

The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station
New Haven

Laws and Regulations Concerning
The Inspection of Nurseries in Connecticut
And Transportation of Nursery Stock¹

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THE PRESENT LAW governing the inspection and transportation of nursery stock was enacted in 1925, and published as Chapter 265, Public Acts of 1925. It was revised in the General Statutes of 1930 and amended effective March 16, 1943. In the revision of 1955 this law appears in slightly different form in Sections 3262 to 3267, inclusive, as follows:

Sec. 3262. Certificate of inspection of imported nursery stock. All nursery stock shipped into this state shall bear on each package a certificate that the contents of such package have been inspected by a state or government officer and that such contents appear free from all dangerous insects and diseases. If nursery stock shall have been brought into the state without such a certificate, the express, freight or other transportation company or person shall, before delivering shipment to consignee, notify the state entomologist of the facts, giving name and address of consignee, origin of shipment and approximate number of cars, boxes or packages and probable date of delivery to the consignee. The state entomologist may cause the inspection and, if infested, the treatment of the stock. No person, firm or corporation shall unpack any woody field-grown nursery or florists' stock brought into this state from foreign countries except in the presence of an inspector unless given permission to do so by the state entomologist or one of his assistants. If such stock shall be found infested with any dangerous pests, the state entomologist may order it treated. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be fined not more than fifty dollars. No provision of section 8451 shall be construed to apply to any bale, box, package or load or to the contents thereof, which shall be transported into this state from outside the state, provided the same shall be labeled in such a manner as to indicate the place from which it shall have been transported and shall be accompanied by the certificate prescribed by this section.

Sec. 3263. Nursery stock: powers of State Entomologist. The state entomologist or his assistants shall, upon application, inspect at least once each year all nurseries at which woody field-grown hardy trees and plants shall be grown for sale or shipment; may inspect any nursery stock when dug, before shipment or at destination; may inspect nurseries at any time for the purpose of controlling plant pests or to

¹ Revision of Special Circular, February 1955.

ascertain whether such pests exist in nurseries; may prescribe forms for registration, certificates and permits and may make rules and regulations regarding time and methods of inspection; may destroy or treat or order the destruction or treatment of, and prohibit the movement of, plants infested with dangerous pests; may cooperate with agents of the United States Department of Agriculture in the inspection of nurseries and control of plant pests; may, at reasonable times, enter any public or private grounds in performance of his duties under the provisions of this section and sections 3264 and 3265. In case orders shall be issued for the destruction or treatment of infested plants, the owner, manager or agent of the nursery shall, within a reasonable time from the date of such order, destroy such plants as shall be ordered destroyed and make such treatment within the time specified in the order or be subject to the penalty provided in section 3267.

Sec. 3264. Nurserymen and dealers to register. All nurserymen shall register with the state entomologist each year, on or before July first, and make application for inspection, and furnish such data on such blanks as the state entomologist shall prescribe and furnish. All firms, stores and individuals who shall sell but shall not grow nursery stock shall be classed as dealers, and shall, each year, on or before March first, register with the state entomologist, giving the chief sources of their nursery stock and such data as he may require, on such forms as he may prescribe and furnish, and the state entomologist may issue a permit allowing such dealer to sell such nursery stock. The state entomologist may make such regulations as he deems necessary to govern the shipment of nursery stock into the state by any nursery, firm or corporation outside the state.

Sec. 3265. Nursery certificate. Uninspected stock. The state entomologist shall issue to regular nurseries certificates, valid until the first day of August following the date of issue and covering the stock inspected and such other stock as shall have been received under valid certificates of inspection and may issue temporary permits covering certain portions thereof, and permits to dealers. All such certificates and permits may be revoked for cause. Nursery stock which shall not have been inspected or stock from a nursery not holding a valid certificate of inspection shall not be sold or transported, and transportation companies shall refuse to accept any shipment not bearing such certificate or some form of permit issued by the state entomologist, and all nurserymen shall furnish a certificate, and all dealers a permit, to accompany each package of stock sold or transported, but no provision of section 3263, 3264 or 3265 shall prevent or render liable any person or firm transporting stock from one field or property to another field or property belonging to or operated by such person or firm when such stock is not to be immediately sold or offered for sale and when such transportation shall not violate any established federal or state embargo or quarantine regulations.

