agricultural cooperative affairs in the nation, read an in-

(Continued on Page 14)

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

Issue of January, 1945—Vol. 9, No. 9

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FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

U. S. Crop Off 45 Per Cent—Last figures for the year by the USDA Bureau of Agricultural Economics, under date of Dec. 22, give the total United States a 1944 cranberry crop of 376,700 barrels, 45 per cent below last year's production of 680,900 and 40 per cent below the ten-year average of 632,740. It was drastic crop failure in the East, notably in Massachusetts, which tipped the total crop off balance, as Wisconsin and the West Coast both had better than average crops.

Massachusetts 160,000—Massachusetts was still placed by N. E. Crop Reporting Service at 160,000 barrels as in the November estimate, which was the smallest crop since 1917 when production was but 137,000, the lowest point in 45 years. Reasons assigned for the low production this year were shortage of flooding water in the fall of 1943 which prevented proper flooding, a severe freeze in May, a dry summer, and extensive fruit-worm damage, and the berries were consequently very small in size.

Wisconsin Fine—Favorable weather in Wisconsin resulted in a crop of 115,000 barrels, this figure being upped 5,000 from November estimate, which is 13 per cent above last year and 25 per cent above the ten-year average.

West Coast Up—Washington harvested 30,000 barrels compared to 24,000 last year, and Oregon got a crop of 12,700, which was 61 per cent above last year's production of 7,900.

Jersey—New Jersey's figure still remained at 59,000 barrels, as compared to 62,000 in 1943 and 96,400 for the ten-year average.

MASSACHUSETTS

No December Winter-kill—Nearly all growers felt relieved during December as water supplies rose, making it possible to winter-flood bogs. It had been a dry fall and

CRANBERRY CLUBS PROGRAM

A highly constructive outline program, including winter cranberry club meetings, has been completed by the Plymouth County (Mass.) Cranberry Committee (sub-committee of the Plymouth County Rural Policy organization). While there are a few angles still tentative, the main outline, with objectives, projects and meeting schedule, is as follows:

Objectives:—

The Plymouth County Cranberry program this year will stress the necessity of restoring unproductive cranberry bogs to a productive state. It is so anticipated that greater assistance will be needed at the Cranberry Experiment Station to achieve this result and full cooperation of the Extension Service with cranberry growers' organizations to promote an educational program of meetings, demonstrations and special projects.

Projects to be Emphasized:—

1. Arrange a schedule of educational meetings for Cranberry Clubs and cooperate with the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association wherever possible.
2. Continue to work in behalf of the cranberry growers for solution of the cranberry labor problem.
3. Assist the Cranberry Ex-

periment Station in securing additional personnel and cooperate on demonstration projects.

4. Encourage and promote a forestry products program for the marketing of lumber, box boards, and pulp, and by this means provide full-time employment for cranberry laborers.

5. To develop a program for sending reminder cards in the control of Fruit Worm, Fireworm, Gypsy Moths and Leaf Hoppers.

6. To request the Crop Reporting Service to devise a more accurate means of estimating the cranberry crop.

7. To seek the assistance of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in establishing a practice for the control of Root Grub.

8. To help promote a joint meeting of Barnstable and Plymouth County Cranberry Clubs under sponsorship of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association.

Demonstrations:

Demonstrations to be arranged as brought out through discussion at the Cranberry Club meetings.

Methods:

Through the use of Cranberry Club meetings at Rochester and Kingston and by the cooperation of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers'

(Continued on Page 15)

there was increasing apprehension of a repetition of the winter-killing which began in December of 1943. There were several heavy storms in late November and a severe storm on the last day of the month. More snow than usual for December followed. There were some cold days and nights with the temperature only slightly above and even below zero, but that came after water was generally available, and for dry bogs there was the snow. Many ponds and reservoirs came up rapidly, some did not, and the month ended with

perhaps 85 to 90 per cent of bogs which are normally winter flooded under cover. A few growers continued to have trouble in getting vines under where the water sources did not come up as quickly as others. There was probably no winter-kill, getting the growers by the period which brought the first of last season's series of disasters.

WISCONSIN

By early December most of the growers were flooding their bogs.

(Continued on Page 8)

Isaac Harrison of New Jersey Is Man of Inventive Genius, As Well As A Leader In Cranberry Affairs

He Has Many-Labor-Time Saving Devices On His Extensive South Jersey Properties — Has Been Highly Successful Farmer In Addition to Cranberry Growing—Owns House His Emigrant Ancestor Built In 1690.

By CLARENCE J. HALL

Isaac Harrison, first vice president of the Growers' Cranberry Company of New Jersey, second vice president of the American Cranberry Exchange, former vice president of Cranberry Canners, Inc., and now treasurer, is one of those who feels confident New Jersey cranberry growing can make a "come-back". And he is one of the men who can do most to bring this about. He has long been a man of influence in the cranberry affairs of that state and of the whole industry. He is a man who is a really successful farmer, and farming has always been the real backbone of Southern Jersey. He is quick-acting, energetic, and a man of ideas and opinions.

With generations of successful farmers behind him from the very beginning of South Jersey settlement, Mr. Harrison has made his own mark as one of the leading farmers of the region. The past few years he has been selling off his farms and turning almost his entire energy to cranberry growing. But when he was engaged in farming so extensively his farms and crops were among the very finest in Jersey. From 1200 acres of his farms around Crosswicks and Bordentown, he produced large crops of potatoes, tomatoes and beans, which were transported to nearby cities in his own trucks, for sale in these markets.

In addition to knowing how to farm successfully, Mr. Harrison has always been keenly interested in developing labor-saving devices and inventions to assist in growing and preparing of produce for market. It was Mr. Harrison who in 1915 developed and patented the first practical power-operated potato digger. The original machine was used for many years on his farms.

He developed and patented the "float recovery scow", now in use each Fall on many New Jersey and Massachusetts bogs, to recover this considerable proportion of the crop which was being lost. This is the scow which Cranberry Canners has available for the use of Massachu-

setts growers. It was Mr. Harrison who developed the idea of a rotary power weed and grass mower, a device used not only in New Jersey extensively, but an invention which has met with great favor in the marshes of Wisconsin, where there is often a great deal of tall grass. There such a weed and grass cutter is now almost a "must" for the efficient grower.

A visit to the Penn Producing Co. properties at Sim Place in Burlington and Ocean counties is a revelation of the extent of his mechanical genius. Here, almost at every turn is some device, big or small, of his own invention, which is speeding and making better the work. Mr. Harrison has a reservoir of nervous energy and he is strong for doing things in a "big way" and in an efficient way.

He has been a farmer and cranberry grower since he was a young man, and is a firm believer in producer cooperatives. He was the president of Cranberry Products Inc., the New Jersey Canning organization, and took a leading part in combining the New Jersey canning interests with the New England canners to form Cranberry Canners Inc. He is the son of Richard Harrison, who was a prominent Jersey grower of his day, and who assisted in forming the American Cranberry Exchange.

He operates the properties of the Penn Producing Company, in which he is a large stockholder. The Penn Producing Company, under Mr. Harrison, operates about 400 acres of bog in four holdings, the largest of which is that at Sim Place, with other bogs at Howardville, Brookville and Cedar Bridge.

The crops run between five and ten thousand barrels a year.

One of First Jersey Bogs

Sim place, in all, contains about four square miles of property and this was the locale of one of the very earliest of New Jersey cranberry bogs, as it was at Sim Place that Barclay White, father of Joseph J. White, founder of the great Whitesbog of New Jersey, began to grow cranberries in 1851. Sim Place was formerly known as "Syme Place" because an old colored man by that name lived there and trapped muskrats for a living. They say he ate the carcasses after the skins were removed—who knows? This is located between Chatsworth and Barnegat, near the edge of the Jersey Plains, these plains where for some reason which no one has yet explained the pines grow only a few feet high, and the land, entirely devoid of tall trees, stretches away like the rolling prairies of the mid-west. Sim Place, however, is wooded.

Barclay White there organized his cranberry growing under the name of the Penn Fruit Company and at first was very successful, as there were no insects to hamper production, but later rot came in. Mr. Harrison's grandfather, Isaac, owned shares in this property. Mr. White, not long after establishing the property, went, as an appointee of President Grant, to Omaha to manage Indian affairs on a reservation, retiring from cranberries.

In about 1898, Mr. Harrison's father got two or three other growers together and bought control of the company, the name being changed to the Penn Producing Company. Richard Harrison at the time was in partnership with Richard DeCou in a bog at Howardville, the place having been named after the maternal grandfather of Mr. Harrison, Miller Howard. When Richard Harrison took over the property consisted of about 60 acres.

The four properties which now make up the bogs of the Penn Producing Company, Sim Place, Howardville, Brookville, and Cedar Bridge, are all in the same general region, toward the southeast extremity of the Jersey cranberry area. They all have full winter flowage and adequate frost protection. Sim Place has natural flowage from the east branch of Wading river, and there is a stream at Brookville. Both are so well situated they can be cared for by gravity flow. Howardville is at the headwaters of Wading River, and to amplify the supply there a deep artesian well has been driven, and this pump is electrically oper-

ated from a high tension line. At Cedar Bridge is a Colonial hotel upon which the U. S. Government has issued a Citation.

Began Improvements

Sim Place, as the headquarters of operations, is where all screening is done, and here is a big warehouse where the packing is done. There is a village of eight or nine houses for permanent bog workers, with the largest for the Company's water foreman, Theo Holloway. The latter's son is also one of Mr. Harrison's best workers.

Inheriting his inventive, mechanical genius from his father, Mr. Harrison had intended to go to college and take up engineering for his life work. The elder Mr. Harrison, however, became ill, and asked his son if he cared to take over full charge of the cranberry properties rather than go away, and Mr. Harrison decided to do this. This was in 1903.

With his penchant for things mechanical, he began to make many mechanical devices and improvements. As there was no electricity available in that part of New Jersey, the Penn Producing Co. proceeded to build itself a central power house and to make its own power. They bought the municipal power plant which had formerly supplied the village of Browns Mills. Operating on this large scale, they had ample electricity to go ahead with electrically operated equipment. When a high tension line was put through this way about 1938 they availed themselves of this source of power, but by putting in their own plant before electricity was publicly available in this region they had had the advantages of electricity far in advance of their neighbors.

Throughout the warehouse at Sim Place are devices of Harrison's invention which are decided improvements over many usual screening facilities. For one thing the trucks from the bogs drive right into the screenhouse and unload onto a second floor, where the berries are dropped into the hoppers of six improved Hayden mills, and are conveyed through a well-lighted, large and comfortable sorting room on six belts where, three to a side, 36 women may hand sort.

Here, at the end of each belt, is a simple grader which consists of a flap with rubber teeth. This simple yet ingenious device pushes the berries over adjustable grates and down so the packed berries will conform to any desired grade. This makes for the fine, uniform pack with no under-size berries, which he is able to put up.



THE HARRISON FLOAT BOAT

After being hand-sorted the berries pass on the belt through a room where electric fans blow upon the fruit. This simple method of drying has been found very satisfactory and does not injure the berries or reduce the capacity of the plant.

Polished Berries

While the berries rolled along on the delivery belt, Mr. Harrison conceived the idea they might be given an added polish and any clinging stems removed by a series of brushes. So along this belt he staggered a series of brushes which clean the berries and give them an extra polishing, making a much better-looking pack.

There is always a considerable quantity of good berries remaining in the discards from the separator, and Mr. Harrison felt this proportion need not be as large as it is. So to salvage this sound fruit which finds its way among those which do not bounce and so ordinarily go onto the waste pile, he built himself a special sorting machine which is a sort of Hayden "separator in reverse", as he calls it. As the discards come from the original separator they do not look as if there was much use in trying to salvage any, but after being put through this "separator in reverse" Mr. Harrison finds that there are a surprisingly large number which are sound and thus are saved. There are years, such as this in particular, when berry saving is of real importance.

One of the best known of Mr. Harrison's inventions is the "float boat", an invention which has added materially to the amount of berries from which growers in Massachusetts and New Jersey

have been able to net an income. Experience in their use has shown that they average an increase yield in float berries of from 50 to 100 per cent over other methods of retrieving these formerly wasted berries. In churning the water the boats also free from the bog debris which would otherwise become imbedded under the vines. They operate best in about 18 inches of water, and on a calm day they may be used in much less. A suction blade at the rear churns the water, causing berries which are caught to rise to the surface and float to the shore where they are scooped up. These "float boats" are very light and simple and will often salvage berries in a few days valued at ten times the cost of the boat.

Made a Shaker-Cleaner

For taking care of these wet floats he has devised a simple and efficient cleaning machine which operates on the principle of inclined belts and shaking screens. As little as one quart of good berries can be satisfactorily removed from a bushel of wet trash, leaves, etc.

One of Mr. Harrison's patents which the Penn Producing Co. uses largely is a sand-spreading scow which will apply as little as 1/4 inch of sand, smoothly and economically.

Invented Weed Cutter

Grasses and weeds have ever been one of the major New Jersey problems, and a good many years ago Mr. Harrison decided he should do something about this matter. This was about 1914 and there were as many as twenty dif-

ferent kinds of weed cutters working on different principles. After much experimenting he decided upon a revolving cutter mounted on a frame, powered by an electric motor and revolving at about 2000 RPM., the power coming by cable from the shore. These blades sliced the grasses into small bits which could later be covered by sanding and so did not lay on top of the vines. He sold several of these machines to Wisconsin growers and as he did not patent this idea, machines built on the same general principles but operated by outboard type gasoline motors, are now used very extensively, particularly in Wisconsin, where grasses grow even more luxuriously than in Jersey.

The matter of loss in berries by scooping is of major importance to New Jersey, in the opinion of Mr. Harrison. Even with the use of float boats, the harvesting loss is estimated at twenty per cent, it is estimated. Jersey bog conditions are not suitable for scooping, and particularly does the Jersey custom of scooping from a standing position drop the berries and tear up the vines. Jersey bogs are usually thickly and deeply vine-matted.

Mr. Harrison will admit that Jersey is well south to the limit for growing cranberries profitably and that Jersey has many problems to overcome in staging a comeback to its former level of production. Harvesting is at the very top of these problems, he feels.

"Give us the right kind of harvesting machinery and we can grow as good crops as on the Cape", he says. "But before we can do that we must get away from scooping practices as prevail at present here in New Jersey".

Harrison Manor House

Mr. Harrison, by his inheritance, should be loyal to New Jersey—as he is. He and his people before him have been representative of the highest type of agricultural value to his state. His emigrant ancestor, Richard, came to what is now South Jersey from England in 1677.

Even today, Mr. Harrison owns the large ancestral farm which this ancestor built in 1690 near the village of Chesterfield, not far from Bordentown and Crosswicks. There are few men, indeed, even in this early-settled portion of Jersey, deep-rooted in American history, nor in New England, rich in tradition, who can make a similar claim.

His ancestor Harrison built the manor house in 1690, and though many additions have been put on, the middle part is still the original walls of brick, said to have been built of this strong material as protection against possible Indian danger. Now it is a big farmhouse set in the midst of beautiful farming land—a building with eight great columns in front, which give it a marked resemblance to Mt. Vernon. It is occupied by Mr. Harrison's nephew, David Jones.

This two-story front porch was put on, according to family tradition, when Mr. Harrison's grandmother insisted the porch be built up over the second story windows, as she said she wanted no one to be able to climb up on the porch roof and peek in the upstairs windows.

While Mr. Harrison is a member of the Baptist church, his ancestors were of the Quaker faith, as were many of the New Jersey cranberry pioneers. It is this sturdy Quaker stock which has given New Jersey its best farming population.

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 5)

Everybody had plenty of water and even if there had been a shortage it would not have mattered, as there was plenty of snow this year to keep the vines covered, the snow coming with the first of the month.

OREGON

Bandon Crop in—Unusually fine weather made it possible for nearly all growers to complete the cranberry harvest before Thanksgiving. A grower from Sand Lake reported that he still had some berries on the vines in December.

Four Picking Methods—Southwest Oregon had a very fine crop, both in quantity and quality. Four methods of harvesting the berries were used: hand picking, water-raking, dry scooping and machine picking.

Cranberry Club—December 10th, the members of Cranberry Canners, Inc., met in the City hall in Bandon and decided to organize themselves into a cranberry club for the purpose of exchanging ideas on growing problems and to set up an educational program to improve on methods of production; to look out for preventive measures that will keep this section free from disease if possible. The club is to be open to all growers interested in improved methods of growing cranberries.

WASHINGTON

Largest Crop Yet—Grayland has finally harvested its 1944 crop and it turned out to be the largest so far, 24,000 barrels. Largest previous was in '42 when a little more than 19,000 were picked. Production last year was a little less than 17,000.

Delayed Harvest—While most growers were through picking by the closing weeks of November a few did not finish until the week ending Dec. 11. The month of October had provided perfect weather, but November brought harvesting conditions which were anything but ideal. There were rains and several frosts about the middle of the month, but little damage was done to berries still on the vines.

Late Picking, Big Crop—Charles Nelson finished harvesting his bog at Nahcotta on Dec. 15th, something of a record for lateness. He harvested more than 150 barrels to the acre and had no frost injury, although it was necessary to use sprinklers several nights,



HARRISON MANOR

'Kranberry Acres' Is Unofficial 'Experiment Station'

Many Tests Tried On Bog of Mr. and Mrs. Kranick At Bandon, Oregon — Mr., Former Coast Guardsman, Mechanical-minded—Mrs. A Leader in Cranberry Affairs.

No grower of Bandon, Oregon, has labored harder nor has the cranberry advancement of Southern Oregon more at heart than Mrs. Ette' M. Kranick, who with her husband, Leslie, operates "Kranberry Acres". "Kranberry Acres" has been the scene of many experiments which have later been approved and adopted by other growers. The Kranicks may always be found in the foreground of any plan which they believe to be for the best general interest.

Mrs. Kranick is one of the most active workers of the region. She believes that Cranberry Cannery, Inc. has done and will do a great deal more to further the cranberry prosperity of the Bandon area. Therefore she is one of the staunchest and most ardent workers for Cannery.

This last fall the Kranicks bought one of the new Hoyt picking machines, the first to be used in the southern region. This is the picker invented by W. E. Hoyt of the Grays Harbor Equipment Company, Aberdeen, Washington, who built the machine and has applied for a patent. During the picking at "Kranberry Acres", many of the local growers visited the Kranicks and watched the machine in operation.

The picking machine was used on thin areas and picked from one to two hundred pounds per hour, depending upon the abundance of the crop. Where berries were exceptionally heavy it picked as high as 300 pounds in an hour.

The machine bruised the berries slightly, so the portion of the crop machine-picked was used for canning. However, the Kranicks found the Hoyt did pick clean and left the vines in good condition. They are satisfied that it was a wise investment.

In addition to the Hoyt machine, the Kranicks used 10 to 15 hand pickers, and they also water-raked about 1,000 boxes and dry-scooped about 500. In Oregon, with its acute war-time labor shortage, it is necessary to use several methods of getting the berries off.

This fall "Kranberry Acres" produced 3136 boxes, or averaged 313 boxes per acre. However, one field produced 800 boxes per acre,



THE KRANICKS



LT. MARTIN KRANICK

one field had some frost damage, and one and one-half acres were not in full production, so the average is hardly a fair figure for the entire area. Next year should see considerable increase in production.

"Kranberry Acres" has about ten acres of bog planted and 40 more can be put in. The entire property consists of 440 acres. It is near the seashore, not far behind the dunes.

Cranberry growing on this property goes back into the early history of cranberry culture in the Coos County region. Many years ago the late John Langlois conceived the idea of a cranberry

property there and dug a mile-long drainage ditch to Two Mile creek and drained a 20-acre beaver-dam lake. However, after spending considerable money he gave up the project, although he later built successful bogs. Following this, the property came into the hands of another man who spent a considerable sum in further development, this being about 30 years ago when very little was known about cranberry growing in Oregon. Bennett Jumbo, McFarlins and Prolific varieties were planted and for some years this owner, I. Nordstrom, operated it.

Mr. Kranick is a former member of the U. S. Coast Guard, serving in the capacity of motor machinist. He got the idea of going into cranberries from a fellow coast-guardsman, a relative of one of the pioneer growers in that region. They frequently got to talking about cranberries and Mr. Kranick gathered it could be a highly profitable and worthwhile enterprise.

This was before Mr. and Mrs. Kranick were married. He then owned a tract of 160 acres which adjoined the property which had been begun by Langlois. In 1926 Mr. and Mrs. Kranick acquired this property. They later bought 240 acres of adjoining land, and they now control the entire water and drainage area in their particular section.

Mr. and Mrs. Kranick were schoolmates in grade school, but Mrs. Kranick continued her education on to college. She received her Bachelor of Science degree at Oregon State College, and for several years taught Science and



THE HOYT SUCTION PICKER ON KRANICK BOG

Home Economics in Oregon High schools. The Kranicks were married in 1918 while Mr. Kranick was a member of the Coast Guard, and Mrs. Kranick had just finished a term teaching in the North Bend, Oregon, high school. Without very much capital, but with plenty of determination to become successful cranberry growers, Mr. and Mrs. Kranick did a lot of hard work—long hours of weeding, replanting, and adding small sections of new plantings. Meanwhile they turned an old shed which was on the property into a comfortable home. As soon as war conditions permit this building will be replaced by a new and more modern structure.

"Kranberry Acres" from the very start has been something of an unofficial experiment station. Driven by necessity, Mr. Kranick invented a sanding scow to keep down sanding costs. He heard about wind machines for frost protection at a time when he was losing crops through spring freezes.

So he set about making a machine for himself. After some difficulty he had one made that worked and then built two more. The Kranicks find these three machines, strategically located over the bog, raise the temperature of the area they cover from two to eight degrees. However, if there was a real hard freeze they do not believe they would supply really effective control. They do believe these machines work well to the extent of pulling down air from any warm streaks which exist above the bog level, and this warmer air is "mushed" in with the colder air at bog level and they find them very helpful, at

least to that extent. Now he combines overhead sprinkling with wind machine, depending on conditions, and feels that he is making considerable progress in frost control.

He boarded in the entire bog at the ditches with groove and tongue boards to prevent weed wash from surrounding land when he flooded. The Kranicks flood in winter. When it came to overhead sprinklers he was first in the Bandon area to install. He proved that this type of sprinkling was effective upon uneven bog as well as level fields.

The sprinklers they have are Rain Birds, 58 heads, spaced 60 feet apart, with a throwing radius of 90 feet at 40 pounds pressure. The main pipe for the water from the creek is four inch. They have quick-change pipe, with two-inch take-offs.

When picking labor became short the Kranicks were early to try water-raking. They now water-rake four sections and, if necessary, can do a fifth. They own a Rototiller and have recently prepared a three-quarter acre piece with this. The land was not scalped before being Rototilled.

Mr. Kranick, experienced motor machinist in the Coast Guard, has considerable mechanical aptitude and, of course, it is he who is responsible for the mechanical improvements at "Kranberry Acres". Mrs. Kranick is more interested in other phases of cranberry growing. Possibly influenced by her educational background, she is greatly interested in the broader aspects—in community and cooperative activities.

Mrs. Kranick is an unusually

sincere person, at all times willing to devote her time and energy to the limit to whatever she feels will promote the greatest good for the greatest number. The Kranicks were charter members of the Coos Cranberry Cooperative when it was formed in 1933. She was chosen secretary and remained in this post until she became convinced that Cranberry Cannery offered greater promise of developing the Bandon cranberry area.

Resigning from the Coos Cooperative, she immediately became one of the most loyal workers for Cranberry Cannery. Meetings of Cannery members of the Southern Oregon area are frequently held at the Kranick home, where good old western "pot-luck" picnics are the order of the day.

The Kranicks, with their "Kranberry Acres" are unquestionably responsible in no small measure for the brightly-burning interest in cranberry growing in the Bandon section.

Mr. and Mrs. Kranick have one pride and joy, their only son, Lt. Martin Kranick, a navigator in the Army Air Force, who has completed one grueling year in combat in the European theatre of operations where he was awarded the Air Medal, three oakleaf clusters, and the Distinguished Flying cross. He has returned unharmed and has been assigned to duty as an instructor in navigation at the Army Air Base in Dyersburg, Tenn. Lt. Kranick has been three times to Berlin and flew over the D-day invasion on four flights.

It is the hope of the Kranicks that when the war is over this son will take over where they leave off.

Wisconsin Sales Co. and State Growers' Association Meetings

Guy Nash Retires As A Wisconsin Director of Exchange, Succeeded by Bernard Brazeau — Wm. F. Thiele Heads Association.

Sales Company

Officers and directors of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company were re-elected at the annual meeting at Wisconsin Rapids, Dec. 5th, with the exception of Guy Nash as a director of the American Cranberry Exchange, Mr. Nash having said he felt he could no longer serve. Bernard C. Brazeau was chosen to fill this vacancy, the other Exchange directors re-elected being Guy Potter and A. H. Hedler.

Officers re-elected were the venerable A. E. Bennett, president; A. H. Hedler, vice president; Guy O. Babcock, treasurer; Vernon Goldsworthy, secretary and general manager. These were elected by the directors, A. H. Hedler, Dan Rezin, Oscar Potter, G. O. Babcock, C. L. Lewis, Joe Bissig and Mr Bennett.

Mr. Nash has long and ably served as director of the Exchange, and in withdrawing he nominated Brazeau and re-nominated the other two directors. Sincere expressions of appreciation of Mr. Nash's services were expressed by President Bennett, other directors, and by Arthur D. Benson, general manager of New England Cranberry Exchange, who was a guest at the meeting. Mr. Benson, also a director of the Exchange, joined with the others in testifying that Mr. Nash had performed the most valuable of services to the Exchange over a long period of years, and expressed his regret to learn of the desire of Mr. Nash to retire from the activities of the directorship.

Guy C. Potter, C. L. Lewis and A. H. Hedler were unanimously nominated for directors of Cranberry Cannery. The Sales Company nominates and these nominations are taken up at the June meeting of Cannery. The cranberry canning committee, inactive the past year, passed out of existence when no new members were named.

Neither of the two major projects of the company which had been under discussion for some time, that of a mutual hail insurance company to be formed within the Sales Company, and the building of a company freezer, materialized. In regard to the former it

was learned that decision must await a survey of the membership to determine how many would join, and if that number is sufficient there would then have to be obtained a change in the mutual insurance company laws of the state and permission granted to form such a company. The hail insurance committee, headed by F. F. Mengle, was re-named to carry on the investigation. Action on the refrigerator plant was tabled, pending the result of the current survey by Booz, Allen & Hamilton.

Annual report of C. M. Chaney was heard with much interest, in view of the trying marketing conditions of this fall. Distribution to meet demand was a difficult problem, but he quoted letters from both the armed forces and of civilian customers commending the fairness with which the Exchange had allocated the crop. Only 155,000 barrels had been available, he said, and about half of these had come from Wisconsin members. This amount is less than that usually furnished by Massachusetts alone, and the crop there, he said, had been only about 150,000 barrels.

Mr. Benson briefly sketched in the now well-known reasons for the crop failure in Massachusetts. He told how serious this year had been to the Massachusetts growers, as while their crop had shrunk and about 40 members of the N. E. Sales failed to harvest at all, the high cost of bog maintenance had gone on just the same. Every effort was being made by the N. E. organization, he said, to help members have a better year next fall.

No action was taken on the proposal to simplify the grading system of Wisconsin cranberries, although the discussion indicated a plan would be adopted before the harvest of next year's crop.

Association

William F. Thiele of Wisconsin Rapids was elected president of the Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers Association at the afternoon meeting of that body, following the morning session of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company on Dec. 5th. Mr. Thiele succeeds Bernard C. Brazeau, who presided at the session. Charles L. Lewis was chosen vice president and Vernon Goldsworthy secretary-treasurer.

A highlight of this meeting was a talk by Pfc. Robert Prusynski, of the U. S. Marines, son of

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Prusynski, Biron cranberry growers. Pfc. Prusynski had just returned from the South Pacific and recounted some of his thrilling experiences.

Messrs. Chaney and Benson were again speakers, and H. F. Bain held the attention of the growers at length, speaking from his investigations of the past year. The association as usual closed this day of meetings with a dinner-dance at the Hotel Witter and there was an entertainment of songs, card magic, and human sound effects.

In his talk Mr. Bain spoke upon his experiments with "DDT" and Sabadilla. He had given intensive study to the pollination and the blooming and fruiting habits of cranberry plants in Wisconsin. Mr. Bain's paper upon this subject will be published in this magazine shortly. He also placed special emphasis upon new insect infestation which developed this past season. His findings follow:

(Continued on Page 14)



KRANICK STARTING WIND MACHINE



United We Stand

1945

We are on the threshold of a New Year, and we are on our way to Victory. Let us resolve that we will not give up now—nor in the slightest degree slacken our efforts.

All together we stand on the threshold of this most momentous of years. United we will make 1945 a year of achievement for the good of all mankind.

This is the 32nd of a series of war-time messages sponsored by the following public-spirited firms and individuals.

Slocum-Gibbs Cranberry Co.
RUEL S. GIBBS, Gen. Mgr.



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South Carver, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS NOT DISCOURAGED

PLYMOUTH County growers, always prior to this year away out in front in cranberry production, do not appear to have let the bad, bad 1944 year get them down. At least no indication of defeatism is shown in the ambitious outline of the cranberry committee of that county. Four meetings for both of the clubs are scheduled for the next four months, with summer twilight meetings as desirable. Barnstable County growers, who took an even worse beating, are equally ready to be up and at 'em in 1945.

Particularly pertinent are proposals to promote forestry programs with emphasis upon providing full-time work for cranberry labor, an excellent project; to work toward obtaining an agronomist to assist Dr. Franklin, a major need at the experiment station; diversification for growers of small acreage, and closer cooperation between the Plymouth and Barnstable County clubs and the overall Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association. These meeting outlines are not plans a discouraged group would make.

A NEW YEAR

THE blank white pages of 1945 are opening for the history of this year to be written upon. It will be a year of momentous decision for the world. By the end of this twelvemonth we should be able to see in sharper focus what kind of a world will emerge from this most terrible of conflicts. Our minds will be dominated by thoughts of what is taking place on the battle fronts and what the world leaders are developing out of the state of affairs mankind has gotten itself into.

