

in harvesting or to escape mastication, the albuminoids in them are lost to the animal.

Beggar weed will make two crops of hay. The second crop is said to be less stemmy than the first, and is regarded by some as the very best of hay, when properly cured.

#### PROELICHTIA FLORIDANA.

This weed is sometimes known as cotton head. It flourishes over the northern and western and perhaps other parts of the State. A recent writer in the Times-Union states that he has seen cattle eat it freely. It contains about one-third as much crude protein as the beggar weed, about two-thirds as much crude fat, and somewhat more crude fiber and nitrogen, free extract. Though it may possess considerable value as a nutrient, it is, from a chemical standpoint, vastly inferior to the beggar weed. Assuming that each possess the digestibility of meadow hay, the nutritive ratio of beggar weed is as one to seven and of the cottonhead as one to twenty-three. The plant analyzed was cut August 22, and was in bloom.

#### SAND SPUR.

The plants analyzed were cut September 12th. The spurs were still somewhat green. If the plants had been cut at an earlier stage of growth, they might have shown better analysis. The crude fat, fiber and nitrogen-free extract, in this grass is about the same in quantity as that in average meadow hay, but it contains but little over one-half as much crude protein.

#### PURSLEY.

Plant cut while in bloom September 6th. This is a common garden weed and is sometimes used as a pot-herb. Hogs are found of it. The green plant contains about 90 to 95 per cent. of water. The air-dry plant is very rich in protein and fat, poor in fiber and nitrogen-free extract.

#### CRAB GRASS, BULL GRASS, CROWFOOT GRASS, LOUISIANA GRASS.

The analysis would indicate that these are all good grasses, but they contain considerably less protein than average meadow hay.

#### WIRE GRASS.

Poor in protein.

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#### SPANISH MOSS.

By this is meant the gray moss that hangs in long festoons on the trees of our Florida forests. I have often seen cattle chewing this moss, more particularly in the winter and early spring. Analysis shows it to possess considerable crude nutrients. Assuming that these nutrients are as digestible as in the case of oat straw, moss possesses considerably more value as a feeding stuff than oat