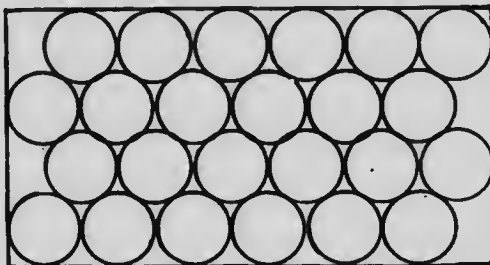
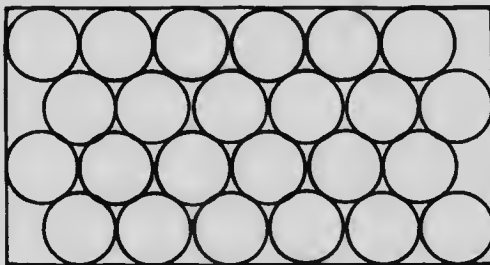


nized and utilized to fill the box, not only full of apples, but so tightly packed that the box may be put on end with the lid off, and yet no apples fall out. This is rather a high standard, but one that should be aimed at by all who expect to become proficient in the art.



(a) 1st and 3rd Layers.



(b) 2nd and 4th Layers.

FIG. 13.

DIAGONAL.

"2-2" Pack.

4 Layers—96 Apples.

Figures 10 and 11, illustrate the methods of starting the packing of the 2-2 and the 3-2 diagonal pack. In the 2-2 pack the first apple is placed in the right hand lower corner of the box, the second apple then dividing evenly the space between the first apple and the other side of the box. These two apples are held in position by the left hand, while the third and fourth apples are placed in position as indicated in the diagram. If the space is not evenly divided by the second apple the alignment will not be correct for the rest of the box. Having once secured the correct alignment by the proper placing of the first four apples, the diagonal row is completed by putting the fifth and sixth apples in place, after which the rows are placed diagonally until the box is filled.

Similarly in the 3-2 pack. After the first and second apples are placed in the lower corners of the box, the third apple must evenly divide the space between the first and second, and must be held in position while the fourth and fifth apples are put in place. The sixth apple will now complete the first diagonal row, and the seventh, eight and ninth the second after which the box will proceed regularly to the end.

The following rules for guiding the packer in determining the pack, will be of use also to the beginner:—

1. If three apples placed side by side across the end of the box will not go in, the pack is 2-1.