For those of us at home there is a feeling of helplessness. Our individual efforts seem puny in the great chaos. Yet it will be the thoughts and efforts of the many individuals which will mould the course of events. Our loved ones in service, both on the war fronts and behind the lines, have their courses of duty definitely marked out. Our line of endeavor may seem more obscure, although it really is equally plain. It is to do our duty as good citizens, to direct our labors in so far as possible that they may contribute toward victory.

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Acting Chief,
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Pemberton, New Jersey

The contribution of a healthy food for our fighters and war workers will continue to be one of the aims for the cranberry grower in 1945. 1944 brought little but headaches to those of the East, as far as the weather was concerned. All of us may hope 1945 will smile as benevolently upon Cape Cod and New Jersey as it did upon Wisconsin and the Pacific Coast. There will be need for all we can produce.

The industry has imposed upon itself a survey, and the report of this study is soon to be received. Cranberry growers are anxious to progress. We are trying to invent a cranberry picker which will more perfectly solve the problem of how to get the crop off than has ever been achieved. Growers are interested in other mechanical betterments. They are interested in developing a better cranberry.

To all, our sincere hope that the history which will be written in 1945 will be a brighter recording.

Wisconsin Meetings (Continued from Page 11)

Notes on Insects

Blackhead fireworm was unusually troublesome in Wisconsin in 1944. Ordinary control measures were diligently applied, but in many cases additional reflows or dust applications were found necessary and, according to reports, water injury sometimes followed repeated reflowing.

A severe outbreak of the spotted fireworm (*Cacoecia parallela* (Rob.)) occurred on a marsh in the Spooner area. Small larvae were first noted in vine tips May 25, a few days after removal of the spring reflow. The marsh was dusted with cryolite during the next few days and a large portion of it was reflowed June 7, water being held from 24 to 48 hours. Considerable parasitism developed in the maturing and pupating survivors. Dr. H. J. Franklin kindly identified the two most common parasites as *Itoplectis conquisitor* (Say) and *Nemorilla floralis* (Fallen). Summer brood larvae were noted early in August, usually entering the sides of berries, causing them to redden in a manner suggestive of fruitworm infestation, and later to rot. The larvae grew very slightly during the following three weeks, and disappeared completely while still small, early in September.

Spanworms were prevalent on two marshes in the Spooner area and one near Wisconsin Rapids. It was estimated that these insects destroyed at least 1000 barrels of berries on the three marshes. No effort had been made to control the worms, due to lack of experience with them and ignorance of the tremendous amount of damage they are capable of causing. At least three different kinds were noticed, a dark chocolate-brown form, a uniformly bright green one, and a light yellow species with red stripes. Unfortunately none were reared for identification.

Some unusual fireworm-type insects appeared on marshes near Biron. Through the courtesy of Dr. B. A. Porter of the Federal Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the most prevalent species was determined by the Division of Insect Identification to be the fruit-tree leaf roller (*Cacoecia argyrospila* (Walk)), best known as an apple tree pest. The fact that very young larvae of this insect, suspended on threads, are reported to drift in the wind for considerable distances, may account for the infestations, but it is not known whether it overwinters on cranberry marshes as well. Young larvae are easily mistaken for the blackhead fireworm. Reflowing indicated that this insect is rather easily controlled by water.

N. E. Sales Co. (Continued from Page 4)

structive paper upon the current attacks which are being made upon cooperatives, headed, he said, by the National Tax Equality Association. This group, he said, had seized upon the present unrest over the tax situation and was using this interest in taxes to attempt to force farmer cooperatives to be taxed as such.

He said cooperatives needed to meet this attack, as it was a direct assault upon the prosperity of the farmer and, through him, upon the prosperity of the country itself. The National Tax Equality Association had seized upon the advantage of the "tax consciousness" of the American public, particularly some business interests, and from them was raising large sums for the fight.

It is claimed, he said, that farmer cooperatives are obtaining an advantage over businesses because a farmer cooperative is tax free. Bona fide farmer cooperatives make no profits, he continued, as does a corporation, but a cooperative is merely an efficient and economical means for selling the farmer's production, and the farmer himself is taxed on these profits when they are returned to him.

If the cooperative is taxed the grower would in reality be taxed twice and it would be ruinous. He held no brief for the present system of twice taxing corporations, once as a corporation and then through the tax on income to those holding the stocks. But, he said, this was no reason for making farmer cooperative members pay double taxes.

"We as cooperatives, along with some other organizations, must now file tax reports", he said, "but there is a vast difference between filing a report and having to pay a tax. Members of the cooperatives must be alert to this danger and the cooperatives must be alert to see that their members are made interested". The charge that cooperatives are an 'exclusive' organization, enjoying special advantages, are not true", he continued; "they are 'inclusive', and they must operate efficiently enough to be of value to retain their membership. They are not socialistic, but operate democratically within the free enterprise system".

Mr. Reynolds said that as the youngest member of the National Council for Cooperatives he had first come in contact with the late A. U. Chaney, and that Mr. Chaney had been held in the highest esteem "for reasons which you all very well know". He said the American Cranberry Exchange was one of the oldest and most effective of farmer cooperatives in the country and one of the most respected, and

had played an important part in the inception of the Council.

Mr. Atwood presided at the meeting in the absence of President Ruel S. Gibbs who, because of a cold, had been advised not to attend the meeting on such a co'd day. Miss Sue Pitman was in charge of arrangements for the entertainment, the nature of which was kept a secret until it began. A very decided highlight of this minstrel show by the Middleboro young people was an act by Mr. Chandler, who gave an imitation of how a boy might play a piano, and he played one adeptly in about every position possible, including lying lazily on the floor under the keyboard and standing on his head with his back to the keys.

Exchange Praised For Cooperation In Thanksgiving Berries

American Cranberry Exchange, E. C. McGrew, assistant manager, has received an unsolicited letter, dated December 1st, from the Army Service Forces, Quartermaster Market Center, Boston, thanking the Exchange for its cooperation in obtaining fresh cranberries, which enabled many service men along the Eastern Seaboard to enjoy their Thanksgiving "in a real American manner". The Exchange cooperated with other Quartermaster Centers through which purchases of fresh cranberries were made for camps in other parts of the country.

The letter of Major William L. Brown, Officer in Charge, follows:

Army Service Forces
Quartermaster Market Center
Perishable Subsistence
Room 625 10 Post Office Square
Boston 9, Mass.

December 1, 1944
American Cranberry Exchange
New York, N. Y.
Attention: Mr. McGrew

Gentlemen:

We wish to take this opportunity to express our appreciation on behalf of the Armed Forces, for whom this office makes procurement, for the fine cooperation received from your organization in helping fill our Thanksgiving

WANTED

More Mathewson picking machines in operating condition which I can remodel and resell.

RUSSELL A. TRUFANT
North Carver, Mass.

requirements of cranberries.

This fine cooperation in obtaining these fresh cranberries, which we could not fill through any other channel, has enabled many of our boys at sea, and most of them stationed at camps on the Eastern Seaboard, to enjoy their Thanksgiving dinners in a real American manner.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) William L. Brown
Major, Q. M. C.
Officer in Charge

Clubs Program

(Continued from Page 5)

Association, the Cranberry Experiment Station, and the marketing cooperatives, it is anticipated that these objectives can be achieved.

The regular meetings of the Cranberry Clubs will be held each month during the months of January, February, March, and April, on the fourth Tuesday and Thursday of each month.

Special committees have been named to represent the industry in contacting agencies dealing with the cranberry industry and solution of those problems requiring their cooperation.

The Extension Service has agreed to make available reminder cards in the control of Fruit Worm, Fireworm, Leaf Hoppers, Gypsy Moths and any others felt necessary whenever the Experiment Station deems it advisable.

Plan for Winter Meetings

1st Meetings:

Tuesday, Jan. 23, Rochester
Thursday, Jan. 25, Kingston

Programs:—

"The Present Outlets for Massachusetts Forestry Products and Cranberry Growers' Opportunities"—Charles Cherry, District Forester.

"Winter Care of Our Cranberry Bogs"—Dr. H. J. Franklin, Cranberry Experiment Station.

"Spray and Dust Materials for 1945"—Russell Makepeace.

2d Meeting:

Tuesday, Feb. 20, Joint Meeting of Cranberry Clubs and Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association

Program:—

"Social Security for Farmers"—C. I. Pickett, Organization Director, Mass. Farm Bureau Federation.

Talk by Fred J. Sievers, Director Experiment Station.

"The Menace of the Cranberry Root Grub"—Dr. H. J. Franklin.

"The Agricultural Outlook for

1945"—George W. Westcott, Agricultural Economist.

(Remainder of program to be arranged).

3rd Meetings:—

Tuesday, March 27, Rochester
Thursday, March 29, Kingston

Program:—

"Need for a More Accurate Crop Estimate"—C. H. Stevens, Crop Reporting Service.

"New Developments in the Control of Insects and Diseases"—Dr. H. J. Franklin, Cranberry Experiment Station.

Panel discussion on Fertilizing Bogs and Irrigation, led by J. T. Brown. Members of panel to be chosen shortly.

4th Meetings:—

Tuesday, April 24, Rochester
Thursday, April 26, Kingston

"Diversification for Cranberry Growers with Small Acreage"—W. H. Thies, Fruit Specialist.

"Making Frost Predictions"—H. J. Franklin, Cranberry Experiment Station.

"Cranberry Labor Prospects"—Frank T. White, Emergency Farm Labor Assistant.

"Reminder Card Program for Control of Insects and Diseases"—J. R. Beattie.

Summer Meetings:—

Twilight meetings at bogs as found necessary.

Special projects to be undertaken:

Possibility of a flooding practice under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration—C. A. Vose.

An Agronomist for Cranberry

Growers—Homer Gibbs.

Radio Frost Warnings.

Circular on getting out logs during the winter months.

The committee consists of Russell Makepeace (chairman), Marion; El is Atwood, Carver; Melville Beaton, Wareham; Chester A. Vose, Marion; George Short, Island Creek; Raymond Morse, West Wareham; A. D. Benson, Middleboro; George Crowell, Plymouth; Carl Urann, Wareham; Harrison Goddard, Plymouth; Homer Gibbs, West Wareham; K. G. Garside, Duxbury; Dr. Henry J. Franklin, State Bog, East Wareham.

Scoops and Screenings

(Continued from Page 3)

about organization of such clubs. She writes her group around Bandon is to organize for the purpose of setting up educational and other programs which would come within the scope of such a club. A good idea has spread from coast to coast.

Some poems by Guy Nash were included in a cranberry broadcast from radio stations WHA in Madison and WLBL, Stevens Point, Wisconsin, 10 a. m., December 15th. This was a Home Demonstration Extension Service program.

There is one day between the end of the rabbit season in New Jersey and the beginning of the deer season, and that "happens" to be the day the annual "Blueberry Open House" is held at Pemberton.

Growers with sprinkler systems at Long Beach, Washington, had a week of heavy frosts this fall before their crops were harvested

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MACHINERY FOR 1945

THE QUOTA allowed is the same as for 1944.

MATERIALS are reasonably available, both for new machines and for repairs. Most of it, however, is long-term delivery.

The worst handicap is the labor shortage, which does not look to improve for some months at least.

That we may give you the most efficient service in this year to come please place your orders well in advance of needs.

HAYDEN SEPARATOR MANUFACTURING CO.

E. C. St. Jacques

WAREHAM, MASS.

and had an excellent opportunity to check the value of this protection in the fall as well as in the spring. They found the sprinklers do protect in the fall as well as for buds and tender growth in the spring.

D. J. Crowley of the Long Beach, Washington, Experiment Station planned to make his annual visit to the Washington State Agricultural College at Pullman about January 5th. While there he was to attend the annual Western Spray Conference, this meeting taking in research workers from five states and the USDA.

Theodore Koebler of Warrens raised a cranberry so unusual in shape he sent it in to Vernon Goldsworthy who sent it on to us here. It is a cranberry (we guess), but it is shaped like a jelly bean.

Charles A. Doehlert, acting chief New Jersey cranberries and blueberries, attended the annual meeting of the Entomologica Society at the Hotel New Yorker last month. He renewed old acquaintances and made new ones and had in the back of his mind the fact that he has to recommend a man for appointment as his assistant at the Pemberton station.

Carleton "Dellie" Hammond, Jr., of Onset, Mass., is trying out an experiment at one of the Smith-Hammond bogs in Carver. This was inspired by last winter's winterkill. He was supplied with a quantity of "Du-Wax" by the Frost Insecticide company of Arlington and applied it as a test spray to an acre of unflooded bog to see what results this would have on winterkill. He put this on December 12 as a spray at 50 pounds pressure, 30 gallons to about one-third of the acre, 20 gallons to a portion and no

spray to the remainder, this latter to act as a check plot. In this he was shooting entirely in the dark, experimentally, to see what will happen to the wax-coated vines. Since putting it on snow has covered the bog, preventing any observations so far.

Cape Growers Are Given "A" Awards

Efforts of Industry, Despite Handicaps, Recognized by Massachusetts Society for Promotion of Agriculture—Robert Handy and Elnathan E. Eldredge Given Citation—Plymouth County Awards To Be Announced Soon.

Cranberry growers of Barnstable County were considered for recognition and awards by the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, selections being made through trustees of the County Aids to Agriculture working with the offices of the Extension Services. Similar awards in Plymouth County are under consideration and were to be announced as this is printed. Industry received credit through the awarding of "Es" and "A" pennants and service flags correspond for achievement and effort in agriculture.

Cranberry growers in Massachusetts did not achieve outstanding production, because of forces of nature beyond their control, but the awards were judged upon the standard of what kind of a job

was done considering the handicaps involved and the spirit to carry on despite everything, even crop failure.

Bertram Tomlinson announces the Cape growers receiving the "A" as being Robert S. Handy of Cataumet and Elnathan E. Eldredge of South Orleans, the citation reading as follows:

"Outstanding recognition is warranted to these men as representatives of other large producers of cranberries, not because of the size of the 1944 crop which was the smallest on record, due to unfavorable weather conditions, but because they represent the unconquerable spirit to carry on despite everything, even crop failure.

"Cranberry growers, like most other producers, have as their objective the production of a maximum crop of high quality. To this end, bogs are flooded, sanded, graded, dusted and weeded. These jobs must be done regardless of the size of the prospective crop. The 1944 crop yield is now a matter of history, but recognition is due to Mr. Eldredge and Mr. Handy and the industry they represent. They and others like them could not supply the cranberries that were needed this fall by the Army or civilian consumers, but they carried on. No more can be asked of anyone."

In addition to these "A" pennant citations, 83 other growers received service flags for outstanding effort made in minimum production. Besides taking 1944 into consideration, the entire effort made by the growers to produce since Pearl Harbor was included.

Cranberry Cannery Ceiling Set at \$1.95 Dozen Cans—Upped 5 cts.

Expect To Return a Satisfactory Price to Growers, Mr. Urann Says — Customers All Supplied on 40 Percent Basis of Last Year's Orders.

Office of Price Administration has allowed Cranberry Cannery a ceiling price of \$1.95 a dozen cans for sauce, M. L. Urann announced on his weekly broadcast December 20th, an increase of five cents a dozen more than OPA had originally set the ceiling for CC. Mr. Urann had protested the \$1.90 price and had hoped to get a figure of \$2.15 a dozen, which would reflect a barrel price to growers of \$22.38.

OPA's answer to Cannery was that there were certain formulas which were to be abided by, but an exception in Cannery to the extent of setting the price at \$1.95 was granted. While this is not what he asked for, Mr. Urann said in the broadcast he believed Cannery members could be paid a price for their berries which would be satisfactory. He referred to large orders for the cranberry-orange marmalade and to satisfactory prices for dehydrated berries.

No canned sauce was sold until after the price ceiling had been made by OPA, long after the Thanksgiving market, but Mr. Urann said there would not be the slightest trouble in disposing of the 700,000 cases which had been processed. Now that the berries were on the market, payments would be made and money coming in to Cannery so that a second dividend, the first having been for \$10 upon delivery of cranberries, would be made shortly after the first of the year, he expected.

Demand for canned sauce was tremendous, he said, but all customers were served on the same basis, that is, each got about 40 per cent of the quantity he had bought last year. Every effort had been made to treat all fairly, he said, as the market good will would be needed after the war.

OPA and WPA were both very considerate and helpful in the matter of ceilings, he said.

Cannery now, he said, is set up to process 400,000 barrels of the 1,000,000 barrel crop when it comes, as come it will. "Have no fear our expansion has been too large; the day will come when we will need this capacity."

December 27th was the concluding weekly broadcast of the series

which began in September. In 1945 Md. Urann will be on the air from stations WNBH (New Bedford) and WOCB (Cape Cod) once a month, the last Wednesday, until next fall, when the weekly series may be resumed.

REVIEW OF 1944

JANUARY

Massachusetts growers did not fully realize, but were beginning to suspect they were in for severe winter damage. There had been that extremely cold spell in early December which had worried the growers, and through January bogs remained uncovered everywhere in the area. More bogs were out in that month in Massachusetts than anybody could remember before, and there was practically no precipitation. The month, however, was relatively warm.

Three Wisconsin interests engaged for five years the services of H. F. Bain, who had been with the USDA as pathologist.

At the January meetings of the Upper and Lower Cape Cod Cranberry clubs, M. L. Urann first broached the idea of using helicopters in the cranberry industry—sanding, dusting, spraying, and carting berries from the bogs, with the idea of minimizing damage caused by working on the bog. He admitted this was visionary for the time, but put it forward as a post-war suggestion, worth serious study and trial.

Joseph White Darlington was elected president of the American Cranberry Growers' Association at the annual meeting at Camden, N. J., thus placing an "accent on youth".

FEBRUARY

One of FEBRUARY's big developments was the going to Washington of an insecticide committee representing the cranberry industry of the country to plead for its fair share of war-time insecticides, chiefly pyrethrum, and, if possible, rotenone. Several committee meetings had previously been held. Russell Makepeace was chairman and Dr. Franklin was there to present the facts of the situation to WFA and the Department of Agriculture.

Another major event in Massachusetts was a "County-wide Cranberry Meeting" at Carver, sponsored by the two Plymouth County clubs, with all growers invited.

This gathering was in the afternoon, with talks, a dinner, and continued speaking, and finally dancing. Highlight of the affair was a talk by Lt. Col. Cecil G. Dunn in which he said that Government minimum needs for dehydrated cranberries in 1944 would be for 15,000,000 pounds or 150,000 barrels. C. M. Chaney said he expected there would be a high demand for cranberries in 1944 and it was even then shown by actual orders for twice the amount shipped fresh in 1943. The idea of this meeting was highly successful.

Reports of winter killing in Massachusetts began to come in, and it was estimated 60 per cent of the vines which would ordinarily be flowed still did not have adequate winter protection.

MARCH

Those with blueberry interests formed their organization—the Southeastern Massachusetts Blueberry Growers' Association—and elected J. Foxcroft Carleton of Sandwich, president, and Mrs. Mabelle Kelley of East Wareham, secretary-treasurer.

An inordinate amount of winter-kill in Massachusetts had by now become obvious. Damage was estimated from 25 to as high as 50 per cent. Nearly every grower not having proper coverage feared he had some damage to report. March was a cold month, as had been December when the first severe killing was probably done. Some winterkill was reported from Jersey, but nothing in comparison to the devastation it was evident had been caused in Massachusetts.

APRIL

Massachusetts cranberry clubs concluded their winter meetings. In the Cape session County Agent Bertram Tomlinson led some especially instructive panel discussions. At meetings Dr. Franklin had spoken on the new weather bulletin which had been issued at the end of 1943, and had interpreted and explained many of the extremely pertinent facts in this invaluable bulletin, particularly with reference to Massachusetts growers making their own frost forecasts.

A new insect control chart, the first since 1941, was released in Massachusetts through the county agents. Ferris C. Waite of Cannery reported for the insecticide outlook as it was the coming season, and growers were urged to do as much spraying, rather than dusting, as possible, to make materials go farther.

C. M. Chaney reported at the annual meeting of the New England Cranberry Sales Company that "under-production would be a

chief problem" in 1944—and time certainly certainly proved he was not exaggerating. The secretary of Mass. State Emergency Farm Labor Board said agricultural labor would be scarcer in 1944, as was indicated everywhere. American Cranberry Exchange directors' meeting in New York re-elected officers and voted that the State companies provide their proportionate share of the Government needs for fresh and processed cranberries.

The Hanson plant of Cranberry Cannery was accorded the War Food Administration's achievement award for "high record of production and cooperation in supplying food to the armed forces".

MAY

The series of crop disasters upon Massachusetts, already begun by the winter-killing, continued with the most disastrous freeze on the morning of May 19, since the June frost of June 20, 1918. This was a "black frost", and it came early and stayed late. A low of 18 was generally reached, some bogs having lower readings. That was a night not to be forgotten by Massachusetts growers. It was the first time that Dr. Franklin was able to verify that vines actually froze above the water of an ordinary frost flow.

The cranberry industry was shocked to learn of the sudden death of Charles Stewart Beckwith, chief of the Cranberry and Blueberry Experiment Station at Pemberton, New Jersey, on May 18th, the evening of the freeze. His death was due to a heart attack while he was studying condi-

tions on a Jersey bog in preparation of a frost warning for that night.

The minutes of the 75th Annual Convention of the American Cranberry Growers' Association contain this tribute to Mr. Beckwith, quoted in part:

"CHARLES STEWART BECKWITH (May 16, 1891-May 18, 1944) was one of the country's pioneers in cranberry and blueberry research. It was while performing a frost warning service which he offered to the cranberry growers of New Jersey that he succumbed to a heart attack. Because of the danger of frost, Mr. Beckwith went to a co-operative grower's bog to take temperature readings, in order to warn growers if flooding the bogs would be advisable that night. He was ever ready to serve the growers, no matter what hour of the day or night he might be called upon.

"CHARLES STEWART BECKWITH will be remembered by New Jersey cranberry growers as a thoughtful friend, a keen judge of affairs concerning the cranberry and blueberry industries, and a counselor of particular business ability. He will be remembered for many acts of service, both in his profession as an investigator and as a cooperating member of our community".

Charles A. Doehlert, his assistant, was named acting chief by Dr. William H. Martin, director of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

JUNE

At a rousing meeting at Cannery's main plant at Hanson, Mass., the "A" was awarded on June 27th. This was a colorful proceeding, with military and state representation. A. H. Hedler of Wisconsin was master of ceremonies. Cannery was the first such plant in Massachusetts to be given this honor. The Board of Directors had met, and after considerable discussion voted, and this was confirmed by the meeting, that a committee consisting of Charles Lewis of Wisconsin, Isaac Harrison of New Jersey, Robert L. Handy of Massachusetts, and M. L. Urann, president ex-officio, chairman, should arrange for and conduct a survey of the affairs of the Cranberry Cannery Cooperative, this to be a thorough analysis of all phases of Cannery's activities. Cannery's pool was closed at \$13 per hundred weight for 1943.

Massachusetts crop was then being tentatively estimated at half a crop or about 250 to 275,000 barrels. The "black freeze" of May 19th had been followed by a very bad frost on June 4th which had proved particularly serious on the Cape proper. New Jersey had not suffered in the May frost in comparison with Massachusetts, nor in the June frost, and estimates there were running at 100,000 varrels or a little better. Wisconsin was looking for 115 to 125,000.

Growers became interested in the new insecticides, Sabadilla, and the mysterious and much-discussed "DDT". Tests were made during the summer.

One hundred and fifty Jamaicans came to Massachusetts to help out in the bog work, these being obtained mainly through the efforts of Plymouth County Agent J. T. Brown and the New England Cranberry Sales Company, with Cranberry Cannery co-operating. The men were quartered at a former Army camp at Plymouth.

JULY

Day after day in July passed without rain in Massachusetts and average temperatures for the month were far above normal, this heat being held to be very harmful to the coming crop. Fruitworm infestation was showing up badly, one of the worst in years. July conditions were not good in New Jersey, either. Massachusetts' guess at its crop was down to 225,000 top to as low as 210,000.

On July 8th a second plant operating within the cranberry industry was granted the WFA achievement award "A", the Minot Food Packers, Inc., of Bridgeton, New Jersey, and this was presented with appropriate ceremonies.

The firm of Booz, Allen & Hamilton of New York was selected by

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Wareham, Massachusetts

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TO WISH YOU



A HAPPY NEW YEAR —

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the special committee of Canners as the business analyst firm to make the survey and report of Canners.

AUGUST

In Massachusetts the fruitworm kept on "eating his head off", and drought conditions continued with no real abatement. It had become evident that in New Jersey the earlier bright prospects had been blasted by drought, heat, and the girdler.

Bertram Tomlinson, Barnstable County Agent, was given the James R. Jewett award by the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University for making the greatest contribution to the advancement of beach-plum culture.

Wisconsin Cranberry Sales members met, and at a meeting of Canners Survey Committee with Booz, Allen & Hamilton, it was brought out that a recommendation had come from the Wisconsin State Company that the survey should be extended to include the state companies, and the Exchange. Canners Survey committee voted to invite the Exchange to participate.

Then at the annual meeting of Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association, Statistician C. D. Stevens gave the Government preliminary crop estimate as 230,000 barrels for Massachusetts, Wiscon-

sin 117,000, New Jersey 59,000, Washington 29,000, and Oregon 9,800, for a total of 444,800. This more than confirmed the worst fears of eastern growers, and even at that time there was strong opinion that the Massachusetts production had been over-estimated. Dr. Franklin in his address said weather conditions in Massachusetts had been "just simply terrible".

Canners announced that the Government would pay a higher price for its dehydrated berries and a preliminary meeting in New York was held before the OPA at Washington on August 24th to consider the imposition of ceiling prices upon cranberries for the first time. Five days later, August 29th, they met again, and at this time a comprehensive and elaborate brief, setting forth facts about the industry, was formally presented to the Board to aid in arriving at just ceiling prices. This was presented in behalf of a committee organized within the industry. It consisted of C. M. Chaney, Exchange; Melville C. Beaton, Beaton Distributing Agency, Wareham; A. D. Benson, manager N. E. Sales, alternate for Ruel S. Gibbs, president; John Burgess (Independent), Plymouth; George Colley, Colley Cranberry Company, Plymouth; Frank Costello, Crane Brook Cranberry Co.,

South Carver; William Decas, Decas Bros., Wareham; Carl W. Illig, Wareham; J. C. Makepeace, A. D. Makepeace Co., Wareham; Ferris C. Waite, Cranberry Cannery.

No decision was announced by OPA at this time, but the industry read the handwriting on the wall—that a ceiling would be imposed.

SEPTEMBER

Office of Price Administration issued advance notice on September 16th that cranberries, both fresh and processed, would be brought under control with the necessary written order, "soon", and established prices for four periods of marketing, beginning October 9 and the last period beginning Nov. 29 to end of season.

M. L. Urann began broadcasting weekly on Sept. 20th (Station WNBH, New Bedford) a series of "Behind the Scenes Broadcasts" because of the involved conditions of the marketing season.

New England Sales held its regular September meeting in an evening session, bringing out an unusually large attendance for this after-dark gathering. Mr. Benson said he placed the Massachusetts crop as not more than around 180 to 185,000 barrels. Crops were so poor in many instances that Massachusetts growers did not harvest at all. Eighty-five additional Jamaica workers were transferred

to Massachusetts to help out with the harvesting. Although the crop continued to slide off, it was just as well this help came, as many of the "regular" pickers who return each fall failed to do so, apparently scared off by the poor pickings of the lean crop.

On September 14th the New England and the Jersey coastal areas got another battering from the weather in the second hurricane to strike within a period of six years. Salt waters flooded a few bogs, blew some berries off the vines, and played havoc with the power lines and roads with hundreds of fallen trees. It delayed harvesting and shipping, and caused isolated individual losses to properties.

OCTOBER

Cranberry ceilings on fresh fruit were established by OPA order MPR-426, effective on October 6th, with an amendment which added \$1.40 to the price which had been previously decided upon because of further "crop disaster". To these were to be added distributors and other mark-ups. Wareham, Massachusetts, was established as the basing point and to the Wareham prices freight charges were added to establish equality to the buyer of cranberries at any point in the United States. On this theory an increase of ten cents was permitted in Wisconsin and 15 cents more on the Pacific Coast. Canned sauce ceiling was not set at that time, but Mr. Urann reported he was informed, when announced it would "reflect" \$21.40 a barrel to the cooperative grower, or approximate "parity" with fruit sold fresh. Dehydration for civilian trade was set at \$2.60 a pound and the Army order price was raised to \$2.50 a pound.

USDA crop report in October gave the crop as estimated on October 1 as but 358,000 barrels for the country, with Massachusetts being then paced at 165,000.

With this further Federal Crop reporting recognition of still greater crop disaster, the American Cranberry Exchange was represented before OPA in Washington and a still further increase of \$1.00 a barrel was granted, effective with the period beginning October 30th.

Final determinations of these price ceilings on fresh fruit were that legal maximum prices for the United States cranberry crop for the 1944 season were:

Price Periods:

October 6th through 8th	
October 9th through 27th	
October 28th through 29th	
October 30th through Nov. 19th	
November 20 through bal. of season	

During October it became apparent to Cannerymen, as had been feared for some time, that not enough cranberries would be supplied to the Army pool to fill the order 1,000,000 pounds dehydrated or 100,000 barrels, as the Army had obligingly cut its requirements in view of the crop disaster. A little later it was announced that final figures would show only about 58,000 barrels would have been turned in for this pool, or a shortage of approximately 40 per cent.

NOVEMBER

In the meantime the survey of Cranberry Cannerymen by Booz, Allen and Hamilton was going forward and had been extended to take in the Exchange and the State Companies, the directors at New York having voted the Cannerymen survey be expanded to include these concurrently. This was voted with the understanding that the surveying company also make a survey of independent growers—in short, a thorough survey of the entire cranberry industry, a survey self-imposed by the industry.

DECEMBER

As the year ended, many Massachusetts growers were doubtful if final figures would even quite come up to the 160,000 barrels credited by USDA Crop Reporting Service, while Wisconsin was looking forward to reaching the 150,000 barrel mark in the near future. Wisconsin was also keeping a weather eye on the cranberry survey, those most interested there being determined some results should be obtained from the expenditure and effort. West Coast could be congratulated upon an extremely successful season along with Wisconsin, and Jersey was laying groundwork for a comeback.