Sec. 3266. Nursery and nursery stock defined. For the purposes of sections 3263, 3264 and 3265 any place at which hardy trees, shrubs and vines shall be propagated or grown out of doors for commercial purposes shall be considered a nursery, and such stock shall be regarded as nursery stock. Hardy herbaceous perennial plants, including strawberry plants, may be subject to the same provisions regarding inspection and pest control, if, in the opinion of the state entomologist, it shall be desirable to control the movement of such plants. Florists' ordinary plants, unless woody and field-grown, shall not be included.

Sec. 3267. Penalty. Appeal. Any person who shall interfere with the state entomologist or his assistant in the performance of his duties under the provisions of sections 3263, 3264 and 3265, or any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions thereof, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars. Any person aggrieved by any order issued under the provisions of sections 3263, 3264 and 3265 may appeal to the superior court, or to any judge thereof if said court shall not be in session, and said court or such judge may grant such relief or issue such order or judgment in the premises as to equity may appertain.

TAKING AND TRANSPORTATION OF EVERGREEN TREES OR FOLIAGE

This subject is covered by Section 8451 of the 1949 Supplement of the General Statutes. In addition to the provisions of the following law, it

is necessary to have the material inspected and certified if it is gathered within the gypsy moth quarantined area and is to be transported outside of said area. (See page 8 for gypsy moth quarantine.)

If the material is to be moved out of the quarantined area, it must be inspected by one of the Federal inspectors listed on page 9.

Section 8451. Taking and transportation of evergreen trees or foliage. (a) No person shall take from the land of another the whole or any part of any pine, spruce, hemlock, fir or other evergreen tree with needle-bearing branches thereon, or any *Kalmia latifolia*, commonly known as mountain laurel, or any ferns, vines or foliage branches of trees or shrubs, without having in his possession the written permission of the owner or lessee, or his duly authorized agent, of the land from which such material was taken, and the presence in transit on any highway or in the possession of any common carrier of an amount greater than twenty pounds of the above commodities shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of the provisions of sub-section (b). (b) No person shall take from the land of another the whole or any part of any pine, spruce, hemlock, fir or other evergreen tree with needle-bearing branches thereon, or any *Kalmia latifolia*, commonly known as mountain laurel or any ferns, vines or foliage branches of trees or shrubs, to be sold or offered for sale as a commodity, without having obtained and filed with the town clerk of the town in which such land is situated, the written permission of the owner or lessee, or his duly authorized agent, of the land from which the same was taken. Each bale, box, package or load containing more than twenty pounds of any commodity or commodities described in this section, transported upon the highway or offered for transportation to any common carrier, shall be legibly marked by tag, stencil or otherwise to indicate the name and address of the owner or lessee of the land from which such material was taken and the name and address of the person who gathered the same. The presence in transit, either upon the highway or in the possession of any common carrier, of any such bale, box or package not so marked, shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of the provisions of this section by the person in possession, or, if in the possession of a common carrier, by the consignor of such bale, box or package. (c) Any tree warden or officer authorized to serve criminal process may enforce the provisions of this section and of section 8449 and may inspect and weigh any bale, box or package containing such material, but the provisions of this section shall not be construed as authorizing any officer to stop or impede the progress of any train or electric car of any common carrier upon which such material may be in transit. No provision of this section shall be construed to apply to any tree, shrub or plant in transit from or growing in any commercial nursery. (d) Any person who shall violate any provision of sub-section (a) shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars. Any person who shall violate any provision of sub-section (b) shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense. The owner, occupant, person or agent in charge of the land as such authorized agent, or such person as he may command to assist him, may arrest any person violating any provision of this section, and forthwith take such person before such competent authority, who shall, upon complaint of the prosecuting officer, try such person. The owner, occupant, person or agent in charge of the land, arresting any person pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be entitled to the fees allowed by section 3622 to constables for similar services, which fees shall be taxed as expenses by the court before which the trial is held. (e) Trial justices of the peace shall have jurisdiction in prosecutions for violation of the provisions of this section.

Registration

All persons in Connecticut who grow nursery stock for sale or shipment are required to register with the State Entomologist each year before July 1.

All persons who buy and sell but do not grow nursery stock are also required to register with the State Entomologist and receive a dealer's permit. No inspection is required, but a dealer is allowed to handle only stock procured from regular nurseries holding certificates.

