

kinds of the American plums. Here at Ames I have noted it on the following species and varieties: Pattowattamie (*Prunus angustifolia*), Miner (*Prunus hortulana*, var. *Mineri*), Maquoketa, DeSoto, Rollingstone, Speer, Chippeway, Flack Hawk, Hen Plum (*Prunus Americana*), Sloe Plum (*Prunus spinosa*). Mr. F. C. Stewart reports this fungus at Greenfield, Iowa, on wild and cultivated plums, in some cases it ruined half the crop. I have also seen it very common on wild plums at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Mr. Stewart also found it at Marshalltown, Iowa. Mr. Geo. W. Sturtz reports it at Plainview, Nebraska, and Mr. John Wragg at Nankee, Iowa, and my friend, Prof. Craig, of Ottawa, Canada, writes me that it was common in Minnesota on cultivated Cheney, DeSoto, Rollingstone and Speer; That it also occurs on the common Wild Plum and cultivated varieties in Canada; also in Virginia on *P. Americana*. It did not appear at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in 1891. From this it will be seen that this fungus has become widely distributed and destructive. The disease is certainly on the increase. It did not appear to any extent this year here at Ames, except upon a few chickascaw and sloe plums. As plums fruited but little, I have not seen it attacking *Prunus domestica* at Ames. The *Cladosporium* has become a serious enemy to cherries, first noticed in 1891 when it destroyed from 2 to 10 per cent. of the crop. First appearance is marked by a pale coloured spot not larger than a pin head, which increases in size, and finally is olive green in colour. As in plums a crack is frequently found extending across the patch. The cherries are also badly shrivelled in many cases, somewhat bitter and sour. We noticed the following varieties affected in 1891: Cerise Ostheim, Spate Amarelle, Shadow Amarelle, and Wagner, and in 1892, although the cherry crop was small, the disease appeared on many cherries; my assistant Mr. Stewart has furnished me with the following list: Lutooka, Shadow Amarelle, Schatten Amarelle, Spate Amarelle. It will be noticed that this list only contains Russian varieties. Most of the cherries grown on the college grounds are Russian. Early Richmond growing not far from the college was not affected by the disease; it may have appeared in other places, but I have not heard of any, or at least specimens were not sent to me. Experiments with fungicides would have been made this