

grown from them and that scions cut from healthy trees will produce healthy trees.

We had an opportunity to observe a very large number of trees during the last 5 or 6 years, and in this nursery, in particular, some 40,000 trees were under our observation. In practically every case where the scions were cut from the tops of diseased trees, they produced Crown Gall.

It looks to me as though, if 50 to 60 per cent of the trees in a nursery are affected with crown gall, the entire lot should be destroyed, but until nurserymen have had a little more time to get their nurseries in condition, this would be rather drastic. These questions, as well as transmission of peach yellows and measures of control in the nursery are discussed in my report now in press.

This concludes the Proceedings of the meeting.

J. B. SYMONS,
Secretary

Scientific Notes

A Typical Name for the Friend Type of Nozzle.—At the meeting of Economic Entomologists in December, 1910, there was more or less confusion when speaking of a comparatively new type of nozzle. As no general name has been decided upon, the maker's name has usually been given this nozzle, such as the Friend, Myers' Power, Deming, etc. It is so distinctly different from the Bordeaux, Vermorel and other types that I would suggest the name Disc. The feature of the nozzle is the disc, which is found at the outlet and regulates the spray.

This type is being used very extensively and is a great improvement over the old nozzles. The name disc describes very simply the main feature and can be generally used in such a way as not to show any partiality to an individual dealer or manufacturer.

Should this suggestion meet with the approval of the Economic Entomologists, might it not be well for all to adopt the same name?

H. L. FROST