The early maturity of Early Wong makes it better suited to double cropping conditions where a short-season corn variety or soybeans follow winter barley.

Early Wong was released to New Jersey growers in 1961 and breeder seed is maintained by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Other seed classes permitted under New Jersey standards are: foundation (hot-water treated), registered and certified, limited to one year for each class.

REGISTRATION OF BEAVER ALFALFA

J. L. Bolton, R. W. Peake, and R. K. Downey

'Beaver' alfalfa is a winter-hardy, wilt-resistant variety produced jointly by the Canada Department of Agriculture Research Stations at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, and Lethbridge, Alberta. It was licensed for sale in Canada, April 1961.

The varietal origin of Beaver is 25% from 'Ladak,' 20% from 'Turkestan,' 15% each from 'Cossack,' 'Viking,' and material from the Universities of Nebraska and Wisconsin of undetermined but hardy origin; and 5% each from 'Grinn' and Rhizoma. The 10-parent clones were selected on polygenic progeny performance for wilt resistance, forage yield, and winter survival and on clonal performance for seed yield. Breeder seed was produced by mass equal amounts of reciprocal crosses of all possible combinations between parent plants. The original clones are being maintained and will be used to reconstitute the variety as necessary.

Beaver is slightly more winter hardy than 'Vernal' and somewhat more resistant than Vernal to bacterial wilt. Recovery after cutting appears intermediate between Vernal and Ladak. The variety is largely purple-flowered but a few plants occur with lemon-yellow flowers, and with varying shades of green.

The seed yield of Beaver has been superior to Vernal and slightly below Ladak. In Alberta and Saskatchewan the forage yield averages 7 to 8% greater than Vernal, and in Manitoba and British Columbia equal to Vernal. The area of adaptation in western Canada, but yield trials in eastern Canada and the United States suggest that Beaver may be adapted in eastern Ontario and in the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

Seed of Beaver is increased on a three-generation basis: Breeder, Foundation, and Certified. Breeder seed will be maintained at Saskatoon and/or Lethbridge by the Canada Department of Agriculture. Foundation seed fields of Beaver were established in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Adequate supplies of Foundation seed are available through the Canadian Forage Seed Project.

REGISTRATION OF ADELPHIA SOYBEANS

J. C. Anderson

'Adelphia' soybeans (Glycine max [L.] Merr.) originated as an F1 plant selection from the cross 'C1070' × 'Adams' in a cooperative program of the Puslinch Agricultural Experimental Station and the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory. C1070 is a sister line of 'Kent.' Prior to release, Adelphia was identified as C1225. It is classified in maturity group III and is adapted to the southern half of New Jersey.

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REGISTRATION OF RAMBLER ALFALFA

D. H. Heinrichs

"Rambler" alfalfa (Medicago media Pers.) was developed by D. H. Heinrichs and released by the Swift Current Experimental Farm of the Canada Department of Agriculture in 1955. The variety is a synthesis of seven clones derived from breeding program in which 'Ladak' (M. media), 'Siberian' (M. falcata) and 'Rhizoma' (M. media) were used as parental plants. The selections were evaluated for combining ability by progeny tests (1).

The creeping-root character in about 65% of the plants conspicuously differentiates Rambler from most other varieties. It is extremely winter hardy and drought resistant, and persists better than many of the northern varieties as Griffin, 'Ladak,' and 'Vernal' under hay and pasture use on dryland in the Canadian Prairie Region of the Great Plains. Rambler produces somewhat higher forage yields at the first cutting than Ladak, Griffin, and Vernal but less at subsequent cuttings. In the drier areas of the Canadian Prairies (less than 15 inches of precipitation per annum or less) it out-yields other varieties whether used as hay or pasture in spite of its slower recovery and earlier dormancy in the fall. Rambler yields less seed than common northern hay varieties but recent selection within breeder stock of the variety has improved its seed yielding potential.

The variety is well adapted for pasture and hay use in the Northern Great Plains of North America where rainfall is low and the winters are long and cold.

Rambler seed multiplication is restricted to three generations of seed increase, namely, breeder, foundation, and certified. The breeder seed is maintained from the original crosses of the seven clones. The Experimental Farm, Swift Current, Saskatchewan, Canada, maintains the breeder stock of the variety and produces the breeder seed.

REGISTRATION OF ADELPHIA SOYBEANS

Table 1. Performance of Adelphia and Clark soybeans in 9 tests at various locations within area of adaptation of both varieties, 1961-1964

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Seed yield</th>
<th>Relative maturity</th>
<th>Lodging score</th>
<th>Plant height</th>
<th>Seed quality</th>
<th>Seed protein</th>
<th>Yield</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adelphia</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>15042</td>
<td>-6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>41.0</td>
<td>New Brunswick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark</td>
<td>33.2</td>
<td>19324</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>41.3</td>
<td>New Brunswick</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* From 1 (excellent) to 5 (poor).