Certification of Nurseries

INSPECTION AND PEST CONTROL

In July, after the nurseries have registered, the inspection force examines the nurseries by groups to avoid unnecessary travel, beginning with those that request early attention. In case pests are found, directions for eradicating or controlling them are given by the inspector or sent from the office, and the owner or manager is expected to carry them out promptly and to notify this office when completed. Pests must be eradicated before a certificate can be issued.

NURSERY CERTIFICATES

The original certificate issued by the State Entomologist under Section 3265 is to be kept in the nurseryman's possession, and is not to be attached to any package of nursery stock. It applies to the whole nursery which has been inspected and to such purchased stock as has been received from other nurseries under the certificate of a State or Federal officer. If any stock is received from outside the State unaccompanied by such a certificate, the State Entomologist should be notified at once so that it may be inspected.

An exact transcript of the certificate including number and date may be printed on labels or tags for shipping and must be attached to each package sent out of the nursery. An additional statement, made by the owner, that the stock has been fumigated will be required in some states. *The law now requires that the inspection certificate be attached to every package shipped to points both within the State of Connecticut and outside. Please see that a copy always accompanies each sale whether shipped by freight, express, mail, automobile, or carried away by the purchaser.*

After the date of expiration, which is a part of each certificate, the document becomes invalid and should not be attached to any box, bale or package. The nurseryman has no right to change the date or any other portion of the certificate.

The improper use or abuse of a certificate will not be tolerated, and the certificate may be revoked for cause.

Duplicate copies of certificates for filing in other states will be furnished on request of the nurseryman.

DEALERS' PERMITS

The original permit issued by the State Entomologist under Section 3264 should be kept in the dealer's possession and is not to be attached to any package or shipment of nursery stock, though copies may be made for this purpose. These may be typewritten or printed and a copy must go with each separate sale from stores, and with each shipment or package of nursery stock transported. This copy must be an exact transcript, and must include number, date of issue and of expiration. After the expira-

tion date, the permit becomes invalid and should not be used. The dealer has no right to alter the date or any other portion of the permit. This permit may be revoked for improper use or abuse, and for not complying with the law.

SHIPPERS' PERMITS

The out-of-state shippers' permits have been discontinued, as well as the necessity of filing out-of-state nursery certificates with the State Entomologist's office. All that is required now for shipments of nursery stock consigned to Connecticut is to attach a copy of valid certificate to the box, bale or parcel of nursery stock.

PACKAGE CERTIFICATES

Occasionally, individuals and firms not in the nursery business wish to ship a few trees or shrubs but cannot do so without inspection certificates. If such materials can be inspected by our men on their usual trips without extra travel and expense, this will be done on request, as an accommodation. Other inspections may be arranged by special appointment, or plants can be sent to the Station with address and postage for forwarding, and here they will be examined and sent along.

The U. S. Postal Laws and Regulations, Section 595 (a), governs the mailing of plants and plant products, and reads as follows:

"Nursery stock, including all field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation, except field, vegetable and flower seeds, bedding plants and other herbaceous plants, bulbs and roots, may be admitted to the mails only when accompanied with a certificate from a State or Government inspector to the effect that the nursery or premises from which such stock is shipped has been inspected within a year and found free from injurious insects and plant diseases, and the parcel containing such stock is plainly marked to show the nature of the contents and the name and address of the sender."

Such materials may be mailed without certificates to any Agricultural Experiment Station or to the United States Department of Agriculture. Florists' plants (not woody, field-grown) and vegetable or other annual herbaceous plants do not require certificates but must be plainly marked as to contents, origin and destination. Package certificates apply only to the contents of the packages on which they are placed, and the contents of which have been examined.

SHIPMENTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Plants and plant products shipped to foreign countries are usually subject to quarantine regulations. These regulations, depending on the country involved, cover many requirements and therefore cannot be listed here. The Office of the State Entomologist has a file of the quarantine requirements of many foreign countries and is ready to assist prospective shippers in complying with the regulations prior to shipment.

On some shipments state certification is all that is required, on others a joint state and federal certificate may be necessary.

SHIPMENTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Plants and plant products entering the United States are subject to inspection by the Plant Quarantine Division, United States Department of Agriculture as well as the usual Custom Inspection. To avoid delays the following are the responsibilities of the plant importer:

- a. To obtain an import permit or to make certain that an existing permit provides for the entry of the desired material.
- b. Transmit appropriate instructions to the foreign shipper (freedom from soil; approved packing material; woody seedlings prohibited; size-age limitations; defoliation requirements; labeling, invoicing, certification, means by which shipment is made).
- c. Make arrangements for meeting customs requirements (movement of plant material from arrival point to inspection and fumigation stations are made only under bond furnished by agents or custom brokers arranged for by the importer).
- d. To supply labor, materials, etc. through agent or broker when necessary.

Mail shipments should have a permit tag which will direct the shipment to the quarantine station from which it will be forwarded to the importer by mail.

POST ENTRY QUARANTINE

Certain plant material may enter the country under quarantine restrictions requiring periodic inspections under controlled growing conditions. After a signed agreement has been executed plant material may be imported to be grown under the following conditions:

The plant material must pass the usual inspection, freedom from injurious insects or diseases.

- (1) Grow such material on premises indicated in the permit and owned or controlled by him until released by the inspection service.
- (2) Permit inspectors to have access to the said premises at all reasonable daylight hours.
- (3) Keep the restricted plant material and any increase therefrom identified with suitable labels showing the name of the plants and the number of the permit which authorized their importation.
- (4) Make no distribution from the specified premises of the restricted plant material or increase or blooms therefrom, until released by the inspection service.
- (5) Apply any remedial measure prescribed by the inspector to the import material, increase therefrom or other plants growing on the premises, including destruction of any or all of same if necessary in the judgment of the inspector, to prevent the dissemination of a plant pest.

Information on import permits and export regulations may be obtained from:

Office of State Entomologist
P.O. Box 1106
New Haven, Conn.

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Research Service
Plant Quarantine Division
209 River St.
Hoboken, New Jersey

Interstate Regulations

At the present time every state in the Union has laws or regulations in regard to the inspection, certification and transportation of nursery stock. These all have one object in view, namely, the control of plant pests. But conditions are not uniform throughout the United States, and each state has established such requirements as seem to give it the best protection, with the result that there are many different regulations.

This situation assumes a serious aspect for the nurseryman who may wish to fill orders received from 18 to 20 or more different states. In order to tabulate and bring together these varying regulations in convenient form for the use of Connecticut nurserymen, this circular has been prepared. It should be understood that it presents only a brief digest in each case, and if any points are not clear, the nurseryman should write to the officer in charge of inspection in that state for more information.

In addition to the various state laws and regulations, there are several Federal quarantines regulating the shipment of nursery stock. A digest of these has been included in this circular, together with the regulations of the District of Columbia and the Dominion of Canada.

QUARANTINES

The shipment out of Connecticut of nursery stock and forest products is now regulated by five different Federal quarantines, as follows:

Gypsy moth	Federal quarantine No. 45
Japanese beetle	" " " 48
White pine blister rust	" " " 63
Barberry-grain black stem rust	" " " 38
European chafer	" " " 77

In the quarantines relating to the gypsy moth and brown-tail moth, European chafer and the Japanese beetle, provision is made for the movement of the restricted articles interstate from the regulated areas to points outside under a certificate of inspection relating to these respective pests.

In addition to the quarantines mentioned above, many state quarantines on account of the European corn borer prevent the shipment of certain kinds of plants from the infested states to points outside, unless certified. The Federal corn borer quarantine has been revoked but State inspectors are authorized to make inspections and issue certificates.

Gypsy Moth and Brown-Tail Moth

Quarantine No. 45 was revised effective May 21, 1957. It regulates the interstate movement of all woody nursery stock, including trees, shrubs, vines and parts thereof, timber products, Christmas trees and Christmas greens, and greenery such as boxwood, holly and laurel, cones, and stone and quarry products from the generally infested area to points outside, including the suppressive area. Nursery stock and other regulated articles must be inspected and certified as free from gypsy and brown-tail moths. The interstate movement of living gypsy or brown-tail moths is prohibited. For names and addresses of inspectors and towns in which they operate see page 9. The areas under regulation are as follows:

GENERALLY INFESTED AREA

Entire states of Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island and parts of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and New York.

THE SUPPRESSIVE AREA

Long Island and other eastern areas of New York State.

