SKETCH OF LECTURES ON ARTIFICIAL OR SOWN GRASSES, AS LUCERN, SAINT-FOIN, CLOVERS, TREFOILS, VETCHES, &C. &C. DELIVERED IN THE DUBLIN SOCIETY'S BOTANICAL GARDEN, GLASNEVIN Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

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Sketch of Lectures on Artificial or Sown Grasses, as Lucern, Saint-Foin, Clovers, Trefoils, Vetches, &c. &c. Delivered in the Dublin Society's Botanical Garden, Glasnevin by Walter Wade

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WALTER WADE

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GLASNEVIN.

BY

WALTER WADE, ESP. M. L. S.

OF THE EING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PEYMICIANS IN TRELAND, PHYSICIAN-THE DUBLIN CHARAL DISPENSARY, HOROGRAFY MEMBER OF THE BUBLIN SOCIETY, APCHECARY'S HABE, AND SAMMING SOCIETY OF JERLAND, TROUBERS AND EXCITERS ON BOTANT TO THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF STREEDING OF INTEAND, AND TO THE EXCIT SONDAMER AND BORDERY.

" Hinc fesses pecudes pingues per pubula lesta Cospora deponent, et candens lacteus humor Theribus manat distentis." Licertus



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PREFACE.

THE nature and composition of soils being at this day more properly understood than formerly, and the effects of the various substances, that are used in cultivation, being more clearly defined by our knowledge, and a just application of other sciences, particularly chymittry and botany; extensive improvements have taken place in the important business of tillage; however a great deal more yet remains to be effected in almost every branch of hufbandry, particularly in this kingdom; for, we must see, that a very trisling portion even of the cultivated part of Ireland has at this enlightened period been managed judiciously and profitably; many parts exhibit extensive tracks of rich and fertile land, which, it is much to be regretted, are very defectively and unfkilfully conducted. Even in Great Britain, where riches and wealth fo much abound, that able and judicious writer, Sir John Sinclair, flates " that Great

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Britain

Britain contains fixty-feven millions of acres, feven millions of which are taken up by houses, roads, rivers, lakes, &c. and confequently incapable of cultivation; and that, of the remaining fixty millions, only five millions are employed in raifing grain, and twenty-five millions in pafturage, while thirty millions are either in a state of waste, or cultivated under a very desective state of busbandry." This defect we may fairly attribute, in a great measure, to a want of a better and more complete knowledge of the different branches of science, which are closely connected with agriculture among practical farmers; and it is lamentable to observe, that the very flow progress, which many useful arts have made, proceeds from a want of that coalition, which should fubfift between fcientific and practical men; the latter too frequently holding in contempt the fpeculations of the man of science, whilst the former has most reprehensibly looked upon the fimple practitioner with indifference. The highly important art of husbandry, amongst other arts, has fuffered heretofore materially by this circumstance, the want of a proper intercourse and communication of fentiment between both parties.





But it is to be hoped, that the scene is now changed, and that agriculture, the first and the most useful of all the arts, is fixed on a firm foundation, by establishing it on rational and philosophical principles. We have every reason now to expect, that the profession of agriculture will be as honourable amongst us, as it was once amongst the ancient Romans; since some of the first-rate and most diffinguished characters in the land, as to talent and station, have condescended to turn their thoughts to the important object of agriculture.

The interest, which the Dublin Society has, upon all occasions, evinced to unite science with agriculture, rural economy, and the useful arts, must, by this time, be gratefully acknowledged and selt by the public—they have directed their different professors to disseminate their knowledge in their respective capacities on the most extended, liberal, and useful plan of education, in order that science may go hand in hand with the useful purposes and accommodations of life, and, if possible, to render its various branches intelligible, and of use to the meanest capacity.

CHYMISTRY.