

Take out dock, dandelion, and other large coarse plants and weeds, with a chisel on the end of a short pole. Pull red clover by hand, but no small weeds will need to be removed by hand if the lawn is mowed often and closely as directed every two weeks. The grass will soon overcome the small weeds.

Mow very close the last thing in the fall, to keep mice from harboring in the old grass. About the first of November, or later, top-dress the lawn with compost or manure, if necessary, and hand-rake smooth and clean.

Rake the surface of the lawn, in the spring of the second year, and every year thereafter, as hard and close as possible, with an iron rake, to take out the old grass, stones, and sticks; and roll when the ground is moderately dry.

Cut the grass early and often the second year, and very close, the same as at first projected. When the lawn is an extensive one, and well made, a lawn mowing machine may be used with great advantage, as often as the grass is three or four inches high. If the grass is five or six inches high, the scythe works best. Use the longest bladed scythe that is made. This gives a more even appearance to the lawn than when a short bladed scythe is used.

The lawn should be so made and so graded, raked and rolled, that the scythe and roller will touch every square inch of the surface. This is of course a point of the first importance.

The great requisites of a good lawn are smooth grading, a good loamy soil of even quality, broken up to a depth of eighteen inches or more, and so porous and well-drained that it will readily part with excess of moisture, and yet of such a character that it will retain a proper degree of humidity to sustain a heavy growth of grass. Well-rotted manure, leaf-mould, clayey loam and clay, of course assist to retain moisture in light soils, and are exceedingly useful additions to most lawns. With the points herein enumerated faithfully attended to, there is no difficulty in obtaining a beautiful and durable lawn.

When the reading of the essay was concluded, a discussion took place in regard to the general subject. Mr. Harrison said he did not approve of mixed seeds for lawns. The great object is to obtain a uniform turf, which is not attained by the use of mixtures. The green-grass (*Poa pratensis*) endures drought better than any other, and the leaf is very fine and of a beautiful rich green

tint. Mr. Mitchel has tried the Italian rye grass; it is handsome but not hardy. Mr. Pollock said his lawn was entirely of Kentucky blue-grass or green-grass. It is admitted to be always green, luxuriant and uniform.—*Boston Cultivator*.

TRANSPLANTING FRUIT TREES.



TREES and plants derive their aliment from the soil in a state of solution, and that this is effected through the agency of the minute terminal points or spongioles of the roots. These are almost microscopic in their tenuity, and indeed are so fragile that they can only permeate the finest and most perfectly favorable soil. Any obstruction in the form of a stone, consolidate mass of earth, or other obstacles, operates to divert them, and consequently to prevent them supplying their proportional share of nourishment to the tree. They are, in many respects, strictly analogous to the lacteals of the human system, and comparatively possess all the fragility and minuteness of organization which characterize the latter. It will hence be seen that any exposure or unnecessary drying of the roots, previous to their transplanting, and subsequent to their removal from the nursery, must be, of necessity, highly detrimental and injurious to their health. On the same account all harsh stamping and crowding while transplanting is to be avoided, as it endangers these organs, which are so essential to the health and increment of the tree. In "Kenrick's Orchardist," we have the following in relation to the circulation of the sap:

"These innumerable mouths, or spongelets, absorb and drink in, without discrimination, all the fluid substances which come in their way. These fluids ascend through the alburnum or sapwood to the leaves, which are true laboratories of all plants as well as the organs of respiration. The circulation of the sap, which commences its movements, first in the branches, and last of all in the roots, is produced by the attraction of the leaf buds and leaves, which are developed by the warmth of spring—their transpiration requiring supplies so great and continual, that some plants are stated to perspire even twice their weight in twenty-four hours. The true sap thus generated in the leaves, and separated from the more watery particles, descends through the inner bark, having now acquired new powers, and being now peculiarly prepared