EUROPEAN CHAFER QUARANTINE

The U. S. Department of Agriculture established a quarantine (No. 77) against the European chafer, including a circle of one-mile radius centering on the junction of the Wilbur Cross Parkway and the Berlin Turnpike (U.S. 5). A state quarantine of the same area was established on October 4, 1955. This quarantine restricts movement of soil or plants bearing soil from the area without (1) inspection and certification for freedom from infestation by the European chafer, or (2) supervised treatment by a method approved as effective in killing European chafers.

Japanese Beetle

Quarantine No. 48, with regulations revised and amended effective July 24, 1954, regulates the interstate movement of all nursery stock and other materials, including soil, from the regulated areas to or through outside points. The regulated areas include the entire states of Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island, the District of Columbia, and parts of the states of Maine, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia.

INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION

The district inspectors are responsible for the inspection and certification of quarantined materials on account of the gypsy moth, European chafer and Japanese beetle quarantines. In general, application for inspection should be sent in advance to inspectors. The following is a list of these men and the towns in which they make inspections:

H. E. Batchelder, U.S.D.A., Room 11, P.O. Bldg., Stamford, Flreside 8-2503

Bridgeport	New Canaan	Trumbull
Darien	Norwalk	Weston
Easton	Redding	Westport
Fairfield	Stamford	Wilton
Greenwich		

Louis A. DeVaux, Box 1106, New Haven, LOcust 2-4173

Ansonia	Millford	Shelton
Bethany	Monroe	Stratford
Derby	New Haven	West Haven
East Haven	Orange	Woodbridge
Hamden	Seymour	

A. R. Moulton, 90 Atwood Ave., Waterbury, PLaza 3-9105

Beacon Falls	Middlebury	Salisbury
Bethel	Naugatuck	Sharon
Bethlehem	New Fairfield	Sherman
Brookfield	New Hartford	Southbury
Canaan	New Milford	Torrington
Colebrook	Newtown	Warren
Cornwall	Norfolk	Washington
Danbury	North Canaan	Waterbury
Goshen	Oxford	Watertown
Hartland	Plymouth	Winchester
Harwinton	Prospect	Wolcott
Kent	Ridgefield	Woodbury
Litchfield	Roxbury	

C. H. Phillips, Box 63, Sta. A, Manchester, MIchel 3-4482

Avon	Enfield	Stafford
Barkhamsted	Farmington	Suffield
Bloomfield	Granby	Tolland
Bolton	Hartford	Union
Canton	Manchester	Vernon
Coventry	Mansfield	West Hartford
East Granby	Simsbury	Willington
East Hartford	Somers	Windsor
East Windsor	South Windsor	Windsor Locks
Ellington		

W. B. Rose, P.O. Box 45, Middletown, DIamond 5-4511

Andover	Griswold	Old Lyme
Berlin	Groton	Plainfield
Bozrah	Guilford	Plainville
Branford	Haddam	Pomfret
Bristol	Hampton	Portland
Brooklyn	Hebron	Preston
Canterbury	Killingly	Putnam
Chaplin	Killingworth	Rocky Hill
Cheshire	Ledyard	Salem
Chester	Lisbon	Saybrook
Clinton	Lyme	Scotland
Colchester	Madison	Southington
Columbia	Marlborough	Sprague
Cromwell	Meriden	Sterling
Deep River	Middlefield	Stonington
Durham	Middletown	Thompson
Eastford	Montville	Voluntown
East Haddam	New Britain	Wallington
East Hampton	Newington	Waterford
East Lyme	North Branford	Westbrook
Essex	North Haven	Wethersfield
Franklin	North Stonington	Windham
Glastonbury	Norwich	Woodstock

Barberry Quarantine

Federal Black Stem Rust Quarantine No. 38 regulates the interstate movement of all berberis, mahonia and mahoberberis plants. Only those plants that have been tested and found to be resistant to the stem-rust disease of wheat, barley, rye and oats may be shipped interstate. In 1949 this quarantine was extended to regulate interstate movement of all barberry, mahonia and mahoberberis plants between all states of the United States and the District of Columbia.

Rust-resistant barberry and mahonia plants may be shipped from state to state only after they have been inspected and the nursery approved and issued a Federal Certificate of Inspection. If barberry or mahonia plants are to be shipped out of Connecticut, application should be made each year before May 15 to Plant Pest Control Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 35 South 5th St., Minneapolis 2, Minnesota, for inspection. Barberry and mahonia stock will be inspected some time during the growing season. If the stock is approved, a Certificate of Inspection will be issued which is authority to make interstate shipments. (Individual tags attached to each shipment are no longer required.)

