replies of berry growers was 2,493 quarts. One gave his yield (which must have been on a small patch and amply multiplied) as 9,600 quarts, whilst another confessed to but 576 quarts. A good yield for the second crop is 3,000 quarts, or 90 to 100 bushels per acre. Willis P. Rogers tells me that his largest field crop of Ohio, the third year after planting, was 16,000 quarts on four acres, and a half acre of this land was not up to the standard. From extensive inquiries of evaporator men, however, I find it to be a general opinion that the average crops of the country, one year with another, will not exceed 1,200 quarts per acre, or 300 pounds of dried product.

FIG. 902.—POOR CANES, WITH HIGH LATERALS.

Harvesting.

The harvesting of the crop costs too much. The price paid by evaporating men this year for Ohios and Greggs was 4½ and 5 cents a quart, yet the grower generally had to pay 2 cents a quart for picking. Here is an advantage of the Gregg, for pickers can generally do as well in picking it for 1½ cents as in picking the Ohio for 2 cents. To lessen the cost of harvesting and to overcome the difficulty of securing pickers in remote places, the berry harvester has come into use. This is a canvas tray, made by stretching the cloth over a light wooden frame about three feet wide and four or five feet long. At the bottom, the frame projects upwards at right angles to the body of the frame to a distance of five or six inches, to catch the berries as they fall upon the canvas. A wooden shoe or runner is placed on the bottom of the apparatus to allow the

FIG. 903.—BERRY HARVESTER.