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FRUIT AND POTATO SHOWS

By

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FRUIT SHOWS

By H. D. LOCKLIN

PURPOSES AND BENEFITS OF EXHIBITING FRUITS

The purposes of fruit shows are education, entertainment and advertisement. All exhibits can be classified under one or more of these heads. All groups are important.

By educational exhibits we mean those displays which teach some lesson, such as better packing, better grading or cooperation. By seeing the fruit from different sections the growers see what is being done elsewhere. By meeting the growers of the prize-winning fruit they can find out the methods employed in growing this class of products. At many fairs in fruit districts it will be possible to hold fruit growers' conferences on certain days. There is no limit to the good that can be obtained from such meetings. As a result of visiting these fairs, the fruit growers take more interest in and show more respect for their work. They have an ideal to work toward. They realize that, even on the farm, brains will produce more than brawn. Further, fairs satisfy a natural human desire for competition. The growers not only find out what others are doing, but, which is more important, they find out how they do it. Because of these benefits, the growers, and therefore the country, develop.

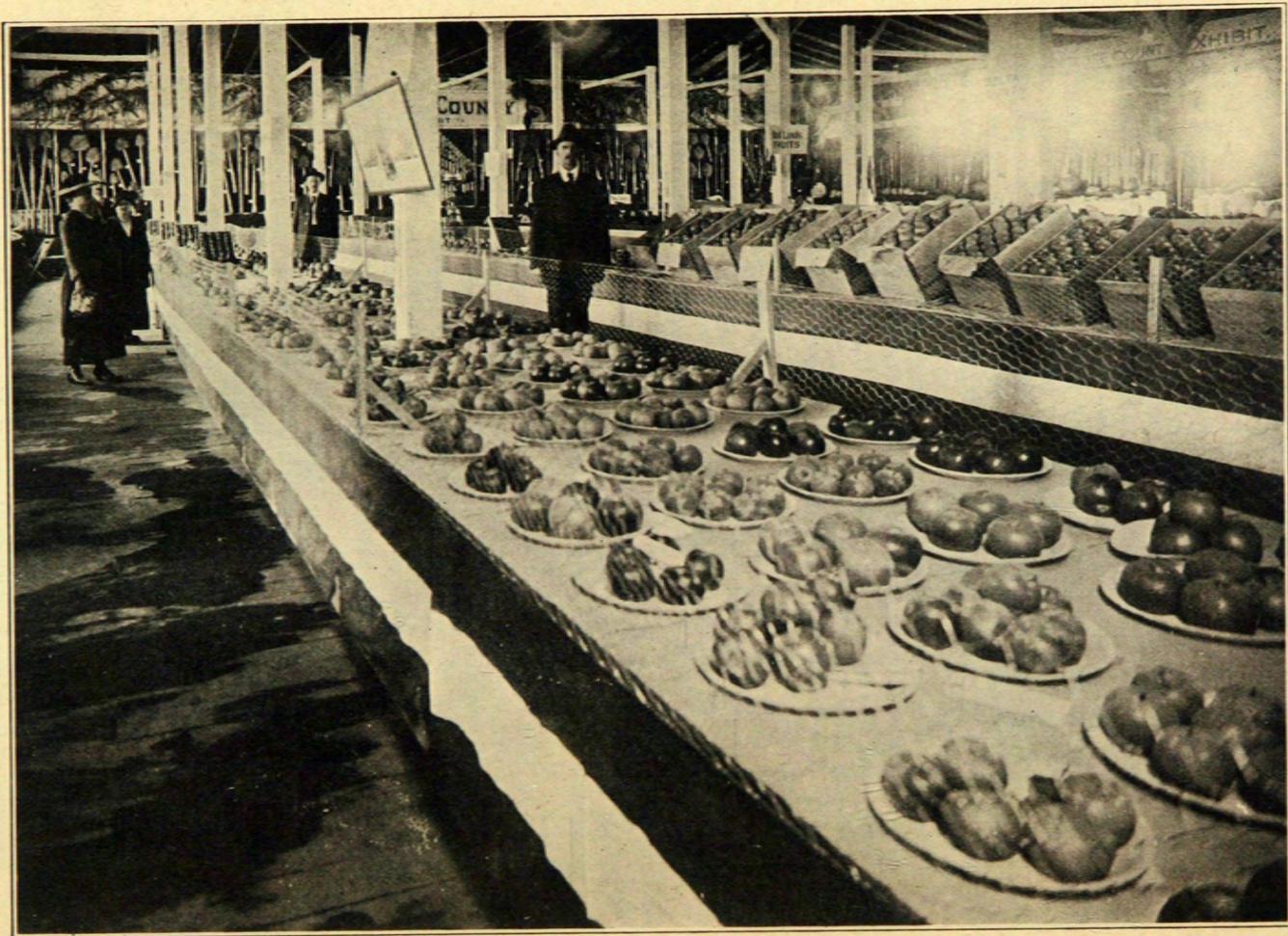
The producer is not the only one benefited by well-organized fruit shows. By visiting these fairs, the consumer learns what first grade fruit is and will demand that grade when he buys.

While the second group of exhibits, those that are entertaining will be made up mostly of feature displays, the general public will usually be very much interested in this class of displays. There are chances for endless variation in feature exhibits. Some of the more common are pyramids of apples, lettering, or maps showing distribution and relative importance of various fruits in the county or state. Group exhibits can be made very attractive if artistic designs are interwoven with the exhibits.

The third or advertising class will include farm, company, community, district or county exhibits. The idea with this class is not to teach others better methods, but to show the public what that farm, or district, can and is producing. Naturally the best exhibits attract the most attention. Commercial displays of orchard equipment would also be classified here.

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR SHOWING FRUIT

All show-fruit must be well grown. In order to get the best fruit, it is necessary to start years ahead so that you will have strong, vigorous and healthy trees. In the early spring, give the trees a good pruning. Open up the tops so that the fruit will become well colored. When it comes time, spray the trees thoroughly. Fruit, to have any chance, must be free from all insect



and disease injury. Then the tree must be well watered and the soil kept in good shape.

Selecting fruit for the exhibit is another important point. A person will be more successful if specimens for plate or tray exhibits are selected in the orchard. There are more to select from and the light is better. Box and basket displays are usually selected in the packing house by laying aside the best specimens. In picking any exhibit, several times the amount of fruit actually needed should be selected, and then the very best of these kept. "Picking ripe" is the best condition for most fruits.

For fall or early-winter fairs, it will be necessary to keep some varieties in cold storage till fair time. Most fair managers arrange for cold storage free to exhibitors. The only way to get late varieties for early shows is to secure them from earlier maturing sections.

Considerable fruit is ruined enroute to the fair. Plate exhibits can be packed in a wooden box of proper size. Each specimen should be wrapped in several layers of soft paper. Cotton is sometimes used. The box should be lined with several more layers of soft paper. With tray, box and basket exhibits, the fruit may either be finally packed at home or at the show. The latter method is to be preferred but is seldom practical. Wherever fruit is shipped in the display package, it is best to wrap the package in heavy paper so as to keep it clean, and to prevent scratching. All packages should be plainly addressed. The name and address of the sender should be on the outside, as well as on the inside.

As soon as possible, prospective exhibitors should secure a premium list. They ought to learn all general and special rules and how to make entries. It is best to decide at the earliest possible date on the classes in which entries will be made.

SUGGESTED RULES FOR SHOWING FRUIT

1. Containers for exhibits in the same lot must be uniform and bear no marking of any kind.

2. All packing should be done before shipment.

3. All exhibits must carry a card giving the correct varietal name. An entry incorrectly named will be disqualified. Where there are two or more names applied to the variety exhibited, an entry shall not be disqualified for using any one of these unless the name used is correctly applied to another variety.

4. A list of varieties of fruit shall accompany all entries. This is especially important when the management is to set up the exhibit.

5. No name of exhibitor shall appear upon an entry until all of that lot has been judged.

Fig. 1—(On opposite page). Plate and box display. Note the general neat appearance of the room; plates and boxes well spaced.

6. No fruit shall be polished in any way.
7. All fruit shown by one exhibitor shall have been grown in one orchard, except collections shown by representatives of communities, counties and such groups.
8. In individual displays, fruit shown must be from an orchard of which the exhibitor is owner, manager, lessee, or duly authorized agent.
9. All fruits competing in the same lot must be arranged in a single group.
10. No entry will be allowed to compete for more than one prize, except for grand prizes. Separate entries must be made in each lot. Neither will a single exhibitor be allowed more than one entry in a given lot.
11. Judges will not award prizes to any unworthy exhibit, regardless of number of entries.
12. Judges shall have full authority to decide whether any person has a right to exhibit or compete for any prize.
13. Protest of judges' decision must be made within twenty-four hours after awards have been placed. At time of filing protest the value of the premium involved must be deposited with the secretary. This deposit is to be forfeited in case the protest is not sustained.
14. In case of conflict, special rules take precedence over general rules.

