

Freedom from Blemish.—Any injury by insects, fungi, bruises, loss of stem, or other cause, lessening the value or appearance of the Exhibit shall be called a blemish.

Nomenclature.—Exhibits must be correctly named according to the nomenclature adopted by the Society, Association or Exhibition at which they are shown. The use of the standard nomenclature adopted by the American Pomological Society is recommended to such bodies.

Polishing.—Fruit on exhibition should have as much of the natural bloom as possible, but it has become the practice to rub off the bloom to heighten the colour. As long as this practice continues the person who does not rub off the bloom is at a disadvantage hence, unless there are rules prohibiting rubbing, it will be better to do it.

Quality and Texture.—To be considered in collections, seedlings, new varieties on trial, or other sorts in competition.

Season.—In collections it is desirable to have as long a season as possible represented by the varieties shown. Varieties past condition shown for the purpose of lengthening the season will not, however, score as high as apples in condition though of later season.

Size.—While size in some cases indicates care and skill in production, it is not usually found with the highest colour and with freedom from blemishes; and as large size is not as important as high colour and freedom from blemishes, the largest fruit should not take the first prize unless it is equal to or better in other respects than those in competition with it.

Uniformity.—Specimens should be as nearly alike in size, form and colour as possible.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS—PACKING AND PACKAGES.

Alignment.—Alignment refers to the rows of fruit in the box, the straighter and more regular the rows the better is the alignment.

Attractiveness and Style of Pack.—When the box is opened the fruit should look attractive. The skill and good taste of the packer is shown in the appearance of the fruit and the style of the pack. There are many styles of pack, but the one should be used which lends itself best to the variety and size of fruit packed. The diagonal 3-2 pack is a very popular one. The fruit should be as nearly alike in size and colour as possible. The box also should be clean and attractive looking.

Bulge.—A bulge or swell in the top row of fruit is necessary in order to ensure the fruit carrying well. Before the top is put on there should be a bulge of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the centre of the top row and the fruit should be $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch above the top of the box at the ends and sides. When the cover is on there should be a bulge of $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch at the centre, at both top and bottom.

Compactness.—This may also be expressed by the term firmness and compactness. The more solid the pack the better the fruit will carry.

Facing.—When facing a barrel, or when beginning to pack a barrel, the apples for the first row should be put carefully in with the stem end down, the stems having been first cut off so that they will not injure the fruit when pressed. If slightly smaller apples are used in the outside rows and larger ones in the centre it improves the appearance of the face. A second row is now put in in the same manner as the first, and these apples should be arranged so that they will show through the spaces between those in the first row. These two rows constitute the face of the barrel. The fruit used for the face should fairly represent the fruit throughout the barrel, but the apples in these two rows should present as attractive an appearance as possible. The law in regard to facing, as defined in the Inspection and Sales Act, is as follows: "No person shall sell or offer, expose, or have in his possession for sale any fruit packed