American Cranberry Association Annual Meeting January 27

The annual meeting of the American Cranberry Growers' Association is to be held January 27th at the Hotel Walt Whitman, Camden, N. J. Plans are now in preparation for an instructive meeting for this oldest of cranberry organizations. The meeting will open at 11 a. m.

	Mass. & N. J.	Wis.	Ore. & Wash.
October 6th through 8th	\$5.85	\$5.95	\$6.10
October 9th through 27th	6.00	6.10	6.25
October 28th through 29th	6.25	6.35	6.50
October 30th through Nov. 19th	6.40	6.50	6.65
November 20 through bal. of season	6.55	6.65	6.80

Arthur S. Curtis

Arthur S. Curtis, one of the best known Cape growers, a former vice president and secretary of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association, in the membership of which he was very active for many years, died December 30. He was 66, death occurring at the Cape Cod hospital. He had been in ill health at his home at Marston's Mills for several years. He had been a cranberry grower since 1913. He was first president of the Upper Cape Cod Cranberry club and held other offices.

Funeral services were held January 2nd at the Cotuit Federated church.

Samuel B. Gibbs

Samuel B. Gibbs, charter member of the New England Cranberry Sales, one of the oldest and best known cranberry growers in Massachusetts, died suddenly the afternoon of New Year's day at his home at South Carver. He was 83 last Thanksgiving day, having been born November 27, 1862.

When he did not return to the house by about 5:30 after having gone out in the yard, Mrs. Gibbs went out and found him dead, sitting in a chair in his carpenter shop. He had not been ill and had attended the special meeting of the New England Cranberry Sales Company on Dec. 29th.

He was the father of Ruel S. Gibbs, president of the New England Cranberry Sales and of the American Cranberry Exchange, and of Homer L. Gibbs, president of the Cape Cod Cranberry Sales Company.

The news of the deaths of Mr. Curtis and Mr. Gibbs came into this office too late for further obituaries in this issue.

Plans For Cape Clubs Incomplete

As this goes to press plans for the Barnstable County cranberry club meetings were not available, although County Agent Tomlinson had been in contact with club committees. He thought it likely it might be decided to continue the abbreviated schedule of last year, with at least one meeting for each club in January and one for each in April, although it was possible the group might decide to carry on a full schedule of meetings.

Happy New Year —

Another Cranberry Season has gone into the record. Growers had their headaches with poor yields and the Processors also had their share of trouble with Canned Sauce prices. And a word of explanation will keep you posted as to the price situation on Canned Cranberry Sauce.

O. P. A. worked out a "price formula" for the Cannery of Cranberry Sauce which resulted as follows for the "one pound tin" of Cranberry Sauce:

\$ 1.95 per dozen to a packer
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1.85 per dozen to another packer
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1.78 per dozen MIN-OT'S price

QUALITY was not the basis used for figuring. The price formula simply resolved itself into as to how well you knew the manufacturing of Cranberry Sauce. We, at MIN-OT, have manufactured Cranberry Sauce for over thirty (30) years and we take particular pride in packing a "QUALITY SAUCE" by the most modern method of manufacturing and, as it appears, at a lower cost than other Packers. And for this we have been penalized by receiving the lowest price this season amongst all the Packers of Cranberry Sauce.

The Grower has not suffered, due to our low price of Sauce, as we paid the "high dollar" in conformity with OPA regulations and all berries were paid for on December 9, 1944.

Thanks to all our friends for their loyalty in supplying us with berries during 1944, and here's wishing you all a "Happy New Year", with a prayer for an early Peace.

MIN-OT FOOD PACKERS, INC.

DAN D. CONWAY, Pres.

P. S.—No statement of ours is to be interpreted as critical of O. P. A. We need **some** regulations in these trying days, and those of us who are hard hit must take the bitter with the sweet as a sacrifice on the home front.

Eatmor Cranberries

CO-OP QUOTES

“Now is the time for farmers to build strong cooperatives—to give their *full* support to the marketing agencies they own, control and operate. In the final analysis, the success or failure of cooperatives depends largely upon whether or not they receive the active cooperation of the farmers they are set up to serve.”

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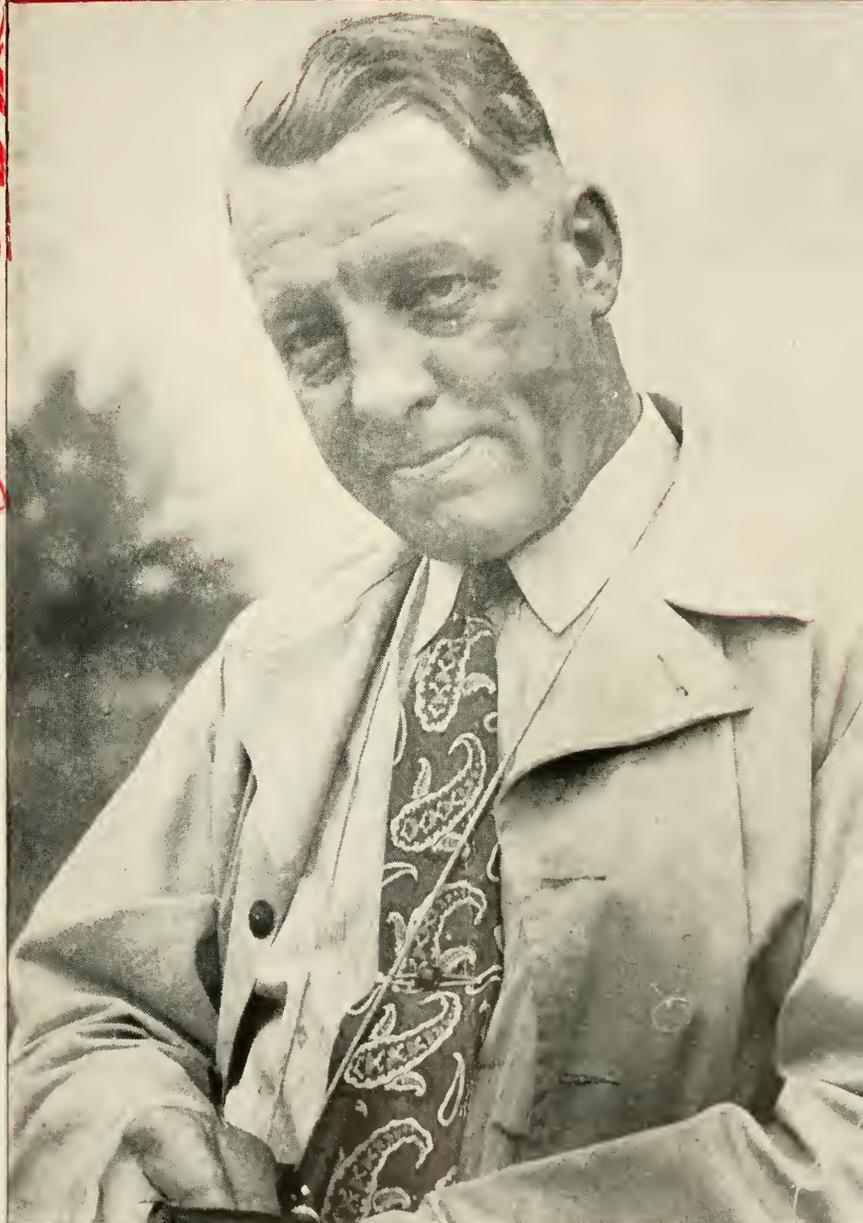
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Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE



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February, 1945

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Plymouth County "A" Awards

Four cranberry "A" pennant awards were included among the 25 to be awarded in Plymouth County by the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture. In addition to the pennant each man and his wife received a silver pin, and each worker on the property was accorded a silver button denoting his connection with the food-producing program in agriculture. Presentation was made Tuesday evening, January 30th, at a banquet at the Hotel Monponsett, Halifax.

The agriculturists, their wives and guests made up a large group for the banquet, presentation being made by John Ames, a member of the Society which provided the funds for the awards. Louis A. Webster, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture, made the address of the evening. Selection of those to receive the awards was made after long, careful study in which County Agent J. T. Brown and Associate Agent J. Richard Beattie assisted.

The citations to the four cranberry growers were as follows:

Ellis D. Atwood, Carver:

Mr. Atwood, your 200 acres of cranberry bog, on which you were successful in securing a good crop during the past year, did much to help provide cranberries. By good management, you were able to produce a good crop in a year of extreme hazards. For this achievement, and in recognition of your farm leadership, good citizenry, and benevolence to your fellowmen, we are proud to present this "A" Award and accompany-

(Continued on Page 19)



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He saw beyond his years; beyond even his century.

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Lincoln's faith in his country and its future was unbounded. We must uphold that faith at all costs.

We must put our all into the war effort. We must work and buy War Bonds.

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CCI's Insecticide Pool will distribute its allotment of pyrethrum to members in proportion to their purchases of the past, but inasmuch as the supply is short, play safe and place your order now.

As in 1944, CCI's Insecticide Pool will be directed by Ferris C. Waite through the Plymouth office

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Plymouth County Clubs Open Massachusetts Winter Meetings

Talks on Hurricane Lumber Salvage, Winter Care of Bogs and Spray and Dust Material Report are Heard by Good Attendances Despite Bitter Cold Nights and Treacherous Roads

"Winter Care of Cranberry Bogs", "Salvaging Hurricane Lumber", and reports from the insecticide committee as to '45 prospects were the features of opening the Massachusetts Cranberry club meeting in Plymouth County, the Southeastern Massachusetts at Rochester January 23d, and the South Shore at Kingston, Jan. 25th. Despite icy roads and extreme cold—the night of the 25th bringing in the worst cold spell of the year with temperatures well below zero—there was satisfactory attendance, particularly at the Rochester gathering.

Russell Makepeace reported on insecticides at Rochester, and Ferris C. Waite at Kingston (see opposite page).

Joseph L. Kelley, technical assistant at the Massachusetts Experiment Station at East Wareham, ably gave an instructive and timely talk upon the cold weather bog care. He said:

Joseph Kelley

"I have been asked this evening to tell you something about the winter care of cranberry bogs.

"First, if your bogs can be flooded, you want to get the water on before we have an extremely cold spell with high winds, or when the ground remains frozen all day and as soon as it is hard to kick it through with the heel. This depends a great deal on the season, but usually it should be put on about the first of December. The water should not be put on too deep. It is better to leave some of the higher parts out of water and run a chance of winter killing. If the water is too deep and freezes and we have a heavy snow on it there is liable to be a lack of oxygen in the water which will have a tendency to hurt the cranberry leaves and flower buds. What we want to do is build up the vitality of the vines so they can stand the winter flood with less injury. Bogs that have had a light crop the year before or bogs that have not been damaged are much more likely to stand the winter flowage with less injury. I think we are likely to forget our bogs in the fall after they are picked and they can get very dry and suffer for

lack of water before flooding for the winter.

"Also sanding on the ice will cause lack of oxygen.

"It is a good idea while the winter flood is on to cut down and burn the brush and trees around the margin of the bog. This will help greatly in frost protection and will also help control gypsy moths. At the present time evidence points to having plenty of gypsies again this year.

"Six or seven pounds of copper sulfate crystals to the acre, scattered over the ice on the bogs before it breaks up in the spring, will help control scum. However, do not use this on bogs that drain into trout streams.

"We have found by experience that bogs which cannot be flooded may be much more easily winter-killed if they are raked and sanded in the fall. Therefore, we recommend raking and sanding in the spring if the possibilities of winter flowage are doubtful.

"The handling of cranberry bogs during the winter months in relation to the supply of oxygen in the water is a new study and from the practical standpoint we need to develop a body of experience in relation to it. This will not be done in a hurry and it is better not to make radical departures from previous practice until such a body of experience is acquired."

Charles Cherry

Charles Cherry of Kingston, district forester of Southeastern Massachusetts, gave the growers advice as to how they might dispose of fallen hurricane lumber. This, he said, could not only be sold at good prices if labor can be obtained for the "harvesting", but fallen timber should be cleaned up before it becomes a fire menace, as the present fallen timber is a very hazardous condition.

A three-day survey showed that about 60,000,000 board feet of saw wood (not counting cord wood) was down in Southeastern Massachusetts, which is approximately three times the normal account of cut. About 40,000,000 feet is in Plymouth, 10,000,000 in Bristol, and 10,000,000 in Barnstable on Cape Cod. He told of efforts which had been made to clean this situation

up and how an organization known as the Southeastern Massachusetts Lumberman's Association has been formed for this purpose. He said he hoped every individual owner of woodland, including cranberry growers, would get their land cleaned up and would be able to take advantage of present demand for lumber, and said all the lumber operators in Southeastern Massachusetts, about 50, are willing to pay top ceiling price. He said operators wanted this saw wood and they would also take any kind of wood not more than eight inches through the butt nor less than three, cut in four-foot lengths for pulp, when piled along the roadside in 10-cord lots. This pulp wood market, while available now, might not last after April first, he said.

He reminded the growers of two laws about wood cutting, one requiring a report 30 days in advance for the cutting of more than 40,000 board feet, this to make sure seed trees were left, and the second to report on any cutting of more than 10,000 feet because of slash menace.

He said a duty of a district forester was to be at the service of the public and he was ready at any time to give information or to assist in forestry problems.

Rochester Meeting

About 75 attended at Grange hall, Rochester, President Raymond Morse conducting the meeting, saying he was happy to greet so many growers and that everybody was ready to forget 1944 and to try in 1945 to raise the cranberries they didn't grow in 1944. This was not a supper meeting, but the next one, Tuesday, Feb. 20th, will be. Chester Vose of Marion said, "I like to eat at these meetings", and apparently so do others, because a vote was taken to have the next gathering begin with a supper.

There was some discussion about the desirability of holding meetings with an afternoon meeting followed by a supper, rather than an evening meeting with a supper preceding. About half, apparently, favored the change to afternoon session, but the matter hinged upon whether or not all growers would be able to be at daytime gatherings. The matter will be taken up again at the next meeting. J. Richard Beattie, associate county agent of Brockton, represented County Extension and asked growers to give thought at their earliest convenience as to whether or not they would want Jamaican labor again last fall. Other groups are desirous of this labor, he said, and if cranberry growers do want an allotment the request must be put in in reasonable season.

(Continued on Page 15)

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

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FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

MASSACHUSETTS

¶Winter Favorable—Bogs have passed December and January without winterkill of any general consequence certainly, if there has been any. Water supply for bogs normally flowable has been sufficient and the bogs have been safely under, and there has probably been more snow on most dry bogs than usual. By this time last year extensive damage had been done to the bogs uncovered. Ice has made up enough to permit a little ice sanding, but although there have been many cold days, rains or thaws have come along, preventing any long period of sufficient ice.

¶Hope for Average Crop—Of course, growers do not know what their prospects are for next year, but in general the feeling is the crop is bound to be better than last year's disastrous production, and Joe Kelley, assistant to Dr. Franklin, who keeps pretty close touch with actual bog conditions, says he believes most bogs went into the winter with the vines in fair condition. Many bogs have made excellent recovery from last year's winterkill and the extreme summer drought. Nobody, however, is so far predicting chances of a bumper crop, but possibly about an average one.

WISCONSIN

¶Generable Prospects Favorable—Vernon Goldsworthy, in a bulletin to Wisconsin Sales Co. members at the first of the year, says Wisconsin prospect for next fall should be from 115,000 to 125,000 barrels, as he says vines look good and everyone has a good winter flood on and prospects indicate plenty of water for spring frost. On the off-side he does say Wisconsin has had favorable cranberry weather for the past four or five years and consequently "the law of averages argues against us for 1945." Local labor, he expects, will be tight or tighter, but more

Continued on Page 10)

SPRAY AND DUST MATERIALS FOR '45

The outlook for spray and dust materials in 1945 appears at least as favorable as last year, as the industry insecticide committee has been to Washington before War Production Board and War Food Administration and has obtained an allotment of pyrethrum which is a little more than last year; there is no promise of rotenone and cranberries are not on the list for permissible uses, but there is "faint hope" that a little may be specially granted. Cryolite is plentiful, as are most other materials, although nicotine is tight and fertilizer may not be available in the quantities desired unless growers order and accept their supply early.

The committee going to Washington, headed by E. Clyde McGrew, American Cranberry Exchange, included Ferris C. Waite of Cranberry Cannery, Melville C. Beaton, J. J. Beaton Company; Russell Makepeace, of Massachusetts, Theodore H. Budd and Mr. Whiteman, representing P. E. Lirio of New Jersey. Russell Makepeace and Mr. Waite reported results at the January meetings of Plymouth County Cranberry clubs. The committee met with John Rodda and Melvin Goldberg of WPB and with Dr. Clyde C. Hamilton and Dr. Rohwer of WFA.

The restricted materials were channeled last year through the office of the Exchange, acting as "clearing house", with McGrew directly in charge. Early in December of this year the Exchange was again requested by WFA to use its facilities to assist in the distribution of these materials among the various cranberry producing areas. The Exchange was glad to provide its services again to see that all areas and growers received fair allotment of all critical materials, committees within each area looking after the distribution among their own growers.

At the Washington conference

information as to industry requirements were presented. The cranberry industry achieved an allotment of 66,500 pounds of pyrethrum, which is about 35 or 40 per cent of normal needs, Makepeace told the growers at the club meetings. This will be divided 45,000 pounds for Massachusetts, 10,000 pounds for New Jersey, 3,400 pounds for Wisconsin, West Coast 7,600, and Long Island, 500. The division is based upon actual need as is now foreseen in each area. This will be in 1.3 pyrethrum flowers or its equivalent, a large quantity probably in the form of activated dusts. Makepeace told the growers that great progress is being made in increasing potency of pyrethrum through the activating materials. Although some effort along this line is admittedly, by the manufacturers, still experimental and actually untested, there is much promise for the near future in this particular phase. The pyrethrum situation may, depending upon the war, improve as the season goes along.

Needs of the industry for rotenone were presented, but no promises were made as to any of this very "touchy" material for cranberries. There is felt a "faint hope" that some may be granted. If favorable verdict is given it would likely be on the basis that the industry has had none for two or three years and the release of some is very badly needed to check fruitworm increase due to this deprivation. Permitted uses of rotenone for commercial crops include blueberries (for blueberry maggot), strawberries, raspberries and other brambles, currants and gooseberries and cherries. None at present is permitted for cranberries, unless special permission is granted.

Regarding nicotine, growers were advised if they wanted a supply to get it as soon as possible,

(Continued on Page 18)

Charles L. Lewis of Wisconsin Is A Real Progressive — Persistent Worker for What He Believes In

Cranberry Grower Since 1911, Third Vice President of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., Director of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company, Mr. Lewis Has Been Traveling Inspector for Exchange, Has Wide Knowledge of Industry.

By CLARENCE J. HALL

Charles L. Lewis of Shell Lake, Wisconsin, is one of the true progressives of the cranberry industry. He is a persevering advocate in his own progressive state for those changes which he feels are desirable. He has well-formed opinions of what might be done to advance cranberry growing as a whole. He manages two of the more important properties in Wisconsin, has been a grower since 1911, is active in and a director of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company, and is third vice president of Cranberry Cannery, Inc.

Wisconsin's march ahead has been rapid and yet sound in recent years. Mr. Lewis has been among those who have placed the Badger State second in cranberry production. At the same time he has taken an active interest in all cranberry matters beyond his own region.

Mr. Lewis is of the type which promotes achievement. Right now he is one of the three Wisconsin growers who have engaged the services of H. F. Bain, formerly of the USFA, to study conditions on their four Wisconsin properties. While this is not a philanthropic enterprise, what new knowledge is obtained by Mr. Bain will be available and of value to all Wisconsin growers. The growers there are pleased to have a man of Mr. Bain's ability in their state to answer questions and give advice. Mr. Lewis was first attracted by the cranberry industry in 1908 during his sophomore year in the College of Forestry, University of Minnesota. About that time his father, who was Justice of the Minnesota Supreme Court, together with his uncle, an engineer of Chicago, acquired a cranberry location near Minong in northern Wisconsin and obtained the services of O. G. Malde of the Wisconsin Cranberry Experiment Station at Wisconsin Rapids to supervise the construction of a 30-acre bog. This influenced the younger Lewis to take a look at cranberry growing and investigate its possibilities as a life work.

While still an undergraduate he spent the summer of 1908 working at the Wisconsin Station under Mr. Malde. Learning that Massachusetts was the heart of the cranberry industry, he concluded to finish college and then spend a year on Cape Cod before making his final decision on entering the business of growing cranberries.

Early Influence of Dr. Franklin

When he returned to Minnesota University in the fall of 1908, his professor of entomology was none other than Dr. H. J. Franklin, a new faculty member acquired from Amherst College, Mass. Lewis claims that his deficiencies in the course, necessitating overtime instruction by the "Doctor", was the means by which they learned of their mutual interest in cranberries. Dr. Franklin left Minnesota at the end of the year to assume charge of the Massachusetts Cranberry Experiment Station at East Wareham and when Lewis graduated in June 1910 he went to Massachusetts and asked Dr. Franklin for a job.

Dr. Franklin, in his second year at the Station, with a limited budget, said he was not in a position to add to his crew of one man. Lewis was a bit suspicious, however, that his record as a student of entomology under the "Doctor" had not been much of a recommendation. When asked by Lewis when there would be an opening at the Station, Dr. Franklin replied that if Lewis was still in the country the following spring he might find a place for him.

That being 10 months distant, Lewis called on S. N. Mayo, father-in-law of Paul Thompson of Middleboro, Mr. Mayo then being one of the influential growers of that time in Massachusetts. Mr. Mayo sent him down to Thompson where he obtained a job and spent

the rest of the summer at bog construction work at \$1.50 per day. In the fall he was transferred to the Atwood bog at South Carver, where he worked for the late L. M. Rogers during and after the harvest. During this time a close friendship developed between Lewis and Rogers which in later years resulted in Mr. Rogers going to Wisconsin as their State Cranberry Consultant.

When the bog work terminated in November Lewis spent the winter working on forestry projects with the American Forestry Company of South Framingham, Mass. In the spring of 1911 he was back on Dr. Franklin's doorstep and was installed as a general flunky at the Station. During the next few months he developed a very high regard for Dr. Franklin, who was very helpful in advising him. He also became acquainted with many Massachusetts growers and established friendships which he has maintained these many years.

Organized Badger Co. in 1911

In August of that year he returned to Wisconsin and organized the Badger Cranberry Company at Beaver Brook. The name Badger was suggested by Dr. Franklin, Wisconsin being the Badger state. With no capital himself, he interested his college classmates and a few members of the college faculty and other friends, to join him in the cranberry business. They stuck by him loyally through many years of reverses and hardships, and at this time all the officers of this company are former classmates at the University of Minnesota.

The Beaver Brook bog near Shell Lake, Wisconsin, comprises 65 acres and is well to the north of the main central cranberry district of the state.

The other property managed by Mr. Lewis is the Midwest Cranberry Company, which is a property of 74 acres, about 20 miles from Beaver Brook, near McKensy Lake in Burnett County. This bog was started in 1916, but became burdened with difficulties in management and bad financing and was sold to satisfy a second mortgage in 1930. The new owners arranged with Lewis to assume the management and partial ownership in 1931. He has been manager and treasurer of the company since that time.

Mr. Lewis, with Mrs. Lewis, who is the daughter of the late Judge C. C. Haupt of St. Paul, now live in the village of Shell Lake. This is convenient to both Badger and Midwest properties, well to the north of the main cranberry district. For many years their home had been a house handsomely situated on the Beaver Brook prop-

erty, Lewis following the fashion of many Wisconsin growers of living right at their marshside.

His Son Becomes 3rd Generation Grower

In 1910 the third generation of the Lewis family to become interested in cranberries, Charles H. Lewis, was graduated from Minnesota in the course of "Technical Agriculture." This course had been selected by "Chuck" to prepare himself for joining up with his father in the business of growing cranberries. Chuck had spent his summer vacations working at the Beaver Brook property and was enthusiastic about the opportunities of the cranberry industry.

Chuck was married in 1941 and in 1942 the Lewis Seniors gave up their residence at Beaver Brook to their son and daughter-in-law and moved to Shell Lake.

The Badger Company marsh at Beaver Brook is a very attractively-located property in the rolling country of Northern Wisconsin. The big house there sits on a bluff, with a commanding view overlooking the marsh. Here is a total property of 700 acres, but all that can be made into cranberry bog has already been put in. Mr. Lewis had completed 40 acres in 1912 and put in 25 more in 1927-28.

The marsh is flowed entirely by gravity from a reservoir of 100 acres, made by damming up Beaver Brook. A part of the water is pumped back, when needed, as a measure of conservation. The rest is released through good natural drainage. The entire marsh can be flowed in two or three hours for moderate protection and in six hours for a heavy freeze.

Beaver Brook is planted entirely to that increasingly popular Wisconsin variety, the Searls Jumbo, except for about six acres of Howes brought from the East. Lewis believes the Howe is a great "hot weather berry", and in Northern Wisconsin will stand more drought than other varieties. However, as a Northern Wisconsin grower himself, he does not recommend its planting for that section.

A concrete warehouse of 40x70, three stories high, and a supplementary one-story warehouse 40x100 rise on the property. A section of the supplementary warehouse houses a lathe mill, power saws and planer, used for the manufacture of cranberry crates and various types of building materials.

The Beaver Brook property is under the immediate management of a foreman, Jack Livingston, who has been with Lewis many years.

Production at Beaver Brook averaged 60 barrels to the acre, until recently, when the leaf drop set in



Upper—Operating Lewis Cleaner before berries are stacked for drying, Beaver Brook. Lower—Charles L. Lewis with "Chuck" at the surveyor's level.

severely. More will be said later about this leaf drop problem in Wisconsin.

Details of Midwest

The Midwest property at McKensy Lake totals 600 acres, of which 74 acres are in vines. About 20 more acres of marsh may be put in. When the Midwest was begun in 1916 by the McKensy Lake Cranberry Company it consisted of but 20 acres.

Midwest has a very fine water supply and is entirely flowed by gravity, and it is necessary to pump back none of the water for re-use here. In fact, there are no pumps of any kind, and so, obviously, no pumping problem at all. Entire acreage is planted to Searls.

Production

To go back into the production record of recent years, Lewis's records show Midwest produced 100 barrels to the acre in 1938; in '39 it was 75, and from 1940 through 1944 it has averaged 60 barrels per acre. There is no need to mention that this is good production and that Midwest is a fine cranberry marsh.

The large warehouse here has capacity for 6,000 barrels, the building being of cement blocks which Lewis had made on the spot. Its size is 48x100, two story.

Has Efficient Foreman

Foreman at Midwest is Ole Morud, who, with Mrs. Morud and



Wet raking at Beaver Brook.

Pioneer Press Photo.

family, makes his home in a very comfortable house on the property. Mr. Morud has been with Lewis for more than 25 years. Lewis has made a good deal of use of Indian help. The Indians not only are harvesters, but are used for year-round bog work. At picking time some of this extra help comes from the Couderay Indian Reservation, some bring their families, and some "batch it".

Originated Drying Sheds

Mr. Lewis was the originator of the idea of drying sheds for water raked berries, they having been previously dried on the dikes.

Contrary to the general practice in harvesting in Wisconsin, all water raking at Midwest and Badger is done on the per hour basis. All trash gathered with the berries is left in the picking boxes and all boxes trucked to a drying yard adjacent to the warehouse.

To facilitate more rapid drying Lewis has developed an inclined canvas belt cleaner which removes the vines, grass, and much of the loose leaves gathered in raking. The canvas belt, 3 feet wide, runs at an angle of 45 degrees, picking up the vines and trash which are carried over the top. The belt

runs on two rollers, the top drive roller being partly squared, which gives a bouncing motion to the belt as it travels.

By this means the berries are bounced free from the trash and run to the bottom and off the belt into drying crates for stacking in the sheds. Crates are only partially filled with the wet berries and are stacked 10 high under permanent roofs in single rows, open to the air and wind on two sides. In good drying weather the berries become dry in one day, but often it may require several days if the weather is not right. Naturally this type of drying requires many thousands of drying crates and hundreds of feet of the narrow drying sheds, but the advantages of water raking, both in reduced cost and in increased production, fully warrant the cost of drying equipment.

He makes his own drying crates, using a portable saw mill, and logs from his own property. His drying crates are six inches deep, and berries are lightly covered over the bottom as they are stacked for drying. It takes berries from four to five crates to make up one full crate of dry berries,

Can Pack Car a Day at Each Property

He uses Bailey mills, having three at each property, and can turn out better than a car of packed berries a day at each property. He uses from two to six girls per mill, according to the condition of the berries. Each sorter or screener has her individual waste pocket.

Leaf Drop

In the spring of 1929, following the withdrawal of the winter flood, a very serious defoliation occurred on the vines at Beaver Brook. The cause was not known, but it was thought to be a form of smothering. The trouble recurred to a lesser degree in occasional years until 1941 when a second very serious defoliation took place, both in the spring and in the fall. The 1941 crop was very small and it became evident that desperate measures must be taken to learn the cause and correct the trouble.

