

seed when making a lawn. Three or four bushels to the acre should be laid on, and fairly covered before rolling down. The small granivorous birds, especially the sparrows, will be sure to eat all the seed left on the surface.—*American Garden.*

#### GOLDEN QUEEN RASPBERRY.

The Golden Queen may be termed an albino of the Cuthbert or Queen of the Market, but whether a seedling or a so-called "sport" I am unable to state, as it was discovered growing in a patch of twelve acres of that variety in the summer of 1882, on my farm in Camden County, New Jersey. I was at once forcibly impressed with its merit from its vigorous growth, large size and beauty—on picking a few of the berries and tasting them, it is putting it mildly to say I was delighted. Since the day it was found I have employed every means of testing the variety with the object of determining fully its character; and from my experience with it I think it may be fittingly described as a variety of six cardinal virtues, viz.: 1. In flavor it rivals (some have pronounced it superior to) that venerable and highest in quality of all raspberries, the "Brinckle's Orange." 2. In beauty it transcends all other raspberries I have ever seen, being of a rich, bright creamy-yellow, imparting to it a most appetizing effect, both in the crate and upon the table. 3. In size it challenges the large Cuthbert. 4. In vigor it fully equals its parent—the canes attaining the dimensions of the Cuthbert or Queen, noted for its strong growth—and resists heat and drought even better. 5. In productiveness it excels the prolific Cuthbert. 6. In hardiness it has no superior. The past unprecedentedly severe winter several rows of it stood wholly unprotected at one side of a large field of the Cuthbert, all of which were so badly killed by the cold that I was

compelled to mow them all to the ground, yet not a branch of the Golden Queen was injured. In addition to the foregoing, which is of less interest to the grower for the family supply, but of paramount importance to the grower for market, the berry is so firm that when pressed out of shape, it will, when turned out of the basket, resume its true form and not lose any of its juice, or, as is termed by fruitmen, "will not bleed;" also, if allowed to become over-ripe on the bush, it will not, as is usually the case with raspberries, drop to the ground as soon as the bush is disturbed, but retains a firm hold upon the stem. "What are its faults?" some one will ask. It would indeed be a novel fruit without any. And it doubtless possesses some. Yet I must say they have yet to be manifested, unless it would be desirable to have it ripen earlier. Its season is that of its parent.—*Ezra Stokes, in Orchard and Garden.*

#### THE LONGFIELD APPLE.

Prof. Budd: "There is one variety of Russian apples which has been fruited almost across the continent, which has exhibited many desirable peculiarities for places where something harder than Fameuse is needed. The name, as nearly as I can give it to you in English, is "Longfield." The Russian name is "Longerfeldskoe." During the last three years it has been loaded with fruit with me, making an annual growth of 12 to 14 inches while thus bearing. It is longer than the Jonathan, about the weight of an ordinary Missouri Janet; yellow, with a blush nearly equal to that on Maiden's Blush; keeps through the winter at the north. It has been extensively tried, and I think it should now have more general notice. The quality is quite as good as that of Fameuse, which it resembles in texture. I do not, however, consider it among the hardiest of Rus-