MANAGEMENT

Creating Interest—The first year a fruit show is held, creating interest is one of the most important and quite often one of the most difficult things. There must be men at the head who have initiative, who are well known, and who have faith in the usefulness of a fruit show. Such shows are usually started by a group of progressive citizens of a progressive town. In getting the idea spread these men should solicit the aid of the newspapers. Newspaper men are usually progressive and willing to push anything that will better the community. Any farmers or business men's organizations should be willing to help out.

Electing Officers—After those agencies interested in promoting the exhibit have fully explained the aims and plans to the public, there should be a general meeting of all persons interested. At this meeting officers and chairmen of the various committees should be elected. The officers necessary would be a fair manager, or secretary, and a treasurer. There should be chairmen elected for an advertising, building and equipment, decorating and exhibit space, exhibit, premium list, and program committees. The treasurer could be chairman of the finance committee. The officers and committee chairmen could form a fair council for the general management of the show. Each chairman could select his committee. All these officers

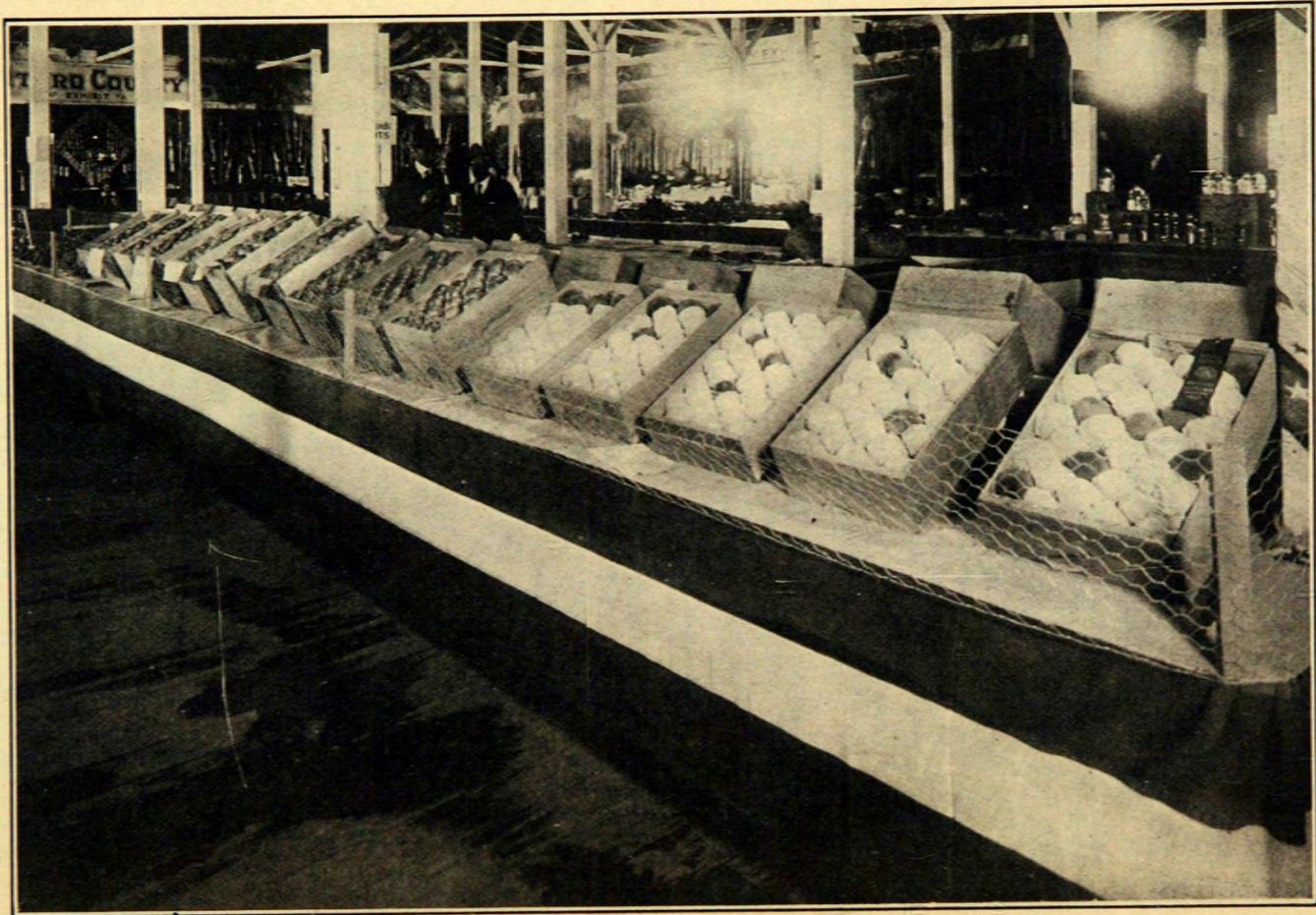
and committeemen should be progressive and well known, with some knowledge of fairs. The fair council and committees should have frequent meetings.

Duties of Officers and Committees—On the manager or secretary, rests the management of the entire fair. He is leader in the entire undertaking. All others are responsible to him. It is his task to see that the others do their work properly, that they work together with a common goal in view. The treasurer receives all money, pays bills, and as chairman of the finance committee sees that there is money for premiums and general expenses. The finance committee helps in collecting gate fees, cash and merchandise premiums, and such work. It usually falls to this committee to canvass business houses and individuals for premiums. Where the state, county, or town gives its financial support to the show the finance committee is relieved of considerable work. The auction of exhibits helps to defray expenses.

The duty of the advertising committee is to let the people know the time and place of the show, what will be gained by attending, and get them interested enough to make entries, to attend and bring others. The committee should aim to get every one talking or thinking about the fair,—get them really interested in it.

There are many methods of accomplishing this. Well written letters to fruit growers is a good way. Articles and advertisements in the newspapers covering the district from which people are at all likely to attend is one of the best ways. These articles should tell briefly such items of interest as the various kinds of prizes offered for the different kinds of fruits, the benefits to be derived from attending, who is entering and the interest shown generally. Articles run a short time before the show could tell of the progress up to that date. Posters on billboards and in store windows are very good mediums for attracting people to the show. Attractive premium lists gotten out early will help. Hand bills distributed thru towns and rural districts a few days before the fair are often used with good effect. Other methods can be devised to fit local conditions.

The building and equipment committee should secure a place to hold the show as well as to see that it is properly equipped. The floor space should be ample but not too large as an overly large place makes the exhibit appear small tho it may be of good size. A crowded show never gives a pleasing impression. The building must be well lighted by natural or artificial light. Overhead light is much preferred. All side windows should be boarded up so the light will fall to advantage on the display. This committee usually looks after the heating and ventilating of the building. It should also see that the floors are clean and that the exhibits are kept dusted. It will usually do any policing



necessary. This committee will provide all tables, benches, rails, show cases, etc., that are needed.

In small shows the decorating and space committee may be combined with the building and equipment committee. In any case, these two committees will work in very close cooperation. As soon as the latter committee has all equipment in place, the decorating committee can put its plans into operation. Women often do better work than men on this committee. The building should be made as attractive as possible. Unsightly objects should be covered or screened off. The section of this bulletin on displaying and arranging fruit gives detailed information as to what this committee will be expected to accomplish. This committee will designate the space to be used by each department class, and lot.

The exhibit committee should get growers to make displays, make the entries when the fruit is brought to the show, and provide all stationery such as entry tags, any labels needed, judges' books, and ribbons. When necessary, members should canvass the country with premium lists, explain the various classes to the growers, help them decide where they can make the best entries, show them what points to look for in selecting show fruit and the value of each, giving them printed score cards if the growers desire. The number of entries made as a result of this canvass, and the interest shown by the fruit growers may be used as advertising material.

When the exhibits are brought in, this committee should see that the fruits are correctly entered, and placed in the proper position according to their department, class and lot. Much disappointment often arises from mistakes in entering the exhibits.

The premium-list committee is responsible for the premium list. A good premium list is one of the most efficient ways of advertising a show. The advertising committee will have a direct interest in the premium list. Men compiling the premium list should know which are the most important varieties of the various fruits for the district covered by the show. Usually enough advertising can be secured to pay for the printing.

The order of events is in charge of the program committee. This committee would arrange a definite order and time for all events connected with the fair. It is primarily responsible for the amusements, for getting outside speakers, and for arranging fruit growers' association meetings, demonstrations, and such events.

