breed the Wisconsin Pedigree No. 2 winter wheat. It has now been widely disseminated.

It requires a well drained and rather heavy loam or clay soil. The counties especially adapted for this crop are those which adjoin Lake Michigan, Lake Winnebago, Green Bay, the lower Fox River, the region comprising Polk, St. Croix and Barron counties, and most of the counties in the southern part of the state. In order to avoid winter killing, it should be sown before September 10 at the rate of 1½ to 2 bushels per acre.

**Marquis Wheat**

This variety of spring wheat is awnless, and has a smooth chaff and hard chunky kernel with a wide crease. Two or three short awns are usually found at the tip of the heads. In spite of the short chaff or glumes, the seed is held firmly and does not shatter. The milling quality is superior to any other variety grown in the state.

Marquis wheat is a selection from a hybrid produced by crossing a hard red wheat from India and the well-known Red Fife. This cross was made by the Canadian Experiment Station at Ottawa, about 1892. The Wisconsin Experiment Station received a small amount of this wheat direct from the Canadian Station. It was planted in centgener breeding plots and selections were made for several years. It is now well acclimated to this state and grows well on the clay and loam soils. It yields higher than any other variety. It matures early and escapes the summer drouths and rust epidemics which usually occur later in the season.

**Wisconsin Wonder (Pedigree No. 1) Oats**

This variety of oats grows from two and one-half to five feet tall. It has a stiff straw and does not lodge as readily as most other varieties. The kernel is white and plump. The awn on the large kernel is medium heavy. Many of the large kernels have no awns. It is medium early in maturity.

The seed was secured by the Experiment Station in 1901 and was improved by the centgener method of breeding. A seven-year test on the Agronomy plots proved it to be a superior variety. It became one of the prominent pedigree strains which is well adapted to all clay and loam soils. On rich soils it seldom lodges.