

probably does more good than any other species." In this connection I have in a recent letter from the distinguished horticulturist, Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, the following:

"Bees are much more effective agents in pollination than wind, in our fruits, and their absence is always serious. Various other insects are capable of taking their place to a very limited extent."

Mr. Waite finds that vigor of tree, condition of weather at time of blossom, and visits of insects, are all important factors in securing a crop. The following conclusions close this very valuable Bulletin, which you may all procure by preferring such request to the Department of Agriculture:

1. Many of our common varieties of pears require cross-pollination, being partially or wholly incapable of setting fruit when limited to their own pollen.

2. Some varieties are capable of self-pollination.

3. Cross-pollination is not accomplished by applying pollen from another tree of the same grafted variety, but is secured by using pollen from a tree of a distinct horticultural variety, that is, which has grown from a distinct seed. Pollen from another tree of the same variety is no better than from the same tree. The failure to fruit is due to the sterility of the pollen, and not to mechanical causes.

4. The impotency of the pollen is not due to any deficiency of its own, but to the lack of affinity between the pollen and the ovules of the same variety.

5. The pollen of two varieties may be absolutely self-sterile, and at the same time perfectly cross-fertile.

6. The state of nutrition of the tree, and its general environment affects its ability to set fruit either with its own pollen or that of another tree.

7. Bees and other insects are the agents for the transportation of pollen.

8. Bad weather during flowering-

time has a decidedly injurious influence on fruitage, by keeping away insect visitors and also by affecting the fecundation of the flowers; conversely, fine weather favors cross-pollination and the setting of fruit.

9. Pears produced by self-pollination are very uniform in shape; they differ from crosses not only in size and shape, but also in some case in time of maturity and in flavor.

10. Among the crosses the differences were slight or variable, so that their variations are not to be ascribed with certainty to difference in pollen.

11. Self-defundated pears are deficient in seeds, usually having only abortive seeds, while the crosses are well supplied with sound seeds.

12. Even with those varieties which are capable of self-fecundation, the pollen of another variety is prepotent, and unless the entrance of foreign pollen be prevented; the greater number of fruits will be affected by it, as shown by the study of Buffman pears.

13. The normal typical fruits, and in most cases the largest and finest specimens either of the self-sterile or self-fertile sorts, are crosses.

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He who can wait will win. Stick-to-it is the conqueror.

Hard work is the grand secret of success. Nothing but rags and poverty can come of idleness.

Alternative is not always improvement, as the pigeon said when she got out of the net and into the pie.

A good article, full weight, and a fair price, brings customers to the shop, but people do not recommend the place where they are cheated. Cheates never thrive.

Until the millenium comes we shall all have a deal to put up with, and had better bear our present burdens cheerfully than to run helter skelter where we may find things a deal worse.