Barley was the most seriously affected cereal. H. teres caused moderate damage in most areas. Root rot and subsequent vascular water-soaking and necrosis was observed near Lacombe, Alta. H. sorokinianum was abundant on the roots. Spot blotch was not severe and stripe, caused by H. gramineum was not observed in Canada.

KOELERIA CRISTATA H. vagans Drechs., Wash.
LOLIUM PERENNE H. siccans Drechs., Wash.
PHLEUM PRATENSE H. dictyoides var. phlei Graham, c. Alta., Man.

Practically all specimens of timothy observed had necrosis extending downward from the leaf apex. H. dictyoides var. phlei was isolated from some of these specimens, but a direct examination made at regional laboratories would probably show that this disease has a wider distribution than is indicated above.

POA SP. H. vagans Drechs., Wash.
SECALE CEREALE H. triticirepentis (Died.) Died., s. Alta.
H. tuberosum Atk., c. Alta.
TRITICUM AESTIVUM H. triticirepentis (Died.) Died., Wash., Man.
TRITICUM DURUM H. triticirepentis (Died.) Died., s. Alta.

Smuts of Cereals in Manitoba in 1957

W. Popp

The essential features of the field survey of smut of cereal grains in Manitoba in 1957 are the low amount of loose smut in wheat and the low amounts of loose and covered smut of oats (Table 5).

Table 5. Smuts of Cereal Grain in Manitoba in 1957

Kind of grain	Kind of smut	% smut Range	Mean
Wheat	Loose	0-6	0.2
	Bunt	-	0.0
Barley	Loose	0-10	0.9
	Covered	0-20	0.8
	False loose	0-10	0.2
Oats	Loose	0-Trace	Trace
	Covered	0-Trace	Trace

This scarcity coincides with the growing of more resistant varieties. Selkirk wheat is highly resistant to loose smut and is now widely grown. Rodney and Garry oats are highly resistant to oat smut and have largely replaced susceptible varieties. Smut is still quite prevalent in barley. All currently grown

varieties of barley are susceptible to loose smut and most of them are susceptible, in varying degrees, to covered and false loose smut. Except for a high incidence of smutty cars of Alberta Red Winter Wheat, records of the Board of Grain Commissioners indicate that bunt of wheat has been only moderately prevalent in Western Canada for quite a number of years (Table 6).

Table 6. Common Bunt of Wheat in Western Canada

	August 1, 1956 to July 31, 1957.			August 1, 1957 to October 31, 1957.		
Class of Wheat	Cars inspected	Cars graded smutty	% graded smutty	Cars inspected	Cars graded smutty	% graded smutty
Hard Red Spring	185768	173	0.09	42124	17	0.04
Amber Durum	11157	17	0.15	2007	5	0.25
White Spring	199	0	0.00	29	0	0.00
Alta. Red Winter	1275	10	0.78	18	8	44.44
Garnet	281	1	0.36	2	0	0.00
Mixed Wheat	116	1	0.86	21	0	0.00
All Classes	198796	202	0.10	44201	30	0.07

Winter Wheat Disease Survey in Kent County, Ontario

S. G. Fushtey

Fifty eight fields of winter wheat scattered throughout areas suspected of being infested with dwarf bunt were carefully inspected for this disease from 24-27 June, 1957. Notes were taken on other diseases present. Terms used to indicate severity are: free, trace, slight, moderate, abundant, and severe. Leaf rust, 3-severe, 31-abundant, 24-moderate; stem rust, 1-trace, 57-free; common and dwarf bunt, 58-free; loose smut, 5-moderate, 12-slight, 30-trace, 11-free; Septoria leaf blotch, 3-trace, 55-free; Fusarium head blight, 28-slight (about 1% heads affected), 26-trace (less than 1% affected), 4-free; powdery mildew, 11-slight, 17-trace, 30-free. Foot rot readings were taken on lodged areas only. These occurred in 23 fields and were rated for foot rot as follows: 2-abundant, 4-moderate, 15-slight, 2-free. Laboratory analysis of samples revealed Rhizoctonia, Cercosporella, and Ophiobolus present but these have not been sorted out so one specific causal organism cannot be indicated. Lodging in fields that were free from root rot probably resulted from heavy rain.