Fig. 2—(On opposite page). Box displays. The five boxes to the right are not standard apple boxes and would usually be disqualified. Compare the attractiveness of this table with that of figures 7 and 8.

DISPLAYING AND ARRANGING SHOW FRUIT

Tables—Some form of table is generally used for displaying fruit. All tables ordinarily used may be classified as flat, incline and benched. (See Figs. 1, 2, 3, 7 and 8.) Benches or step-like tables are to be preferred to incline ones. Flat tables are best for exhibiting plates, bench-tables for other displays. Bench-tables may be used for plate displays, but it is sometimes difficult to see clearly those on the back benches. When staging box or tray exhibits on bench-tables the near end of the package rests on the edge of the bench above, the front end resting on the bench next below. If the show building is used for nothing else, it is all right to have the tables built in permanently, otherwise, they should be movable. It will add to the attractiveness of the general display, if all tables are of uniform construction.

Tables next to the walls are usually of the benched type. It is best to have each step or bench about two feet wide, each raise being six inches. This will give the proper slant to trays, boxes or bushel baskets.

Flat tables against the wall will not usually be over three feet wide. Such tables in the center of the room with aisles on either side may be five feet wide. The width of bench-tables with aisles on either side would depend on the number of steps or benches, but the width and height of each bench should be about the same as for tables against the wall. The best height for all tables at front edge is thirty inches. The length will depend upon the length of the space available.

Collapsible tables are very convenient when it is necessary to store between shows. They are of the same dimensions as the permanent ones. The legs are placed on hinges. Braces consist of long hooks extending from well down the legs to the bottom of the tables. For box and bushel-basket displays, these tables would have to be made quite strong. Bench-tables are made by placing very short legged tables on top of the ordinary flat ones. Twelve feet is a good length for this class of table.

Decoration—It is important that there should be a general decorative plan for the entire building. (See Fig. 1.) An attractive building should be secured if possible. If the building secured is not ceiled inside, there should be some attempt to cover the walls and rafters. When it is not possible to get the room ceiled with lumber, it might be done with cheese cloth. A plan that will relieve the unsightliness some is to hang cheese cloth from one edge and crosswise of the room. This is only a makeshift, however. As much as possible of the bare walls should be covered in some manner. Where both rafters and sides are to be covered, it would sometimes be possible to make a partial screen by stretching paper streamers across the room in the form of an arch. Reflectors on the overhead lights will also help to hide an ugly roof.

The front, top and ends of all tables should be covered with some material, such as cheese cloth. (See Figs. 1, 2, 5 and 7.) Since it shows the fruit off well, white is a very good color. (See Fig. 4.) Whoever is in charge of the exhibits should see that they are kept dusted, any stolen fruit replaced, and in a neat condition generally. If possible, all building decorations should be completed before the exhibits arrive.

Flowers, plants, evergreens, and such materials should not be used except in community, district, or feature displays. It would give the public a better impression if "flashy" colors were avoided. Other exhibits than those mentioned had better follow the general scheme as planned, with no "extra" decorations.

In order to give the best impression, labels should be small, uniform in style with plain black or green letters. For variety names, a good size is two by three and one-half inches. For cards to show both variety and name of grower, six by eight inches is suggested.

Arrangement—The arrangement of tables will depend upon the size and shape of the building. There should, of course, be a line of tables against the walls entirely around the room, except at the entrances. Then there should be tables in the center of the room. Aisles between tables are not ordinarily less than six to eight feet wide, but may be considerably more. After the tables are located, there should be a plan for the locations of the different departments, classes and lots. The arrangement of the different entries will have much to do with the ease of judging the exhibits. (See Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 8.)



Fig. 3—Plate and tray display. The tables appear crowded and untidy; the tray displays would show to better advantage if placed by themselves.

When competing exhibits are not placed together, one of two things has to be done, that is, the judge has to go around the room judging each entry separately or the different entries will have to be carried to a single table for judging. In the first case the judge cannot be fair since he cannot compare all entries at once; in the second case, there is danger of injuring the fruit by carrying about. If all the entries are together, they can be judged fairly, quickly, and safely. Further, when exhibitors or visitors can see first, second and third prizes beside each other, they will be able to form a much better idea of what a good plate or box is.

VARIETIES AND CLASSIFICATION OF PREMIUMS

All classifications of premiums should be clear, comprehensive and as brief as possible. The divisions should not be so numerous that there will be too few entries. There ought to be at least five entries in each lot. Less would make showing uninteresting because of lack of competition. The suggested classification as given here may have to be changed slightly to suit local conditions.

It will be noticed that there is no competition between varieties, with the exception of a very few cases. The reason for this is explained under "explanation of Score Cards."

Quantity is not taken into consideration except in single orchard and community or district displays. This gives the small grower a chance with the larger grower. It is perfection, not quantity that will win.

CLASSIFICATION

| Department A—Apples | Department B—Crab Apples |
|---|--|
| Class 1, Single Plate Exhibit. | Class 6, Single plate exhibit. |
| Lot 1, Jonathan 1__2__3__ | Lot 50, Hyslop 1__2__3__ |
| Lot 2, Rome Beauty 1__2__3__ | Lot 51, Florence 1__2__3__ |
| Lot 3, Winesap 1__2__3__ | Lot 52, Whitney 1__2__3__ |
| Lot 4, Gano (Black Ben Davis) 1__2__3__ | (And so on for other commercial varieties.) |
| (And so on for other commercial varieties. All lots or varieties, appear under each Class for that fruit.) | |
| | Department C—Pears |
| Class 2, Single tray exhibit. | Class 7, Single plate exhibit. |
| Class 3, Three tray exhibit. | Lot 60, Bartlett 1__2__3__ |
| Class 4, Single box exhibit. | Lot 61, Kieffer 1__2__3__ |
| Class 5, Three box exhibit. | Lot 62, Flemish Beauty 1__2__? |
| | (And so on for other commercial varieties.) |
| | Class 8, Single tray exhibit. |
| | Class 9, Three tray exhibit. |
| | Class 10, Single box exhibit. |
| | Class 11, Three box exhibit. |

Department D—Quinces

Class 12, Single plate exhibit.
 Lot 80, Any variety 1__2__3__

Department E—Peaches

Class 13, Single plate exhibit.
 Lot 90, Elberta 1__2__3__
 Lot 91, Carmen 1__2__3__
 Lot 92, Triumph 1__2__3__

(And so on for other commercial varieties.)

Class 14, Three plate exhibit.
 Class 15, Single box exhibit.
 Class 16, Three box exhibit.
 Class 17, Bushel basket exhibit.

Department F—Plums

Class 18, Single plate exhibit.
 Lot 120, Damson 1__2__3__
 Lot 121, Satsuma 1__2__3__
 Lot 122, Green Gage 1__2__3__

(And so on for other commercial varieties.)

Department G—Prunes

Class 19, Single plate exhibit.
 Lot 140, Italian 1__2__3__
 Lot 141, French 1__2__3__
 Lot 142, German 1__2__3__

(And so on for other commercial varieties.)

Department P—Fruit Collection Exhibits

Class 28, Single orchard exhibit.
 Lot 250, Any fruits of commercial importance 1____2____3____
 Class 29, Community or district exhibits:
 Lot 251, Any fruits of commercial importance 1____2____3____

Department Q—Packing Exhibits

Class 30, Single box packed apples.
 Lot 252, Any commercial variety 1____2____3____
 Class 31, Single box packed pears.
 Lot 253, Any commercial variety 1____2____3____
 Class 32, Single box packed peaches.
 Lot 254, Any commercial variety 1____2____3____

Department R—Grand Prizes

Class 33, Best box apples.
 Lot 255, Any commercial variety 1____2____3____
 Class 34, Best box pears.
 Lot 256, Any commercial variety 1____2____3____
 Class 35, Best box peaches.
 Lot 257, Any commercial variety 1____2____3____

Department H—Apricots

Class 20, Single plate exhibit.
 Lot 160, Any variety 1__2__3__

Department I—Nectarines

Class 21, Single plate exhibit.
 Lot 170, Any variety 1__2__3__

Department J—Grapes

Class 22, Single plate exhibit.
 Lot 180, Concord 1__2__3__
 Lot 181, Delaware 1__2__3__
 Lot 182, Moores Early 1__2__3__

(And so on for other commercial varieties.)

