

in any package in which the faced or shown surface gives a false representation of the contents of such package, and it shall be considered a false representation when more than fifteen per centum of such fruit is substantially smaller in size than, or inferior in grade to, or different in variety from, the faced or shown surface of such package." Apples in barrels for exhibition should be packed as required by law.

Marking.—The marking of barrels and boxes should be distinct and attractive. It should comply with the regulations of the Inspection and Sales Act, which call for the initials of the Christian names of the packer, his surname, and his address; the name of the variety of fruit, and the designation of the grade, whether it be "Fancy," "No. 1," "No. 2," or "No. 3." Such mark may be accompanied by any other designation of grade or brand if that designation or brand is not inconsistent with, or marked more conspicuously than, the one of the said four marks which is used on the said package. Bright coloured brands or marks are now being used, sometimes

Materials for Barrels.—The standard barrel must be large enough to contain at least 96 quarts of fruit. Smaller barrels should not be exhibited. The barrel in general use in Ontario has staves 30 inches in length. In Nova Scotia the staves are $28\frac{1}{2}$ to $29\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. The dimensions called for in a standard barrel of minimum size are: Between heads, $26\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, inside measurement; head diameter, 17 inches, inside measurement; middle diameter, $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches, inside measurement. The barrel generally used in Ontario is $27\frac{1}{2}$ inches between the heads, 17 inches in diameter at the head, and with a middle diameter at the bilge of $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches. A good barrel should have sixteen staves with $\frac{5}{16}$ jointing, cut five to two inches and averaging four inches in width at the bilge, and be free from large knots or shakes. The head should not be less than half an inch in thickness, dressed clean and sound. The hoops should be about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width and from $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness and eight in number. The barrel should be new and clean.

Material for boxes.—The box should be made of material strong enough to withstand handling in transportation. The heads, or end pieces, should be each of one piece of wood and not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick nor more than $\frac{7}{8}$ inch. The sides also should be each of one piece and not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick. The top and bottom boards may be of one or two pieces, preferably two, but not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in thickness. They must be thin so that they will bend readily when the box is closed. There should be two cleats each for the top and bottom. Dove-tailed boxes are not desirable. The standard box must be used. This is 10 inches deep, 11 inches wide, and 20 inches long, inside measurement.

Pressing.—Apples are often over-pressed. If the barrel is racked well there need not be much pressing. The proportion of fruit that is injured by pressing will be evident when the barrel is opened. The less fruit that has been injured by pressing the better the barrel has been packed, provided, always, that the pressing given has been sufficient to give the required firmness. Barrels loosely packed frequently show more injury to the fruit through shaking than barrels over-pressed.

Racking.—All barrels of apples should be racked when being packed, so that the fruit will settle, and the packer thus be able to tell his barrel so that the fruit will carry well. When the barrel is opened the fullness or slackness will indicate how well the fruit has been racked. Over-pressed fruit is usually found where apples have not been racked well.

Solidity (Nailing, Cleats, etc.)—By solidity is meant the handling, lining, cleating, and marking of the box or barrel. The heads of the barrel should fit snugly into the chime. For barrels, six rosined 14-inch nails in each head are usually sufficient. One inch nails for the quarter hoops are large enough. They should be carefully driven through the barrel into the head. Liners should be used on the head for greater strength. The cleats should be put neatly on the box and four rosined nails driven skilfully through them and through the top or bottom into the ends of the box. The sides of the boxes should be nailed with four nails at each end of each side of the box.