From our analyses, the points in favour of Canadian oats appear to be (1) a heavy kernel, (2) a low percentage of moisture, (3) high albuminoids and (4) a large percentage of fat. It must be remembered, however, that oats, like wheat, are greatly influenced in composition by their conditions of growth, and, therefore, while there are many samples exhibiting the qualities I have mentioned, there are many districts in which by careful cultivation the feeding value of the oats might be increased.

THE GRASSES OF CANADA.

The enormous importance to our farmers, stock raisers and dairymen of palatable, nutritious and cheap fodder led to a determination of the food constituents of many species of native and introduced grasses. The analytical data already published have been largely obtained from the examination of grasses grown under the care of the Botanist of the Farm at Ottawa, though a considerable number of samples from Manitoba were also analysed.

Grasses may be divided into two agricultural classes; pasture grasses and meadow grasses, those of the first class springing up well when eaten off, those of the second being characterized by yielding a heavy crop of hay. The requirements of a good grass are: (1) That it should produce a heavy crop; (2) That it should be hardy; (3) That it should be rich in the more valuable food constituents; and (4) that it should be palatable.

Of native pasture grasses, I can speak in special commendation of June Grass *(Poa pratensis)*, a rich, palatable perennial. In all respects it is a most excellent pasture grass, abundant everywhere and worthy of more careful cultivation. A careful study of this grass (sometimes known as Kentucky Blue Grass) led Mr. Fletcher, the Botanist of the Farms, and myself to the conclusion that it was "undoubtedly the most valuable pasture grass in the Dominion."

Red Top (*Agrostis vulgaris*), though not a native grass, is now very common. This also is a valuable grass and one