

may bear just as much and just as fine fruit as though other varieties were with them, but the chances are against it.

THE POLLEN-CARRIERS.

The pollen of one variety is carried to the pistils of another in two ways : by the wind and by insects. There are many kinds of insects which aid more or less in the cross-pollination of orchards fruits, principally bees, wasps and flies. Of these, the wild

bees of several species are probably the most important. In a wild thicket of plums or other fruits, they are usually numerous enough to insure a good setting of fruit. But few if any wild bees can live in a large orchard, especially if it is well tilled. As the extent and thoroughness of cultivation increases, the number of these natural insect aids to cross-pollination decreases ; hence it may become necessary to keep domestic honey bees for this purpose.

This article, with cuts, is kindly furnished by the Cornell University Experiment Station.

LAYING OUT HOME GROUNDS.

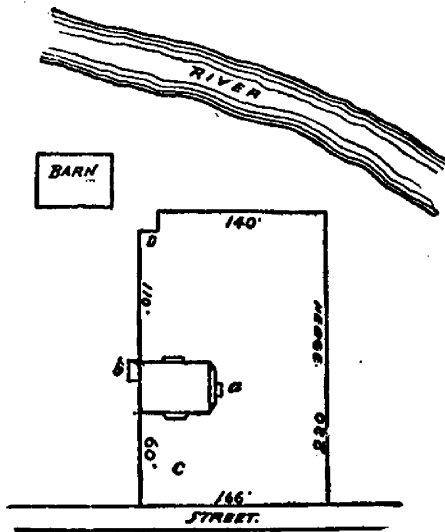


FIG. 1906. GROUNDS BEFORE PLANTING.
a, Front door; b, back door; c, croquet grounds;
d, seat.

Prof. Maynard in *American Agriculturist* gives a reply to a correspondent, describing the best method of improving his grounds by planting and arrangement of walks ; and as we so often have similar enquiries we give our readers his reply in full.

Fig. 1906 represents the grounds before laying out or planting. In Fig. 1907, the same grounds after planting are

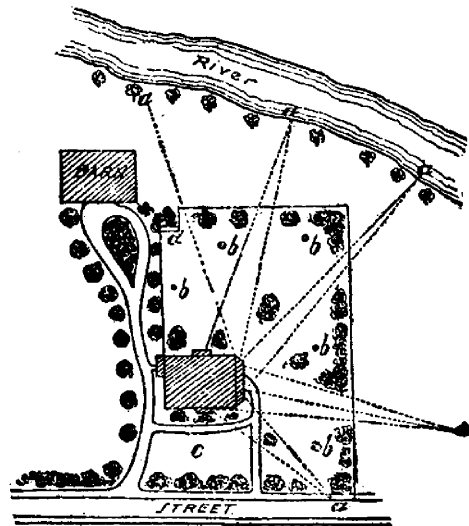


FIG. 1907. GROUNDS AFTER PLANTING.
a, Open vistas to pleasing views; b, covers for objectionable objects; c, croquet grounds;
d, seat.

shown. The entrance or gateway that leads to the front door is placed on the street line about midway of the street front, the walk running in nearly a straight line to the center of the front of the house, the dismounting block or step being at the street edge.

A drive might be run from this point to the front of the house, where a turn-round