Department K—Strawberries

Class 23, Pint cup.
 Lot 200, Any variety 1__2__3__

Department L—Raspberries

Class 24, Pint cup.
 Lot 210, Any variety 1__2__3__

Department M—Blackberries

Class 25, Pint cup.
 Lot 220, Any variety 1__2__3__

Department N—Gooseberries

Class 26, Pint cup.
 Lot 230, Any variety 1__2__3__

Department O—Currants

Class 27, Pint cup.
 Lot 240, Any variety 1__2__3__

Department S—Feature Exhibits

Class 36, Artistic Piece Exhibit.

Lot 258, Most artistic design using deciduous fruits
as main part of material

1 --- 2 --- 3 ---

Class 37, Artistic fruit baskets.

Lot 259, Most artistic basket of deciduous and (or)
subtropical fruits

1 --- 2 --- 3 ---

The various exhibits may be explained as follows:

Plate exhibits include all fruits with the exception of the berries. (Fig. 1 and 3.) With this class of exhibits, the idea is perfection of a few specimens of a given variety. Plate exhibits are shown in plates of various sizes and materials, usually of pasteboard, and about eight inches in diameter. Where possible, more attractive containers should be secured. A plate exhibit consists of five nectarines; three apples, pears, peaches, quinces; ten crab apples, plums, prunes, apricots, bunches of grapes.

Cup exhibits include only berries and other small fruits. This seems to be the best method of showing these fruits. The box should be clean, new, and well filled with no attempt at arranging the top layer. Square, pint, berry cups are ordinarily used.

Tray exhibits fill a space between the plate and box exhibits. (See left side Fig. 3.) A tray is not a commercial package, but it shows the fruit as well as the box and is neither so difficult to pack nor does it require so many specimens. A tray is equal to one layer of the standard apple box. Its dimensions are 2x11 1-2x18

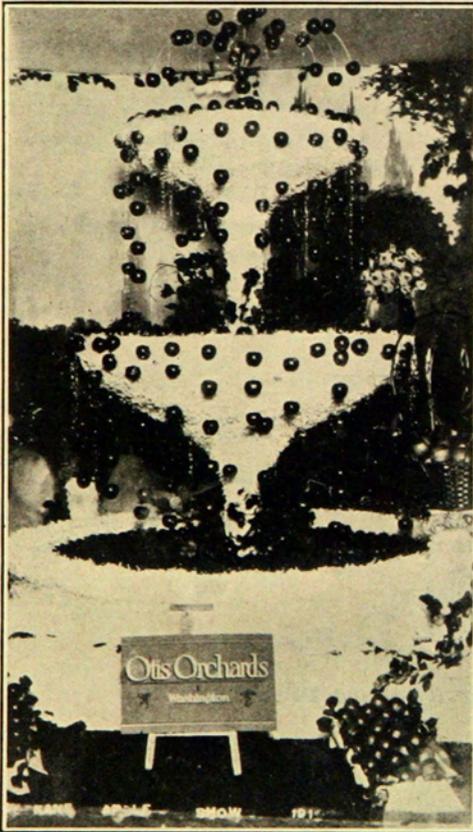


Fig. 4—Feature display. Such figures help to make a show unusual and interesting.

inches inside measurement. The tray is used only for apples and pears.

Box exhibits are of three kinds. Apple boxes measure 10 1-2x11 1-2x18 inches. (See Figs. 2 and 6.) Pear boxes are 8 1-2x11 1-2x18 inches. Peach boxes are 4, 4 1-2 and 5x11 1-2x18 inches. All measurements are to be inside measurements. All are standard commercial containers and should be put up according to the requirements of a perfect, commercial package. Boxes are usually considered one of the best ways of showing fruit in packages.

Bushel-basket exhibits are for peaches only. While low grade apples are sometimes marketed in baskets, it is not a very common practice and is not recommended generally for first-class fruit if help can be obtained for box packing. It is not often that first-class peaches are shipped in baskets, but there are always small sizes of low quality that can be profitably shipped by this method. Ordinarily, splint bushel baskets are used. The top layer is faced somewhat like apple barrels.

One-orchard displays give the larger growers a chance. Any containers may be used, any amount of fruit and as many different fruits as the exhibitor desires. With the more important fruits, the exhibit should contain as many of the commercial varieties as possible. All fruit must be grown in one orchard.

Community or district displays resemble the one-orchard displays, but are on a larger scale. (See Fig. 5.) Usually a larger variety of fruits will be shown, there will be more fruit, and the display will be more elaborately decorated. The fruit may be grown in any orchard located in the district putting on

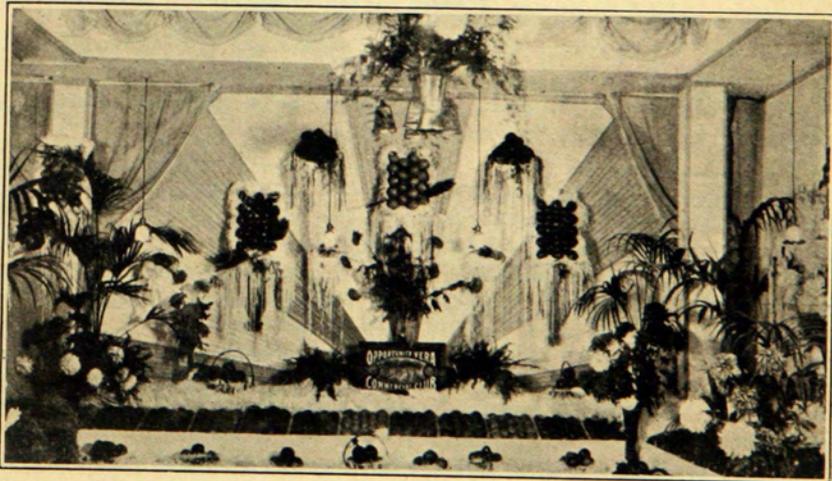


Fig. 5—District display. Such a display gives a visitor a pleasing impression of a district making the exhibit.

the display. Any container may be used. The main purpose of this display is, of course, to show the public what this particular section can do and is doing. The design should vary from year to year and should be both unique and artistic. Cost is usually not a factor in placing the award. Any material may be used for decorating. The best results can be expected only when those persons putting on the display are well organized.

Packed-box display includes apples, pears, and peaches. (Fig. 6.) Standard containers for each fruit will be used. The pack only will be scored. Any variety may be used, but the most attractive varieties would score higher.

Grand prizes are given for the best box of apples, pears and peaches of any variety. Quality of varieties should not be considered. Boxes do not have to be entered for this prize. The judges will enter the best box from each lot, and then the best box from all lots will be selected for the grand prize of each of the three fruits.

Feature displays, are of little value from an educational viewpoint, but add considerably to the general interest of the show. A good sample of an artistic piece exhibit is found in Fig. 4. Originality, artistic arrangement, and condition of fruit would be the main points to consider in this department. The artistic fruit-basket competition is usually of most interest to women and girls. The management or the competitors could furnish the materials for the baskets. Only fruits should be used. That is, no colored cloths, paper or flowers should be used as in the preceding exhibit. Ordinary table fruit-baskets are used.

Where a fruit show covers a state or several districts, duplicate prizes could be offered for the separate districts.

VARIETIES

In Colorado, a suggested list of varieties of fruits for show purposes would be as follows:

Apples—Arkansas Black, Arkansas (Mammoth Black Twig), Ben Davis, Bailey Sweet, Chenango (Chenango Strawberry), Colorado (Colorado Orange), Delicious, Flora Belle, Fameuse (Snow), Gano (Black Ben), Grimes (Grimes Golden), Jeffries, Jonathan, King Davis, Lawver (Delaware Red), McIntosh, Maiden Blush, Missouri (Missouri Pippin), Northwestern (Northwestern Greening), Northern Spy, Oldenburg (Duchess of Oldenburg), Rambo, Ralls (Janet), Rome Beauty, Red Astrachan, Rhode Island Greening (Greening), Stayman Winesap, Sheriff, Wealthy, Wolf River, Winesap, White Pearmain, (White Winter Pearmain), Winter Banana, Willow (Willow Twig), Yellow Bellflower, York Imperial, Yellow Transparent.

Crab Apples—Florence, Hyslop, Martha, Red Siberian, Transcendent, Whitney, Yellow Siberian.

Pears—Bartlett, Anjou, Clairgeau, Comice, Duchess, Flemish,

(Flemish Beauty), Kieffer, Lawrence, Mount Vernon, Seckel, Sheldon, Winter Nelis.

Quinces—Any variety.

Peaches—Alexander, Belle (Belle Georgia), Carmen, Crosby, Champion, Early Crawford, Elberta, Greensboro, Hale Early, J. H. Hale, Late Crawford, Mountain Rose, Triumph.