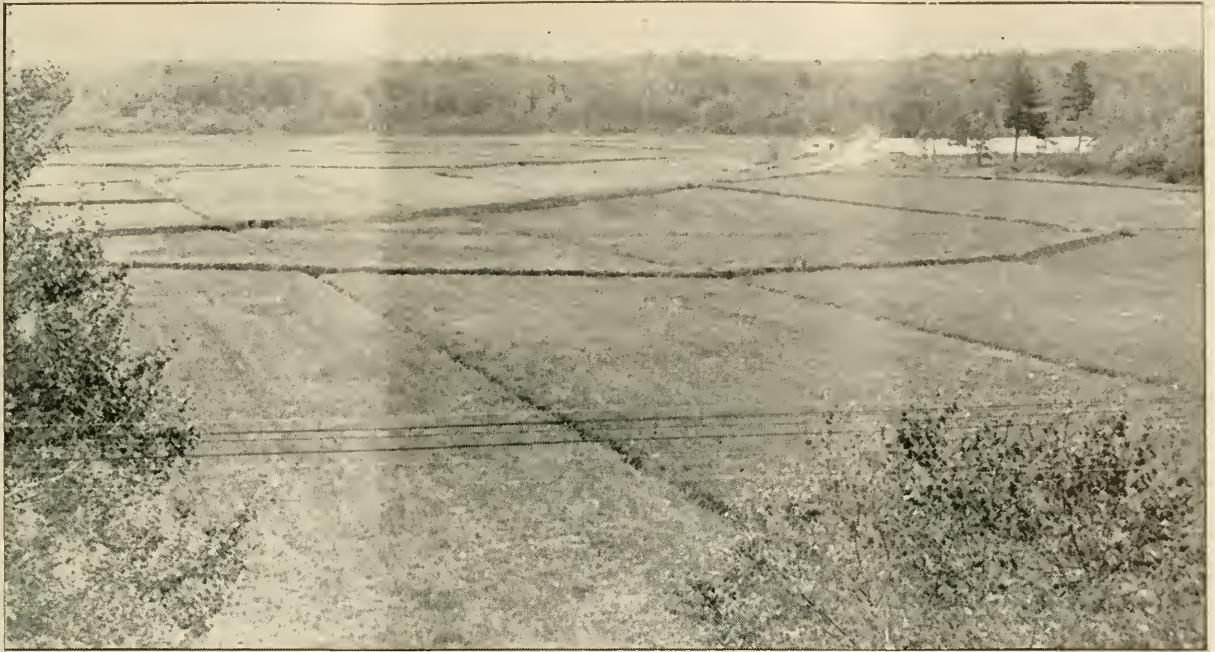
Dr. H. F. Bergman, Dr. N. E. Stevens and Mr. Bain were appealed to for help in solving the problem. Through the splendid co-operation of these men it was learned that the defoliation could be due to (a) oxygen deficiency in the flood water, (b) the use of alkaline water in flooding, (c), a fungus, (d) the lack of a minor element in the soil or possibly a combination of the four causes.

"Chuck" Lewis was sent east in 1941 to learn the technique of oxygen determination from Dr. Bergman. Sampling and oxygen determination equipment was obtained at Beaver Brook, and beginning in December 1941 and continuing to the spring of 1944 a very complete series of oxygen determinations were made of all flood water used over the vines winter and spring. It was learned that under certain conditions the oxygen could be depleted from the flood water in an unbelievably short period, from a point of saturation to practically zero within a few days. Dr. Bergman having determined that 3 to 4 parts of oxygen per million for an extended period was dangerous to the proper functioning of the vines, the problem was to keep the oxygen above that figure.

Two Causes of Leaf Drop Conquered

This problem has apparently been solved at Beaver Brook by various means.

(1) The winter flood water is carefully and frequently checked for oxygen content from the day of application. As soon as it declines to the danger point of 3.5 parts per million all water is drained from under the ice that has formed to date. The ice covering by this time may vary from 4



Pioneer Press Photo

Part of Beaver Brook Marsh, showing pump house on Beaver Brook dam

inches to 10 inches, depending upon the weather conditions during the period of flooding, 10 inches being regarded as sufficient covering to protect the vines from the thaws that might occur during the winter months.

(2) If insufficient ice has formed to protect the vines over winter, that is less than 10 inches, by the time the ice covering is permitted to settle on the vines additional fresh water is added from the reservoir to build up the thickness of the ice until sufficient ice has formed. If the fresh water from the reservoir is low in oxygen at time of application it is aerated by a mechanical breaking up of the water when passing through the flood gates. Winter flooding is done in severe weather so that generally only one or two applications are necessary to provide the necessary 10 inches of ice.

By following this program the oxygen content of the winter flood water has been kept above the danger point and leaf drop from this cause has been eliminated. Spring reflows were tested in a similar manner and when found necessary activated water was added to keep up the oxygen content.

However, to the disappointment and surprise of all concerned, leaf drop persisted in the fall of the year and it was preceded by the appearance of black spots on the leaves of the current year's growth, which spots showed up in September and early October. The lower leaves of the uprights were affected first, turning a rusty color and dropping within a few days. Dur-

ing the falls of 1941, '42 and '43, from 25 to 50 per cent of the leaves dropped from the new uprights and each year it was terminated by cold weather, usually about the middle of October.

Oxygen deficiency having been eliminated as a cause, suspicion rested upon the possible effects of using alkaline flood water and upon the black spots which were judged to be caused by a fungus.

In January 1944, when Mr. Bain came to Wisconsin to work on the problems of H. D. Nash and Lewis, the problem of leaf drop at Beaver Brook was termed "Enemy No. 1" by Lewis and was thrown into Bain's lap. Mr. Bain laid out a large number of experimental plots at Beaver Brook and during the 1944 growing season he applied a number of experimental treatments, some using applications of minor elements, others with Fermate and Bordeaux sprays, applied at two week intervals.

Although the 1944 crop at Beaver Brook was fair, about 50 per cent of normal, and in spite of the healthy appearance of the vines during the 1944 season, black spots began showing up on the 1944 leaves about September 1st and this became rather general over the bog by mid-October and was followed by leaf drop. But a close examination of the experimental plots showed very clearly that the only plots free of spotting and free of defoliation were the plots sprayed with Fermate and Bordeaux.

As a result of these experiments it has been decided to use a Bor-

deaux spray during 1945 over the entire property with the hope that fall defoliation will cease at Beaver Brook. It is, of course, too early to confirm results, as other factors may be involved, but Mr. Lewis at least feels confident that they have conquered two forms of leaf drop, the form caused by oxygen deficiency and the type which may have been caused by a fungus.

Mr. Lewis takes a great deal of interest in the careful personal management of both his marshes, even though he has efficient foremen, and is very much fascinated by the mechanical end of the business. It was he who introduced Isaac Harrison's grass cutter to Wisconsin, changing management methods considerably. He has been greatly interested in the cultural side. He planned to use bees in large numbers experimentally this past season, but was unable to obtain them. He has now contracted for bees in 1945.

Keenly Interested in General Cranberry Affairs

Mr. Lewis takes a real interest in these "scientific" phases of cranberry growing, as well as good bog management. At the same time he is keenly aware of the necessity for a grower to keep alert to the maintenance of effective marketing of the crop after it is produced. He is interested in the "politics" of having a progressive industry.

He gives much thought to the fact that the cranberry men, as well as making themselves firm in production, must be equally effec-

tive at marketing. He does not fear change if he is convinced changes are for the better. When he is certain conditions are not at a smooth-working best his determination keeps him plugging along on a progressive plan.

A year ago (January, 1944), Mr. Lewis wrote an article for CRANBERRIES which was a plea and a proposal for more "Orderly Marketing". He pointed out that under present conditions, aggravated by the war, with demand exceeding supply, there is needless "competition" among the growers themselves in deciding between fresh and processed marketing. After the war, he said, supply might exceed demand, and it is now time to forget "inconsequential bickerings", non-constructive criticism, and to analyze basic facts.

He Urges "Orderly Marketing"

"The basic problem", he said, "is to determine each year the potential demand of the fresh and processed markets and to supply those markets in such manner that will result in the largest average return to the growers".

He does not fear criticism when in his opinion criticism may result in improvement, and he does not feel that the present set-ups of the two cooperatives are working for the greatest efficiency, and, although an officer of Cranberry Cannery, he pointed out what he considered weaknesses in its operations. However, he is a staunch believer in cooperatives and is convinced that cooperation is the best means to success for the cranberry growers. He does feel it is "silly" that the two cooperatives should even be considered to be in "competition", and said "our two cooperatives should be so sound, so efficiently and honestly operated that every grower of cranberries would be proud and happy to be a member."

Lewis a Prodder for Improvement

He has been a prodder for certain improvements within Cranberry Cannery, and when the decision to hold an impartial survey came he was delighted, and feels that if the current survey is what it should be it will be one of the greatest steps forward the industry has taken in recent years. He also advocated the extension of this survey to the American Cranberry Exchange and, if possible, to include independents.

Was Exchange Inspector

Lewis was traveling inspector for the Exchange for a number of years, ending in 1929, and that gave him a broad, detailed vision of the industry, and he says this was one of the most valuable experiences he ever had.

He makes frequent trips to the East, and last March was one of the four Wisconsin men (the others being Vernon Goldsworthy, A. H. Hedler and Roy Potter), who took a trip to the cranberry-growing areas of the West Coast for a look around to broaden their knowledge of the cranberry picture as it has extended to that region. It was the third trip he had made to the Pacific Northwest.

Mr. Lewis is one who has always been willing to give generously of his time and energy to advance cranberry matters in general. He is a former president of the Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers' Association, 1922-25. He has always been active in its affairs, as well as taking a consistent interest in the councils of the Sales Company. He was one of the instigators of the coming of Cranberry Cannery to Wisconsin, and backed his faith in canning through this cooperative by being the first Wisconsin grower to purchase stock.

He maintains a business office at Shell Lake village. He is a director of the Shell Lake State Bank.

For recreation Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have a summer home on beautiful Shell Lake, which they have open from June until September. This is a log cabin, with a great fireplace of "pink" native pipe stone (the stone Indians used for making their pipes). It is a handsomely appointed lodge, in a fashion purposely kept simple and camp-like. There is good fishing in the lake, and in front of the camp are dock and boathouse. They call their Shell Lake retreat "Ba-Wa-Chi-Ge", which in Chippewa means "Our Dream."

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 5)

labor from prisoners of war, Bahaman, Jamaican and Mexican sources may be available.

¶**More Fireworm?**—Prospects, he feels, are for worse fireworm infestation than last year, and the blackhead was unusually troublesome then. He points out the pest can be controlled by flooding, spraying and by dusting.

WASHINGTON

Einar Waara, cranberry assistant to Grays Harbor County Agent, has checked a few of the higher yields at Grayland, as follows: John Lindgren harvested 472 quarters from a piece of bog 17,176 feet square; Emil Hegre got about 2000 quarters from 2½ acres; Mrs. Kangas got 850 quarters from 1¼ acres; Hugo Taacch, 1100 quarters from two acres; and William Bjorn 2400 quarters from five acres.

OREGON

¶**"Rush" for Cranberry Land**—ity in the Bandon area, but there is reported great interest in the acquiring of possible cranberry land. Experienced growers hope this "rush" for and will not result in unsuitable land being bought by the inexperienced and thus cause the booming industry to be given a set-back.

¶**Weather "Balmy"**—While bitter cold was prevailing in New England, Southern Oregon in mid-January was reporting beautiful weather, "warm and balmy, flowers beginning to bloom, and the highways lined with flowering willow." There was a deficiency of rain, which it was hoped would be corrected before frost season.

75th Annual Meeting of N. J. Association

That New Jersey bogs may be suffering from a lack of oxygen in flooding waters, as one cause for Jersey's declining crops, was brought out in the address of Joseph W. Darlington, retiring president of the American Cranberry Growers' Association, at the Walt Whitman Hotel, Camden, N. J., January 27th. He said that Dr. Bergman's observations on Jersey bogs had led him to this conclusion, as he had no trouble in finding vine injury due to this cause on every bog he visited.

Mr. Darlington was succeeded by Joseph H. Palmer of New Gretna as president; first vice president chosen was Francis Sharpless; second vice president, F. Earl Haines, and secretary-treasurer, Charles A. Doehlert.

R. B. Wilcox presented figures comparing 1944 rot control with Bordeaux and several new organic fungicides, and he said the new fungicide Fermate again proved superior. Mr. Doehlert gave the station report. Dr. F. B. Chandler had on display fruit from three important crosses, including a total of 35 of the new varieties, preserved in formaldehyde. Prof. J. H. Clark made a report, and E. C. McGrew spoke on ceiling prices. C. M. Chaney was not present because of illness. D. O. Boster discussed reports received from growers which indicate 1944 deer damage probably reduced the state crop between four and ten per cent.

Quentin Reynolds' Talk Before New England Cranberry Sales Co. Carver, Mass., December 29th

Following is the text of the manager of the Eastern States Farmers Exchange of Springfield and vice president of the National Council for Cooperatives, upon one of the vital concerns of all cooperatives today:

You are gathered here today in a special meeting of one of the oldest and most effective farmer cooperative associations in America. It is a real privilege to be invited to discuss problems of farmer cooperatives with you and in this atmosphere.

Some of these problems involve the development of effectiveness in farmer cooperation. These you in this association are quite used to taking in your stride. Other problems result from the effectiveness of farmer cooperatives and these are disturbing us. Cooperators have known that farmers have the job of developing and maintaining membership and administrative efficiency in their cooperative associations and they have been doing this throughout the country. Their effectiveness in their associations in selling and in purchasing is providing competition which other agencies feel keenly and which some of them resent. And so an organized opposition to farmer cooperatives has been established, an opposition which farmer cooperatives will face just as long as farmers do a real job for themselves through their associations.

We must recognize this fact clearly. The cause of the organized opposition to farmer cooperatives is the strength of farmer cooperation and that opposition will cease to evidence itself in one form or another only when farmer cooperatives become insignificant. The defense against this opposition is strong, effective cooperatives.

Believing, as every true cooperator should, in the free enterprise system and competition which is an integral part of that system, we should welcome this situation. It keeps cooperatives effective and so is valuable to their members and to the general economy.

In the course of its duties, the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, of which your association is a member and with which most farmer cooperatives are affiliated directly or indirectly, has carefully considered the current attack which the National Tax Equality Association has launched on

farmer cooperatives. On the findings of its survey the National Council has developed a program thoroughly consistent with the self-help philosophy of farmer cooperation. I should like to outline the Council program, but before doing so it might be well to remind ourselves what it is that we have to defend.

Bona fide farmer cooperatives are anything but the tools of foreign socialistic and communistic schemes as some still assume them to be. They are in fact instruments for the perfection of the free self-help enterprise tradition on which the true American economy is founded. Farmer cooperatives are agencies owned and controlled by the farmers they serve. Farmers purchase supplies through a purchasing cooperative with their fellow farmers to develop and secure purchasing department technique. Unless their purchasing dollar goes further applied in this manner than applied some other way, the farmer discontinues availing himself of the service. Likewise, the marketing cooperative or the credit or insurance cooperative functions as a means to an end agency in its respective field. These associations are inclusive, not exclusive—"open", not "closed" shops—and to deserve and hold the trust of agency these associations must deliver value, or their member patrons will exercise their privilege of going elsewhere for service.

The O. P. A. regulations under which we currently operate include margins for this, that and the other agency involved in getting things from producer to consumer. Each involves costs and most assure profits to someone. The O. P. A. program makes clearer than has anything else the advantages to farmers of controlling the opportunities for their supply dollar through effective cooperative purchasing and taking their products as close as practical to the ultimate consumer. The reports of your officers show that your return on cranberries produced is greater than if you had sold them alone, yet the cost to consumers was no greater and the cranberries were received by them in better condition. If you gained through cooperation in this seller's market, in a buyer's market you may some day owe your very survival to your cooperative.

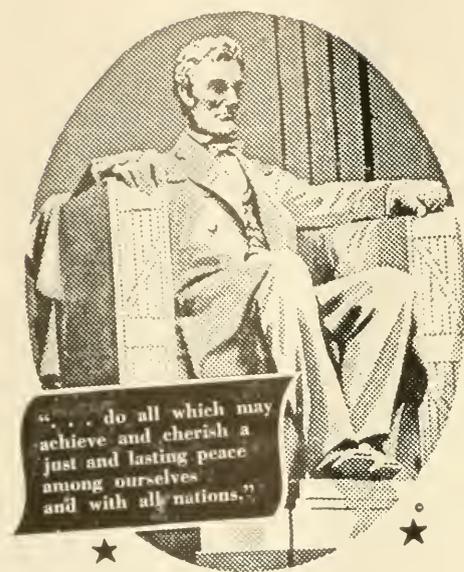
Too frequently observers—yes,

and farmers and cooperative personnel also— liken these cooperative associations of farmers to old line distributors when as a matter of fact they are much more like the purchasing departments and the sales departments of such far-flung industries as Ford and Firestone. The farm units which are such a precious heritage in the American economy simply could not exist in these days of concentrated capital and trade unionism if they were forced to depend for their marketing and purchasing effectiveness on the time and effort the individual operator could provide for these essential activities. Conversely, by being able to delegate these important functions to an agency which he controls jointly with his associates, he can address himself to the problems of production and provide society with the food and fiber essential to its being and its comfort. Furthermore, from contact in and with their cooperative operations, farmers learn much of the problems involved in business and administration. They learn to accept and carry through responsibilities to their fellows, a lesson fewer and fewer citizens experience in these days of specialization while the social and economic development of the country requires not less and less but more and more citizens so trained.

We must constantly remind ourselves and help other people understand that cooperation in the marketing of farm products and in the purchase of farm supplies is the economic tool recognized by practical farmers and economic authorities as the effective method of overcoming the handicaps to the successful operation of the family farm and of the American way of life of which it is an important part. The encouragement of farmer self-help through cooperation is a cornerstone of the national agricultural policy. For more than a generation our national government, irrespective of which party controlled and with the support of whichever party happened to be in the minority, has accepted and strengthened that proposition.

The National Tax Equality Association, the instrument which is leading the present attack on farmer cooperatives, is preying on the tax consciousness of our war-ridden society. It is vigorously suggesting that the tax status of the non-profit farmer cooperative is favorably discriminatory, and that because of this other elements in our society are paying an unjustly large proportion of the expenses of government. These contentions are contrary to the facts. Bona fide non-profit cooperative associations pay all the taxes for

(Continued on Page 14)



Lincoln's Method -

He worked straightforward and towards the solution of a problem. He dared to the end to do his duty, as he understood it.

He believed in a people's government and he devoted his life to furthering this cause. No man had a more difficult task than his.

In our time, despite set-backs and difficulties, we cannot do better than to follow his faith, one of the greatest leaders this country or any country ever had. If we do that, faith in the freedom that was Lincoln's will never die.

This is the 33rd of a series of war-time messages sponsored by the following public-spirited firms and individuals.

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"ONE CRANBERRY WORLD"

CRANBERRIES - WAREHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

AS this is written the news of the war is hearteningly good. It is needless to say its victorious conclusion cannot come too soon. Like all industries, we now are going into the fourth year of operation under wartime conditions. So many regulations, so many restrictions, while assumedly necessary for the proper conduct of the war; so many uncertainties, so much day to day planning has been wearing, we all know.

But hasn't the cranberry industry, as a whole, met the situation with excellent courage, sound judgment, and an earnest attempt to be of as great help as possible in the war effort? We think so. There certainly is no hint of discouragement discernible as the industry gets ready to face its fourth season of trying to grow an essential wartime food.

The industry, even before the war, was turning more and more toward united efforts to solve its problems. The cranberry industry has always been noted for its willingness to work together. This unity has been strengthened by meeting the wartime problems. The functioning of the insecticide committee is a fine example of this. The industry wants only its fair share of what critical materials are available for agriculture, and it gets together—cooperative growers and independents—and puts up a united bid.

The principles of the late Mr. Willkie's "One World" aptly apply to "One Cranberry Industry". We believe the four cranberry areas, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Wisconsin and the West Coast, have become much better acquainted in the recent years.

The cranberry clubs in Massachusetts, with their frequent meetings and their committee members help keep all growers well acquainted with what they all are doing. One such club is now being organized in Oregon.

Again, like all business—if cranberry growing should be called a business—this business of growing and marketing cranberries becomes more and more technical and requires a grower to keep himself well posted. A new mechanical age will certainly develop immediately after the war. Cranberrying is becoming mechanized—like everything else. The increasing num-

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ber of sprays and dusts for insects and fungicides and weed control, compel the grower to become more expert. The operation of the new machinery we are promised, from a really successful cranberry picker to an auto-giro won't be quite like wielding a shovel or saying "gidap" to a horse.

One notable aspect of this spirit of "get-together" has been a sharing of knowledge of how to solve problems, not only between individual growers but between different areas. Inter-industry rivalries are not ending, and should not, for in competition there is still stimulation to progress as there has always been.

But the day of isolationism for the grower has ended, or is ending. Broadly speaking, the cranberry world is becoming "One World."

Quentin Reynolds

(Continued from Page 11)

which any organization so conducted is liable—property, social security, and all the rest. If they are non-profit they have no income and no income tax obligation. They serve as the agents of their patrons. The income gained by their activities is their members' and is so taxed. Those associations with income of their own pay income taxes. Patronage refunds, or patronage dividends, are part of the return due the producers in the case of marketing associations and in the case of purchasing associations are overcharges going back to the patrons from whom they were collected.

Until this year bona fide non-profit farmer cooperatives have been relieved by law—with many other non-profit associations and corporations—of the obligation of filing financial returns. The Revenue Act of 1944 requires that now they must assume the responsibility of filing such statements, and so must most of the other organizations previously exempted. But there is a sharp distinction between being exempt from filing tax returns and being exempt from paying income taxes. And certainly lack of income is a reason for paying no income tax which need not be supplemented by a legal pronouncement to that effect.

There is one slight feature in the laws protecting the rights of farmers to cooperate which theoretically is discriminatory. The profit corporation pays a tax on its income and the stockholder of that corporation again pays a tax on the dividends paid him by his corporation on the stock he holds in it. On the other hand, the farmer cooperative operating on the capital stock basis does not pay an income tax on the income used for dividends on stock although the owner of that stock does pay a tax on cash dividends. The reason for this apparent discrepancy is that the capital stock in a bona fide non-profit farmer cooperative actually is closer to a bond in a traditional stock company than it is to the capital stock in such an organization. It is definitely limited as to interest rates and does not represent the proportion of the control exercised by the holder of the stock since in a cooperative the stockholder, regardless of the number of shares he holds, has but one vote.

In a statement recently prepared by the Legal and Tax Committee of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, it had this to say on this matter: "This preferential treatment had been accorded in recognition of the need of farmers for aid in financing their enter-

prises. Farmers generally are in the debtor class. The majority of farms have mortgages on them. Farmers do not have large resources in the form of free capital available for investment. Neither are they, as a class, able to borrow money on advantageous terms, compared with commercial trading or industrial interests. In recognition of its disadvantageous position in attracting capital and obtaining credit, agriculture has received various forms of credit aid. The exemption of dividends on stock of agricultural cooperatives is in that category."

(The Council said the dividends were analogous to interest paid by a commercial corporation).

"Viewed in that aspect their exemption from tax is no different than the treatment of interest which is uniformly recognized as a proper deduction from income in computing corporate income taxes.

"If Congress should conclude that the financial position of farmers has so improved that they no longer need all the credit aid now extended to them by the government, it might be appropriate to consider removal of the tax exemption with respect to dividends paid on capital stock of cooperatives.

"We do not believe conditions warrant such a conclusion. While the financial condition of farmers has considerably improved under war conditions, it seems reasonable to anticipate that agriculture will have more than its share of financial trouble in the post-war period and will need all the credit aids that have heretofore been granted."

In defense of the present set-up, it is contended that the cost of collecting an income tax on the relatively small proportion of our cooperatives' receipts represented by the share of these receipts which they return to their members through dividends on stock would be out of proportion to the cost of figuring the tax and the cost of collecting it. By stressing this point, however, critics induce more consideration for non-stock associations which secure capital through loans instead of through the sale of stock.

It is more and more commonly conceded that our corporation taxes are unfair to the owners of these organizations and a handicap on our general economy. Corrections could and should be made. But efforts to accomplish constructive changes should not be confused with efforts to weaken and destroy the effectiveness of farmer cooperatives.

Our tax program should in fact consistently follow the principle of levying taxes on those best able to bear the taxes, and it should

not continue to drift in the direction of substituting ease of collection for ability to pay. Taxes paid by farmer cooperatives on the basis of their receipts are in fact taxes paid by the farmers they serve. Taxes aiming at the destruction of farmer cooperatives are in fact taxes aiming at the destruction of the farmers they serve, for they would reduce the American farmer to a condition of peasantry, and by destroying the traditional purchasing power of the American farm would destroy the prosperity of the country itself.

This, then, is the attack farmers are facing, and the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives has soundly elected to meet this situation accordingly.

The Tax Equality Association is raising a large fund, collecting cash and pledges from distributors and manufacturers who think the Association's program offers a profitable way of destroying or reducing competition from cooperatives. I have seen a copy of an appeal to Texas and Oklahoma business interests placing the quota for that area alone at \$57,000. Some cooperative leaders in the Central West where this attack is most active have decided on the "fight fire with fire" principle and are organizing an Association to fight back, and are pouring big sums into that war chest.

The Council is taking this attack as only a manifestation of what its member associations are banded together to meet more effectively. The Tax Association must pay big money to hire experts to break the farmers' cooperatives, but the Council is convinced no such program is required to defend them successfully. This job, if it is done at all, will be done by the farmers themselves.

On the sound assumption that only associations operating on sound, self-help principles can survive the variety of assaults which cooperatives will continually face, farmer members themselves of the cooperatives which constitute the National Council must continue to be the strength of these associations. They must make their associations strong by loyally supporting them with their patronage. They must make them worthy of that support by assuring sound policies and effective administration of those policies. They must accept the responsibility of keeping their farmer and urban neighbors properly informed on the simple facts of farmer cooperation—in conversations, at their service clubs, their churches, and in all their social contacts. And particularly in the urban East farmers must help their representatives in the state

capitals and in Washington understand the full significance of the cooperatives to their prosperity and the damage which will follow moves which weaken cooperatives.

Each organization must help its members help themselves and cooperating with the general farm organizations meet these issues by putting them in their proper perspective. As usual, farmers will bear all the costs of this tussle. The opposing business interests will collect the money they contribute from their farmer customers. Such efforts should help farmers not cooperating to realize the value of cooperatives to them.

When farmers do their job at home, the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives at the federal level will be in a splendid position to handle the threats to farmer cooperation which finally develop in Washington. The Council, in meeting senators and congressmen, will be reminding them of the things they have heard back home rather than appearing in the role of a pressure group demanding privileges for farmers.

To strengthen cooperative practices through research and exchange of experiences, and to provide a means of developing generally a knowledge and understanding of cooperative principles, the National Council program calls for a strong American Institute of Cooperation, separate from the cooperatives and the Council. With the full approval of the Council and its member organizations, the Institute is being vitalized from the standby position into which it passed with our entry into the war. It is being financially supported by the various cooperatives and by individuals and other institutions which concern themselves with education and the sound public opinion resulting therefrom. A strong Institute can do more along broad educational lines than can the Council or the member cooperatives, and the result of its efforts can benefit farmers and the whole economy.

Our associations have tended to obscure their actual position in the national economy by playing up the volume of their activities instead of playing up the significance of their service to the members, for whom the cooperative simply acts as agent. The cooperative, which has rightly contended that it has no income with which to pay taxes, has been far less scrupulous with regard to other solicitations. For example, there is no more reason why the cooperative should tackle the responsibility of benevolences for its farmer members with their money than the responsibility for paying

their taxes. Whenever a cooperative goes outside its field of limited service, it makes it more difficult for members and non-members to distinguish it from organizations which have developed an individual interest of and by themselves. I believe that business corporations organized to sell goods and services for the profit of their stockholders have brought upon themselves much of their taxation difficulty by doing things pleasing to their executives but totally inconsistent with their responsibilities as servants of their stockholders. Cooperatives should stop imitating corporations in these respects.

Your association has a heritage which equips it admirably to help its members meet their opportunities and responsibilities as farmer cooperators in our nation's economy. Through Mr. A. U. Chaney your association was one of the factors most instrumental in conceiving and establishing the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives and the American Institute of Cooperation. Your loyal support has made you one of the significant factors in strengthening farmer cooperation in this country and preparing it to guard the interest of American agriculture and the farmers who compose it. You can, and I am sure you will, retain your position of leadership in the best traditions of your own record.

Plymouth County Clubs

(Continued from Page 4)

The South Shore club voted that its secretary, Gilbert T. Beaton, send a basket of fruit to Dr. Frank-

lin at the hospital in Wareham. Mr. Beaton, in giving the treasurer's report, said the club now has purchased six \$25.00 War Bonds.

Kingston

President George Short, in opening the Kingston meeting at Reed hall, told growers the thing to do was to forget 1944 and not to be discouraged at the outlook for 1945 in spite of the winterkill of '44. He said it seemed to him there would be "at least a normal crop." Mr. Short answered criticisms which he had heard that the clubs were run by a "clique" and that the clubs were trying to supplant the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association. He said the clubs were for every grower and instead of supplanting the association they were supplementing and extending it.

Whereas Rochester voted for supper meetings the Kingston group did not. Mr. Beattie brought up the subject of Jamaican help next year, saying he hoped growers would decide as soon as possible if this help is wanted again and that Manager Benson was sending a card to all members of the New England Cranberry Sales Company as an aid in determining if Jamaicans are to be requested again. Stanley Benson sketched in the work Jamaicans did last year and said he estimated they put in a total of 100,000 man hours of cranberry work.

A show of hands favored some afternoon club meetings, rather than evening, but no decision was made.

A vote was taken to have the treasurer, Louis Sherman, write a letter to Dr. Franklin.

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WAREHAM, MASS.

Mass. Blueberry Association Meeting

In spite of a bitter zero night and icy roads, about 35 attended the first annual meeting of the Southeastern Massachusetts Blueberry Growers' Association at Agawam ha'l, East Wareham, January 10th, re-elected officers, and as the principal feature of the meeting heard a talk on fertilizers and mineral deficiencies which might effect blueberries by Prof. John S. Bailey, research professor at Massachusetts State College.

A supper at 6.45 preceded the business meeting and discussion. The club was organized last February with J. Foxcroft Carleton of East Sandwich, president; Joseph Putnam of Brewster, long a former Worcester County agent, vice president; Mrs. Mabelle Kelley of East Wareham, secretary and treasurer; Gilbert T. Beaton of Wareham and Ernest Maxim of Middleboro, directors. This was the slate re-elected, and Mr. Carleton conducted the meeting.

Professor Bailey in his introduction told how it was "Joe" Putnam who had caused him to become interested in blueberry culture 23 years ago, when he first came to Mass. State College. Concerning mixed fertilizers, he said there was likely to be a shortage, due chiefly

to labor and transportation difficulties. Fertilizer warehouses are full now, he said, but manufacturers may have to stop for lack of storage space, and he said it was imperative that fertilizer users buy and take their supplies just as soon as they possibly could or those who were late might be left. Buying now helps both themselves and the manufacturers and the whole agricultural program. His talk on mineral deficiencies was illustrated by colored slides.

A member's discussion by varieties, led by President Carleton, followed, and in this informal expression of opinion a large number showed they considered the Pioneer their favorite variety at present. Carleton said he was looking for late varieties, as he felt the early market was full of Jersey-grown b'ues. Ernest Maxim, with slightly more than four acres, said he liked Cabot, Pioneer, Rubel and Jersey. Gilbert Beaton, with the more than seven Beaton acres, said he personally liked Pioneers, although a large proportion of their plantings were Rubels.

