

*White clover* is another excellent grass of the kind; it forms a thick bushy bottom, spreading rapidly over the surface, and forms a much tighter sward than the variety just described. Generally it will spontaneously appear in newly seeded meadows.— In order to make it into hay, it should be cut while in blossom, otherwise it wastes in drying, losing its nourishing properties by exhalation.

*Orchard grass*—one of the great advantages of this grass is, that it will grow very early in the season, and thus afford a good bite for the cattle by the 10th or 15th of May. On this account it is also valuable for lawn purposes, giving a delicate verdure to the landscape before vegetation has assumed its summer garb. By the middle of June in this locality it is ready for the scythe. One great advantage attending the cultivation of the orchard grass, is its adaptability for growing beneath the shade of trees without any apparent diminution of vigor, or quantity to that grown in open exposure, hence its characteristic name, orchard grass. There is, however, one drawback attending this variety. Difficulty is experienced in unfavorable seasons in making the seed "catch," therefore, it becomes imperative to perform the seeding with a liberal hand. Clover and orchard grass should be sown together as they arrive simultaneously at cutting condition. I believe it is the rule among English cultivators, to sow eight or ten different varieties of seed together for mowing lands, but in this country, the advantage of such a promiscuous crop is not apparent, two or three kinds is quite sufficient, say red-top, timothy, red and white clover, in generous quantities, will answer. What the soil requires is to be thoroughly swarded over to grass by the second season of mowing, rooting out all weeds and foul vegetation. Thick seeding will invariably give a finer and better quality of grass for hay, and will also, continue to grow good crops, much longer than when the seed is stintingly scattered.

*Sweet scented vernal grass*, is frequently found growing naturally in meadow-lands and the by wayside, it exhales a delightful perfume of an aromatic character. It is a good pasture grass, but for hay, its qualities are not altogether desirable, it continues to flourish during the entire season of vegetation.

*Kentucky blue grass*, is not known among the northern farmers to the extent its merit deserves. It makes a heavy grass and hearty food for animals.— There is a variety of blue grass, peculiar to the pasture lands of New England in appearance and quality, slightly favoring its Kentucky neighbor. I should particularly recommend the Kentucky blue grass for trial among the farmers generally, in order to correctly ascertain its qualifications for enduring and flourishing in the more extreme latitudes; it has

already been proven invaluable for lawn purposes on account of its capability for enduring drouths, and also because it gives a delicate velvety appearance.

In an article of this character, I can only glance at a few varieties. Those I have mentioned are kinds in ordinary use, and are sufficient for practical purposes, whether for feed or rural embellishment. A large list of grasses, illustrated by appropriate engravings, may be found in the *Gardeners and Farmers Dictionary*.

The proper time for seeding lands to grass in this section; is generally in the spring with oats, or spring wheat, or barley. Oats however, have the preference; the only objection to which is, when they grow too heavy and rank, they are apt to lodge and the young grass is smothered and killed out.— Barley and spring wheat are not so objectionable on this account, but for some reason, grass seed with the latter crops do not catch well at all times.

Instances are recorded in which success, the most flattering has been realized by sowing grass seed with buckwheat, which gratifying result has also attended fall sowing with rye and winter wheat.

Some two years ago, I saw a meadow turned over in the month of August. The furrows were rolled down evenly and subsequently a top dressing of compost manure was applied, after which, turnips and grass seed were harrowed in. The turnips came up well and gave a large yield. The grass seed also flourished beyond expectation, and last year delighted the owner with a luxuriant crop of red-top and timothy. This success is doubtless attributable to the propitious season. In an unfavorable year the experiment would in all probability, be an utter failure, still I consider it a good plan, to get an old meadow freshly seeded where a course of other crops is not required.

The best varieties of grass for lawns, are Kentucky blue grass, red-top, timothy, white clover, and sweet scented grass. In localities occupied by trees, and the ground is much shaded, a proportion of orchard grass may be added. In the Oct. issue of the *Review*, I gave the formula of operations for creating a tight, smooth sward for the lawns and I therefore may be excused from repeating it here.

*Pasture lands*, for feeding stock are quite heterogeneous in their character. The ordinary mountain lands are and should be kept in permanent grass.— Such lands, generally afford a rich growth of natural grass which, when fed down by sheep and cattle, may remain undisturbed by the plow for an infinite period; all the attention the land requires is an occasional clearing up of shrubbery, and the application of a top dressing of some specific fertilizer;— this, with the excrement of the grazing herds, will be ample stimulus, to keep up undiminished vigor.