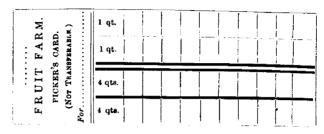
payment, you can readily tell how many quarts were picked each day and if the full amount of fruit was delivered.

The following is the form of the tally card we now use. To prevent mistakes, the lines for the four quart column are made much heavier than those of the one quart column. It should not be over one and a quarter inches wide, and five inches long, with spaces for about one hundred and fifty quarts.



If you want to tell if there are leaves in the bottom of the box, you can do so without emptying out the berries, by running a timothy straw down to the bottom.

Picking Stands.—Berries are always jammed and bruised where pickers are allowed to set them down in the rows, and permitted to carry a number at once to the packing shed. Take common lath, and cut long enough to make a band in which four boxes can be placed. Nail them together as firmly as possible, and out of some old crate covers make the bottom, which is closely tacked on. Some hoop stuff from the cooper shop or basket factory makes the handles. They will soon pay for themselves by preventing the breaking of boxes. We use these in picking all kinds of berries. We have tried all sorts of wire boxes attached to the person for picking raspberries and blackberries, but they were not satisfactory. Four boxes is as much as the average picker will handle at once.

Paying Pickers.—We pay weekly and have a uniform price. One and a quarter cents per quart for short term pickers, for strawberries, and one and three-fourths for raspberries, and for those who pick through to the close of the season a bonus of one-quarter cent is added to each quart they have picked. This evens up the good and bad picking, and gives the best satisfaction. The rows are all numbered by placing a stake in the centre of each row, with a square board nailed on, and figures large enough to be seen from every part of the field; and when a picker commences on a row the number is put opposite his name in the overseer's book.