During the discussion Mr. Putnam spoke of a very old and large wild blueberry bush at his place at Orleans, and Beaton said he had some years ago cut a bush so thick that, as he remembered, it had 110 rings, testifying to its extreme age.

Dr. Franklin urged caution and moderation in the plantings of

blueberries, as he said he believed the industry was in a transition stage between fondness for old and tried varieties and newer ones which might be improvements. He thought caution wiser, until more is known about how the market will respond to different varieties and believed it not at all certain that the varieties which will be most wanted have even yet appeared.

Associate Agent of Plymouth County, J. Richard Beattie, who rallied the formation of the association a year ago, was present, and Barnstable County Agent Bertram Tomlinson showed movies of bulldozer work in agriculture.

Cape Club Meetings

Officers and directors of the Upper and Lower Cape cranberry clubs, meeting at the office of County Agent Bertram Tomlinson, voted to hold February and April meetings as usual and to join in the big March gathering.

February meetings will be: Lower Cape, Feb. 14th at Harwich Center; Upper Cape, Feb. 19th, at Bruce hall, Cotuit. April meetings, Lower Cape, April 25th and Upper Cape, April 23d. These will all be evening meetings.

Details of the program were not completed then, but a tentative outline left for Mr. Tomlinson to work on included featuring the marketing program of Cranberry Cannery at the first meeting and the marketing program of New England Cranberry Sales at the April gatherings.

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(Continued from Page 5)

and the same with fertilizers. The latter is not scarce, but there may be transportation and other difficulties in getting it just when the grower wants it and it should be in his hands early, ready for use. Some Sabadilla may be available and DDT is still experimental. Makepeace suggesting that growers, if they wanted to, run some experimentally through experiment stations. PDB is scarce, but there will be some.

The fungicide Fermate, for which New Jersey has such high hopes as a rot control, was requested, but supplies are very limited.

Advice is for growers to keep in

close contact with their supplies and to get in orders early. This was emphasized by William H. Wyeth, of Niagara Sprayer and Chemical Company, and Mr. Twombly of Frost Insecticide, who were present at the Rochester meeting.

Reports indicate satisfactory progress is being made in this effort to obtain all the fair amount of insecticides and fungicides the industry requires in all the areas, and those working on this project are putting forth all effort possible with Government boards concerned to bring about best possible results. Following the meeting in Washington January 4th, Mr. McGrew kept in touch with Washington officials and on January 18th received a letter from an official of WFA which said:

"However, since that time some negotiations have been and are still being made between WFA, WPB and the Military Services with a view toward some adjustment in the current allocations. We are hopeful that some adjusting of current requirements could be made so that some civilian and agricultural needs could be met."

The Jan.-Feb. issue of bulletin of Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Associates of New York has to say of the supply situation in general: "..... continues reasonably favorable, but the indications are that many important items are tightening up and little relief can be expected for the current season. Lack of manpower is a basic difficulty, taken with increased military requirements it makes the situation critical in some cases."

Hope for Combined Meeting of Mass. Growers March 27

Plans Being Made for Big "Get-together", Sponsored By Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association With Four County Cranberry Clubs Participating.

A joint meeting of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association and the four cranberry clubs of Plymouth and Barnstable Counties for March 27 seems almost assured. Plans for this big Massachusetts "Get-Together" were discussed at a meeting at the State Experiment Station January 17th by which the Association, as the over-all Massachusetts unit, would sponsor the event, the four clubs combining their scheduled March meetings. Final decision rested upon votes of the club to join in and this has been accomplished and upon vote of directors of the Association who have not yet met. There might also be the contingency that such a large gathering, which would bring together possibly 300 to 400 growers, might not be permitted under the new ODT travel codes.

However, tentative plans are going ahead, the place having been decided upon as the spacious USO building at Buzzards Bay as the most central location available. Plans shaping up are for a meeting at 2 p. m., with several short addresses, a supper, followed by one principal speaker, and then dancing to an orchestra. Dr. Hugh P. Baker, president of Massachusetts State College, has been suggested as the speaker, if he can be obtained.

The committee which has charge of this proposed gathering is: Homer L. Gibbs, president Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association, Bertram Tomlinson, Barnstable County Agent, J. Richard Beattie, Associate Plymouth County agent, and the presidents of the four clubs, George E. Short, South Shore; Raymond Morse, Southeastern; James W. Freeman, Upper Cape; Everett Howes, Lower Cape; and Russell Makepeace, chairman of the general Massachusetts Cranberry Committee.

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The cranberry industry was sorry to learn of the critical illness of Dr. Henry J. Franklin January 13th and of his confinement at Tobey hospital, Wareham, but relieved by his steady improvement and the fact that he was expected to return to his home in East Wareham the first week in February. Dr. Franklin was suddenly stricken on the 13th with blood-poisoning, caused by an infected foot, the result of a scratch. For several days he was on the danger list, although he began to show improvement after two or three days.

At the same time Carleton ("Dellic") Hammond, Jr., one of the better known younger growers and treasurer of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association, was confined to the Tobey hospital for a kidney operation. He is much improved and his release to his home at Point Independence was expected about the first of February also.

IN 1945 ---

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Peter A. LeSage

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"A" Awards

(Continued from inside front cover)

ing pins for you, Mrs. Atwood, and your key workers.

Melville C. Beaton, Wareham:

To the J. J. Beaton Distributing Company with 675 acres of cranberry bogs and 10 acres of blueberries, recognition is given. Honor is paid the late J. J. Beaton for his initiative and pioneering spirit in the agricultural industry. To you, Melville Beaton, the Society presents this Agricultural "A" award in recognition of the contribution your agency has made to the food production program.

John C. Makepeace, Wareham:

Mr. Makepeace, you have demonstrated outstanding leadership these many years in the production and processing of cranberries. Your vision and the aggressive character of your organization has done much to develop Plymouth County's largest source of agricultural income. The cranberries from your 1200 acres of bog have been marketed cooperatively, with every consideration for the demands of the armed forces. The Society is pleased to present to you this Agricultural "A" Award.

Marcus L. Urann, Hanson:

Mr. Urann, your achievements are many and remarkable. The

initiative and vision you have shown these many years in the grading and processing of cranberries has added much to the efficiency of marketing cranberries. In 1944, despite the handicaps of one of the worst seasons in the history of cranberry growing, your organization produced, for the needs of the armed forces and civilian population, from 1200 acres. You have given unstintingly of your time and money to the advancement of agriculture. The Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture and the County of Plymouth express our appreciation of your valuable efforts. This "A" Award is a token of our esteem for you in your outstanding work for the cranberry industry.

CRANBERRY SCOOPS and SCREENINGS

There was an exceptionally interesting exhibition of the fruits of the hybrid seedlings developed by H. F. Bain at the office of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company at Wisconsin Rapids from January 16th through January 18th. These were the berries grown at the Biron Cranberry

Company experimental nursery, sponsored by the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Co. There were more than 600 samples of the hybrids which growers who visited the exhibition enjoyed seeing.

Miss Ellen Stillman of Cranberry Canners during January enjoyed a two-weeks' vacation, going to the ski country north of Montreal. She likes skiing and said it was a fine and bracing change.

* * * * *

"Cranberry Boggs" is the title of a new syndicated comic strip, starting in the Boston Herald January 8th, which, according to its introduction, has as its chief character young "Cranberry" Boggs, who has "two life-long regrets, one that he has to wake up to eat and the other he has to quit eating to sleep." There is Granny Boggs and Cap'n Gramps Bogg and the scene is "Codcliffs", a New England fishing village drowsing far up the New England coast. Having duly stated the fact that the hero of a comic strip is now named "Cranberry" because his last name is Boggs, or maybe vice versa, this

column feels it has done enough ballyhooing for the moment, at least, and will leave "Cranberry" to his future, which apparently promises to be trying, but presumably triumphant. (Maybe we will sneak a look at him now and then, at that, just because he's named "Cranberry").

Canners' Directors Hold Important Annual Meeting

Directors of Cranberry Canners met at Hanson, Mass., staying at the Hotel Monponsett nearby, from Wednesday, January 24th, with

the actual business meetings Thursday and Friday. Never have the directors met when the burden of subjects considered weighed more heavily, due to the many unusual strains of the past year.

Among the votes passed, two of the most importance were consideration of the Army's expected call for 1,500,000 pounds of dehydrated cranberries in 1945, and directors again voted to promise the Government to try to voluntarily supply the berries needed for dehydration and to package them as wanted. The board voted a committee to direct the manner in which pledges shall be made and to be responsible for getting the quantity and quality of cranberries needed. Selected were a grower from each state with the authority to add to their members, these being: Russell Makepeace for Massachusetts, Theodore H. Budd, New Jersey, and A. H. Hedler for Wisconsin. As the West Coast last year sent 75 per cent of its crop to Canners no member to the committee from that section was named.

The other matter was the procuring of necessary supplies for 1945 pack. After careful deliberation of the situation it was voted to direct the president to take whatever steps are necessary to assure supplies to process 200,000 barrels for civilians in 1945. It was acknowledged that the quantity processed would, of course, depend on the crop, but the board agreed it was better to be over-supplied than under-supplied—if that volume should not be reached the supplies could be carried over.

Representatives of Booz, Allen & Hamilton, Mr. Twerdahl and Mr. Campbell, reported the staff has nearly completed the fact-finding phase of the survey and will soon begin to make the analysis.

Directors at the gathering were: Massachusetts, M. L. Urann, Carl B. Urann, John C. Makepeace, Russell Makepeace, Arthur D. Benson, Robert Handy; New Jersey, Isaac Harrison, Directors Enoch F. Bills and Franklin S. Chambers, not attending; Wisconsin, Albert Hedler, Guy Potter, Charles L. Lewis, Jr.; advisory committee members were Ralph B. Clayberger, New Jersey, Harrison F. Goddard, Ellis D. Atwood, L. B. R. Barker, Kenneth G. Garside, Frank P. Crandon. Mr. Budd of New Jersey was also present.

During the gathering the group called upon Dr. Franklin at Tobey hospital, Wareham.

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Let's Look at the Record - -

A word of explanation to keep you posted as to the price situation on Canned Cranberry Sauce.

O. P. A. worked out a "price formula" for the Cannery of Cranberry Sauce which resulted as follows for the "one pound tin" of Cranberry Sauce:

\$ 1.95 per dozen to a packer
1.87½ per dozen to another packer
1.85 per dozen to another packer
1.83 per dozen to another packer
1.78 per dozen MIN-OT'S price

QUALITY was not the basis used for figuring. The price formula simply resolved itself into as to how well you knew the manufacturing of Cranberry Sauce. We, at MIN-OT, have manufactured Cranberry Sauce for over thirty (30) years and we take particular pride in packing a "QUALITY SAUCE" by the most modern method of manufacturing and, as it appears, at a lower cost than other Packers. And for this we have been penalized by receiving the lowest price this season amongst all the Packers of Cranberry Sauce.

O. P. A. ruled that the Canner in figuring his cost use as a price basis per barrel of \$22.38 per one hundred pounds. Despite the fact that they had allowed increases and we paid \$23.60 per barrel plus brokerage and delivery charges, yet we could only figure \$22.38 in computing the cost of Canned Cranberry Sauce.

THE GROWER HAS NOT SUFFERED DUE TO OUR LOW PRICE OF SAUCE OR DUE TO THE FACT WE PAID THE HIGH DOLLAR IN CONFORMITY WITH O. P. A. REGULATIONS, WHICH MEANT THAT OUR BERRIES AVERAGED \$2.50 PER BARREL MORE (FOR BERRIES, BROKERAGE AND DELIVERY CHARGES) THAN THE PRICE BASIS OF \$22.38 ALLOWED THE CANNER IN THE FIGURING OF THE COST OF CANNED CRANBERRY SAUCE.

ALL BERRIES WERE PAID FOR ON DECEMBER 9, 1944.

Again, thanks to all our friends amongst the Growers for their loyalty in supplying us with berries during 1944.

MIN-OT FOOD PACKERS, INC.

DAN D. CONWAY, Pres.

P. S.—No statement of ours is to be interpreted as critical of O. P. A. We need **some** regulations in these trying days, and those of us who are hard hit must take the bitter with the sweet as a sacrifice on the home front.

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So. Oregon Club Organized

As has been in prospect for some time, a cranberry club of growers of the Bandon, Oregon, area has been organized, the idea patterned after the clubs of Massachusetts. This group, meeting at Bandon City Hall, elected the following officers: president, Sumner Fish; vice president, Charles St. Sure; secretary, Alice Stankawich; corresponding secretary, Ethel Kranick; treasurer, Jim Olsen.

These officers are also the executive committee, and with the Coos County Agent will plan future meetings. It is hoped at these meetings cultural and other problems can be discussed to the mutual advantage of the growers of the area. The group is independent of either Coos Cooperative or Cranberry Cannery, Pacific Division, and as do the clubs in Massachusetts is open to members of both and also entirely independent marketers.

"There is the greatest interest in the cranberry industry throughout the Bandon area," reported a recent issue of "Western World," Bandon newspaper. "New people are coming in from other counties with the intention of engaging in cranberry production and there is a general demand for information."

OUR MEMBERSHIP

Extends its deepest sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hopkins, Mather, Wisconsin, in the loss of their son,

S/Sgt. DONALD HOPKINS

Killed in the Philippines, in the Service of his Country

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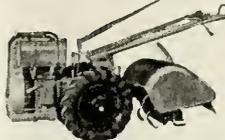
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Plans Are Shaped Up for Meeting of Mass. Growers On March 27

All Massachusetts cranberry roads will lead to the USO building at Buzzards Bay on March 27th for the joint cranberry meeting, sponsored by the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association, and participated in by the four cranberry clubs and the extension services of Plymouth and Barnstable counties. Definite decision has been made to hold this "big" gathering and a tentative program is arranged.

This will be an afternoon and evening affair, similar to that held at Carver Town Hall last year, although on a larger scale. Tickets are being distributed by the four clubs and the association, and the price per ticket is \$1.89, this including a fine dinner. Other expenses are being borne by the association. Homer L. Gibbs, as association president, is in charge of arrangements, assisted by Russell Makepeace, chairman of the general cranberry advisory committee of Massachusetts. The dinner will be top-notch, a beef dinner if beef is obtainable, if not, turkey. It is being put on by Aubrey L. Coon, caterer for the New Bedford Public Market.

ODT requests for not holding conventions do not apply to agricultural affairs such as this, where no hotel accommodations and no rail or bus transportation are involved, according to a ruling received by Massachusetts Farm Bureau in response to a request to Government for clarification by the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The program as now outlined is:

- 2 p. m. Business meeting of Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Ass'n.
Address by Dr. Henry J. Franklin (if able to be present)
C. D. Stevens, Chief Statistician, N. E. Crop Reporting Service, on "Need for a More Accurate Crop Estimate".
Roy E. Moser, Mass. State College, in charge of labor program, talk on labor situation.
Carlton I. Pickett, Organization Director Massachusetts Farm Bureau, on "The Farm Bureau".
Russell Makepeace, report on "Insecticide Outlook".
Cranberry Movies, the movies being a fine collection from several sources.
- 5:30 Dinner.
Address, Dr. Hugh P. Baker, President Massachusetts State College.
Dancing, Pioppi's Orchestra.

CAPE CLUBS DRAW GOOD ATTENDANCE

LOWER CAPE

First of the meetings of the Cape Cranberry club was that of the Lower Cape at Harwich Monday evening, Feb. 19th, with a chicken pie supper preceding. In spite of a snowstorm over already icy roads, about 65 were present, and President G. Everett Howes of Dennis, conducting his first meeting, kept the ball bouncing through a stimulating session.

Speakers were Joseph E. Kelley, Ferris C. Waite, Emil C. St. Jacques, and County Agent Bertram Tomlinson, who, besides speaking on the labor situation, wound up the meeting with some cranberry movies.

President Howes spoke of the big joint meeting in March, and named a ticket committee to provide tickets for the Lower Club members and friends, this committee consisting of Howard Cahoon, Elnathan E. Eldredge, Calvin Eldredge, club secretary, and himself. He outlined the program as tentatively set at the time, urging members to attend if possible. He suggested a remembrance from the club to Dr. Franklin at the hospital in Boston, and this was voted on motion of Elnathan Eldredge. It was announced the next meeting of the Lower Club would be April 25th at Carlton Hall, Dennis, whether to be a supper meeting or not to be announced later.

Mr. Kelley in his talk repeated his paper as read at the Plymouth County meetings last month and printed in full in CRANBERRIES, February issue, bringing up the additional matter if it would be advisable for Cape growers to pull the water from under the ice on their bogs, as some of the larger growers of Plymouth County are doing, in fear of damage due to lack of oxygen. In general he rather advised against this for Cape growers unless they were sure of having ample water for any winter killing in March, more specifically saying it was a step to be taken with caution and very largely dependent in its advisability as applied to the individual conditions of a bog. He was inclined not to expect any great amount of damage from this cause in Massachusetts from the excessive winter snow this year, as he believed many bogs had made a remarkable recovery from last winter's winter kill and the summer drought, and went into the winter flood in good condition. He also said the vines should have had good vitality, as they mostly failed to crop last year, and this was a factor to be considered.

Asked about winter ice sanding, he said he would advise it, and particularly sanding in the fall also, as if sanding is put off until spring a grower is apt to continue too late into the season attempting to do as much as possible, and so injure unduly his crop prospects. He said he recognized sand on ice does cut down sunlight reaching the vines. Asked about broadcast planting as compared to planting by dibble, he said he would not recommend it as being either better or cheaper. As drawbacks, it took more vine s (even though it saved labor), but there were apt to be large patches of too thick vines and large patches of sparse vines. He also said that without hills it made it impossible to rogue out vines received later to be false blossom infected or any "foreign" varieties scattered in.

Mr. Waite wound up his insecticide situation facts with a lively note in the form of a recent actual radio interview between a station announcer and Dr. Bailey B. Pepper, noted entomologist of Rutgers University, he displaying his acting abilities as the announcer, with Mr. Tomlinson portraying Dr. Pepper. The interview chiefly concerned DDT, cautioning agriculturists not to expect it to cure all insect diseases, but stressing its great potentialities when these are more fully explored and proven, and touching upon the other new insecticides which may be available because of wartime research.

In concluding the meeting Mr.

(Continued on Page 10)

Cranberries

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FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

MASSACHUSETTS

Outlook for Season To Date

INSECTICIDES

Insecticide, fungicide, and fertilizer situation at the present stage looks considerably more favorable than in any of the war years, and the outlook is not at all a "blue" one, Ferris C. Waite of Cranberry Canners reported to growers at Cape meetings. He pointed out that not only had more pyrethrum been allotted to the cranberry industry but the flowers are of better quality, and these are factors which should give more adequate protection. Rotenone is still not assured, as cranberries were not on the approved list, but appeal has been made and strong hope continues that some may be specially allocated.

Cryolite again is ample, and this is very good news to the in-

dustry, as it proved of such great value the past couple of years. Some Sabadilla was left over from amounts purchased last year (by Cannons) and this has not decreased in efficiency with the hold-over. Copper sulphate is "tight to adequate"; cyanide sodium "tight, but probably adequate for cranberry needs"; "PDB" very tight, but likewise probably adequate for industry needs; Paris Green, "tight to adequate"; arsenate of lead, "some"; nicotine products "tight and very critical", but probably enough.

Fertilizers in general are sufficient, but growers should order and lay in their supplies early because of labor and transportation situation.

EQUIPMENT

Emile C. St. Jacques, Hayden Separator Mfg. Co., reporting for the mechanical side of the current outlook, said the mechanical situation, although still "tight", was not as tight as it had been two years ago and was a little better than last year. He explained that WPB limitation order L-257, which concerns the amount of farm machinery and of critical materials in machinery, worked in favor of cranberry equipment. This contains relatively small amounts of the most critical metals, such as steel or bronze. This limitation order, together with the degree of essentiality of a given agricultural crop (which is the more important consideration) determines the percentage of machinery which may be manufactured. The less the amount of critical materials, the higher the percentage granted an agricultural division. The country average of all farm machines is 78.80% of 1940 or 1941. Cranberry machinery average is over 106%.

Tightest of all are sprayers, he said, with but 68 per cent (of the amount manufactured in either

1940 or '41, whichever was larger). This percentage represents but ten machines for Massachusetts cranberry growers this year.

Dusters are 128%; small pumps, 90%; large pumps, 135%; hand tools, good supply; repair parts, manufactured away, very slow in delivery (Hayden repair parts locally, good); spray hose (synthetic rubber) good in supply and quality; rubber tires available for dusters to the extent of the quota; rubber wheels for barrows available this year in limited quantity, made of synthetic rubber, good in quality, but should be kept to proper inflation of not less than 60 pounds; scoops and snaps, Hayden would manufacture some this year. Lumber probably the tightest material of all.

Labor on all equipment fronts continues tight, if not tighter than last year. As in past seasons since the start of the war, Mr. St. Jacques said it was imperative that orders for any new equipment, for repair parts, and for repair work must be placed without de-

¶A "Mean" Winter—This has been one of the coldest, snowiest, and most "malicious" winters in many years. At almost no time since December in Plymouth County and the upper Cape has the countryside been free of snow and ice. January mean maximum, as recorded at Middleboro Water Works (as a central location) was 36.16, the mean minimum 12.96 and the mean for the month 22.94, this being 6.35 degrees lower than the January mean for 1944. Total snowfall was 15.2 inches. There were many near zero days. February 8th brought a sleet-snow blizzard which recalled the famous New England gale of 1898 (snowfall for this storm, recorded at the East Wareham Station, was 6½ inches. Power and light lines were generally out of service for periods of from hours to days.

¶Bogs Long Under Heavy Ice, Snow—Having weathered successfully the period of early winter-killing which was so disastrous last year, many growers are considerably apprehensive that another unfavorable winter condition may have developed this year. That is the long-continued presence of unusually heavy snows upon the ice of all flooded bogs. For practically all of two months or more this covering, made up of layers of ice which have frozen, melted, and frozen again, and snow crusts, has prevented the usual amount of sunlight from reaching the vines. At almost no time this year has the ice been of the clear type. Growers are considering the possibility of injury due to lack of oxygen, as there could have been little or no photosynthesis going on in the leaves. In the bulletin, "Weather in Cranberry Culture", Dr. Bergman discussed this phase of lack of oxygen, saying the photosynthesis goes on only in the leaves, and this process gives off oxygen into the water in which the vines are submerged. Dr.

(Continued on Page 16)

(Continued on Page 14)

First Washington Bog Built When Region Was Still Little Known and Sparcely Settled

Anthony Chabot Quebec-Born, Had 35 Acres Constructed At Long Beach "About 1883"—Bion A. Landers of Cape Cod "Imported" For Assistance—Robert, Anthony's Nephew, in Charge and Later Pioneered Himself Still Farther North Along the Heavily-Forested Coast.

By CLARENCE J. HALL

Cranberry cultivation had been in progress on Cape Cod for possibly 70 years, counting the first beginnings of Henry Hall at Dennis; in New Jersey since the 1830's; in Wisconsin for at least two decades when Anthony Chabot, pioneer, a French Canadian by birth and a civil engineer by occupation, bought land near Long Beach, Pacific County, Washington in 1881 and shortly thereafter began building the first cranberry bog in the extreme northwest corner of the United States. That region even then was little known and still only sparsely inhabited territory.

There were no settlements worthy of the name of town on the Long Beach Peninsula. The earliest settled spot was at the point of the Peninsula, Oysterville, and had only been established in 1854, when a few pioneers were shipping the Willapa Bay oysters to San Francisco by sailing sloop. It was then the county seat. Nahcotta was not to be even founded until 1889. Ilwaco, at the base of the "long beach", later to become Pacific Coast cranberry center during its ill-advised boom, was a small fishing village.

The native wild cranberry of the region (not *Vaccinium macrocarpon*, the American cranberry of commerce, growing naturally as far west as Minnesota) had been gathered, but there had been no effort toward cranberry cultivation in the "Evergreen State". The lead of the older cranberry-producing states was tremendous when Chabot bought this land in 1881. In that year Wisconsin had harvested 47,000 barrels, largely from natural cranberry marshes, New Jersey 52,000 (also including many "natives"), and the crop of Cape Cod, 51,942 barrels, had been drastically cut down by lack of water for the severely cold winter of 1880-81, under conditions perhaps very similar to those prevailing in Massachusetts last winter. That winter men walked across the frozen salt hay to Sandy Neck on Cape Cod, and sleigh races were held on Cape village main streets. The contrast in degree of settlement between Cape Cod and Long Beach was indeed great; special trains were being run down to Harwich on the Cape from Boston for ice-floating regattas.

Purchased in 1881, construction for Chabot is believed to have been begun about 1883. If that date is correct that was also the year when it was voted to change

the name of the New Jersey Cranberry Growers' Association to that of the American Cranberry Growers' Association, so far had cranberry culture advanced in the East and Mid-west. Its membership was 127, but only 64 were growers of New Jersey. Included on its roster were not merely Massachusetts growers, but men from Pennsylvania, Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota (1) and Nebraska (1). There were none from Washington or Oregon. The great Northwest was out of the cranberry picture until Chabot pioneered.

"The first planting of cultivated cranberries in the state of Washington was made in 1881 near Long Beach in Pacific County by the Chabot Brothers", records "The Cultivated Cranberry in Washington", publication of the State College of Washington, Agricultural Extension Service, by D. J. Crowley, July, 1937. This date of 1881 is based upon the time Chabot acquired title to the land, and Chabot family history has it that it was "about 1883" building actually began. When Anthony died the property was left to his brother Remi, who had not been financially interested in the venture.

About Contemporary with
McFarlin

If bog building was begun in

that year it might conceivably antedate by a year or two the planting of the bog at Empire City, Coos County, Oregon, by Charles Dexter McFarlin of South Carver, Massachusetts (CRANBERRIES, June 1943). Research has not as yet fixed the date of the setting out of eastern cranberry vines on the Pacific Coast by McFarlin more exactly than "about 1885." However, the late W. S. Brown, writing "The Cranberry in Oregon", publication of the Oregon State College, said, after telling of McFarlin in Oregon, "The first plantings in the State of Washington on the north side of the Columbia River near the mouth, were made by a French gardener, named A. Chabot, who planted 35 acres shortly after McFarlin started his plantings in Coos County, Oregon."

Seemingly both McFarlin, the Massachusetts man with Carver cranberry-growing experience behind him, and Chabot, brought up on a farm in French Canada and who sought his fortune on the raw Pacific coast, with no knowledge of the West Coast pioneering of the other, had, at approximately the same years in history, conceived the idea of cultivating the fruit entirely across the continent from the birthplace of the cranberry industry on Cape Cod. McFarlin pioneered in Southern Oregon, Chabot 500 miles to the north, across the mighty Columbia which divides the two states.

Chabot's bog, while it produced some good crops, was finally abandoned, its career not permanently successful; the McFarlin bog is still very much in the Coast cranberry picture, although for a time it, too, was in run-out condition. However, the thread of the Chabot cranberry pioneering in Washington did not run out with this Long Beach bog, as Anthony's nephew, Robert, still living, carried it through, himself building a bog which is now one of Washington's good producers. It is owned by Robert's daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. David H. Newkirk.

Anthony appears to have been an "absentee owner-grower" whereas Robert, who for a time managed the Long Beach property, himself, carried the torch of cranberry growing still further north in Washington, to beyond Grayland and to Grays Harbor at the present Capolis. The story of cranberry pioneering in Washington is Robert's as well as Anthony's.

Anthony California Pioneer of
Gold Rush Days

Anthony had had little opportunity for school education on the farm near Quebec, but he had a fine, keen, retentive and ambitious mind, and became a civil engineer. He had gone to California during the early gold rush days, not to



ROBERT CHABOT

layer of clean beach sand several inches deep.

"The familiar phrase, 'as busy as a cranberry merchant', should read 'as busy as a cranberry grower'. Robert Chabot drove himself endlessly from daylight to dark. Then when the bog was ready for planting, he sent East to the old Cape Cod marshes for cuttings of berries.

"And now began the battle with the weeds.

"The increasing family of small Chabots was pressed into service for hand-weeding. A tedious and unending task they found it—the only variation, an occasional black bear lumbering out of the adjacent swamp land where he had been digging skunk cabbage roots, or anticipation of a mountain lion's scream in the surrounding timber.

Quinault Indians Harvested

"Later, when the marshland had come into full bearing, they helped the Quinault Indians from the nearby reservation to pick the berries by hand. More interesting work, this, with the fat squaws in their bright shirtwaists and shawls, their ready laughter and guttural voices echoing across the field—great pockets concealed in the voluminous folds of their long skirts, into which disappeared measures of cranberries. Robert Chabot checking up on them: "Annie, you stealing my berries?" Indignant denials. And that night the young Chabots, hanging over the fence back of the barn, watching the Indians about their cooking fires, would see pots of cranberries simmering.

"Later came screening and boxing and shipping away to market—a wagon-haul of five miles down the ocean beach when the tide was out, then across the harbor by the little steamer which made the round trip daily from the harbor towns of Aberdeen and Hoquiam to North Beach, bringing mail, pas-

cattle business and while there married. When Anthony died, the bog coming into possession of Remi, he recalled Robert to return and again take charge. By this time the bog was in bearing and bore some good crops.

Becomes Robert's Story

From this point on, the story of the Chabot cranberry pioneering in Washington becomes strictly that of Robert. He decided he wanted to pioneer further with a bog of his own. This was in 1891 and Robert was in his early thirties. Leaving his family, and with his food and blankets in a pack on his back, he set out on foot up the wild coast of western Washington.

His story is now best told, probably, in the words of his daughter, Elizabeth Chabot Lorbeer of Santa Monica, a writer, who has had cranberry articles published and to whom this writer is indebted for much of the Chabot information. With justifiable enthusiasm of his achievement she has written:

"Some twenty miles north of Grays Harbor, a mile back in the woods, he (Robert) found what he was after. Swamp land. Good black peat covered with a blanket of sphagnum moss, bluebells, pitcher plants, sundews . . . and over the moss sprawled vines laden with fruit, the wild cranberry indigenous to the region.