Plums—Abundance, Bradshaw, Burbank, De Sota, Damson, Forest Garden, Green Gage, Quaker, Satsuma (Blood), Sunset, Wolf, Wyant, Washington, Yellow Egg, Prunus Simoni.

Prunes—Agen (French), Golden, German, Giant, Italian, Tragedy.

Apricots—Wilson, Royal, or Moorpark.

Nectarines—Any variety.

Grapes—Black Hamburg, Concord, Delaware, Flame Tokay, Moore (Moore's Early), Niagara, Sweetwater, Worden.

Strawberries—Glen Mary, Nich Omer, Dunlap (Senator Dunlap), Jucunda, Warfield.

Gooseberries—Downing Houghton, Oregon, (Oregon Champion), Smith, (Smith's Improved).

Currants—Cherry, Fay (Fay's Prolific), Red Cross, Red Dutch.

Red Raspberries—Cuthbert, King, Marlboro.

Black Raspberries—Gregg and Arkansas.

Blackberries—Snyder.

SCORE CARDS AND SCORING

Score cards, or scales, as they are sometimes called, may be useful in several ways. Perhaps the most important use is in helping the prospective exhibitor select his entries. Many exhibitors have very little idea of the points that the judge will look for and the relative importance of each point. It is true that all judges will not use exactly the same score cards, but they will not vary materially from those listed below. Fruit that will score high with the accompanying scales will rank high with any judge. A second use of these score cards is to help those interested in the placings of the judges to see why certain exhibits won and why others lost, thus learning what real worth is. They will know the relative value of the different points and will, for example, not think that because a plate looks nice that it should have received first place. Then, these scales will help the judges. It sometimes happens that the judges selected have had very limited experience in judging work. Score cards will help these persons give the exhibitors a better and a more just service. Further, if a set of scores are widely adopted, it will tend to make the fairs more uniform.

The following is a fairly complete set of score cards for the various kinds of exhibits coming under the different fruits. All score cards are arranged with a commercial standard in mind:

SCORE CARDS**Plate Exhibits**

Apples, Pears, Quinces, Crab Apples: Form—15; size—15; color—20; uniformity—25; condition and freedom from blemishes—25; total 100.

Peaches and Cherries: Form—10; size—20; color—25; uniformity—20; freedom from blemishes—25; total 100.

Prunes, Plums, Apricots and Nectarines: Form—10; size—25; color—20; uniformity—20; freedom from blemishes—25; total 100.

Grapes: Form of bunch—10; size of bunch—15; size of berries—10; color—10; uniformity—10; freedom from blemishes—20; quality—20; firmness—5; total 100.

Pint Cup Exhibits

Berries: Size—20; shape—15; color—15; firmness—15; uniformity—20; quality—15; total 100.

Tray Exhibits

Apples and Pears: Fruit—Color—20; size—15; uniformity (size, shape, color, maturity)—20; condition and freedom from blemishes—25; pack: alignment—7; firmness—7; style and attractiveness—6; total for pack—20; total score 100.

Box Exhibits

Apples, Pears and Peaches: Fruit—Color—20; size—10; uniformity (size, shape, color, maturity)—15; condition and freedom from blemishes—25; pack: bulge (including height at ends)—12; alignment—6; firmness—6; style and attractiveness of pack—6; total for pack—30; total score 100.

Bushel Basket Exhibits

Peaches: Fruit—Size—15; color—20; uniformity—20; condition and freedom from blemishes—25; pack—bulge—5; facing—5; firmness—5; style and attractiveness of pack—5; total pack—20; total score 100.

Single Orchard, District or Community Displays

Character of Fruit—importance of varieties used—15; color—15; size and form—15; condition and freedom from blemishes—20; uniformity—10; total for character of fruit—75; attractiveness of exhibit—beauty of design—5; effective presentation of fruits—5; color harmony—5; general effect—10; total for attractiveness of exhibit—25; total score 100.

Packed Box

Apples, Pears, Peaches: Bulge—20; height at ends—20; alignment—20; firmness—20; style and attractiveness of pack—20; total 100.

Artistic Piece

General appearance—25; proportions—10; execution—10; general advertising value—value to apple industry—15; percentage of fruit used—20; exhibits in motion—10; originality—10; total score 100.

Artistic Fruit Basket

General appearance—40; proportion—20; execution—20; originality—20; total 100.

NOTE:—The score cards for peaches, cherries and grapes were

taken from Reports of Society for Horticultural Science. The score card used for other drupe fruits is given by the Society for Horticultural Science for plums only. The score cards for boxed apples and artistic piece are the ones used at the National Apple Show, Spokane, Washington, in 1916 and 1914 respectively.

DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN SCORE CARDS

Form—Form is used interchangeably with and means the same as shape or “trueness to type.” The form or shape of the fruit should be typical for that variety in a given district. Many fruits, especially apples, vary more or less in shape, due to local conditions. A judge should be acquainted with the correct form for the fruits as grown in the district covered by the fair. General, printed, varietal descriptions should not be followed too closely.

Size—Size is not as important as some other points in selecting or judging show fruit. Many exhibitors, and some judges, over-emphasize this point. As a rule, those fruits which are slightly above the average, commercial size will be the best for show purposes. Size is more important for the drupe or stone fruits than for the pome fruits such as apples and pears.

The following list of sizes for a number of varieties is suggested as a guide. The first column is the number per box for commercial purposes. The second is the diameter in inches of the ideal sizes:

COMMERCIAL SIZES FOR APPLE VARIETIES

| Variety | No. per Box | Diameter in Inches |
|--|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Arkansas Black | (165- 96) | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ —3 |
| Ben Davis | 140- 96 | 3 —3 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Blue Pearmain | (140- 96) | 3 —3 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Chenango (Chenango Strawberry) | (175-112) | 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ —2 $\frac{7}{8}$ |
| Delicious | 140- 72 | 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ —3 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Early Harvest | 225-128 | (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 $\frac{3}{4}$) |
| Fameuse (Snow) | 250-140 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Gano | 140- 80 | 3 —3 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Grimes (Grimes Golden) | 165-112 | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ —3 |
| Gravenstein | 150- 72 | 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ —3 $\frac{3}{8}$ |
| Jefferis | 225- 96 | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ —3 |
| Jonathan | 225- 96 | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ —3 |
| King David | (225- 96) | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ —3 |
| Lawver (Delaware Red) | (200- 96) | 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ —3 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Maiden Blush | 175- 96 | 3 —3 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| McIntosh | 175-112 | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ —3 $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| Missouri (Missouri Pippin) | 165-112 | 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ —3 |
| Northern Spy | 140- 80 | 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ —3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Northwestern (Northwestern Greening) | (140- 80) | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ —3 $\frac{3}{8}$ |
| Oldenburg (Duchess of Oldenburg) | 200-128 | 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ —3 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Rhode Island Greening (Greening) | 128- 72 | 3 —3 $\frac{3}{8}$ |
| Rome Beauty | 165- 72 | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ —3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Red June | 225-112 | (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 $\frac{3}{4}$) |
| Sheriff (Red Sheriff) | (225-112) | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ |

| | | |
|--|-----------|----------------------------------|
| Stayman Winesap | 175- 96 | 3 —3 $\frac{3}{8}$ |
| Wealthy | 150- 96 | 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ —3 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| White Pearmain (White Winter Pearmain) | 175-112 | 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ —3 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Willow Twig | (250-112) | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ —3 |
| Winesap | 250-128 | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ —3 |
| Winter Banana | (175-112) | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ —3 $\frac{3}{8}$ |
| Wolf River | 128- 64 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ —4 |
| Yellow Bellflower | 140- 64 | 3 —3 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| York Imperial | 165-112 | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ —3 $\frac{3}{8}$ |
| Yellow Transparent | 200-140 | 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ —3 |

NOTE:—Numbers per box from Washington State Horticultural Association, 1912 Report, and diameter in inches from American Pomological Society Report, 1915. Sizes in parentheses were filled in by the writer with Colorado conditions in mind.

Uniformity—Under this heading is included form, color, size, and maturity. All should be careful to consider uniformity only under this point. That is, all the specimens might be under size, but if uniformly small they could not be cut here, but would be cut under size. The same is true of an under-colored, off-type, or immature exhibit. As long as all specimens are alike they should not be cut here. Uniformity is very important in the show ring, and is equally important for all fruits.

Condition and Freedom from Blemishes—This is usually considered the most important item in any score card. A given defect is more noticeable on a small exhibit. Condition refers to maturity of specimens. Picking ripe is a good guide for most fruits, providing they are well colored. Pears are picked when of the proper size. Any over-ripe fruit which is breaking down should be thrown out, as should all water cored specimens. The degree of ripeness of fruit from different sections should be considered.

