infections were common throughout the Annapolis Valley (C.O.G.).

CANKER (Valsa spp.). Incidence of cytospora canker was very severe in southwestern Ont. in the spring of 1966. Severity of canker was expressed by expansion of old perennial cankers on limbs, scaffolds, and trunks and also by a dieback condition originating in new infections that took place in the fall of 1965 and spring of 1966, which killed considerable parts of affected twigs and shoots. In the spring of 1967 there was the usual incidence of canker. Of 1480 twigs (1966 growth) on 74 'Redhaven' trees examined, 71% were infected. Of 1106 twigs (1966 growth) on 58 'Dixired' trees examined, 53% were infected. A majority of these new infections had taken place at or near leaf scars or small cracks on internodes. Others were at broken twigs and fruit pedicels. The small cracks on internodes were the major site of infection and may have resulted from an ice shell that formed around the twigs in March 1967 and remained continuously for three days, the cracks may thus be a form of winter injury (B.N.D.).

BACTERIAL SPOT (Xanthomonas pruni). Incidence of bacterial spot of peach during the growing season of 1967 was much less than in 1965 and 1966 in commercial orchards in southwestern Ontario. However, susceptible cultivars continued to be severely affected at the Harrow Research Station orchard. Usually this disease spreads and assumes severe proportions during the months of July and August and it is assumed that it is aided by rain and wind. It may be interesting to compare the rainfall data for these months which totalled 6.46, 10.63, 3.86 inches in 1965, 1966, and 1967, respectively. The relatively dry weather during these months in 1967 may have contributed to the lighter incidence of bacterial spot (B.N.D.).

NECROTIC RINGSPOT (necrotic ringspot virus) was detected in 4/22 peach trees being used as breeding stock at St. Catherines, Ont. The virus was isolated from petals or young leaves by mechanical inoculation of herbaceous hosts (T.R.D.).

WINTER INJURY destroyed most peach fruit buds in the Annapolis Valley, N.S. (C.O.G.).

PLUM

BLACK KNOT (Dibotryon morbosum [Apiosporina morbosa]). In N.S. specimens were identified from Cape Breton, Halifax, and Cumberland counties (C.O.G.). It was widespread throughout N.B. in home gardens and wild species (S.R.C.).

BROWN ROT (Monilinia fructicola) severely affected one old tree in a home garden at Vancouver, B. C. (H.N. W. T.).

PLUM POCKETS (Taphrina communis). Damage of about 5% was reported in an orchard at Chatham, N.B. (S.R.C.), and scattered infections occurred in the Annapolis Valley, N.S., mostly in home gardens (C.O.G.).

C. Ribes Fruits

CURRANT

BLISTER RUST (Cronartium ribicola) caused sev. damage to currants at Oak Point, N.B. (S.R.C.).

POWDERY MILDEW (Sphaerotheca mors-uvae) was reported from Swawell and Breton, Alta. (A.W.H.).

D. Rubus Fruits

BLACKBERRY

WILT (Fusarium sp.). All canes examined in early Aug. at Topsoil Pond, Nfld., were dead or dying, and a Fusarium sp. was isolated from the bases of 8/8 stems (O.A.O.).

LEAF AND CANE SPOT (Septoria rubi). Because of the relatively dry season, this disease was of minor importance in the Saanich Peninsula, B.C. (H.S.P.).

LOGANBERRY

CANKER (Didymella applanata). The causal agent of the canker disease that has affected loganberry for several years in the Saanich Peninsula, B.C., has been identified as Didymella applanata (Niessl) Sacc. on the basis of the perfect state found in the spring of 1967. The disease as found was not considered to be of economic importance (H.S.P.). Spur blight of loganberry attributed to applanata was reported to cause sl. damage% Saanichton in 1931 -- Ed.

RASPBERRY

CROWN GALL (Agrobacterium tumefaciens) affected 5% of the canes of 'Trent' and 'Carnival' cultivars grown under a certified program in a nursery at Billtown, N. S. (C.O.G.).

GRAY MOLD (Botrytis cinerea) caused 5% damage in 3/3 plantings examined at Moncton, N.B. (S.R.C.); In the Annapolis Valley,