"This cranberry pioneer, with unshakable faith in his new venture, filed on the timber claim on which the swamp lay; homesteaded the adjoining eighty. He moved up his family, built them a home, and called in the neighbors to help him prepare his cranberry marsh. Pioneer homesteaders like himself, these men, living two and three miles away along the ocean beach or through the almost impenetrable forest where huckleberries, salal and tall fern were massed over windfalls of fallen timber laced with wild blackberry vines. A road was hewed through this tangle, the mile back from the Pacific to the swamp; a road-bed made of cedar puncheons; wooden raings laid on top of the puncheons for horse-drawn cars. Then the work of preparing the marsh for planting was begun.

Ccpalis Marsh Prepared

This was a slow and tedious process in those pre-machinery days of horses and oxen, of stump-puller, axe, mattock and bull-hook. And after that came sanding—ton after ton of sand loaded into cars with a scraper, hauled by horses in small, open cars up the steep puncheon bridge to the ridge, then back through the walls of the forest to the marsh. Cars rattling out to the beach empty, straining back full—until the whole five acres of black muck was covered with a

hunt for gold (as McFarlin had done, with little or no success), but he had the idea of building saw-mills and to cut lumber for flumes.

At the time he acquired the land far to the north in Long Beach he was a resident of Oakland and head of the Chabot Water Works (the first in Oakland), and his brother, Remi, was his superintendent.

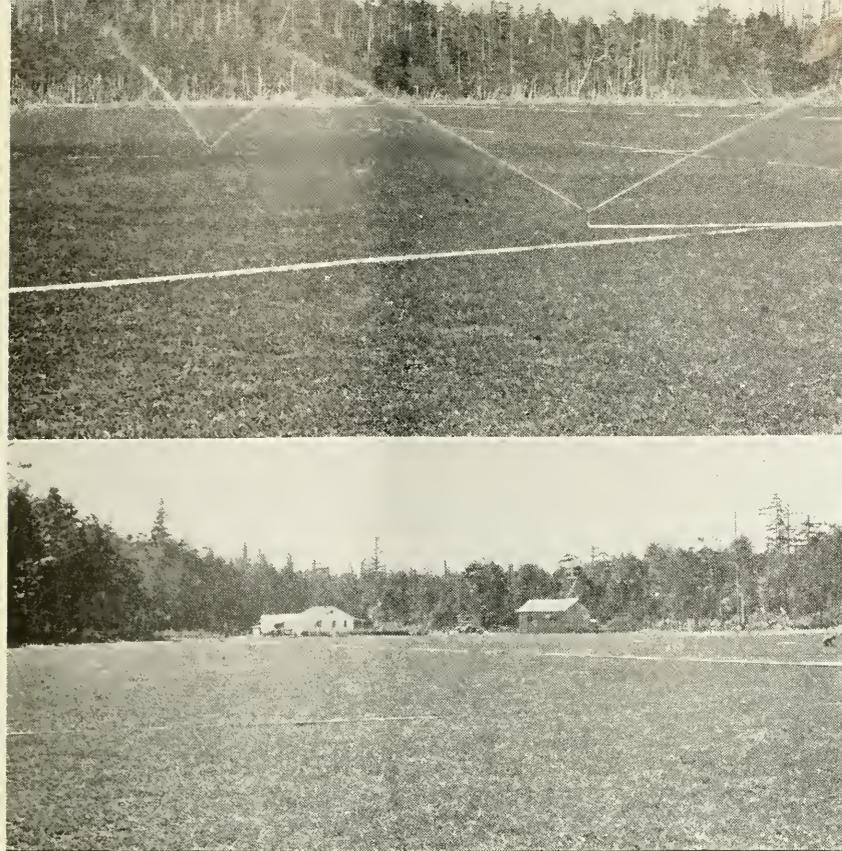
The idea of growing cranberries on the Coast came to Anthony through a brother-in-law from Massachusetts who was visiting him. This brother-in-law selected the Long Beach site as desirable. The Long Beach Peninsula, as it parallels the coast for about 30 miles, enclosing Willapa Bay, is very reminiscent of Cape Cod. According to Chabot family history, the brother-in-law had the intention of himself taking part in the growing of cranberries there with Anthony. At any rate, on his recommendation, Anthony bought the land from the Government, 1600 acres in several parcels. But when the brother-in-law returned to the East his wife flatly refused to go and pioneer in Washington.

Bog Built in "Cape Cod Fashion"

A couple of years later, Anthony came in contact with a man whom the Chabots today can recall only as "an Old Hollander from New Jersey", who had knowledge of cranberry growing. He was hired to build and plant the Long Beach property. Thirty-five acres were scalped by manual labor, the sections sanded from wheelbarrows and planted with vines from the East, including McFarlins, Black Diamonds, and some Early Blacks. Unfortunately, with these vines came some of the worst pests and plant diseases of the East. These contributed to its later difficulties and to its final abandonment, and also contributed to the handicaps of general cranberry growing in that region as the pests spread. The bog was built in approved Cape Cod fashion, however, near a lake and with full flowage facilities.

The "Old Hollander", according to Chabot tradition, did not prove satisfactory, and Anthony's nephew, who had been sent up to assist in the building of the bog, took over actual charge. Robert, then, was not a cranberry man, and on recommendation of Cape connections the service of a young man, Bion A. Landers of Cataumet, Mass., was hired. He furnished the technical information which Robert gave general supervision.

Robert, who all his life had pioneered, a little later left this project even before it came into bearing, and went to Arizona. At fifteen he had left Canada for the United States and made his own way. In Arizona he went into the



VIEW OF COPALIS BOG

sengers, supplies. And through it all—uncertainties of building a local demand for cranberries; of early and late frost; of insect pests—Robert Chabot kept his faith in cranberries on the Pacific Coast, depending upon them to feed and clothe his family.

"A Cranberry a Day"

"And they did feed them literally. Cranberries were on the table three times a day. Cranberries for breakfast! It sounds weird, doesn't it? But the young Chabots ate saucers of them, and asked for more—ate them as other youngsters eat apple sauce or oranges; ate them with home-raised pork and chicken, clams and salmon from beach and ocean. Great bowls of unstrained, jellied cranberries—the whole berries held in suspension like enormous rubies.

"In those days people didn't know about vitamins. All the Chabots knew was that they liked cranberries and that evidently they were good for them. For on that remote western homestead where it would have been practically impossible to secure a doctor, it was never necessary to call one. Not an apple but cranberries kept him away.

Cranberry Poultices

"The mother of the family administered cranberries with a lavish hand, not only internally but

externally. For the frequent infections caused by splinters and rusty nails in bare feet a poultice of crushed raw cranberries was the proven remedy. And a Christmas tree, cut from the surrounding forest, wouldn't have been a Christmas tree without the generous festoons of gay red berries intertwined with popcorn.

"That cranberry marsh that raised nine young Chabots and sent them away to high school and college, is now one of the finest fields on the Pacific coast. You drive out a good, sanded road through walls of timber and emerge from a clearing hemmed round with cedar, spruce, and hemlock... The berries lie thickly, they are all McFarlins now—a variety which the Chabots have found particularly well adapted to that locality. If it's harvest time the field is marked off into sections by means of stretched white twine (as in the old Cape Cod fashion. Pickers are creeping or sitting in these sections, stripping the uprights clean of berries, using spread fingers.

"Ditches to take care of excess rainfall and for flooding off weedseed and to protect from frosts cut the marsh into sections. An efficient sprinkling system with wells, gasoline motor and windmill takes care of dry spells. Well-built packing and screening house and charming low country home

flank the field. Everything is clean, quite efficient, orderly...".

From this beginning by Robert Chabot in the Copalis section at North Beach, it would have been strange if others had not followed his example. Others have. Now there are about ten who have in an acre or two of vines. This new development at North Beach, with Aberdeen and Hoquiam, the twin metropolis of Grays Harbor, to the south and Grayland to the south on the open Pacific, was one of the fastest-growing little West Coast cranberry districts until the war. The people building bog were mostly working folks living in the Aberdeen-Hoquiam community. Gas shortages and increased working hours have stopped the expansion for the moment.

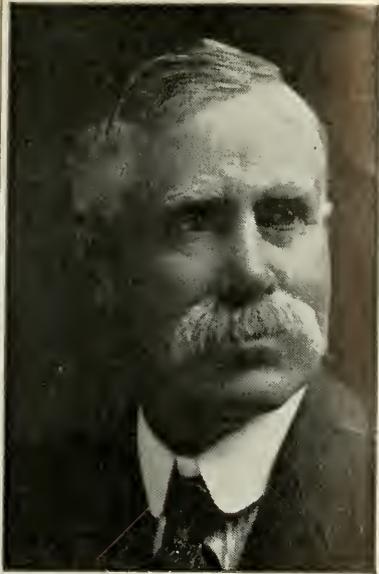
"After the war", say the present operators of the bog, the Newkirks, "we should see a big increase in cranberry acreage here." Another factor that had held up development at Copalis was a general lack of sand adjacent to the swamps, and growers had too long a haul, but in the past year a road has been put through directly from the bogs to the beach.

Long Beach Bog Cropped Well

The Chabot bog near Long Beach did bear some excellent crops, according to families who still live in the neighborhood. There was plenty of water available for flooding. After the Chabot family ceased to own it, it changed hands several times. It was owned by a Portland business man, J. M. Arthur, who sold the property during the Long Beach real estate boom about 1916-17. It was owned by Poore and Gou'd, Californians, and is now part of the Peterson dairy farm. The bog became very weedy and it had fireworm and the usual run of diseases, but fruitworm did not arrive until late, as it was first reported in the Long Beach area by Bain and Crowley in 1923.

The road on which the bog was located is now known as "Cranberry Road" and is only about a quarter mile north of the site where the 100-acre Myers bog is now completed. Landers himself eventually built a bog in the same vicinity which was also about a quarter mile from the Myers property toward Wilipa Bay. This Landers bog also bore heavily for some years, but it also changed hands a number of times and eventually was permitted to run out.

When Landers went out to the Coast he was a man of about 26 and had learned the Cape Cod method of bog building from an older brother, Galen Landers. His son, Giles Landers of Pocasset, believes he went out about 1885. He is remembered to have made one



BION A. LANDERS

Exchange Figures On the 1944 Crop

American Cranberry Exchange, in a February summary to members of the 1944 season, while "inclined to the opinion" the Government estimate of the crop as 376,700 barrels is about 10,000 too high for Massachusetts, using this figure as a basis, estimated the Exchange sold 41.36 per cent fresh of the crop, or 158,815 barrels, 153,407 of this on the fresh fruit market, and that the gross price Exchange average was \$26.00. The total sold fresh was 233,700 barrels, or 62 per cent of the whole crop.

Of the Massachusetts crop of 160,000 barrels the Exchange sold 44,257; of the New Jersey and Long Island crop, 59,000 barrels, the Exchange sold 25,876; of the Wisconsin crop the Exchange sold 75,660, and of the Washington-Oregon crop of 42,700 the Exchange sold 10,022.

Concerning prices realized, the bulletin states: "Approximately everything sold through your Exchange was at full ceiling prices, and present figures indicate a combined gross average price of slightly in excess of \$26.00 per barrel FOB shipping points.

"The demand was such", continues the bulletin, "as to enable all producing sections to make shipments practically as fast as the fruit was in proper condition and could be packed, which was a very favorable factor. In fact, our customers, as a whole, would have taken, and really did want, deliveries much faster than we were able to make shipments."

"What of the future as it applies to the demand for fresh cranberries? In the writer's opinion prospects as to consumer demand, especially for 1945, are exceptionally good and we are willing to venture an estimate that a minimum of 600,000 barrels can be sold fresh at very satisfactory prices."

Mr. Chaney, however, points out that it must not be overlooked that economic conditions and buying power of the consuming public have tremendous effect on the demand for all commodities and more especially on semi-luxury foods, as cranberries may be classed. He also emphasizes that the cranberry industry has gone through five consecutive years (1940-44 inclusive) with demand considerably in excess of supply, and while healthy on the face, such a situation of a continued short supply so much less than demand is not conducive to a healthy condition of the industry for the "long pull."

Probably No New Jersey Drought in 1945, Expert Says

Following is an interesting release from Agricultural Information, Extension Service, New Jersey College of Agriculture, Rutgers, N. J.:

New Jersey farmers who may be haunted by memories of last summer's sun-baked fields and pastures have a cheering word that in all probability the weather pattern of the last two seasons will not be repeated in 1945. The assurance, to lessen the fear of a third drought year, comes from Dr. Erwin R. Biel, meteorologist at the New Jersey College of Agriculture, New Brunswick.

Periods of excessively dry weather, such as were experienced in 1943 and 1944, are rare in New Jersey, points out Dr. Biel. After studying figures and data he has collected from all over the world, Dr. Biel has become a booster for New Jersey climate. This state, he says, is in a climate zone particularly favored by a balance of sunshine and rain.

The annual total of rainfall varies only 10 to 12 per cent in New Jersey, compared with 20 per cent for the interior and 30 to 40 per cent in the Southwest, Dr. Biel's figures show. In New Brunswick variability of rainfall during the growing season does not amount to more than 15 per cent.

In the state as a whole the average seasonal distribution is extremely uniform, the meteorologist points out, the difference between average driest and rainiest months not exceeding 4 per cent, if the monthly sums are expressed in per cent of the annual total. Corresponding figures for the interior and for California are 10 and 22 per cent, respectively.

As further proof that nature is kind to the Garden State, Dr. Biel shows that the variability of frequency of rain during the growing season in New Brunswick during 24 years is 9 per cent, and what is more, 64 per cent of the annual total fell during the growing season.

Conference in New Jersey States Main Cranberry Problems

Dr. William H. Martin, director, N. J. Agricultural Station, New Brunswick, led a conference of growers and research workers at the Cranberry and Blueberry Research Laboratory, Pemberton, recently. The growers stated that the main problems of New Jersey are the damaging effect of scooping the inadequate water supply on many properties, the ravages of false blossom and girdler, the large amount of fruit rot, and the lack of knowledge as to the best way of sanding under New Jersey conditions. Need for an improved variety, at least as unattractive to the leafhopper as Early B'ack, and research on Sparganthis were also pointed out.

Dr. Martin strongly supported the concern about water supplies, explaining that it is a statewide problem upon which the Experiment Station and several State agencies are working. He further emphasized the need of getting productive, disease-resistant varieties of cranberries suited to New Jersey's climatic conditions. This care of the cranberry seedlings is being supervised by F. B. Chandler, while the Fermate investigations for the control of fruit rot are in charge of R. B. Wilcox, both men being stationed at Pemberton by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

In his report prepared prior to the conference, C. A. Doehlert, acting director at Pemberton, set forth the Jersey situation as follows:

"Insect control is rather well understood. Rot control will probably be greatly improved with Fermate. In remaking bogs and planting new land we are rather well agreed on the importance of flooding facilities, adequate drainage, keeping vines free of false blossom, weeding and sanding.

"Probably the hardest items to accomplish successfully are weeding and sanding. Closer planting has been strongly recommended by Dr. Franklin to provide resistance to scooping damage. Closer planting will also simplify weed control

by getting the ground covered faster with vines. The greatest problem is how to sand. Much of our New Jersey sand is finer than we would like to use. A number of rebuilt bogs have been brought into production with sanding, some doing well and some not. It should pay to spend a year checking up on sanded bogs and comparing conditions and methods. Specifications for cranberry sand are needed."

Cape Clubs

(Continued from Page 4)

Howes voiced the growing interest in and hope of a satisfactory universal picking machine and in the possibilities for sprinkler systems for cranberry growers.

UPPER CAPE

A similar program to that of the Lower club was held in an interesting meeting of the Upper Cape Cod club at Bruce hall, Cotuit, Feb. 19th, which was also preceded by a fine chicken pie supper. President James Freeman of Sandwich presided, with 65-70 attending.

President Freeman opened by calling for a full minute of standing silent memory to Arthur S. Curtis, first president and director of the club, who passed away December 30th.

Outline of program for the joint March meeting was read and President Freeman appointed a ticket committee of Bertram Ryder, Robert B. Handy and John M. Shields to dispose of the 100 tickets allotted to the club. A letter was signed by those present to be sent to Dr. Franklin in the hospital and it was voted the club send him a gift.

Joe Kelley again gave his paper on winter flood water and in so doing opened up an instructive and interesting discussion, touching on flooding and sanding topics, chiefly, the late holding of the winter flood. He said he looked for plenty of gypsies this spring, and gave a tip on finding out how severe a fruitworm infestation was. He said by going to the middle of the bog for a count, rather than starting at the edges, time could be saved, as it was certain if the count was too heavy in the center it certainly would be around the shores. He said in no instance last year could he find where cryolite had injured a single sound berry. He suggested the possible desirability of putting on heavier applications of the cryolite spray mixture, 400, 500 or 600 gallons to the acre.

One of the most interesting features was the appearance of Capt.

Norman A. Aldrich of Camp Edwards, in charge of the prisoners of war labor program. Although he said he was restricted in his remarks to tell no more about the prisoners than was necessary for a farmer to know as an employer, he did give a lot of facts.

In general the men are let out to contract in groups of not less than 10, he said, and in general they were restricted to a 12-hour day at the most and a distance of approximately 35 miles from the Camp. They must be paid the prevailing rate, of which they receive 80 cents a day up to \$1.20 in rare instances at piece work. The contractor pays one cent a mile per man, up to 50 cents a day. The army furnishes an armed guard and the camp furnishes lunches at noon. The contracting employer, or his agent, gives the work instructions, however, and if a prisoner proved unsatisfactory he would be taken off the job upon complaint. He said that "fraternization" was one thing the army was very strict about and the employer himself should not talk to the prisoners or allow any third person to do so. They must not be given gifts, such as cigarettes or candy. No letters may be mailed for them, nor should they be permitted to use a telephone. Cape employers of this labor, once certification was obtained through Washington, would deal directly with the camp, he said.

Tomlinson said as contracts had to be made, probably the best way to make use of this labor if available in the fall would be to set up Cranberry Cannery, Inc. as the contracting agent and then the men could be taken in units from bog to bog, giving small growers the use of the labor as needed. He suggested Cannery as the most likely agency, but it was brought out on question of Peter A. LeSage that growers could make individual contracts if they could employ a unit of ten or more.

The labor situation is so tight on the Cape, Tomlinson said, that there are but 32 left now classified in the draft as 2-C, and of these only 10 are in the 18-25 age group.

The final speaker, before Tomlinson put on an interesting movie, was Sheriff Lauchlin H. Crocker, who spoke for membership in the Farm Bureau, bringing out the fact such membership brought advantages in joining Blue Cross and Blue Shield.

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CHAPTER

Plymouth County Club Meetings

Fertilizer "Panel" Discussions Feature Both Gatherings—Growers Express Need of More Study and Expert Advice on This Important Cultural Aspect.

Plymouth County clubs held their second series of meetings, Southeastern at Rochester Grange hall, Feb. 20, and South Shore at Red Men's hall, Plymouth, Feb. 21. About 65 attended the former and the members drove home through the usual snow storm, and there were about 60 at the latter for the meeting. Both were supper meetings.

Features at both were a panel discussion on "Fertilizers", led by Associate County Agent J. Richard Beattie, and this proved to be a topic in which the growers were much interested. Members of the panel at Rochester were: Frank Butler, Wareham, Nahum Morse, East Freetown, and Raymond Morse, West Wareham; at Plymouth, Kenneth Garside; Duxbury, Russell Loring; Kingston, George Short; Is'and Creek, Harrison Goddard, Plymouth.

The Rochester panel seemed to agree that fertilization of bogs was desirable, particularly if the bogs are older, and with the older bogs the general belief emerging was that the foods taken out of the soil over a period of years must be restored if high productivity is to continue. Timing of application and the amounts to be used must take in discretion and good judgment, and there was some possible question as to the value of potash in fertilizers on cranberry bogs. Nahum Morse, who has had considerable experience, said he felt quite certain that fertilizing should be a part of the program in proper maintenance of older bogs, and that it was his experience that berries from fertilized plots keep at least fully as well as those from unfertilized. Mr. Butler said from his experience that fall fertilizing was best, and "I can't believe from my experience that fertilizer adversely affects the quality of the crop." Raymond Morse said he believed "sensible" fertilizing is safe and it may improve the quality of the crop.

All agreed that far too little is known about fertilizers on bogs and that if an agronomist is obtained to assist Dr. Franklin one of his important duties should be to make fertilizer studies. All expressed an eagerness for more light on fertilizers for cranberries.

At Kingston there was slightly less agreement, Short not being

too certain of the value, except in certain instances, such as "hard pan." Garside said he preferred it spread with a machine. He said fertilizer brought back winter-killed sections. There were also differences of opinion as to the best time for application, if there was any agreement it being from July 4th into August.

However, as at Rochester there was agreement that there was too little information available and all would want to see proper studies made and expert advice would be highly valuable.

"The Agricultural Outlook for 1945" was the subject of a most instructive talk by George W. Westcott, Extension Service Economist, who had some very favorable things to say about the aggressiveness of the cranberry industry, both in going after cultural knowledge and in marketing ability, the latter being recognized as outstanding. Proving his points by graphs and charts, Mr. Westcott told how agriculture in general had carried out a "super-job" so far during the war by producing 40 per cent more food stuffs than in any prior period. He said the war showed that people wanted to and would consume about 25 per cent more food than they did before the war if they have the money to pay for it. He said the post-war period would face a more rapid development in the food production picture than ever before, and all farmers must be alert to keep themselves adjusted and abreast of things.

The talk of Joe Kelley, technical assistant to Dr. Frank in, on "Menace of the Cranberry Girdler and Root Grub", opened lively discussions. His paper follows:

Kelley's Paper

Thirty years ago there were very few bogs that were hurt by root grubs, and at present I would say for a guess that in Plymouth County one quarter of the acreage of bogs over 25 years old is hurt more or less by root grubs. I do not know of any strictly dry bogs that are hurt by this insect. Water treatment for control of root grubs should last for 5 to 8 years and bogs treated by cyanide should be good for about 4 to 5 years.

The work of girdler and root grub looks a lot alike without careful examination. You will find that if it is the girdler the vines show a distinct girdling just under the surface of the soil. With the root grub you will find most of the fibre roots eaten away, just leaving the main roots, which do not keep up the vitality of the vines.

This is an example of the increase of damage done by root

grubs. About 30 years ago we knew of only a few bogs that were seriously damaged by this insect. I can well remember the work which was involved in carrying on experiments to find a treatment that would be somewhat satisfactory. This was a difficult procedure. As the worms live in the ground it was hard to get percentages of kill from different strengths of material. It just meant plenty of good hard work with a shovel. I remember that Dr. Franklin and I worked on it about two weeks including Sundays, and at that time, especially on Sundays, it did not seem to me worth the effort for the small acreage which was infested. It was not until about ten years later that I really felt that we were repaid for the effort that we made in trying to find a control of the root grub. We now feel that we have a fairly satisfactory means of control.

Where bogs can be reflooded we find the best method is to let the winter water off early in April and keep the bog drained until about May 12th, then reflood for about 2 months. This is more effective than the cyanide treatment and is preferable if most of the bog is infested. If a small part of the bog is infested we recommend using sodium cyanide, 6 ozs. in 100 gals. of water, one gallon being applied to a square foot. Cyanide must not be used on bogs that drain into public water supplies, as it is a deadly poison. It is strongly recommended that men who handle this solution should wear rubber gloves and rubber boots and have a bar of soap handy and wash thoroughly after using it.

You should make yourselves more familiar with spotting the start of the root grub injury. As a rule it begins to show up readily during the first dry spell in the growing season, generally in July. Most any small area that has a yellowish cast at that time, or any location where the vines seem to be thinner and weaker, are quite liable to be the work of the root grub. If these small areas are treated it probably will help delay general treatment for a number of years. If the vines are heavy and have a yellowish brown cast it might be caused by either the root grub or the girdler.

Fifteen or twenty years ago girdlers were one of the major insects. I can remember seeing the greater part of large bogs seriously damaged by this insect, but with better controls, and bogs being kept in better shape, especially by regular sanding, the troubles have been cut down considerably for a number of years. However, with cutting down of sanding, with the

(Continued on Page 13)

★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★

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The True American

The true American is the man who now redoubles his efforts in the cause of victory. One of these true Americans is the man who does his utmost to produce more food—his labors make it possible for all the others at home and on the battle fronts to put in their fullest efforts.

Victory is not won yet, even though we are fighting the final campaigns in Europe and making such progress in the Pacific. Cranberry growers' job is to produce to the fullest of this healthful fruit, to buy more bonds, and contribute in the many other ways possible. With even less manpower, we must help supply ever-increasing food production goals.

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"BIG" MEETING

THE "Big" March meeting, sponsored by the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association, as the "parent" organization of the Massachusetts cranberry industry, and long the principal torch bearer for all cranberry interests, participated in by the four Massachusetts cranberry clubs and the Extension Service, seems to be the "super-duper" get-together of the Massachusetts cranberry industry to date. "Non-political" in concept, it is designed to bring together to hear instructive talks, to break bread together, and to dance, all Massachusetts growers, without regard to marketing affiliations.

It is planned to advance the value of acquaintanceship among the growers and the value of listening to some new idea, both from the platform and from private conversation. It also is designed to show that the older Association and the new clubs with their more frequent meetings are not in conflict. It has been said the clubs are trying to put the association out of business, with their more frequent meetings and possibly more aggressive and to-the-point programs for the solution of immediately pressing programs. As President George Short of the South Shore club pointed out at a recent meeting, the clubs do, or should, consider themselves as sub-bodies of a "parent" Cape Cod Cranberry Association which embraces all the Massachusetts industry. The clubs break down into district groups, and do a valuable job.

This meeting comes at the fag-end of a long and cold winter, just before the start of the active cranberry season. If the number of growers who have struggled over bad roads to get to the club meetings are any indication that interest of the growers in their chosen field is high

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and unlagging, this should be a "bang-up" meeting. It might lend strength to the idea of the convention for all growers from all areas after the war, an idea which is mentioned from time to time. There has never yet been a truly nation-wide gathering of the "cranberry clan."

Plymouth Clubs

(Continued from Page 11)

drier seasons which we have had for two or three years, and the lack of material suitable for killing the millers, there has been a considerable increase in the damage done in the past three or four years.

The treatment recommended for the girdler if the bog flower is to flood the bog for five days, starting not later than September 25.

We recommend this if the infestation is heavy, even if you have to flow with some late berries still on the vines.

Thorough sanding has a tendency to control girdlers, as they live in the trash, and if the trash is covered the grubs are exposed to their natural enemies.

The moths are rather hard to kill and the only treatment that we know of at present that is satisfactory is dusting with Pyrethrum, 50 pounds of clear pyrethrum dust

(.9% Pyrethrin) per acre, or its equivalent in killing power, applied in the middle of late June. It takes two or three applications of dust, four days apart, to get most of the millers, as they do not all come out at the same time. In severe cases we recommend sanding in full bloom, as the girdlers lay their eggs on the floor of the bog and a good, thorough coat of sand will smother their hatching. There will not be as much damage to the berries as you might think

there would, and the vines generally make a good recovery.

At the Southeastern club President Raymond Morse told members of the program for the "big" meeting March 27, and, as ticket committee, named Oscar Norton of Rochester, Herbert Dustin of West Wareham, and Francis Merritt of Carver. To the advisory committee, the so-called "Cranberry Committee", he named to represent this club Herbert Dustin and Frank P. Crandon of Acushnet. George I. Short, president of South Shore club, was a visitor and brought greetings from his organization and said members should support their own clubs, the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association and the Massachusetts Farm Bureau.

Chester Chaney, American Cranberry Exchange, was a welcome and unexpected visitor and (speaker at Rochester) compared the greater amount of snow in Massachusetts with New York city and environs, complimented the growers on getting out to the meetings under such conditions, and said he hoped the melting snows would furnish ample water for a good crop this coming season, as he was confident it would be needed, and all the berries that could be produced could be sold at good prices. "Only fly in the ointment", he said, "which now appears as a bad possibility and, so far, a possibility only, would be a lack of sugar."

Wisconsin Governor Proclaims Feb. 19-24 "Cooperative Week"

"Wisconsin Cooperative Week" was held officially in Wisconsin by proclamation of Governor Walter S. Goodland, February 19 to 24, inclusive, the Governor paying this tribute to the value of the cooperative idea in war time. Real cooperation in the cranberry industry began in Wisconsin with the organization of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company, extending to Massachusetts and to New Jersey and the American Cranberry Exchange, being the final development. The body of this proclamation by Wisconsin's governor follows:

A Proclamation

In the present hour of uncertainty and confusion when our democratic processes are being challenged, it is time to put emphasis upon the importance of working together to promote our mutual well-being while preserving our strength as individuals.

In this day of conflicting philosophies, we hear repeated calls to government to solve our prob-

lems, to meet our emergencies and to regulate our economic lives. Another very different philosophy asks the individual to be strong and self-reliant through the practice of initiative and the application of courage and resourcefulness. This second ideal is the soul of cooperation.

Through cooperatives, people work with their fellow men to preserve and exercise their own right of free enterprise. The cooperatives make service available that in most cases it would not be practical for the lone individual to provide for himself. Cooperative group action has done much to solve the farmer's age-old problem of buying production supplies at retail while selling his products of the farm at wholesale.

Because I believe that the very foundation of our well-being rests on building the individual and promoting the ownership and operation of land by the greatest possible number of freeholders, and because I believe that a sound and sane application of cooperative principles will do much to guarantee this type of well-being

Now, Therefore, I, Walter S. Goodland, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, do hereby designate and proclaim the week of February 19 to 24, inclusive, as

WISCONSIN COOPERATIVE WEEK.

I urge Wisconsin citizens during this Cooperative Week particularly to become better acquainted with the methods and objective of Wisconsin cooperatives. I suggest that we carefully evaluate the strengthening of the family sized farm and the improvement in general economic well-being that has resulted from the practical application of cooperative principles in our state. During Cooperative Week, let us avail ourselves of the opportunity provided through public programs, radio broadcasts and press information to more fairly and accurately acquaint ourselves with the principles of cooperation.

Supply Outlook

(Continued from Page 5)

lay, and this was especially true of any repairs needed on spraying equipment. He said only those who were prompt in their orders could be certain of having their equipment needs filled.

No certificate for cranberry equipment is required from rationing boards.