In order to receive a perfect score, a fruit must be absolutely free from all blemishes of any kind. Any bruise, skin puncture, loss of stem or calyx lobes, any insect or disease injury, any over- or under-ripeness, or limb rubs will cut down the score.

On a basis of 25 points as perfect, an exhibit might be cut as follows: Deduct one point for each slight injury from insects, disease, or fruit spot; for large bruises or break in skin; for each small bruise, one-half point; smaller defects as judge sees fit. All fruits showing defects should be thrown out when making up the exhibit. It is a very good policy to bring a surplus of fruit in case any specimens get injured in transit.

Color—This is one of the most important points to consider in selecting show fruit. Among apples, solid red varieties such as Arkansas Black, Gano, and Winesap should have three-fourths good, red color; striped varieties such as Ben Davis or Fameuse, one-half good, red color; varieties between solid red and striped varieties as Jonathan and Staymen Winesap, two-thirds good, red color; blushed varieties as Winter Banana, a

perceptible blush, green or yellow varieties as White Pearmain or Grimes, characteristic color. Pears, peaches, plums, grapes, berries and apricots should be well colored for the variety. All entries coming up to the above standards should score perfect on color, but the most highly colored exhibits have the best chance of winning, other things being equal. Bloom, where natural, should be present. This is especially important with grapes and some plums. The brighter and clearer color is most desirable when there is no bloom. A blush on varieties that do not naturally show any red should not be considered for or against the entry. The under-color should be green or yellow, depending on the variety.

Quality—This item of the score card is very hard to use in the show ring. The only fair way is to accept a fixed standard decided on previously by some group of men well qualified to judge. In this case, many varieties are at a disadvantage from the start. The best way seems to be to leave out quality altogether and make the competition between entries of the same variety, not between different varieties. In case quality is included, it would include texture, flavor, juiciness, aroma, cooking value, how it stands handling, and storage life. Quality ratings of all common varieties of fruits may be found in U. S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Pomology, Bulletin 8, or Bureau of Plant Industry Bulletin 151. If quality is used, it could be given a value of 25 points and make the perfect score 125 points.

Where quality is to be included in judging apples, the following ratings, taken from the 1901 and 1909 reports of the American Pomological Society, will be found helpful:

1-v. poor; 2-3—poor; 3-4—poor-good; 4-5—good; 5-6—Good-v. good; 7-8—v. good; 8-9—v. good-best; 10—best. (From Rpt. 1901 Amer. Pom. Society.)

| Variety | Numerical Rating (Rpt. '01) | Letter Rating (Rpt. '09) | Variety | Numerical Rating (Rpt. '01) | Letter Rating (Rpt. '09) |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Arkansas Black | 7-8 | vg | Jefferis | 8-9 | vg-b |
| Banana (Winter) | 7-8 | vg | Jonathan | 8-9 | vg-b |
| Bailey Sweet | 7-8 | vg | King David | 5-6 | g-vg |
| Ben Davis | 4-5 | g | McIntosh (Red) | 5-6 | g-vg |
| Bietigheimer | 4-5 | g | McMahon | 4-5 | g |
| Blue Pearmain | 7-8 | vg | Maiden Blush | 4-5 | g |
| Chenango | 7-8 | vg | M'mth Black Twig | 7-8 | vg |
| Colorado (Orange) | 7-8 | vg | Northern Spy | 8-9 | vg-b |
| Delicious | 7-8 | vg | Northw'sn Greening | 4-5 | g |
| Early Harvest | 8-9 | vg-b | Oldenb'g (Duch's of) | 4-5 | g |
| Fameuse (Snow) | 8-9 | vg-b | Ortley | 5-6 | g-vg |
| Gano (Black Ben) | 4-5 | g | Red June | 5-6 | g-vg |
| Gravenstein | 7-8 | vg | Rhode Is. Greening | 7-8 | vg |
| Grimes (Golden) | 8-9 | vg-b | Rome Beauty | 7-8 | vg |
| Haas | 5-6 | g-vg | Staymen Winesap | 7-8 | vg |
| Hubbardston | 7-8 | vg | Twenty-Ounce | 5-6 | g-vg |
| Hydes King | 4-5 | g | Wealthy | 7-8 | vg |

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------|-----------------|-----------------------------|------|------|
| White Winter | | Rambo | .7-8 | vg | |
| Pearmain | .8-9 | vg-b | Red Astrachan | .5-6 | g-vg |
| Willow Twig | .4-5 | g | Salome | .7-8 | vg |
| Winesap | .7-8 | vg | Smith's Cider | .4-5 | g |
| Wolf River | .4-5 | g | Crabs | | |
| Yellow Bellflower | .7-8 | vg | Florence | .7-8 | vg |
| Yellow Newton | .8-9 | vg-b | Hyslop | .4-5 | g |
| Yellow Transparent | 5-6 | g-vg | North | .7-8 | vg |
| York Imperial | .5-6 | g-vg | Red (R. Siberian) | .4-5 | g |
| Late Strawberry | | | Transcendent | .4-5 | g |
| (Aut.) | .7-8 | vg | Whitney | .4-5 | g |
| Lawver (Del. Red) | .4-5 | g | Yellow Siberian | | |
| Limberridge | .4-5 | g | (Amber) | .4-5 | g |

Pack—Pack includes bulge, alignment, firmness, style and attractiveness.

Bulge—(Including height at ends). With apples and pears, the bulge should total three-fourths to one and one-half inches, top and bottom (Fig. 6.—C and D). Large 3-3 and 2-2 packs should be nearly one and one-half inches. Small 3-2 and 2-2 packs should be near the lower limit. A pack coming too low is as bad as one too high. If too high, the lid will bruise many. If too low, the fruits will rattle about, injuring each other. The bulge should be level, crosswise of the box. The end fruits should be about one-quarter to one-half inch above the ends of the box. (Fig. 6.—C and D). Every fruit of the top layer, if packed correctly, will touch the lid when the latter is held in place. It is well to keep in mind the length of time between packing time and the date of the show.

Peach boxes have very little bulge, but all fruits should be high enough to touch the lid when nailed on. Peach baskets are faced and have a bulge of one to two inches.

Alignment—A pack has proper alignment when the rows of fruit are straight in all directions. (Fig. 6.—A and B). Rows crosswise of box should be parallel with the ends of the box; rows lengthwise of box should be parallel with the sides and diagonal rows parallel with each other. In judging it is well to examine the lower layers. All fruits as well as spaces must be of equal size if correct alignment is to be secured.

Firmness—This refers to the compactness with which a pack is put together. A good bulge is necessary for a firm pack. The ideal is for every fruit to fit snugly in place, no single specimen having more or less space, and pressing firmly on all adjoining fruits. If wrapped and the lid removed, the fruits should stay in place a moment after the box is placed on end. Wrapping papers should be removed from the top layer except in packing exhibits.

Style and Attractiveness—Under this heading, consider style of pack, kind of package, lining and wrapping paper, neatness and general appearance. All square, stem-to-cheek or other packs which are sure to injure fruit are usually cut

severely, if not thrown out. The diagonal or diamond pack with cheek up is to be preferred. All stems must point in one direction and toward the upper end of the box when staged. All packages are packed as for commercial purposes. For apples, sizes 100 or less to the box, the 3-2 pack will be considered as high as the 2-2. The larger sizes are packed in the 2-2 pack because large spaces and therefore light packages will result if 3-2 pack is used. A good rule to follow is to place four apples cheek to cheek across the end of the box. If they do not touch or just fill the space, use the 3-2 pack. If they are too large, use the 2-2 pack. The 2-2 is the best exhibit-pack as the fruit tends to show a solid color due to the fruits being closer together. If the exhibitor is not an expert packer, it will be best to secure the services of someone who is.

The package should be standard, commercial size for the fruit exhibited, clean, and well made of strong lumber.

All wrapping and lining paper should be plain, untorn and not wrinkled.

Everything should be neat. It gives the judge a good first impression.

Pears will be packed with the 3-2 pack. Peaches, except for very large sizes, will also be packed with the 3-2 pack.

JUDGES AND JUDGING

Any show judge must be firm, yet fair. He must be tactful, experienced and of recognized ability in his line, a non-resident, and not personally interested in any particular exhibit. Outside of these qualifications, a good fruit judge will know the important varieties and correct type for all districts covered by the show, what commercial grades and packs are, the injuries that are likely to show up and relative importance of each.

Poor judging is one of the surest ways of "killing" any fair. It causes hard feeling between exhibitors, creates factions, and causes distrust of the management in many ways. Where these exist it is best to discontinue the fair till there are better conditions.

