

ciation, and to get an idea of the enthusiastic spirit of its many members distributed all over the United States. One may well realize the advantages of such an organization in a vast country like the United States, and the future prospects of this Society are very safe.

Hitherto, any matter concerning the study of plant diseases was brought before the Section of Botany at the Association's meetings, or was published in various periodicals, and remained duly undiscovered. Hence the Society is to be congratulated upon the publication of a journal, devoted entirely to Phytopathology, of which the first number made its appearance recently. Though primarily devoted to the dissemination of matter brought before the Society by its own members, the editorial board, very happily chosen, assisted by a number of Associate Editors from various parts of the States and including a representative from Canada, however, will aim to make the Journal more broadly representative, and there is no reason why this Journal should not succeed and be of great value not only as a national organ, but as a publication of much interest to investigators the world over, who will welcome a good resumé of the work done by our American friends.

It is proposed, for the present, to issue the Journal bi-monthly. It has long been my hope to see a publication of this kind appear in the English language, equal to Sorauer's famous *Zeitschrift* in Germany.

Dr. Erwin Smith, besides his many attainments and a historian of no mean order, ushers the new Journal into the world by paying homage, in an opening biographical sketch, to Anton de Bary.

Anton de Bary "none more productive of important results" as the author states; "may this," he continues, "be indicative not only of the breadth and inclusiveness of the new Journal, but also of its standard of excellence." Truly a noble greeting! May this new born babe realize all anticipations!

The same author contributes another article with some excellent photographs on the results of his study of Crown Gall of plants. I intend to express my views on this interesting problem in another place and hence refer to the paper only by title.

Johnson, of the United States Department of Agriculture, deals with the important question of floret sterility in wheats. The author's observations deserve careful study. The conclusion reached may be summarized that the most important agents causing floret sterility (at San Antonio, Texas, at least) are rusts. As the rust spores, however, are frequently carried by small insects known as Thrips which were found in 1908 in at