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.