NOTES

New England Section.—The annual meeting of the New England section of the A. S. P. P. was held on May 4–5 at the University of Rhode Island in Kingston. Seventeen institutions were represented with sixty people coming from other states. The programs included sixteen papers in addition to a symposium on the teaching of plant physiology. The officers elected for 1951–1952 are: Chairman, Dr. F. H. Steinmetz, University of Maine; Vice-Chairman, Dr. A. W. Naylor, Yale University; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. L. H. Jones, University of Massachusetts.

Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, Annual Convention, 1951.—The Plant Physiology Section of the Association presented a series of programs in conjunction with the annual convention held at Memphis, Tennessee, February 5–8, 1951. A symposium was held with six papers on "Isotopes in Plant Physiology Research," six papers were given in a session on the physiology of growth, and seven papers in a session on plant nutrition. Joint programs were arranged with the Soils Division and the Southern Weed Conference in which the Plant Physiology Section contributed four and two papers, respectively. A special breakfast meeting for physiologists was addressed by Dr. Paul J. Kramer of Duke University on the topic of "Causes of Injury to Plants in Flooded Soil." Abstracts of papers presented will be printed in the 1951 Proceedings of the Association.


Plant Growth Substances consists of thirty-nine papers presented during the symposium on plant growth substances at the University of Wisconsin in September 1941. The purpose of the symposium was to obtain a perspective of the present status and progress in the rapidly expanding field of control of plant growth, and the success of the symposium is demonstrated by this publication. Many of the papers present new data in addition to reviewing recent developments and outlining principal lines of investigation in the various divisions of the subject. The editor and other members of the University of Wisconsin faculty committee and the authors of the contributions have performed a very real service for students and professional workers alike. The volume fills an important need for an authoritative reference work on the control of plant growth.

The published lectures are: The History and Nature of Plant Growth Hormones by A. J. Haagen-Smit; The Synthetic Auxins—Relation Between Structure and Activity by K. V. Thimann; Growth and Structure of the Primary Wall by T. Kerr; Mechanisms of Cell Elongation by H. Burström; Control of Evolution and Life Processes in Plants by A. F. Blakeslee; Twenty Years of Plant Hormone Research by F. W. Went; and Plant Hor-
mones in Practice by P. W. Zimmerman. The remaining papers are grouped under seven headings: Growth Substances in Plant Metabolism; Tissue Responses to Growth Substances; Practical Applications of Growth Regulators; Growth Substances in Vegetative Development; Growth Substances in Reproductive Development; Growth Substances in Pathological Growth; and Vitamins and Amino Acids as Growth Factors.


This publication is a revision of the first review of the field of plant viruses which appeared in 1933. The text has been entirely rewritten in an attempt to give a representative account of the large number of new developments and the great progress made in the last fifteen years. The outstanding advances in the isolation, crystallization and biochemical studies of the viruses, the serology and electron microscopy of plant viruses, and the relationship of viruses with their insect vectors constitute new material in the revision. Particularly noteworthy among the illustrations are the electron micrographs of plant viruses. The units of the book are: Symptomatology; Physiology of virus-diseased plants; Insects in relation to viruses; Methods of transmission of plant viruses; Methods of purification of viruses; Properties of purified viruses; The sizes of viruses and the methods employed in their estimation; Electron microscopy of plant viruses; Strains, mutations and variation in viruses; The serology of plant viruses; Control of plant virus diseases; and Classification and nomenclature of plant viruses. Many references are listed with each unit, and author and subject indices are included.


Many plant scientists will find this publication of value. It is designed for self-study and for reference as well as for classroom instruction in a reading knowledge of scientific and technical Russian. An extensive table of contents and a subject index facilitate the use of the book as a reference. In addition to lessons in the Russian alphabet and grammar there are reading exercises, Russian-English and English-Russian vocabularies, and a list of abbreviations commonly encountered in reading Russian scientific and technical material.


This new textbook in horticulture emphasizes the fundamentals underlying horticultural practices. It is divided into three parts: Part I is a brief

This is a revised edition of the elementary textbook first published in 1942. A chapter on hormones and growth regulators and their applications in horticulture has been added, and the discussion of herbicides has been enlarged into a chapter on weeds and their control.

A.S.P.P. Election.—The results of the annual election of the American Society of Plant Physiologists for 1951–52 are as follows:

President, Dr. Cecil H. Wadleigh, U.S.D.A. Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Maryland.

Vice-President, Dr. Theodore C. Broyer, University of California, Berkeley, California.

Secretary, Dr. Alden S. Crafts, University of California, Berkeley, California.

Member of the Executive Committee, Dr. James Bonner, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California.

Members of the Editorial Board: Dr. James P. Bennett, University of California, Berkeley, California; Dr. Harry A. Borthwick, U.S.D.A. Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Maryland; Dr. Robert Emerson, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois; Dr. Karl C. Hamner, University of California, Los Angeles, California.