Only those species and varieties that have been tested and approved can be grown in the applicant's nursery. All susceptible, hybrid, or other off-type, non-approved plants must be destroyed before any barberry or mahonia stock in the nursery will be eligible for interstate shipment. Since one-year-old seedlings of barberries do not show typical characteristics of a variety, they cannot be inspected and, therefore, are not allowed in interstate commerce, except that they may be purchased by a Federally approved nursery from another approved nursery under a special permit obtained from the Plant Pest Control Division. Seedlings obtained in this manner must be "lined-out" by the receiving nursery and grown for two seasons. They will be approved for interstate shipment at the end of the two-year period if they conform to type requirements. One-year-old seedlings of mahonia may be shipped interstate.

Since resistant varieties of barberries "cross" readily with *Berberis vulgaris* and other susceptible barberries, hybrids are frequently found in nursery stock raised from seed that has been collected from resistant barberries growing near rust-susceptible plants. It is essential, therefore, to produce stock from seed collected from true-type plants that are isolated completely from susceptible species and varieties.

Nurserymen who have been the most successful in growing true-to-type barberry and mahonia plants either grow their own seed or have special plantings from which they harvest their seed each year. Hybrid and off-type stock are rarely found in plants grown from seed obtained in this manner.

To avoid getting a high percentage of green plants among red Japanese barberries raised from seed, it is suggested that this seed be collected from red Japanese barberry growing a safe distance from plants of the green Japanese variety.

Barberry and mahonia seed may not be shipped into the states of Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming, from states outside, but these seeds may be shipped without inspection interstate between states not included in the foregoing list. The latter also applies to seed shipped out of the "protected" states.

White Pine Blister Rust

Federal Quarantine No. 63 regulates the interstate movement throughout the United States of five-leaved pines and currant and gooseberry plants.

Ribes may be shipped into Connecticut only after obtaining control area permits (Federal Form E Q 415).

In order that five-leaved pines may be grown in blister rust-free areas, Connecticut has legally established control areas around three nurseries located in the following towns: Griswold, Cheshire and Simsbury. No currants or gooseberries may be grown in or shipped to within 1,500 feet of the nursery sanitation zones.

PINE SHIPMENTS

Under the Federal quarantine and regulations revised effective July 1, 1946, five-leaved pines may be moved interstate unrestricted between the non-infected states and the non-infected part of California described below. Interstate movement of five-leaved pines into these non-infected areas from any other part of the United States is prohibited except for reforestation purposes, when such pines have been grown in a nursery protected from blister rust infection and when certified for movement by the Plant Pest Control Division.

Arizona	Colorado
California: Counties of Contra Costa, Mono, Mariposa, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and all counties south thereof.	Nevada
	New Mexico
	Utah

No other restrictions or requirements are placed by these regulations on the interstate movement of five-leaved pines unless they are visibly infected with blister rust.

STATE QUARANTINES ON ACCOUNT OF EUROPEAN CORN BORER

Since the repeal of the Federal European corn borer quarantine in 1932, many states have established quarantine regulations for protection against this insect. Some of these have revoked their quarantines. Prohibited or restricted articles are: corn, broomcorn, sorghums, Sudan grass (debris, cobs and parts of plants except clean shelled corn and seed), aster, chrysanthemum, gladiolus, dahlia (cut flowers or entire plants, except bulbs or tubers without stems), beans in the pod, beets with tops,

rhubarb, celery, oat and rye straw, cosmos, zinnia and hollyhock (cut flowers or entire plants).

This class of plants and plant material is rarely shipped by nurserymen with the exception of hardy chrysanthemums and hollyhocks. Special certificates showing freedom from infestation are necessary for these if they are to be shipped into the following states:

Arizona	Idaho	South Dakota
California	Nevada	Utah
Colorado	New Mexico	Washington
Florida	Oregon	
Georgia	South Carolina	

CURRENT AND GOOSEBERRY SHIPMENTS

The interstate movement of European black currant plants, *Ribes nigrum*, is prohibited except into and between the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Texas.

