

more noticeable with late than early varieties.

Experiments were made with apples and quinces similar to those with pears. The quince was found to fruit nearly as well with its own pollen as with that of another variety. As regards apples, it appeared that the several varieties are more inclined to be sterile to their own pollen than the pears. With the former, in the great majority of cases, no fruit results from self-pollination. The results, however, were less conclusive than with pears, because on most of the self-sterile varieties of apples an occasional fruit set under self-pollination, and none of the varieties were very completely self-fertile.

The New York State Station had studied the sterility of grapes for several years. Of the 145 varieties studied, 86 were practically self-fertile, and 59 were either entirely self-sterile or produced imperfect clusters when self-pollinated. Of 116 varieties tested at the Georgia Station 90 were mostly self-fertile and 26 mostly self-sterile.

In a test with plums at the Vermont Station but one variety out of fourteen tested set fruit normally by self-pollination. The European and Japanese plums have not hitherto needed cross-pollination, self-sterility being confined, so far as is known, to American plums. It is probable that some cases of apparent self-sterility in plums are due to defective pistils rather than to any impossibility of self-fecundation.

In a test with peaches reported by the Delaware Station a number of varieties either failed to fruit or fruited poorly when covered to prevent cross-pollination.

Among the smaller fruits, instances are found of self-sterility among raspberries, blackberries, dewberries and gooseberries, while certain varieties of strawberries, pistillates, as it is well known, will not produce fruit satisfactorily unless mixed with perfect-flowered varieties.

Some of these self-sterile varieties of fruits are the most desirable for many reasons and, on that account, discarding them is out of the question. They should, therefore, be planted in orchards containing other varieties. As we have seen, even self-fertile varieties are benefited by being planted near trees of a different variety. In cases of unproductive orchards of but a single variety top-grafting part of the trees with other varieties is recommended, care being taken to mix varieties that bloom at the same time.

"How do you know they were your ducks?" asked the lawyer. "I should know my ducks anywhere," replied the farmer, giving a description of their various peculiarities whereby he could distinguish them. "Why," said the lawyer, "those ducks cannot be of such rare breed. I have seen some just like them in my own yard." "That's not at all unlikely," admitted the farmer, "for they are not the only ducks I have had stolen lately."

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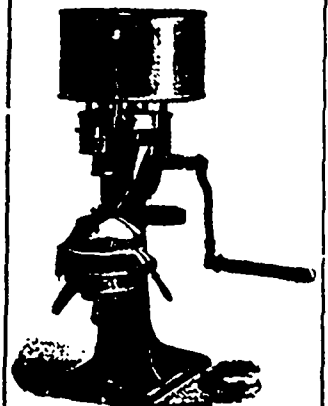
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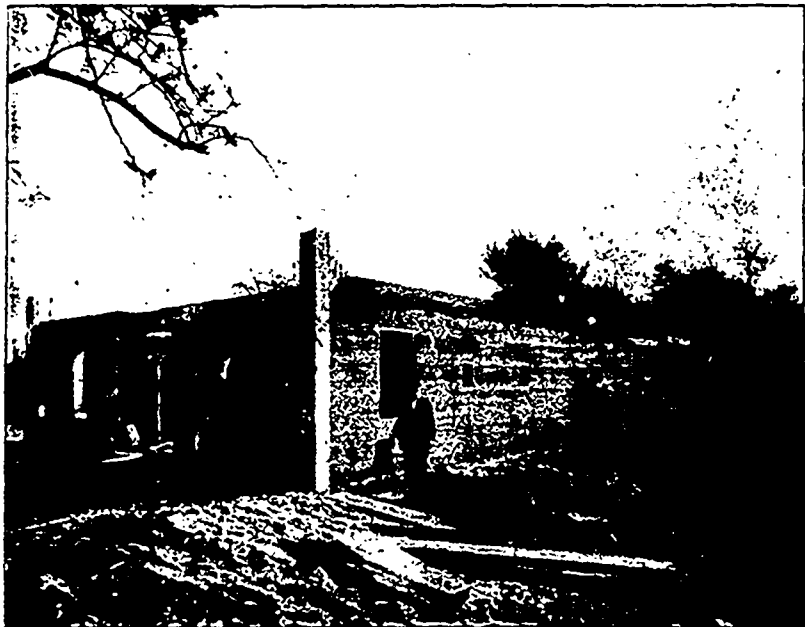
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