Labor

Plymouth County plans for the season's cranberry labor include

bringing in Jamaicans, as last year. Certification of the need for 142 such workers from April 1 through October 31 has been made by Frank T. White, Emergency Farm Labor Assistant at the Extension Service, Brockton. Contracts for these men have been signed, Mr. White says, there being four contractors, J. J. Beaton, 12; Cranberry Cannors, 30; A. D. Makepeace, 30; N. E. Cranberry Sales, 70. As was discussed at recent Plymouth County meetings, these men will be housed at Camp Manuel, South street, Plymouth, as last year. Whether these will include some of the same individuals as last year is not known, although it is hoped as many of these will be made available as possible. In fact, Mr. White says, few things may be taken positively, and although the certification for the Jamaicans has gone through and approval has been promised, it is still much too early to assume that it is definite.

N. E. Cranberry Sales, as the largest contractor, will act in much of its advisory capacity as last year. Its breakdown of users of the labor is: Ellis D. Atwood, Carver, 15; LeBaron R. Barker, Buzzards Bay, 10; George Short, Duxbury, 5; Harrison Goddard, Plymouth, 8; Homer Gibbs, Wareham, 9; Colburn Wood, Plymouth, 5; Sales Company itself, 12; six cooks; 6 for Fred Lang, Middleboro (independent grower); Cannors' contract, United Cape Cod Cranberry Company, 25; Louis Sherman, Plymouth, 5.

Barnstable County: Bertram Tomlinson, County Agent, reporting at Cape Cod meetings said the situation is very tough, probably the worst so far. He said agriculture as a whole would have ten per cent less help than last year. In spite of increasing labor shortages agriculture has stepped up production more than one third in the war years, and somehow this year must continue to meet the increasing demands, in spite of shrinking labor.

He paid a high tribute to the "farm youths" of the 18 to 25 age group, who are now under consideration for military service. Although he said their work had been of the highest value to the war effort, they were "getting fed up" on being longer in their non-military status and many are welcoming being drafted. He said he believed they should be given some Government recognition for their achievements in food production, and hoped this would come about.

With bogs still under ice and snow it would be "foolish to attempt any estimate", but if Barnstable County should be blessed with a normal crop this year, which

would be about 87,000 barrels, Cape growers must not wait until pick-in time to line up their help, he said. He advised again that Cape growers, who are mostly smaller operators, work on a "neighborhood" basis and get crews lined up, even though they are boys and girls. He said the problem of the Cape growers did not lend itself to solution by the importing of Jamaican or other foreign labor, as the larger operators of Plymouth County are to do.

Prisoners of war, from Camp Edwards on the Cape, was one "ace in the hole" the Cape men have, but this type of labor has many more costs, restrictions and requirements involved than most people realized. "P. W." employment was considered last year, but not made necessary by the almost total failure of the Cape crop, but should be given serious consideration this year, in spite of the handicaps, and preliminary investigating steps are being taken, Mr. Tomlinson said.

Shipping Boxes

E. C. McGrew, American Cranberry Exchange, in view of the changed situation with the optimism in the late summer and early fall about the early ending of the war in Europe, points out that like-

ly the enthusiasm then about the improvement in the shipping container situation was too high. He issues some pertinent quotes from the February "Food Trade Letter", issued by the War Food Adminis-

tration at Washington.

"A tight supply situation is ahead in 1945 for many kinds of containers used for handling and shipping food. This is especially true of shipping containers, includ-

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ing those for fruits and vegetables.

"Labor problems in container manufacture are not expected to be any easier this year—and may be more severe than in 1944. Wooden boxes, veneer boxes, baskets, hampers, barrels and other wooden containers will be considerably short of requirements in 1945. Carry over supplies, also, are much lower in some areas than last year.

"It is very clear that special measures must be taken if adequate container supplies are to be available for handling the expected food production in 1945."

WFA recommends that:

1. Food industries anticipate shortages of labor, materials and facilities and make plans for procurement and careful use of scarce materials. This includes the placing of orders for containers as far as possible in advance of need, and taking delivery at any time the containers are available.

2. The food industry sponsor and carry out programs for the conservation and re-use of shipping containers, fruit and vegetable containers, to meet minimum essential requirements of the war food program for 1945. This is extremely important. The number of used containers employed in handling fruits and vegetables in 1944 was possible by consistent ordering throughout the season.

This is the general shipping container situation for all growers to consider, and Mr. McGrew points out all cranberry growers should spare no effort in making sure now they are amply provided.

At the office of the New England Cranberry Sales Company, Mr. Benson says he anticipates no real trouble for Sales Company members this year, as preparations

are being made, the serious situation which prevailed with the shipment of the Massachusetts crop of 1943, due to shipping box shortage, not being forgotten. A considerable quantity of the so-called "Victory" boxes, ordered and ready for the 1944 crop, were not needed and these remain as a backlog of supply for 1945. Also two Massachusetts mills, Jesse A. Holmes & Son of Carver and F. H. Cole of North Carver, have been busy on cranberry boxes this winter.

Wisconsin Sales Company likewise expects to meet the shipping problem without difficulty, as there is a big carry-over. The plan is to use bags entirely for the part of the crop shipped to Cannerys, as was done with satisfaction last year.

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 5)

Bergman further stated that the temperature of vines in water is the same as that of the water, but when the vines are in the ice their temperature becomes the same as that of the ice, which often is much colder. This lower temperature slows or stops their physiological activity, and it is also thought there is more oxygen loose in the ice. Bogs were also flooded early this year, as water became available.

¶Some Growers Dropping Ice Cakes—Many growers in Wisconsin now freeze their vines into the ice, withdrawing the water, to reduce leaf-drop from oxygen deficiency. Some of the larger Massachusetts growers are trying this same procedure this year because of the abnormally heavy and long-continued snow coverage, these including bogs of Ellis D. Atwood,

A. D. Makepeace Company, Beaton, and Arthur D. Benson. This is admittedly more or less experimental on any extended scale for Massachusetts, and should not be attempted unless the grower can see ample water replacement for spring frosts. It is not known even if Massachusetts vines are in any danger from the opaque snow-ice cover this year. If the vines went into the winter flood with good vitality and in good condition, chances of danger would be less. Joe Kelley, advising during the illness of Dr. Franklin, and many others believe many bogs made fine recovery from last season's injuries; others think the general recovery was not so good. Also favorable for vitality was the poor crop last year, which gave the vines a "rest". Anyway, this year's experience with this situation could afford a valuable study.

¶Much Ice Sanding—This same heavy ice covering, even though there have been thawing spells, has given growers a good opportunity for extensive ice sanding, and this has generally been fully taken advantage of. In Plymouth County this has been more largely true than on the Cape, the ice in the former having been sufficient to permit the ready use of trucks. Makepeace has applied as much as 65 acres of sand, United Cape Cod 75. Ice sanding in warmer Barnstable County has been largely, if not entirely, from wheelbarrow.

WISCONSIN

¶Believe Winter Favorable—It is believed the winter was good, as the ice is well frozen down, and while there has been very heavy

(Continued on Page 18)

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(Continued from Page 16)

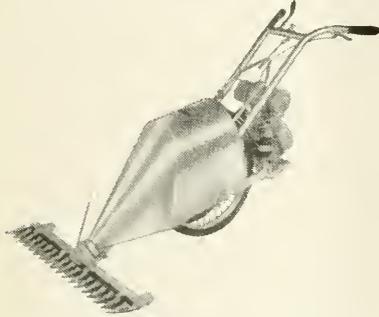
snow part of the time Goldsworthy does not believe it has been serious enough to cause any particular amount of leaf-drop. This will not be known until the water comes off in the spring. Considerable sanding was done, and considerable dike and road work.

OREGON

At the present time, indications are for an early spring. Rainfall is considerably below normal. Most producing marshes are under water but many acres of new land are being torn up with bulldozers in preparation for new bog con-

struction in the spring.

Unless the European war comes to an end the labor outlook will not be improved; may be even worse than last harvest.



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Dr. Franklin At Home—Agronomist and
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Part-time Services At the Station

It is a pleasure to be able to publish the fact that Dr. Henry J. Franklin is now convalescent, having returned to his home at East Wareham, Mass., Sunday, Feb. 25, after being hospitalized since Jan. 13th. He was suddenly stricken with blood poisoning at that time from an infected foot. He was taken to Tobey Hospital, Wareham, where his condition was so serious he was on the danger list for several days and, when apparently recovering, suffered a relapse and was taken to Baker Memorial hospital for further specialized treatment on February 8. It was some days there before his condition was improved. He is now on the road to recovery, although such a serious illness will necessitate extended rest before he can return to his duties.

Dr. Fred J. Sievers, director of

Experiment Station, Massachusetts State College, announces that Dr. William G. Colby, agronomist, and William B. Becker, entomologist of the station staff, have been made available for part-time duties at the Experiment Station at East Wareham, until such time as Dr. Franklin is able to resume his work. Dr. Sievers states the College does not intend to let the cranberry sub-station remain without adequate provision during Dr. Franklin's convalescence and these men will be on call, and on duty at East Wareham from time to time. Both, however, will continue to have their headquarters at Amherst.

Dr. Colby has previously worked on cranberry fertilizers, and there is hope that a permanent agronomist will be assigned to the East Wareham Station. The project is

one that has been urged by the cranberry advisory committee, as previously reported. In fact, this need of Massachusetts growers for an agronomist is recognized and provision for the salary of such a man is contained in the salary budget for the College and is now before the State Legislature for

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consideration. If the additional funds are allowed, Dr. Sievers says a permanent agronomist to assist Dr. Franklin will be assigned.

Dr. Colby was at the East Wareham station for a meeting February 24th and was introduced to some of the growers by Joseph Kelley, and will be at the station from time to time. Dr. Becker will be available upon call for need in his field of entomology.

**CRANBERRY SCOOPS
and
SCREENINGS**

M. L. Urann gave his first broadcast of 1945 on February 2d over the same stations as usual (WNBH, New Bedford and WOCB, Cape Cod), growers having reported to him they found these talks very informative. He is now broadcasting from the library on the top floor of CCI's Hanson office, a transmitter having been set up to permit these talks direct from Cannery's headquarters.

Mrs. Ethel Kranick, always elert

to West Coast cranberry interests, hopes to start a "Cranberry Library" at the Bandon city library.

Her first contribution was a subscription for the library to CRANBERRIES.

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"JOE" KELLEY, Technical Assistant to Dr. Franklin in Massachusetts

April, 1945

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Field Meeting Mass. Blueberry Growers

Southeastern Massachusetts Blueberry Growers' Association held a field meeting March 20th at the blueberry plantation of Ernest Maxim of Middleboro at Lakeville. About 30 were present.

At a business meeting held indoors there it was voted that the name of the association remain unchanged, and plans were made for a summer meeting July 10 or 17, at about the time the crop starts to ripen. This will be at the Experiment Station at East Wareham. Mr. Maxim had an interesting display of equipment.

Prof. John Bailey of Mass. State College of Amherst gave a talk upon "Blueberry Stunt", warning growers to watch for its appearance. This is the blueberry disease, as yet little understood, which holds great possible danger for the industry. He also conducted a demonstration of blueberry bush pruning in the absence of Dr. Thies, who was unable to be present.

President of the association is J. Foxcroft Carleton of East Sandwich, and Mrs. Mabelle Kelley of East Wareham is secretary-treasurer.



Spring Calls To Us Again

But it is not a call to play—this grim spring of 1945. The call we hear is one to intensify our efforts to win the victory now so definitely closer.

Spring 1945 may bring V-E day, but the task of putting the world's house in order is a long way from finished. There are many people of the earth who must be fed, there is our enemy across the Pacific. There are many things to be made right. Spring, 1945 is not yet the time to relax and play.

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Pacific Acreage Continues to Grow, Mr. Urann Reports

Returning from Coast, CCI
President Says Enthusiasm
Continues High.

Returning from his trip to the Pacific Northwest Cranberry areas, M. L. Urann reports that feeling among the growers in general of Washington and Oregon continues very optimistic. Most of the growers there are extending their acreage, but this is continuing to be done at a modest rate, most growers planting no more additional acreage than they can care for themselves.

At Grayland, Washington, many new growers are being attracted to the region and are building bog, but because of the extreme labor shortage on the Coast each man is building only half an acre or a single acre each year. He says there are now about 370 acres in production at Grayland, producing about 25,000 barrels. There are about 3,000 more acres which may be put in in the Grayland district.

At Bandon, Southern Oregon, where the biggest boom is in progress, there are now about 100 acres in full production and the 1944 crop there was 8,500 barrels, of which CCI handled 4,000 barrels, most of the rest being marketed by the independent Coos Cranberry Cooperative.

Increase in production there is steady, he says, but is coming along at such a comparatively modest rate that it will have no adverse effect upon marketing con-

ditions.

He reported \$20 per 100 pounds of berries for processing by Cranberry Cannery had been returned to the growers of the Pacific Coast and they were "delighted" with this return, as it was more than they expected, particularly in view of the fact there is at least a \$5.00 differential there between the cost of harvesting and packing for the fresh market and for the canning market.

While in the West he completed plans for the freezer which will be built in Markham (near Grayland) on the site of the plant which was destroyed by fire, so that when this plant is rebuilt the freezer will be near it. There will be difficulties in obtaining materials and equipment, but he said CCI would try to have the freezer ready for next fall's crop. He said the freezer at Long Beach, Washington, for that cranberry area, which has a capacity for 6,000 barrels is leased for other products when not in cranberry use and is now filled with blackberries, for which CCI is receiving a rental of \$250 a month.

M. L. Urann, with Jacobson, Buys Bog Land at Grayland

M. L. Urann has further proven his faith in Pacific Coast cranberry prospects by purchasing 160 acres of cranberry land at Grayland, Washington, in conjunction with W. S. Jacobson, general manager of Cranberry Cannery on the West Coast. Urann-Jacobson plan to plant 10 acres as soon as sufficient labor is again available and the rest is to be held to be sold in five and ten acre tracts to prospective growers. This means that Mr. Urann will have a bog at each of the ends of the Pacific cranberry area, as the bog of the Cape Blanco Company, near Bandon in Southern Oregon is now being completed.

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Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

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FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

MASSACHUSETTS

¶**Winter Ice Injury**—The heavy covering of ice and frozen snow which had been over bogs all winter long since December began to disappear early in March. As this covering had been thicker, often had snow on top and had extended for so much longer a time than usual, some growers had feared vines may have been effected by lack of sufficient oxygen, but little could be told as to whether there had been adverse effects or not until the winter flood was gotten off. On the many bogs on which the flood was expected to be taken off April first, the first indication of injury (if any) will begin to show up about the middle of this month in leaf-drop. Whether there was any effect upon the buds cannot be determined until later. Growers in general, and Joe Kelley of the State Bog, are inclined to believe there has not been much general damage from this ice factor, as many bogs went into the winter flood in good condition. Others are a little more anxious. At least one grower reports that pickerel, many of them 22 inches in length, have been found dead in the reservoir, presumably from lack of oxygen, which would not be a good indication.

¶**Spring Water Supply Good**—Water supplies for spring frosts in general are good, as the winter brought so much snow and many heavy rains. It is considered there should be no frost injury due to shortage of supply on bogs which normally have adequate protection. While most ponds and reservoirs have well recovered from their lows of the long drought, the level on some others, however, is still below normal high.

¶**Blueberry Prospects Not Good**—Blueberry prospects, at least in Southeastern Massachusetts, have been very hard hit in the opinion of Joe Kelley, after a survey of growers. This is due to the "black

(Continued on Page 15)

"THANK YOU," FROM DR. FRANKLIN

I wish here to thank my friends who sent me cards and other remembrances during my recent illness, and especially the four Cranberry Clubs for their cheering appreciation and presents.

Such encouragement was a real help in a time of need.

HENRY J. FRANKLIN
East Wareham, Mass.

SURVEY REPORTS IN APRIL

The survey of Cranberry Canners, Inc., the American Cranberry Exchange and of the cranberry industry in whole, which has been in progress by Booz, Allen & Hamilton, 285 Madison avenue, New York, the industrial survey firm requested to make this survey by CCI and the Exchange, will be ready to be reported in April. This survey is in three parts: one which concerns CCI will be reported to the directors of Canners on the afternoon of April 23; another, concerning the Exchange, will be reported to the directors of the Exchange at their annual meeting in New York on the morning of April 23rd; and a third, taking in the whole industry, copies of which will be given to a joint meeting of the Boards on the 24th.

This comprehensive survey, voluntarily imposed upon itself by the cranberry industry, was voted for by the directors and then the stockholders of CCI at the annual meeting last June. A survey committee, consisting of Charles L. Lewis of Wisconsin, Isaac Harrison of New Jersey, Robert Handy of Massachusetts, and M. L. Urann, pres-

ident ex-officio, was named.

Later the directors of the Exchange voted that Booz, Allen & Hamilton should be employed to "make a complete survey of its activities concurrently with the survey being made of Cranberry Canners, Inc." with the understanding the survey should include not only the two cooperatives but the entire industry. The vote of Canners was that the committee "arrange for, and conduct a survey of the affairs of the corporation (CCI), including but not limited to an appraisal of its physical assets, a study of its products and by-products, operating efficiency of plants, and any other activities, either current or potential, with full authority to act."

Representatives of the company talked with growers in Massachusetts, New Jersey and Wisconsin, with brokers and buyers, and made a study of plants and company personnel for a period of several months during the late summer, fall and winter.

No indication of what the reports contain is given out in advance, but it is certain to be a voluminous one.

ARMY DEHYDRATION ORDER

Government requirements for dehydrated cranberries for use by the armed forces, along with other dehydrated fruits and vegetables for the fiscal year starting July 1, have been estimated as a minimum of 1,788,000 pounds, which would require about 178,800 barrels of

cranberries. Cranberry Canners is now discussing the matter of this contract with officials of the Army Procurement Division to determine if no smaller amount can fulfill requirements of the armed forces.

Mr. Urann says that the Govern-

(Continued on Page 16)

Joint Meeting Cape Cranberry Ass'n and Clubs Fine Affair

The big joint meeting sponsored by the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association and in cooperation with the cranberry clubs of Plymouth and Barnstable Counties was made a part of Massachusetts cranberry history March 27th, when nearly 400 were present at the Buzzards Bay USO building for the afternoon meeting, turkey supper, evening address by Dr. Hugh P. Baker, president of Massachusetts State College, and the dancing which followed.

"Never a dull moment" could be truly said of this well-balanced program—important talks, good supper, intervals for fraternizing, dancing. Homer L. Gibbs, president CCCGA, Russell Makepeace, chairman cranberry advisory committee, were co-chairmen; Raymond P. Morse, president Southeastern club; George E. Short, president South Shore club; James W. Freeman, president Upper Cape club; G. Everett Howes, president Lower Cape club; J. Richard Beattie, associate Plymouth County Agent; and Bertram Tomlinson, Barnstable County Agent, were those responsible for its success, with Russell Makepeace, in particular, taking most active charge and making arrangements.

Highlights were: Dr. Baker's address, he highly praising the cranberry industry, saying he felt it should have, through the Experiment Station, more help from the College, saying he trusted the State legislature would make a full-time agronomist possible, an entomologist to assist Dr. Franklin would be highly desirable, and also an agricultural engineer should be available, at least part time; the announcement "hot off the press", by E. Clyde McGrew of American Cranberry Exchange that an increase in pyrethrum had been granted and also the cranberry industry had been allocated 20,000 pounds of rotenone, the first rotenone in several years; the assurance and good encouragement of C. D. Stevens, chief agricultural statistician N. E. Crop Reporting Service, that more accurate crop estimates can be provided and estimates of Plymouth and Barnstable counties separated; the singing of four-year-old "Billy" Letteney of South Yarmouth, nephew of Peter A. LeSage, who literally "stopped the show" at the dancing with four songs, "Don't Fence Me In", "Fuzzy-Wuzzy", "My Dreams Are Getting Better", and "You're a Grand Old Flag", a remarkably fine act.

The affair was opened with a business meeting of the Association, which was host to the four clubs and guests. Reports were read, and Treasurer Carleton D. Hammond, Jr., who is also chair-

man of the frost committee (Dr. Franklin, Chester Vose and himself) urged the few delinquents to get in their frost assessments, as most were already paid up. He moved, and it was voted that members of CCCGA in the armed forces be continued as members in good standing of the association and that a list of members of the association in service should be compiled. These were pertinent matters which had not been brought before the association before.

C. D. Stevens

C. D. Stevens said the need of the growers was not for "more accurate crop reports", but for "accurate reports", and that he would be pleased to work with the cranberry growers toward this result. As one step toward this, he said a new list of cranberry growers was needed. The last one was that of 1934, and there had been many changes since then. Of 421 growers on his list who give him estimates to use in preparing his official estimate only 94 had bothered to report last year. Plymouth and Barnstable counties should be divided, he said, and this could probably be worked out (although not for this year), although considerable difficulties are involved, particularly as some larger growers have acreage in both counties.

An immediate important step was the acceptance of the crop estimating committee and the tentative naming of reporters in each town to act as chairmen in getting in accurate and prompt estimates from their particular area, as well as estimates for the state as a whole. This will lay emphasis upon these reporters getting in estimates of their own crops and of their own neighborhoods. The report of this survey committee in full, names of chairmen in each area, and a table of estimates and final historical record, prepared by Mr. Stevens are given on page 7. This statistical record shows that it is in abnormal years, when the crop has far exceeded highest estimates or fallen below lowest general belief, as happened last year, that there has been the greatest deviation from estimates. This matter of "accurate estimates", be-

cause of the work already done in cooperation with Mr. Stevens, holds out considerable promise of betterment.

Following this part of the program, Russell Makepeace took over for the general meeting. He introduced the club presidents, all present with the exception of Raymond Morse (who had been called away for jury duty). He said the purpose of the meeting was to revive and make bigger the annual spring meetings of the association which had gone by the board since the war, and to bring to a conclusion the work begun by the various clubs at the meetings during the winter. He hoped a similar big joint March meeting could be held each year.

He asked for a rising expression of appreciation to Dr. Franklin, who was "missing" from the meeting, as he is away convalescing for a month.

Carleton I. Pickett

Makepeace introduced Carleton I. Pickett, organization director, Massachusetts Farm Bureau, who gave a straightforward, interesting talk on why cranberry growers should join and support the farm bureau. He said he himself had picked cranberries when he was seven, had worked on bogs during his high school vacations, and that cranberries, through vacation work, had paid his tuition through two years of college, so he knew something about cranberries and the problems of the growers. "I know the cranberry growers have gone a remarkably long way in sound organization, but I say you have need of the Farm Bureau. This is the day of organization. The day of the little fellow, standing alone, has gone by. He cannot make his voice heard unless he is organized. There are 400-500 commodity groups, such as cranberry growers in the country, but none of these alone is big enough to do a job."

He asserted that the Farm Bureau is for free enterprise and the profit system, and the current "turns to the left" are not popular with the farmers of the country. "The influence of organized labor is an established fact and it is in the saddle today. We who grow food and fibre must not fail to make our voices heard." He told how Farm Bureau had aided cranberry growers in the box situation and in having the "disaster clause" written into OPA rules and this had raised the price of cranberries six cents a pound last year. There are now about 100 growers who are members of the Farm Bureau and its total membership is nearly 1,000,000. It is important and always active in national legislation, he concluded.

Roy E. Mosher

Roy E. Mosher, Massachusetts State College, now acting State Farm Labor Director, spoke of the three possibilities open to Massachusetts growers for seasonal and harvest labor. As concerned Jamaicans, he said, 142 will arrive in Plymouth County about the first of April and these will be allocated for use (as previously planned and reported) through the Plymouth County Extension Service, Asso. Agent Beattie and special labor assistant Frank T. White of Brockton in charge. Massachusetts growers have been assured of 200 more, to arrive about the first of September for the harvest.

There was a good possibility that growers within 30 to 35 miles of Camp Edwards could get prisoners of war if they desired them. This area limit, which would take in all of Barnstable county and considerable of the cranberry area of Plymouth, is fixed, he said, by the ruling that the prisoners must not be away from their stockade longer than 12 hours any one day. Certification for this labor must be made with some recognized farm body, such as Cranberry Cannery, the N. E. Sales, or possibly the CCCGA, as the government, in letting out prisoners, will not deal with the individual. All money paid goes directly to the Government and the prisoners are paid 80 cents a day minimum in camp scrip. Mr. White said prevailing wage for general bog work has been set at 60 cents per hour this year, and probably \$1.00 an hour minimum for harvesting. Prof. Mosher said there were admittedly some difficult angles to P. of W. labor, but it could, he expected, be a source of supply.

The third source was an intensive campaign to recruit local labor, such as young people, women, and others, and this might prove the most valuable source of all for smaller growers. In any choice made by the individual growers, or groups of growers, he said his office will be glad to give any and all assistance possible.

Insecticides

Russell Makepeace, reporting for Insecticide committee, said he or Ferris C. Waite had kept the growers up to date in club meetings, and had but little new to report on insecticides in general, but that he would give the floor over to Mr. McGrew, who had some fine news to report on additional pyrethrum and an allotment of rotenone.

Mr. McGrew said the office of the Exchange is being used by WFA and WPB as a sort of "clearing house" for insecticide allotment matters for the whole cranberry industry, and the previous afternoon at five o'clock he had received

a telegram from Dr. Hamilton of WFA that an additional 40,000 pounds of pyrethrum for all cranberry areas would probably be granted by WPB, and an allotment of 20,000 pounds of rotenone made. The allotment of pyrethrum is in addition to the 65,000 pounds already allotted the industry. "The allotments were not absolutely promised", Mr. McGrew said, "but I have every confidence in what Dr. Hamilton told me."

The previous allotment of pyrethrum is now in the hands of the processor (to be used in Stimtox A to augment it by activation) and the new allotments would be prepared as soon as received. He said he thought all allotments could be divided among the several cranberry areas to do the most good. Makepeace said these new allotments gave the cranberry industry greatly improved prospects, making the insecticide picture very good indeed and not too far below normal.

Makepeace also reported on the progress of the request to have Dr. Chester E. Cross released from army service.

A brief recess and then cranberry movies, compiled, edited, and "narrated" by Bertram Tomlinson, followed. These were full color and very interesting, emphasizing the advancements being made in the use of modern machinery and equipment.

Dinner, served shortly after 5.30, proved to be turkey, ample in quantity, and well served by Audrey L. Coon, New Bedford Public Market caterer. About 390 dinner tickets had been sold and nearly 350 collected, making it one of the largest dinner groups ever assembled in the cranberry industry.

At the evening meeting, President Gibbs introduced Dr. Baker, as a man who had done a great deal for the cranberry industry through his position as president of Massachusetts State College.

Dr. Baker

Dr. Baker, paying tribute to the soundness of the cranberry industry and to its apparent good future, said he was surprised the growers had not made more "demands" upon the college. "We have been waiting for these demands", he said. "Two months ago you made them." He then said he trusted the legislature in April or May would pass the college budget which included funds for the employment of a full-time agronomist at the East Wareham sub-station. "I hope you can have an additional entomologist to assist Dr. Franklin, and you should have an agricultural engineer to be available for your needs." He related how Dr. Guinness had worked upon cranberry problems from

time to time, but he said the soundness and growth of the Massachusetts cranberry industry justified fullest possible support from the State College and Experimental College.

He outlined the history of Massachusetts State College, telling of its founding as one of the 62 "land grant colleges" in the country, following the act of Congress in 1862. He told of the work of the college and of the part it played in the war, and that he expected a greater burden would be laid on it with demobilization. He touched on Government controls, and expected they would be lessened, but not abolished entirely after the war. Our present economy must have some control, he said, and he urged cooperation and organization. He urged caution and good judgment in the operation of cooperatives, however, and warned against any possible infringements against anti-trust laws.

Congressman Gifford was called upon to speak. C. H. Barrows of Boston, who is building a bog in Middlesex county, said he had observed Dr. Franklin using his valuable time figuring correlations, and he had a calculating machine which he hoped would be made available to him. He said he had enlisted the help of Mr. Urann of Cranberry Cannery to raise the sum of \$750 to pay for this machine, which he had on exhibition in the hall.

Dancing to Pioppi's orchestra followed, and as little "Bil'y" Letteney lived up to his growing reputation as the "hottest little singer on Cape Cod", so did this big joint meeting as a whole live up to its advance billing as one of the finest, most instructive and enjoyable meetings ever held in the cranberry industry.

Estimating Report

Report of the Crop Estimate committee told how, on Feb. 5, President Gibbs appointed a committee consisting of Chester Vose, Francis J. Butler and Melville C. Boston, to confer with Mr. Stevens and determine what could be done to improve crop estimates. The committee organized Feb. 23d with Mr. Vose chairman and Mr. Butler secretary, and an appointment was made with Mr. Stevens. On March 1, after an all-day meeting at Boston with Mr. Stevens, the following recommendations were made:

(1). A revision of Mr. Stevens' present mailing list should be made. This could be accomplished by Mr. Stevens submitting his present list to the association, and the president of the association could delegate a committee in each town to make the proper revisions

Massachusetts Cranberry Estimates—in Thousands of Barrels

Years	August Estimate	October 1 Estimate	November 1 Estimate	December Estimate	Estimate after current check up of crop movement*	Historical record of cranberry production†
1919	350		340		366	395
1920	300				280	309
1921	205				189	208
1922	290	290			300	337
1923	320		359		410	451
1924	300	300	280		305	339
1925	400	385	385		429	447
1926	420	425		430	430	438
1927	380			370	370	385
1928	325			325	335	348
1929	375	385	395	395	400	421
1930	395	382	380	380	370	395
1931	440	445	450	450	450	460
1932	360	360	360	360	370	415
1933	380	390	425	470	507	506
1934	335	295	290	290	290	290
1936	370	370	370	360	346	346
1937	400	410	475	485	565	565
1938	370	300	300	300	325	325
1939	425	450	465	465	490	490
1940	340	340	325	325	332	332
1941	430	485	510	510	500	500
1942	490	490	525	525	560	572
1943	495	495	485	485	485	485
1944	230‡	165	160	160		

*—Estimates for early years did not include allowances for truck movement and local use which were added to estimate after the enumeration of 1934.

†—Based on all information secured to date.

‡—Reduced to 205,000 barrels as of September 1.

and additions. This revised list should show the names and addresses of the owners of all the acreage that is located in each town and not the names and addresses of the growers residing in each town. Any duplications would be taken care of in Mr. Stevens' office.

(2). When estimates are submitted to Mr. Stevens, the counties should be separated.

