

all obstruction and vegetation. If you can flood it for one or two summers you can kill the grass. After ploughing and harrowing, your land will be ready to set out the vines. The cheapest way to have your bog fitted for cultivation is to let the water kill the grass, it will destroy everything but the clean soil to put your vines on. If the mud is deep you must spread sand over it about two or three inches deep. There are several varieties of vines from the Four Mile Lake that grow very well. A variety called the "cherry" grows very large.

Dr. DeWitt—Does not successful cranberry growing depend entirely on the water supply?

Mr. Shaw—A great deal.

Dr. DeWitt—I understand that is the reason they have been so successful at Cape Cod. One man there raised 30,000 barrels.

J. S. Bishop—It does in a measure, but it is not absolutely necessary. You must have water to kill the fire worm. They talked at Cape Cod of getting a steam engine. It appears they tried arsenite of lead, and Paris greer, but it was not successful this year.

A voice—In one instance it was successful this year.

Mr. Shaw—In the summer time, in the growing season, you must have your bogs well drained, no stagnant water. Richardson Chute this year on one acre had somewhere about 100 barrels; some twenty barrels were damaged by frost. The crop was simply enormous. He can irrigate his plantation in dry weather.

J. E. Starr—Would you advise setting out on land that you can only irrigate in the spring and fall?

Mr. Shaw—Yes. It is better to get the water on in the fall of the year and keep it on all winter.

Water is Essential.

Dr. A. P. Reid—You must first have water for success, and in the second place after having destroyed the vegetation it is still necessary to cover the ground with sand.

J. S. Bishop—Yes, if it has a muddy bottom

Dr. Reid—Do you use any special type of sand?

Mr. Bishop—I use the ordinary red sand. I think the Cape Cod men use beach sand. If the mud is deep you want more sand. After your vines bear four or five years give them an inch more sand.

Dr. Reid—As I apprehend this matter it is not absolutely necessary to have mud. Low, sandy land will do if you can regulate it, and I presume flooding is only valuable when it is done at a certain period of the worm's growth?

Mr. Bishop—Yes. They blossom about the 1st of July. I kept the water on my bog until the 15th June, but I had no berries.

Colonel Spurr—Have you had any experience with cranberries growing on uplands?

J. S. Bishop—I suppose you mean the bush cranberry. I do not think you can make a success of it.

President Bigelow—You still recommend cranberry growing in Nova Scotia as a paying business?

J. S. Bishop—Certainly.

A Voice—What is the cost of picking them?

Mr. Bishop—Put it at \$1 a barrel, and the barrel costs twenty cents.

Mr. Wyman—How close do you put the rows?

Mr. Bishop—Rows 2½ feet apart.

Question—What season do you plant?