It is a debatable point as to which is the best day to judge the fruit. Some judges prefer the first day of the fair because the exhibits will be in better condition. Another reason for judging early is that more people will get to see which exhibits won prizes. One reason for delaying judging is that bruises, over-ripe specimens, and other defects will be more easily detected. Everything considered, the first day is usually to be recommended.

Whenever the judging is done, the contestants should be allowed to witness the judging but not to interfere in any way with the work of the judge. After the prizes have been awarded, preferably the next day, every one should be given an

opportunity to ask any questions they desire. The judge should explain his system of placing, the score card used, and where certain entries were strong and others weak.

Another duty of the exhibit committee is to help the judges when they are placing awards. They would save the judges

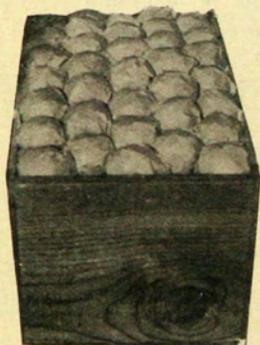


Fig. 6—a—Well packed.

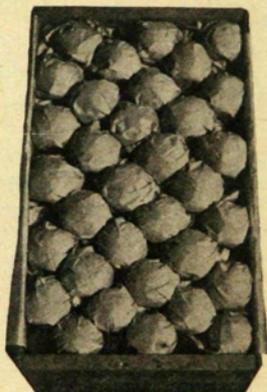


Fig. 6—b—Too low at the ends; alignment poor.

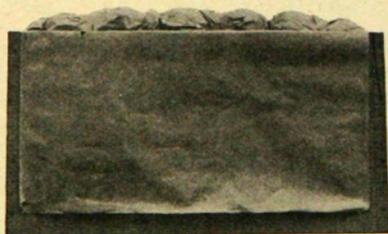


Fig. 6—c—Good bulge and height at ends.

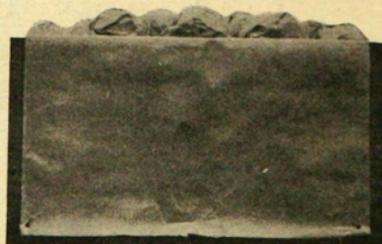


Fig 6—d—Too high at ends; bulge irregular.

much time by placing the ribbons on the winning exhibits, filling out judge's books, and by collecting any scattered entries.

The Horticultural Department of the Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, will usually be able to furnish judges for horticultural shows. Applications for judges should be made thru the Extension Service of the College some months in advance of shows.

PREMIUM LISTS

A good premium list is one of the most efficient ways of advertising a show. The main purpose of a premium list is to show the prospective exhibitors what prizes are offered. The booklet should be of convenient pocket size. A complete premium list will contain the following divisions in about the order

named:—cover, announcements, list of officers and committee-men, entry blank, notice regarding concessions and privileges, general regulations and instructions, exhibit rules, list of premiums, program for show, dates and places of other fruit shows. It is often attractive to include at various places throughout the premium list, pictures of interest, such as prizes offered, or past shows.

STATIONERY

All stationery for fair use such as entry blanks, entry tags, entry books, judges books, ribbons, envelopes, and letter heads, will be furnished by the exhibit committee. All blanks and instructions should be clear and concise. Envelopes and letter heads usually give name, date and place of the show, as well as the name and address of the secretary.

Suggested forms for the blanks and books that are most likely to be used, follow. These may have to be changed slightly to suit local conditions.

Suggested form for judges' Book

DEPARTMENT....A....

| Class | Lot | Entry No. | | | | | | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | Remarks |
|-------|-----|-----------|----|----|-----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| 2 | 10 | 35 | 39 | 50 | 105 | 45 | 20 | 50 | 45 | 20 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

JOHN SMITH
Judge

ENTRY BLANK

WESTERN COLORADO FRUIT SHOW
Delta, Colorado

December.....

Please accept the entries listed below, subject to the rules and regulations governing exhibits, as printed in the 1921 Premium List.

Name..... James Brown
 Address..... Delta, Colorado
 R. F. D. or Street No.....R. F. D. No. 2.....
 Date.....Nov. 25.....1921.

Fill out blank carefully, write plainly. Mail to secretary at your earliest convenience. All entries must be on file at the secretary's office by December 18th to secure space. No entry fee required.

JOHN DOE, Secretary, Delta, Colo.

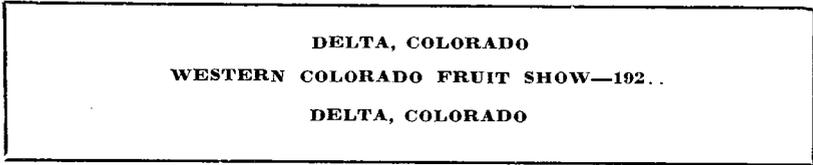
| Dept. | Class | Lot | Description of Article (Use Premium List Wording) |
|-------|-------|-----|--|
| A | 2 | 10 | Winesap, Single Tray Exhibit |
| | | | |

SAMPLE PAGE OF ENTRY BOOK

| Dept. | Class | Lot | Ent'y No. | Exhibitor's Name | Address | Prize | Amt. Won | Total Amt. Won |
|-------|-------|-----|-----------|------------------|---------|-------|----------|----------------|
| A | 2 | 10 | 35 | Jas. Brown | Delta | 1st | 10.00 | 15.00 |
| | | | | | | | | |

SAMPLE RIBBON

7½ inches



Blue, first prize; red, second; white, third; purple, grand prize.

2¼ inches

Sample Entry Tag

○

DEPT. A

CLASS 2

LOT 10

ENTRY NO..... 35

NAME Jas. Brown

(perforated line)

(mucilage)

.....

(perforated line)

DEPT. A

CLASS 2

LOT 10

ENTRY NO..... 35

5¼ inches

NOTE:—At time entry is made the entry tag is filled out as in above illustration. The tag is then torn at the lower perforated line, the lower half being given to the exhibitor as a claim check. The lower part of the main tag is then folded up and fastened by means of mucilage so as to cover the name of the exhibitor until after judging.

THE PROGRAM

A good program is one of the most attractive features of a fruit show. Music would add to the pleasure of visiting the exhibits. Since large numbers of fruit growers will be in attendance and since fruit shows are usually held after the fall harvest rush is over, it is an ideal time to have grower's conferences, and winter schools. For these meetings practical men who have had unusual success and specialists from the Agricultural College, can be secured to give talks on those subjects which are of vital interest to that fruit district. Discussions follow the addresses.

At these meetings the fruit growers might plan their orchard work for the next year, organize a marketing and buying association, hold grading and packing demonstrations, create standards for their products, or promote by-products plants. The many benefits received by the apple growers of the northwest and the citrus and grape growers of California are well-known examples of what great good may come from such meetings.

Besides the meetings for the older people, many fruit shows have fruit judging contests for students. These contests usually consist of placing three to four plates of several commercial varieties, giving reasons for these placings, and the identification of a mixed box of fruit, each specimen of which is numbered. The divisions of this contest would be given a value somewhat as follows: placing, 45 points; reasons, 35 points; identification, 20 points.

Concerns selling orchard equipment and supplies or by-product companies, are usually glad to display their products. This feature can be made of considerable educational importance to the visitors besides being of much advertising value to the exhibitors. Other special features along the lines suggested can be developed according to local conditions.

POTATO SHOWS

GENERAL

The potato growers in many parts of the state are holding potato shows. Others are thinking along this line. To supply information for those interested, and since most of what has been said regarding fruit shows applies directly to potato shows, it was thought advisable to add a section on potato shows to the general fruit bulletin.

In the first part of this bulletin, the sections on "Purposes and Benefits of Exhibiting Fruits", "General Information for Showing Fruits," "Rules for Showing Fruit," "Management," "Displaying and Arranging Show Fruit," "Judges and Judging," "Premium Lists," "Stationery," and "Programs," can be applied directly to the exhibiting of potatoes.

We should, however, note a few points. Potatoes should not be scrubbed. If soil clings to the skin hold under a small stream or soak in water a short time then wipe with a cloth.

It is best to hand-dig show tubers. At any rate, select in the field. The light is better, there are more to select from, and the individual tubers can be seen better. As soon as the tubers are selected they should be stored in a good cellar till show time.

Flat tables for display are preferable to slanting or "stepped" ones.