A control area permit obtained from the state of destination must be attached to shipments of currant and gooseberry plants consigned to the following states or certain points therein:

Connecticut	Minnesota	Rhode Island
Delaware	North Carolina	Vermont
Maryland	Ohio	Virginia
Massachusetts	Oregon	Washington
Michigan	Pennsylvania	Wisconsin

The movement of currant and gooseberry plants to parts of the following states is prohibited:

California	New Hampshire
Georgia	New Jersey
Idaho	New York
Maine	Tennessee
Montana	West Virginia

For further information regarding Federal quarantines and regulations, address: Plant Pest Control Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

SPECIAL INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION OF RASPBERRY PLANTS

In an attempt to control mosaic and allied diseases of raspberry plants, certain states require two summer inspections, one in June and the other a month later, after all mosaic plants discovered at the first inspection have been removed. If the plants are then free from mosaic diseases, a certificate to that effect may be granted. The following states require this special inspection and certification for shipping raspberry plants:

Illinois	Missouri	Vermont
Iowa	New York	Wisconsin
Kansas	Ohio	
Michigan	Pennsylvania	

SPECIAL INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS

In order to prevent the shipment of strawberry plants infected with strawberry diseases, particularly red stele, the following states will accept strawberry plants only if they have been twice inspected and are certified to be free from red stele:

Arkansas	Michigan	Pennsylvania
Illinois	Missouri	Tennessee
Iowa	New Jersey	

SPECIAL INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION OF BLUEBERRY PLANTS

Scionwood must be from inspected stunt free stock grown at least 300 feet from uninspected plants. Blueberry nursery plants must be inspected at least once during each growing season and found free of stunt and at least 300 feet from uncertified plants.

Michigan	New Jersey
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CANADA

The Plant Protection Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, is responsible for the enforcement of regulations under the Destructive Insect and Pest Act governing the importation into Canada of nursery stock. These regulations are summarized briefly:

1. A permit is required for each importation of nursery stock. Make application to the Chief, Plant Protection Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, in writing, by telephone or telegraph, stating kind and quantity of nursery stock to be imported; name and address of exporter and importer; and whether shipment will come by parcel post, air cargo, freight or express. The permit will be sent to the importer who must retain same for presentation to Customs when clearing his importation. The number of the permit must be communicated to the exporter.

2. Ports of importation for nursery stock:

St. Johns, Newfoundland	Windsor, Ont.
Halifax, N. S.	Winnipeg, Man.
Saint John, N. B.	Estevan, Sask.
Montreal, Que.	Lethbridge, Alta.
Ottawa, Ont.	Vancouver, B. C.
Niagara Falls, Ont.	Victoria, B. C.

Nursery stock in small quantities may be imported by mail or air express or air freight through one of the following ports in addition to those listed in 2 above.

Toronto, Ont.
London, Ont.
Edmonton, Alta.

3. Requirements of exporter:

(a) Address container plainly.

- (b) Include address of exporter.
 - (c) Mark permit number on containers and shipping papers.
 - (d) Attach original certificate of inspection or any special certificate required to shipping papers and a copy of certificate to each container.
 - (e) Affix to container a list of contents.
 - (f) Route shipment via a port of importation (para. 2).
 - (g) Prepackaging—plastic covers or other containers which render adequate inspection unreasonably difficult not acceptable.
4. Nursery stock includes every kind and species of plant grown or used for ornamental purposes, propagation or cropping, except flower, vegetable and field crop seeds, onion sets, garlic bulbs or bulbels, mushroom spawn and seed potatoes.

5. PROHIBITED ITEMS

- (a) Ribes—plants, including grafts, cuttings and seeds of *Ribes americanum*, *Ribes bracteosum*, *Ribes hudsonianum*, *Ribes nigrum* and *Ribes petiolare* and their horticultural varieties, except the fresh fruit thereof, from all countries.
- (b) Berberis, mahonia and mahoberberis, and all buckthorns included in the genus *Rhamnus*, except species, hybrids or varieties which have been determined on authority of the Dominion Botanist as immune to black stem rust of wheat, or crown rust of oats, respectively.
- (c) Elms—plants except seeds, including elm logs, burls or wood with bark attached from all countries.
- (d) Hazel, cob, filbert, except seeds; into British Columbia from Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico and all the states east of these.

