Table 4. Winter survival data for 5 wheat varieties at 3 locations in Quebec, Canada.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Kharkov 22 MC</th>
<th>Rideau</th>
<th>Richmond</th>
<th>Genesse</th>
<th>Cornell 505</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Macdonald College-2 yrs.</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Faribault -3 yrs.</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deseronto -1 yrs.</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kharkov 22 MC is susceptible to bunt, leaf rust and stem rust, but resistant to post-harvest sprouting. Milling quality is fair to good.

This variety does not yield as well as other commonly grown varieties (Tables 1 and 2), but is superior to most other varieties in its ability to survive winter conditions (Tables 3 and 4). The latter characteristic makes Kharkov 22 MC a useful variety for expanding the areas of winter wheat production and as parental material in breeding for winter hardiness.

Breeder seed is maintained by the Agronomy Department, Macdonald College, Quebec.

REGISTRATION OF COLFAIX OATS
(Reg. No. 181)

LeRoy McCurdy and Carl Koehler

'COLFAX' (*Avena sativa* L.), C.I. 7595, (McCurdy M623) was developed by workers of the W. O. McCurdy & Sons Seed Company, Fremont, Iowa. It originated as an *F₂* plant selection from a cross made in 1951 of [(*Columbia* × *Clinton*) × *Landhafer*) × (*Santa Fe* × *Mo. 0-200*). The *Santa Fe* and *Landhafer* varieties were obtained from H. C. Murphy, Iowa State University; *Mo. 0-200* from J. M. Poehlman, University of Missouri; *Columbia* from a commercial lot; and *Clinton* from certified seed obtained from Iowa State University. *Columbia* and *Clinton* were first crossed and then an *F₁* plant from this cross was crossed with *Landhafer*. At the same time a cross was made between *Mo. 0-200* and *Santa Fe*. Then in 1951, the final cross was made between (*Columbia* × *Clinton*) × *Landhafer* (*F₂* plant selection) and *Mo. 0-200* × *Santa Fe* (*F₂* plant selection). The final *F₂* plant selection was made in 1953. It was increased in a 5-foot row in 1954. In 1955, both yield testing and increase were initiated, and it has been tested every year to date.

Colfax has given a very good yield performance in Iowa and Minnesota for the past four years. It has shown good crown rust resistance when compared to many of the widely grown varieties during that period. This variety is awnless and has a medium white, plump grain with good test weight. Under some environmental conditions the grain may take on a gray color. The straw is similar to that of *Mo. 0-205* being only average, or slightly below, in standing ability. Colfax is of medium maturity being similar to Clintonland 60. It seems to have fair tolerance to yellow dwarf, as well as to the various races of stem rust that have been prevalent for the past several years.

In the McCurdy replicated oat yield trials conducted at Fremont, Iowa, Dassel, Minnesota, and Spring Valley, Minnesota, during 1959–62, Colfax yielded an average of 75 bushels with a test weight of 34.6 pounds compared with 62.5 bushels and 33.8 pounds for the widely grown Cherokee, and 69 bushels and 34.2 pounds for Newton. Comparative performance data for Colfax are given in Table 4.

REGISTRATION OF GOLDFIELD OATS
(Reg. No. 183)

LeRoy McCurdy and Carl Koehler

'GOLDFIELD' (*Avena sativa* L.), C.I. 7596, (McCurdy 16-54) was developed by workers of the W. O. McCurdy & Sons Seed Company, Fremont, Iowa. It originated as an *F₂* plant selection from a cross made in 1950 of [(*Columbia* × *Santa Fe*) × *Gopher*) × (*Santa Fe* × *Mo. 0-200*). *Santa Fe* was obtained from H. C. Murphy, Iowa State University; *Clinton* was obtained as certified seed from Iowa State University; *Columbia* and *Clinton* were first crossed and the final *F₂* plant selection made in 1953. It was grown in a single rod row in 1953. Yield performance data for Goldcrest are given in Table 4.

Goldcrest has a good yield record in southern Minnesota when compared to local varieties. It is awnless, short, early variety with an average maturity. Maturity is about the same as *Gopher* but is outstanding for high bushel weight. The kernels are thick and plump. It has some tolerance to yellow dwarf, as well as to the prevalent races of stem rust.

In the McCurdy replicated oat yield trials conducted at Fremont, Iowa, Dassel, Minnesota, and Spring Valley, Minnesota, during the 3-year period, Goldcrest yielded an average of 69 bushels and 34.2 pounds for Cherokee, the most widely planted variety, and 69 bushels and 34.2 pounds for Goldcrest. Comparative performance data for Goldcrest are given in Table 4.