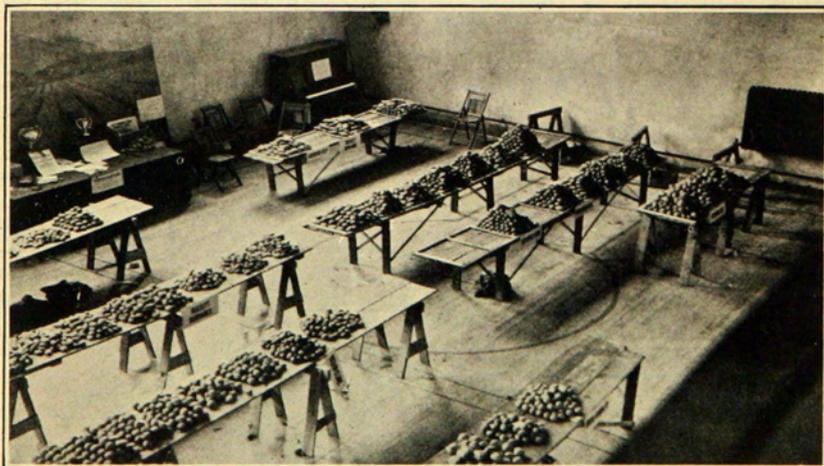


Fig. 7—Potato seed and table stock exhibits. Tables are well arranged but look bare. The room is also too large for the display.

For shipping, potatoes should be wrapped as carefully as fruit.

VARIETIES AND CLASSIFICATION OF PREMIUMS

The same may be said regarding the classification of premiums for potato shows that has been said regarding fruit shows.

CLASSIFICATION**Department A—Standard Variety Displays**

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Class 1 Table Stock. | |
| Lot 1 Burbank | 1____2____3____ |
| Lot 2 Rural | 1____2____3____ |
| Lot 3 Irish Cobbler | 1____2____3____ |
| (and so on for other commercial varieties. All lots or varieties, appear under each Class.) | |
| Class 2 Common seed. | |
| Lot 11 Burbank | 1____2____3____ |
| Lot 12 Rural | 1____2____3____ |
| Lot 13 Irish Cobbler | 1____2____3____ |
| (and so on for other commercial varieties.) | |
| Class 3 Certified Seed | |
| Lot 21 Burbank | 1____2____3____ |
| Lot 22 Rural | 1____2____3____ |
| Lot 23 Irish Cobbler | 1____2____3____ |
| (and so on for other commercial varieties.) | |

Department B—Potato Club Members' Exhibits

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Class 4 Table stock. | |
| Lot 31 Burbank | 1____2____3____ |
| Lot 32 Rural | 1____2____3____ |
| Lot 33 Irish Cobbler | 1____2____3____ |
| (and so on for other commercial varieties.) | |
| Class 5 Common seed. | |
| Lot 41 Burbank | 1____2____3____ |
| Lot 42 Rural | 1____2____3____ |
| Lot 43 Cobbler | 1____2____3____ |
| (and so on for other commercial varieties.) | |
| Class 6 Certified seed | |
| Lot 51 Burbank | 1____2____3____ |
| Lot 52 Rural | 1____2____3____ |
| Lot 53 Irish Cobbler | 1____2____3____ |
| (and so on for other commercial varieties.) | |
| Class 7 Variety displays. | |
| Lot 61 Any commercial varieties | 1____2____3____ |

Department C—Variety Collection Displays

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Class 8 Individual exhibits. | |
| Lot 62 Any commercial varieties | 1____2____3____ |
| Class 9 Community or district exhibits. | |
| Lot 63 Any commercial varieties | 1____2____3____ |

Department D—Grand Prizes

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Class 10 Best exhibit table stock. | |
| Lot 64 Any commercial variety | 1____2____3____ |
| Class 11 Best exhibit common seed. | |
| Lot 65 Any commercial variety | 1____2____3____ |
| Class 12 Best exhibit certified seed | |
| Lot 66 Any commercial variety | 1____2____3____ |

Standard variety displays are exhibits of one peck or 15 pounds each of the different leading commercial varieties for the particular district covered by the show. These leading varieties should all be named in the premium list. There are three classes, viz., table stock, common seed, and certified seed. The table stock should at least be U. S. No. 1 grade. Certified seed is any seed that has passed all certified seed inspections and the owner of which has a certificate stating that fact. All persons

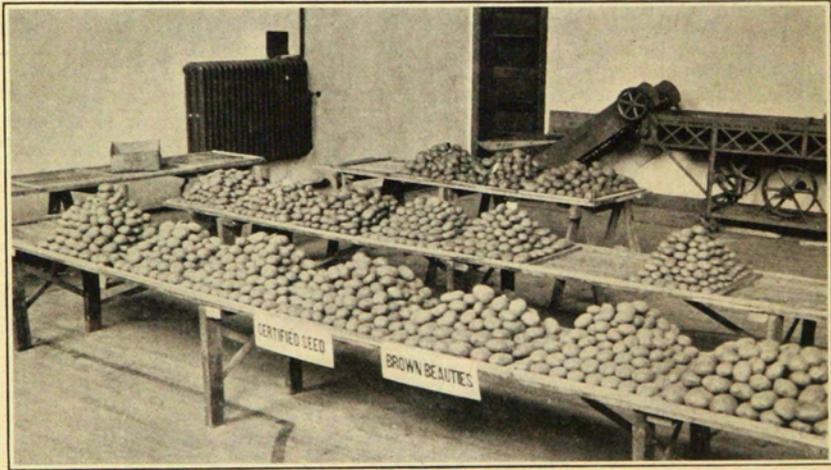


Fig. 8—Certified potato seed stock. The exhibits are well arranged but the tables look bare.

must show this certificate when entering in this class. Exhibits of certified seed should contain all the sizes allowed in the state certification rules.

Potato club members' exhibits should be open to all members of potato clubs in that district covered by the show. They also have classes in table stock, common seed, and certified seed. The same rules apply as in the open classes. Very often the club members are allowed to enter their exhibits in the open classes.

Collection exhibits are divided into individual and community or district exhibits. Neither should include more than three to five varieties, that is, just those varieties of most importance for that community or district. The community or district exhibit should naturally be larger and more elaborate than the individual displays.

Grand prizes or sweepstake prizes will be given for the best exhibit of any variety in Department A, Classes 1, 2, 3, and Department B, Classes 4, 5, 6.

No containers will be used in any exhibit, the tubers being piled in pyramids.

VARIETIES

The varieties included in any premium list should depend upon the part of the state being covered by the show. The more important varieties for the state are: Brown Beauty, Pearl, Rural, Irish Cobbler, Russet Burbank, Peoples' Russet, Red McClure or Peach Blow, Downing, Bliss Triumph, Burbank (white), Early Ohio.

SCORE CARDS AND SCORING

The details of score cards used should of course be somewhat different from those used for placing fruit, but the same general principles should apply.

SCORE CARDS FOR POTATO SHOWS

TABLE AND SEED STOCK

| Single Varieties | All seed. | All table stock. |
|--|-----------|------------------|
| Uniformity (size, shape, color)----- | 15 | 15 |
| Size (seed 6-10 oz.; table stock 10-14 oz.)----- | 10 | 15 |
| Type (eyes, shape, color)----- | 25 | 20 |
| Mechanical injuries, (cuts, bruises, insects)----- | 20 | 20 |
| Disease (scab, rhizoctonia, fusarium, etc.)----- | 20 | 20 |
| Quality of Flesh (color, texture, etc.)----- | 10 | 10 |
| Total----- | 100 | 100 |

INDIVIDUAL, COMMUNITY OR DISTRICT DISPLAYS

Arrangement—20; importance of varieties used—10; uniformity of tubers—10; size of tubers—10; type—15; mechanical injuries—15; disease—15; quality—5; total 100.

DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN SCORE CARDS

Uniformity in judging potatoes has the same meaning as when judging fruit.

Size—Again it should be emphasized that size is not so important as other points such as type, disease, and mechanical injuries. The best size for seed exhibits is six to ten ounces; for table stock ten to fourteen ounces.

Type, especially in seed exhibits, is one of the most important items. Under type the size, shape, depth, location, and color of the eyes, the general shape of the tubers, and the color of the skin should be considered.

Mechanical injuries, also, are important. Cuts, bruises, broken skin, and any insect injuries are considered. Any serious injury in this respect should disqualify any entry.

Disease is always important. This is perhaps more true with seed exhibits. Any disease should cause a serious cut.

Fusarium, rhizoctonia, and scab are most likely to appear. Acquaintance with these is important.

Quality is one of the most difficult points to score. Color, texture, and firmness are the items usually included under this heading.

Arrangement means the general appearance of the group displays. It includes neatness, artistic placing of the various units, and decorations.

Importance of Varieties—In case the varieties exhibited are leading commercial varieties in that district, a perfect score should be given. Every unimportant variety included should reduce the score.