The Eastern co-operative test at Brandon indicated that 5069-142 and to a lesser extent 5069-40 were resistant to speckled leaf blotch but very susceptible to spot blotch. The Macdonald College hybrids 147, 247, 367 had good resistance to spot blotch but were susceptible to net blotch, speckled leaf blotch and probably to stem rust. The Guelph hybrids 61, 76, 77 seem to have some resistance to net blotch.

In the joint barley test eight hybrids were resistant to speckled leaf blotch and had fair resistance to net blotch but all were susceptible to spot blotch except M 73-812 which was also fairly resistant to physiological brown spot and deserves further testing.

In a special test of standard varieties it was found that Harlan was very resistant to speckled leaf blotch, but like all the other resistant varieties observed it was very susceptible to spot blotch. Titan though fairly resistant to spot blotch was very susceptible to speckled leaf blotch. Peatland and Gartons appear to be fairly susceptible to all leaf spot diseases.

Ergot in Cereals in Western Canada in 1957

R.A. Shoemaker

The data compiled here were collected by J.S. Horricks, Alta., R.C. Russell and B.J. Sallans, Sask., and W. Popp, Man.

Table 4. Results of Ergot Surveys in the Prairie Provinces, 1957.

	Wheat			Barley			Rye		
	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.
Fields with ergot	24	15	1	22	9	1	2	5	7
Fields surveyed	43	203	176	72	68	93	2	7	21
Per cent Fields infected	56	7	0.6	31	13	1	100	71	33

The percentage of infested wheat fields was the highest since the ergot survey began in 1953. Barley infection was greater than average. Rye infection remained high. R.C. Russell noted that wheat infections in Sask. were usually in trace amounts except in one corner of a field where the wheat was close to infected brome grass. In this situation ergot affected a moderate percentage of the wheat heads.