the field survival of Kearney was 70 percent in comparison with only 15 percent for Reno. In years when winter killing is not serious the yield of Kearney has not been superior to that of Reno or Ward.

Malting tests with Kearney have been made at Nebraska and found to be very satisfactory. The Barley and Malt Laboratory at Madison, Wis., has reported mediocre malt quality, primarily because of small kernel size and high nitrogen.

In tests in Texas in 1950, Kearney was found to have some resistance to greenbugs.

Registration of Sorghum Varieties, VI

Applications for the registration of six new varieties of sorghum have been approved during the past year and are included in this report. The number of sorghum to meet requirements since the beginning of registration by the Society has now passed the one hundred mark.

SART, REG. NO. 96
Sart, a new variety of sorghum for sirup production was released and distributed by the U.S. Dept, of Agriculture and the Mississippi Experiment Station in 1951. Sart is noteworthy for its tall, heavy stalks, growing 12 to 15 feet on good land in a good season. It has large white seeds. It is a late maturing variety adapted to climatic conditions in Mississippi and the South. This new variety is resistant to lodging and to Colletotrichum graminicolum, and produces high yields of mild flavored sirup.

Sart is a plant introduction made by Carl Q. Grassl of the Division of Sugar Plant Investigation in 1945 from the Kordofan Province of Sudan, Central Africa. It was tested at the Mississippi Experiment Stations and outyielded Hodo, another late maturing and large growing variety, in acre yields of sirup.

COMBINE KAFIR-60, REG. NO. 97
Combine Kafir-60 is a double dwarf combine kafir obtained by crossing a double dwarf kafir selection to Texas Blackhul kafir and backcrossing an F2 selection from that cross to Texas Blackhul, followed by selection for double dwarf height, earliness and adaptiion to combine harvesting. The variety is typical Blackhul Kafir, the first pure double dwarf combine kafir type developed and released. This variety blooms in 60 days, a little earlier than Martin, and about ten days earlier than Texas Blackhul kafir. The stalks are juicy and stand up well in the field, with the typical kafir stiffness and resistance to charcoal rot. The head is erect on a long peduncle, the exsertion is good, and the seed-branches dry out as the plant matures, making it possible to combine the variety before frost. White seeds with black specks are borne in the heavy awnless heads. The test weight of the grain averages 60 pounds per bushel.

Although it is an early variety, Combine Kafir-60 has produced higher yields of grain than Martin and Texas Blackhul and only slightly lower yields than Plainsman. The variety was bred by R. E. Karper, J. R. Quinby and Frank Gaines from the original cross made in 1944 and was released and distributed by Texas Agricultural Experiment Station in 1950.

REDBINE-60, REG. NO. 98
Redbine-60 is a red-seeded double dwarf combine variety which originated from a cross of Martin and a dwarf red-seeded strain, S. A. 7008X-10, a sib of Caprock. The name Redbine is a contraction of "red-seeded combine"; the number indicates the number of days from planting to anthesis. Redbine-60 blooms in 60 days, a few days earlier than Martin. The peduncles are long and the heads dry out rapidly as the plants mature, making possible earlier and easier combine harvesting. The seeds are medium in size and hardness, and the grain tests 59 pounds per bushel. The heads are awned.

Although Redbine-60 is earlier than Martin, it has yielded slightly more than Martin and has averaged as well as Plainsman in dry land tests. The variety was bred by R. E. Karper, J. R. Quinby and Frank Gaines from the cross made in 1942 and was released and distributed by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station in early 1950.

REDBINE-66, REG. NO. 99
Redbine-66 is a red-seeded double dwarf combine variety which was developed by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.