(3). An educational program should be conducted to impress the growers with the importance and advantages of this service. It was suggested to Mr. Stevens that he stress this point in his remarks at this meeting and it was also suggested that the president of the association request our county agents to assign this subject to speakers at the cranberry club meetings.

(4). It was recommended that the committee in each town act as liaison officers during the year between Mr. Stevens and the growers.

On March 8, the committee met with the president, Mr. Gibbs, and reviewed with him the above recommendations in support of which it suggested the adoption of the following resolution:

Whereas, We are now subject to

government price regulation, and Whereas, The estimate of the crop of 1944 was not as accurate as usual, and

Whereas, It is imperative that some action be taken to improve the estimate and thereby assure more intelligent planning for the disposition of the crop in relation to materials, transportation and prices, therefore be it Resolved, That the President of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers Association appoint a committee of three in each town to revise the mailing list of the New England Crop Reporting Service and act, during the year, as liaison officers between the office of the New England Crop Reporting Service and the growers. Said committees to be instructed to work with and under direct supervision of the New England Crop Reporting Service.

Crop estimating reporters appointed by President Gibbs are: Plymouth County, Mattapoissett, Raymond E. Winslow; Rochester, George E. Cowen; Wareham, Russell Makepeace; Lakeville, Joseph Turner; Middleboro, Walter Helten; South Carver, Carroll Griffith; North Carver, Theo Thomas; Plymouth, George Crowell; King-

ston, Russell Loring; Plympton, Stanley Gorham; Halifax-Pembroke, Edgar Pratt; Duxbury-Island Creek, George Short; Scituate, Mrs. Lincoln; Pembroke, Samuel Drake; Barnstable County, Barnstable, Bertram Ryder; Bourne, Judge J. Arthur Baker; Brewster, R. A. Nevis; Chatham, William H. Nickerson; Dennis, G. Everett Howes; Eastham-Orleans, Elnathan E. Eldredge; Falmouth, Seth Collins; Harwich, Carleton Eldredge; Bristol County, Carl II Jr, Frank Cranston, Nahum Morse.

APRIL MEETINGS

"Golden Jubilee" for Growers' Cranberry Company of New Jersey, the 18th

Growers' Cranberry Company, oldest unit from the point of its organization as a cooperatively-selling group, making up one of the three state companies of the American Cranberry Exchange, is to hold its 50th annual meeting April 17th, with an adjourned "Golden Jubilee" anniversary celebration the 18th. The latter event will be at the Walt Whitman hotel, Camden, N. J., beginning at 10 a. m. Speakers will be Dr. Raymond Miller, president of the American Institute of Cooperatives; Dr. William H. Martin, dean and director of New Jersey Agricultural Station, and C. M. Chaney, American Cranberry Exchange.

Annual meeting and election of New England Cranberry Sales Company, always scheduled for the third Thursday in April, falls upon the holiday of the 19th. It will probably be held the 20th, the directors' meeting early in April to decide the date.

Cape Clubs

Dates of the Cape Cranberry Clubs have been changed from those previously scheduled to avoid conflict with meetings in New York. The new schedule is:

Upper Cape Club—Bruce hall, Cotuit, Monday, the 16th.

Lower Cape Club—Dennis, Wednesday, the 18th.

Both of these will feature a discussion on the marketing of cranberries, including the marketing of fresh berries as well as processed. According to the plans shaping up, Bertram Tomlinson expects these meetings to be among the outstanding of the year.

Plymouth County

Meeting of the Southeastern club will be at Rochester Grange hall the last Tuesday, the 24th. South Shore the last Thursday, the 26th, probably at Plymouth, although at this time undetermined.

"Joe" Kelley, Technical Assistant to Dr. Franklin, Knows Most Mass. Cranberry Growers -- Most Bogs

His Services, Extending From Almost the Start of the Experiment Station, Have Made Him Familiar Figure Over Whole Area.—Is Successful Grower in Own Right.—He and Mrs. Kelley Leaders in Mass. Blueberry Field.

By CLARENCE J. HALL

The name, "Joe", has commonly come, since the beginning of the war, to mean that rugged individual of "Government Issue", who may be our own brother, son or husband, often referred to as "GI Joe", but to most of the cranberry growers of Massachusetts "Joe" still usually means Joseph L. Kelley, technical assistant to Dr. Franklin at the Massachusetts Experiment Station, East Wareham. And small wonder this is so.

Joe Kelley has been on this job, with a couple of exceptions, for the past 32 years, or since 1913. His years of service to the Massachusetts cranberry industry thus dates from but three years after the start of the Massachusetts sub-station.

Joe's job is just what his title implies—to assist Dr. Franklin in his work at the Station in any way he can, and in the giving of technical cranberry advice and assistance to the cranberry growers. "My job is to help out and ease the burden of Dr. Frank'in in every way in which I am capable", says Joe, "and this is what I try to do."

Naturally, in the long period of years that Joe has been on the job, it has come about that he has met most of the growers of Massachusetts, as they have come and gone. There are few Massachusetts bogs, from those of the outer Cape in Barnstable County, through Plymouth and Bristol counties to the few in Middlesex County beyond Boston, that he has not visited at least once. With many, many Massachusetts bogs he is very familiar through repeated visits over the years of his service. He has also been on a large majority of the New Jersey bogs and has wide acquaintance among cranberry men there. He has been called to most of the few New England bogs other than those in Massachusetts.

Kelleys Successful in Blueberries

Besides his cranberry work for the state, Joe is a successful cranberry grower on a limited scale in his own right, and unless proof should rise to the contrary, may be given the distinction of being the first man in Massachusetts to propagate the cultivated blueberry. His wife, Mrs. Mabelle Kelley, conducts a blueberry plantation of

about three acres, with the business of producing cuttings and plants predominant, and the growing of the fruit for market secondary. Cuttings and plants from the Kelleys at East Wareham have been sent to many states and to Canada and England. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kelley are Massachusetts authorities upon commercial blueberry cultivation. Mrs. Mabelle Kelley is the secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts Blueberry Growers' Association, formed a year ago, and was one of the most active in its formation.

Joe's qualifications as a cranberry expert are those of practical experience and those resulting from the teachings of Dr. Franklin. Coming to the Station soon after its founding, he has grown in experience and judgment, and under the leadership of Dr. Franklin has kept abreast of new developments and advancements.

On the rare occasions when Dr. Franklin is unable to be on the job or his work takes him away for any length of time, Joe takes over at the Station. During the recent illness of Dr. Franklin, it was Joe who kept the station functioning. In fact, he was the only one of the workers left there, Dr. Chester E. Cross being in the Army, as is also George Rounsville, the bog foreman, and Dr. Bergman, now stationed at Beltsville, Maryland, during the winter. It fell to Joe to hold this inner "fortress" of cranberry culture. When Dr. Franklin is unable to make and give out the frost warnings, spring and fall, it is Joe who takes the formulas Dr. Franklin has worked out and who originates these vital reports.

Joe Came to Station Soon After Founding

When Joe first came to the Experiment Station cranberry funds were decidedly limited, and he was employed part time for the first four or five years. Since then he has been in the full time employ of the state of Massachusetts Agricultural College with the exception of about two years, starting in 1936 when he was with the Bureau of Plant Industry, engaged in Dutch Elm disease studies and for a short time when he was in New Jersey engaged in false blossom disease and study of cranberry varieties. This was in September and part of October for four years, about 1928 to 1932. This Dutch Elm disease work took him from Maine to Louisiana and while he was in the South his headquarters were at New Orleans. He was engaged in field work, helping to determine how the disease started and to trace its spread.

As Dr. Franklin's assistant, Joe has to be available practically 365 days of the year. Sundays and holidays mean nothing to cranberry growing and the usual holidays have been little regarded by Dr. Franklin and Joe—not when a problem is pressing and a grower meets an emergency and needs assistance. A grower frequently urgently requests some advice about an insect and this need may just as well arise on a holiday or Sunday as on any other day. Frosts in season occur just as frequently upon such days. During this busiest season, which is from about April first until picking is ended, Joe will average from ten to fifteen calls a day, these calls being from seven in the morning until any time in the evening. Some advice and assistance he can give by telephone. For many calls it is necessary that he visit the bog to determine just what the situation is. During the remainder of the year he has some time that he may call his own.

While Joe doesn't much fancy himself as a public speaker (although his audiences think him a far better speaker than he does himself) he now and then has to give talks on various cranberry subjects. For instance, at winter and spring cranberry club meetings recently he had to "pinch-hit" for Dr. Franklin, doing a very creditable job. He has broadcast over the radio on cranberries and held blueberry field meetings at the station. In spite of this, he feels his work is best as a practical cranberry and blueberry man and not as lecturer.

Joe was born in East Wareham Nov. 10, 1889, but spent much of his boyhood in Plymouth, Massachusetts, attending school there. After some years his father, Jos-



CRANBERRIES PHOTO

MRS. MABELLE KELLEY

eph E. Kelley, returned to Wareham, bringing his family back with him, and in 1913 Joe was given work as foreman at the station, being first under Carl B. Urann, who was then chief bog chairman. Joe's father was later bog foreman at the Station, also.

Assisted Dr. Franklin with State Bog

Assistant Kelley has helped Dr. Frankin operate the 12 acres of bog at the station, and has done his stint of watching and flooding the State Bog on frosty nights. This has been one angle of his work, while the main feature, at least for some years now, has been in the nature of extension service on "technical" matters to the growers. "I do whatever I can to save the time of Dr. Franklin", he says.

"When growers call up or come to the station for assistance and advice and I can give it, I go instead of Dr. Franklin. I fill in and help out everywhere I can." And over the period of the years many growers have come to find Kelley's assistance very valuable, indeed.

"When do you find time to take care of your own bogs?" was a very logical question to ask of Joe. And his answer is: "I don't. Not the way I would like to." He says he simply cannot spare the time to give his own bogs the attention they should be given.

Cranberry Grower in Own Right

Yet Joe owns about ten acres of cranberry bog, and somehow, despite lack of time, he manages to produce crops which average about 50 barrels to the acre. Which

shows that in spite of his handicap of lack of time, Joe in his own right as a cranberry grower rates among the better Massachusetts producers. On one two-acre piece he has averaged 100 barrels per acre since it came into maturity.

Joe wasn't able to become a bog owner until about a dozen years ago. He says he first thought it his duty to reserve his money toward sending his daughter to college if she wanted to go. She did, and today Elizabeth (Betty) is a graduate of Bates college, where she met her husband, Jasper Balano of Staten Island, N. Y., who is an engineer for Merritt, Chapman & Scott, marine salvage engineers of New London, Conn. He has been second in charge of raising war sunken vesse's, assisting at the raising of the Normandie, the greatest salvage job of all time. Mr. and Mrs. Balano and son, Jay Moulton, are currently making their home with the Kelleys, as Mr. Balano's work makes his place of residence unsettled.

Two of the four bogs that Joe owns he bought already built, these being one of three acres on Route 28 in South Middleboro, known as a "Beaton" bog and also sometimes as the "Silverberg" bog, and the "Peterson" bog of 6½ acres at East Wareham. Two, of two acres each, he owns with his sister, Louise, and built himself. These are both near his home on Tyler avenue at East Wareham. He calls one the "Watts" bog and the other the "Hammond", both so called because of the previous owners of the properties. Both these, he says, he built exactly as he believed a good cranberry bog should be built and he spared no expense in their construction.

100 Bbls. Per Acre on One Bog

It is the thickly-vined "Watts" bog which is the two-acre piece which has averaged the 100 barrels to the acre. The "Hammond" bog, constructed at about the same time, is one of the few Massachusetts

(Continued on Page 14)

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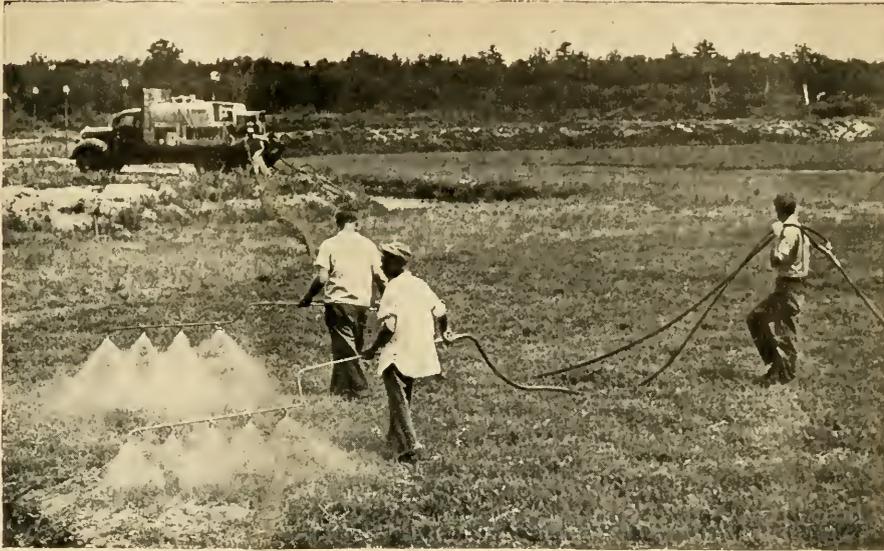
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In addition to the following, one or two other materials are under consideration, about which information will be released later.

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	(To be allotted)	
	Paradichlorobenzene	

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Spring Is Here Once More

Few of us have been hibernating like the bear—there has been too much for all of us to do in these most crucial of times.

But, as with the bear, spring is the time for us to step up our activities. Victory in Europe may soon be our reward, but that does not end the need for our utmost efforts.

Most of us know pretty well what we can do to help the war effort. **work, conserve, buy U. S. bonds**, contribute to Red Cross, and other worthy causes. With spring "step up" our efforts all along the line.

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There need be no depression—unless we bungle ourselves into it. Our capacity to produce everything, including cranberries, is going up. To have industry talk and plan continued good times, and not the "inevitable" depression following wars, is one of the surest ways to bring a good future about. Our Government **should** be leading us in this.

CRANBERRY SCOOPS and SCREENINGS

It is understood that Dr. Neil E. Stevens, (Dept. of Botany, University of Illinois), may spend the summer on the Cape. Dr. Stevens

has not been on the Cape for the past three years or so, although he has spent recent summer vacations in cranberry work in Wisconsin.

Alert Miss Ellen Stillman of CCI, after several trips to the West Coast in which she observed the crops produced by the aid of

sprinkler systems, this spring hopes to be able to install half a dozen or so heads on her personal bog of 16 acres at Hanson. This would be on an entirely experimental scale this year, and will place her in the forefront of those in Massachusetts to try out sprinklers. (Continued on Page 19)

"Joe" Kelley

(Continued from Page 10)

bogs damaged by the hurricane and salt water flood of 1938, and from this the bog has not yet recovered. It was just coming into full bearing at the time, so as yet has had no chance to show what it will do. Joe planted Early Blacks, which variety he also uses for replanting, believing it to be the best of the present varieties for Massachusetts bogs along the coast because of its bearing qualities, its flavor, its partial resistance to false blossom disease, and because of the decreasing price differential to late Howes.

As for Mr. Kelley's work in blueberries there seems to be no dispute that he was the first to begin propagating the cultivated blues in Massachusetts not long after the development began in New Jersey. His interest in blueberries dates

back 17 years, from April 1928, and stemmed from his work at the Experimentation Station where Dr. Franklin had set out an experimental plot. Joe and Mrs. Kelley set near their home about 500 cuttings, these including Rubels, Pioneers and Cabots from New Jersey. They continued to expand until they have had as high as 45 to 50,000 cuttings and plants, their stock this past winter being only about 5,000, as sales were heavy last year.

The Kelleys have been an information center and "rallying point" for blueberries and a stimulation to others to become interested in this pursuit. When it became evident last year the time had come to form a Massachusetts blueberry association, Mrs. Kelley was the logical choice for secretary-treasurer. If anyone wants to know anything about blueberry cultivation in Massachusetts, the Kelleys are one certain contact they make.

Mrs. Kelley, besides her blueberry work, is officially associated with the East Wareham Experiment Station as secretary. She does the secretarial work for Dr. Franklin and other such work as comes up there. Joe and Mrs. Kelley also record weather data and compile this information. In the summer a record is made at the Station, and in the winter at the Kelley home which is only a short air-line distance away.

As both a cranberry and a blueberry grower of long experience Joe is in a good position to make comparisons between the two crops—if comparisons can or should be made. Joe does not consider them

competitive and knows both can be advantageously grown under conditions favorable to each.

As a successful producer of both, Joe is inclined to favor the cranberry as a crop for Massachusetts, "everything else being equal." But conditions are not often "equal", and Joe can think of many with good locations who might profitably grow blueberries who are not so situated as to grow cranberries. As for the cost of getting started in either blueberries or cranberries and the continuing costs of good management, Joe says that, probably contrary to general impression, it is not a great deal cheaper to "get going" commercially in blueberries than it is in cranberries. Both require the proper locations, a lot of study and knowledge, and then a lot of close attention and work.

Blueberries a Good Crop

Blueberries as a side summer cash crop for cranberry growers are desirable in Joe's opinion if the grower has suitable location for blueberries and if he goes at it with proper understanding and attitude. A cranberry grower should not over-extend himself in blueberries, Joe feels, but should keep his holdings of each in proper balance, not sacrificing money, attention and effort from one to the other. For those who hope to go into blueberry cultivation alone, he says there is wide opportunity in Southeastern Massachusetts. There is a good deal of acreage, if properly selected and prepared and cared for, to produce profitable blueberry crops. Blueberries can be grown on small scale, as a side line, for home consumption, as a hobby, without large investment.

Although Joe feels that perhaps in years past considerable land has been planted to cranberries which could better have been set out to blueberries, he does not, in general, advise the turning of already made bog into blueberry sites, even though the bog is not a high producer. He feels the investment as a cranberry property has been made and the property should be kept as cranberry property, even though a very considerable cranberry acreage in New Jersey has been turned into blueberry plantation with apparent good advantage.

Of course Joe might be said to be prejudiced, but he does say it is his honest opinion that the two best crops for Massachusetts are cranberries and blueberries. He is well pleased that he is established in both.

Now that April is here, Joe's hardest work time and "troubles" are about to begin.

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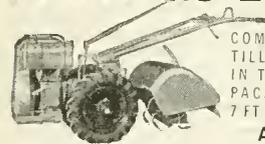
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Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 5)

freeze" of last May, the long-continued dry weather of last fall and the September hurricane. These three causes together have "done a job" on the outlook in many instances; what one adverse factor did not get one of the others did. There are exceptions, and the combined injury was probably less on the Cape proper than in Plymouth County, but the outlook now seems for very small production.

WISCONSIN

¶Goldworthy Thinks Vines Wintered Well—Ice was going off the marshes in mid-March, and the vines, which Vernon Goldworthy had noticed beginning to show above the flood, look very well. Although these vines showing are a very small per cent, Goldworthy from this evidence and knowledge of general conditions, is of the opinion that Wisconsin vines in general came through the winter in very good shape, in spite of unusually heavy winter snows. Everybody, he reports, will have plenty of water for the spring frost period.

¶Beavers—Growers are getting

together information concerning beaver damage to the marshes, and were to hold a meeting of interested growers to assemble this. President William J. Thiele of the State Growers' Association is in-

terested in obtaining legislation which will help the growers to control beavers on their properties. If sufficient damage is reported, it is planned to go ahead and try to get the necessary state permission

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E. C. St. Jacques

WAREHAM, MASS.

to obtain some adequate form of control. It is hoped a plan similar to the ruling the growers were able to get on muskrats, which allows a cranberry grower in Wisconsin to trap muskrats throughout the entire year and sell the pelts, may be obtained.

¶**New Type Weed Killer**—H. F. Bain is to try the new type of Hormone weed killers this growing season. Sales Company hopes to get a supply of Weedone on this experimental basis. These new types of "selective" weed killers are now receiving considerable publicity and are believed to have a very definite place in the control of some of the cranberry weeds.

¶**Bean Sprayers**—Wisconsin Cranberry Sales expects to receive in April a large quota of the big John Bean Mfg. Company power sprayers, and fee's it was extremely fortunate in being assigned such a large allotment, which the Bean Company tells Wisconsin is the best allotment obtained by anybody in the United States.

¶**Bennett Better**—A. E. Bennett, president of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company, who has been in a hospital for some time, was expected to be returned home shortly, as he is considerably improved.

NEW JERSEY

¶**Winter Oxygen Deficiency?**—Some apprehension, similar in reasoning to that in Massachusetts, is felt in New Jersey over the possibility of more winter injury than usual, due to lack of oxygen under winter ice. Growers there, as in Massachusetts, are becoming

more conscious of the importance of oxygen in this winter flood, and Dr. Bergman's visit to some Jersey properties last fall added to this interest. Some of the growers dropped their ice toward the end of January, one as early as January 11th. As further precaution some growers made the original winter flood considerably more shallow than usual.

¶**Season Seems Ahead**—Tentative indications are that plant and insect development at the end of March seemed about three weeks ahead of normal.

OREGON

¶**Insect Study**—George Jenkins, Coos County Extension agent, hopes to have Oregon State entomologist come down from the State College in April to visit the cranberry marshes, and, it is hoped, confer with D. J. Crowley of the Washington State cranberry station, to develop a program for specific information for the growers for insect control in the Oregon area.

Army Dehydration

(Continued from Page 5)

ment officials are sympathetic toward the necessity of supplying as much of the civilian demand as can be supplied as long as the armed forces are adequately taken care of.

This year, to aid in obtaining the amount of berries the government needs, a committee has been appointed for three cranberry areas, Russell Makepeace in Massachusetts, Theodore Budd in New Jersey, Albert Hedler in Wisconsin, these men to choose their own

assistants. West Coast last year supplied its quota. Last year the Government order was first set at 150,000 barrels, lowered to 100,000 when the crop disaster became apparent, and 53,166 barrels were actually dehydrated.

Exchange Again Sold Members' Crop Without Penny Lost

The American Cranberry Exchange is able to report that it went through the 1944 marketing season again without a penny lost in shipments of its members due to bad accounts. The total Exchange volume for the season was more than four million dollars, and the marketing was all done in a very short period of time, hanging up an achievement of which it is proud.

Practically all Exchange berries were shipped by December first and were all paid for and the State companies had their money for everything shipped the early part of December.

MORE MARMALADE

Another order for the straight orange marmalade which is being packed for the army by CCI has been received, this being for 15,000 cases of No. 2 cans. This brings the total order for orange marmalade, according to Mr. Urann, up to 11,000,000 pounds, and about 80 cars of oranges from Arizona have now been used. The processing for this marmalade is being done at the Hanson and Onset plants in Massachusetts and in New Jersey and the Chicago plant.

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The Natural Cryolite Insecticide

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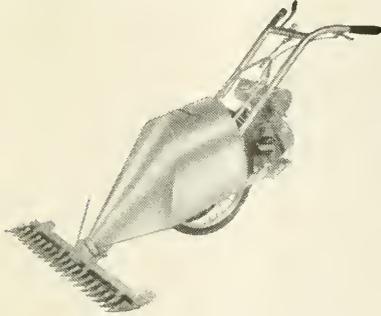
LESAGE BUYS THE HILLS BROS. BOGS

Peter A. LeSage of Yarmouth on the Cape has added to his bog holdings by buying the bog properties of the Hills Bros. Company of New York, along Marion road, Wareham, Mass. There are 41 acres of planted bog, with opportunity to put in a great deal more acreage along the Weweantit river.

DR. FRANKLIN AWAY FOR REST

Dr. Henry J. Franklin is at present at a rest hotel at Danville, New York, having left East Wareham March 21. He plans to be

gone until about April 20th, getting back in time for the start of the frost season. His recovery toward his usual good health has been steady since his release from the hospital in Boston.



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For Farm, Orchard or Truck Garden. Easily and quickly mounted on any irrigation pipe. Heavy duty brass and bronze construction for long service. Sand and dirt proof. Water lubricated bearings—no oil or grease required. No fast moving parts to rapidly wear out. Maximum coverage—even distribution.

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OVERHEAD SPRINKLING protects blossoms from frost



By placing a protective shower of water on cranberries when frost threatened, overhead irrigation saved crops when adjacent, unsprinkled bogs were completely wiped out.

The Calco Rainmaker consists of portable steel pipes equipped with risers. Pipe couplings operate with one, quick motion and provide a tight, leakproof joint.

The Rainmaker System permits full utilization of a limited water supply; it can be used to irrigate soil too rough or porous to handle by any other means; it may be operated effectively by inexperienced persons.

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Pennsylvania Salt
Plans Manufacture
Commercial DDT

The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, chemical manufacturer, Philadelphia, Pa., announces that it has completed the installation of facilities for the manufacture on commercial scale of DDT (dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane). Production has already begun, all of the output for the present being taken by the government for the use of the Army and Navy. The Company states that as soon as military requirements permit and the WPB approves, it will be in a position to supply DDT for preferred civilian uses.

Fermate Circular

A new circular (No. 723) has just been issued by the United States Dept. Agriculture, Washington, "The Control of Cranberry Fruit Rots by Spraying", by R. B. Wilcox, associate pathologist, and H. F. Bergman, senior pathologist, in cooperation with New Jersey and Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Stations. Circular deals with the use of the new fungicide "Fermate", in comparison with Bordeaux in experiments in

Massachusetts and New Jersey, in 1944.

Fermate is the fungicide in which Dr. Wilcox and Dr. Bergman have great hopes, particularly for the often bad rot situation in New Jersey. The circular is for sale by the Supt. of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., price 5 cents.

Scoops

(Continued from Page 13)

Ethel Kranick of Bandon, Oregon, has a two-page article, illustrated with photographs in the March issue of "Agriculture Bulletin", published quarterly by the Oregon Department of Agriculture, at Salem, Oregon. This is under the title "Fascination and Profit in Growing Cranberries." A cranberry picking scene is also included in a combination photo on the cover of this official state publication.

If all we are promised in this "bright new world" after the war comes true what a wonderful world it is going to be. Now we read of the possibility of still another "freedom", that of the freedom from destructive insects. Campaigns against the Mediterranean fruit fly in Florida, the Mexican fruit fly in the Pacific Northwest

are in progress. These are not campaigns for season-to-season control, but actual extermination, and so permanent "freedom." Entomologists believe such hopes for the future are not too extravagant to entertain.

Photos of Roy Potter and screening equipment of the Potter & Son Cranberry Company at Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., are shown in

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the March issue of "Cooperative Digest." These were sent in to the "Co-op Forum" department of that publication for cooperatives by Vernon Goldsworthy.

¶**Conjectural** — From "Weather in Cranberry Culture", page 88: "Mean temperatures of March. There was a high correlation between the temperature of March and cranberry size, the apparent chances being 7 to 1 that cranberries will be large after a March mean temperature above 38 degrees at Middleboro, and 8 to 1 that they will be small after this temperature has been below 34 degrees. March is normally the month in which the ice disappears from the winter flood of the cranberry bogs in southeastern Massachusetts and the time of its leaving depends on the prevailing temperatures. It appears from correlations that the earlier the ice is melted the larger the cranberries are likely to be."

The mean for March, as recorded at the pumping station of the Middleboro water works, was 44.26.

BRIDGING THE GAP

Agriculturists must successfully bridge the gap between wartime and peace. Efficient methods of production will be one of the means by which this may be done.

Electricity may be used in many ways in producing and preparing cranberries for market.

Electricity is efficient. The economical, wise use of electricity can aid in bridging the period ahead—when peace comes, as it has aided in the war years.

Plymouth County Electric Co.

WAREHAM - - PLYMOUTH

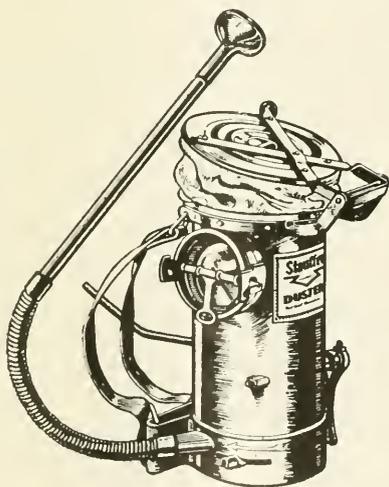
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WE MUST POUR OUT OUR MIGHT. BONDS
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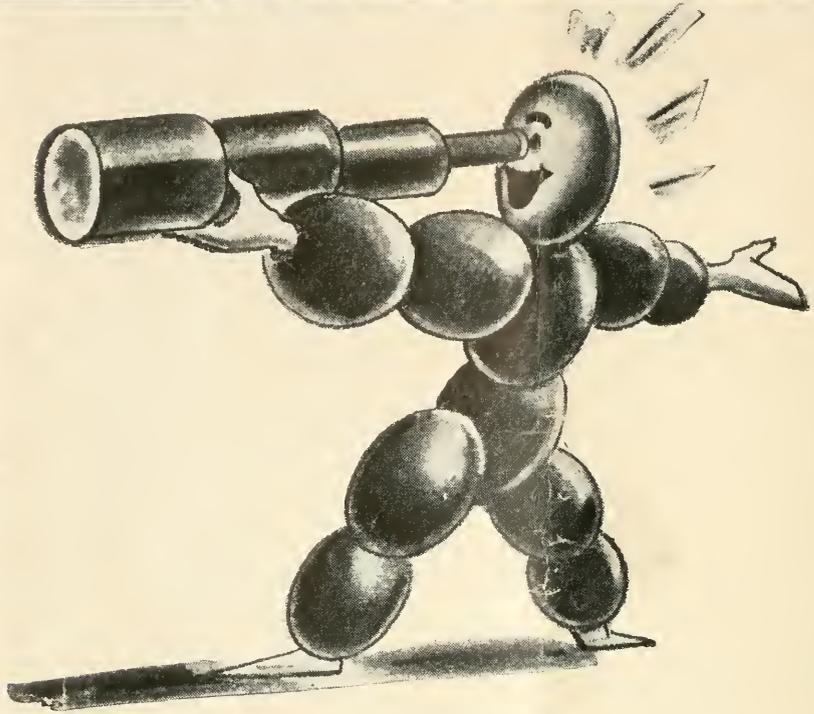
WE CANNOT DO LESS THAN OUR FIGHTERS ARE DOING—
WE MUST ACHIEVE OUR GOALS, AS THEY HAVE THEIRS.

We humbly contribute this space to urge the achievement of the quota
in this issue.

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