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,

N.S., fruit rot was sev. in several commercial plantings that had not received fungicide protection (C.O.G.). In P.E.I. both ripe and green fruit were severely decayed, with about 80% incidence on 'Tweed' following a prolonged period of frequent showers, very high humidity and high night and day temperatures (G.W.A.).

SPUR BLIGHT (Didymella applanata) was of minor importance in the Lower Fraser Valley, B.C. (H.S.P.) and infection was generaliy light throughout the Annapolis Valley, N. S. (C.O.G.).

ANTHRACNOSE (Elsinoe veneta) was found in 4/11 plantings in N.B., where damage ranged from tr. to 20% (S.R.C.). Slight infections were reported in all plantings examined in the Annapolis Valley, N.S. (C.O.G.).

YELLOW RUST (Phragmidium rubi-idaci) caused 60% damage in 1/11 plantings examined at Moncton, N.B. (S.R.C.).

BACTERIAL BLIGHT (Pseudomonas syringae) was rare in the Lower Fraser Valley, B.C. and no damage was reported (H.S.P.).

POWDERY MILDEW (Sphaerotheca macularis) was severe on nursery stock at Melvern Square, N.S. 'Trent' was less severely affected than 'Fairview' (C.O.G.).

WILT (Verticillium albo-atrum) caused 40% damage in a planting at Westfield. N.B. (S.R.C.).

LEAF CURL (raspberry leaf curl virus) was present in 7/7 plantings in N.B. where the disease continues to be serious in many home plantings; incidence ranged from tr. to 100% (S.R.C.).

MOSAIC (virus) was also found in the 7 plantings examined in N.B., with incidence of tr.-100% (S.R.C.). At South Berwick, N.S., about 2% of the plants in a foundation plot were infected (C.O.G.). Mosaic was sev. in a planting at Rivière-Quelle, Que. (H.G.).

E. Other Fruits

BLUEBERRY

CROWN GALL (Agrobacterium tumefaciens) occurred in younger plantings of highbush blueberry in the Lower Fraser Valley but was of little economic importance (H.S.P.). At Centreville, N.S. 50% incidence and 20% damage was reported in several varieties of blueberry (C.L.L.).

BLOSSOM AND TWIG BLIGHT (Botrytis cinerea) caused tr. to 60% damage in 7/21 plantings at Pennfield, N.B. (S.R.C.). Tr. infection was reported on 'Jersey' at Sheffield, N.S. (C.L.L.).

RED LEAF (Exobasidium vaccinii) continues to increase in N.B. where tr.-20% damage occurred in 21/21 fields examined in Charlotte Co. (S.R.C.). Heavy infection of native lowbush blueberry was reported from Avondale, N.B. (O.A.O.).

CANKER (Godronia cassandrae f. vaccinii). Despite a dry summer in the Lower Fraser Valley, B.C., little cane mortality was observed (H.S.P.).

POWDERY MILDEW (Microsphaera penicillata var. vaccinii). Severe infection occurred in 'Jersey' and 'Burlinqton' at Morristown. N.S. (C.L.L.).

MUMMY BERRY (Monilinia vaccinii-corymbosi) was prevalent in all districts where highbush blueberry is grown in the Lower Fraser Valley, B.C. In heavily infected fields, damage (loss of fruit) was more than 20% in susceptible varieties (H.S.P.).

TWIG AND BLOSSOM BLIGHT (Monilinia vaccinii-corymbosi). At Sheffield, N.S., incidence was rated tr. on 12% of 'Burlington', 12% 'Colville', and 6% of 'Jersey'; damage was estimated at 1-2% (C.L.L.).

WITCHES'-BROOM RUST (Pucciniastrum goeppertianum) was found in 3/3 plantings in N.B.; incidence was rated tr. in most fields, but 30% damage occurred in a 150-acre planting at Sackville (S.R.C.). Infection was very light on native lowbush blueberries at Avondale, Nfld. (O.A.O.).

RING SPOT (virus). Incidence and damage were estimated at 1-2% in 'Blueray' at N. Kingston, N. S. (C.L.L.).

STUNT (virus) was observed in a single plant in a 2-acre planting at Sheffield, N.S. (C.L.L.).

DIE-BACK (winter injury) caused 70% damage to a planting at Sackville, N.B. (S.R.C.).

CRANBERRY

LEAF SPOT (Gibbera compacta) affected about 10% of a bog at Aylesford, N.S., with heavy infection in one area (C.O.G.).

SPECKLE (Acanthorhynchus vaccinii, Guignardia vaccinii, and Gibbera compacta see Carlson and Boone, Plant Dis. Reptr 50:539-543, 1966). In N.S. fruit infections resembling speckle affected 5% of the crop at the Aylesford Bog and 20% at the Saulmerville bog; foliage was heavily infected at both. Isolations from more than 1000 fruit yielded Acanthorhynchus, 2%; Guignardia, 3%; and Gibbera, 1%. G. vaccinii was also identified with a rot that occurred in the field at Margaretsville, N.S. in 1966 (C.L.L.).