the sheet of paper with the stem towards the inner corner. The fingers of the left hand are slipped down behind the apple and paper in the shape of a funnel into which the apple quickly slides.

Plate 12, Fig. 1. The right hand lets go the fruit only to show its position. As shown in Fig. 2, it is again brought up against the apple and a complete fold of the paper is made towards the left hand. The left hand then slides smoothly with the paper up the far side of the fruit.

Plate 13. Perhaps the most difficult stage of the wrapping is shown in this plate. The upward movement of the left hand completely encases the apple in the paper, and great care must be taken that the wrapper is not held too tightly, or there is danger of breaking it. It is also important that the stem should not pierce the wrapper, and this danger may be obviated by folding the paper loosely over the stem in such a way that the stem is immediately beneath the meeting of the folds.

Plate 14, Fig. 1. In this illustration the packer has smoothed out all the creases of the paper giving a finish to the outside. Fig. 2. The apple is set in its place in the box, being pressed firmly down and toward the packed end of the box.

Plate 15, Fig. 1, shows a well packed box of the 2-2-7-7 style. Where apples are packed on end, the stem is always down.

THE 'BULGE' IN BOX PACKING.

In Plate 16, Fig. 2, a very essential feature of apple packing in boxes is shown. Eastern packers have been so long accustomed to the barrel, a rigid package, that it is difficult for them to conceive that the essential difference between box packing and barrel packing lies in the fact that the box is an elastic package. One of the essentials of good packing is the recognition of the elasticity of the top and bottom and the rigidity of the sides and ends of the box.

Plate 16, Fig. 3, shows four boxes of apples with the side as well as the top removed. For inspection purposes it is now much more common to remove the side than the top. Hence the necessity of having uniformity of pack throughout the box. A careful study of these boxes with the side and top removed will show how the bulge is secured by packing rather closer in the middle than at the end.

In box packing there is every inducement to uniformity in size. For each particular size the skilful packer has many different devices and modifications of this simple layering of the fruit by which he can accommodate the size of the apple to the unvarying dimensions of the box. The box, of course, has always the same dimensions, but the apples to be packed are constantly varying in size; and yet the experienced packer has no difficulty in securing an arrangement of the tiers so that after a certain number of tiers are placed in the box, the box is properly filled, with no large spaces through the box or showing on the surface.

Nevertheless, even the most skilled packer makes use of the slight differences in size and shape of the individual apples. These differences are so slight that they escape the attention of all but the practised eye. On page 48 is a table showing the differences in the transverse and longitudinal measurements of apples. This is given for the purpose of emphasizing the fact that there is, even in the most regular apples, a considerable difference between the different diameters. By turning the apple so as to present either the longer or shorter diameter, as the packer may require, perfect tightness and perfect alignment are attained. This difference in the shape of the apple and its various diameters is used, with other devices, to form the bulge of a well packed apple box. In the diagonal packs there is considerable leeway in the tightness with which apples are pressed against each other in the rows. By pushing them closer together towards the centre the apples are lifted, so that when the final tier is placed upon the box it will stand about 1¼ inches above the edge of the box at the centre, as shown in Plate 16, Fig. 2.