6. RESTRICTED ITEMS: (prohibited unless the special certificate indicated accompanies each shipment in addition to the general health certificate. Both certificates to be issued and signed by an authorized State or Federal official.)

- (a) All nursery stock (except greenhouse material, flower bulbs or perennial roots), conifers, forest products, stone and quarry products, and the foliage of conifers, holly and laurel, except when used in floral funeral pieces, from Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and such areas of New York regulated under the Gypsy and Brown-tail Moth Quarantine—special certificate of freedom from infestation of Gypsy and Brown-tail moths.
- (b) All species, hybrids and horticultural varieties, including the seeds, of the genus *Castanea* from Europe, Asia and the United

States—special certificate must state that the plants or seeds are believed to be resistant to the chestnut bark disease.

- (c) All corn stalks, sorghums, broomcorn, popcorn, green sweetcorn, corn on the cob, shelled corn and corn cobs, into British Columbia and Alberta, from the United States of America unless:
 - (i) corn and corn products specified have been manufactured or processed in such a manner as to eliminate all risk of carriage of the European corn borer or,
 - (ii) each shipment is accompanied by a certificate establishing that each shipment was fumigated in a vacuum or air tight vault or,
 - (iii) each shipment of shelled corn is accompanied by a certificate stating that the corn has been found free from the European corn borer and corn cob and corn stalk debris or,
 - (iv) each shipment of shelled corn is accompanied by a certificate stating that the shelled corn had been passed through a screen of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch mesh or less, and is believed free from corn parts capable of harbouring a larva of the European corn borer or,
 - (v) each shipment of such corn or corn parts is accompanied by a certificate stating that the corn or corn parts originated in a state in which the European corn borer is not known to occur.
- (d) All species, hybrids and horticultural varieties of sweet cherry *Prunus avium* (including Mazzard seedling stock), sour cherry *P. cerasus*, chokecherry *P. virginiana* (including var. *demissa*), Mahaleb cherry *P. mahaleb*, Bessey cherry *P. besseyi*, peach *P. persica*, nectarine *P. persica* var. *nectarina*, almond *P. amygdalus*, apricot *P. armeniaca*, plum *P. domestica*, Japanese plum *P. salicina*, and Damson plum *P. insititia*, including trees, rootstock, cuttings, scions and budsticks, from the United States of America to areas of Canada designated in subparagraphs (i) and (ii), unless each shipment is accompanied by a certificate of inspection issued and signed by an authorized State or Federal official establishing that the material included in the shipment was grown in a nursery or other source which was duly inspected during the growing season and is believed to be free from the virus diseases listed in subparagraphs (i) and (ii), and such other virus diseases as may be designated from time to time by the Destructive Insect and Pest Advisory Board.
 - (i) Cherry stock:
 - To British Columbia—albino cherry, cherry buckskin, pink fruit and little cherry.
 - To other provinces—albino cherry, cherry buckskin, pink fruit, little cherry and twisted leaf.
 - (ii) Peach, nectarine, almond, apricot and plum stock:

To British Columbia—phony peach, peach mosaic, peach yellows, little peach and yellow leaf roll.

To other provinces—phony peach, peach mosaic and yellow leaf roll.

It is provided, however, that this paragraph shall not apply to *Prunus* stock imported for scientific purposes by universities, agricultural colleges or the Canada or Provincial Departments of Agriculture, when a special permit has been issued by the Chief, Plant Protection Division, with the prior authority of the Chief, Botany and Plant Pathology Division.

- (e) All species, hybrids and horticultural varieties, including flowering forms of almond, apple, apricot, cherry, chokecherry, hawthorn (*Crataegus* spp.), nectarine, peach, pear, plum and quince trees, plants or parts thereof, including fresh fruit and seeds thereof into the Province of British Columbia—certificate must establish that the material originated, and was shipped from, a nursery in a district in which the Oriental fruit moth is not known to occur either in the nursery or the district, or that each shipment was fumigated with methyl bromide.
- (f) Living insects (except honey-bees), protozoa, fungi bacteria, viruses and pests—for scientific purposes may be admitted by permit issued at Ottawa only.

W. N. KEENAN, Chief, Plant Protection Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ontario.

State Regulations

FILING OF CERTIFICATES IN OTHER STATES

In order to ship nursery stock into the following states, it is necessary to file duplicate inspection certificates:

Alabama	Maryland	Ohio
Arkansas	Michigan	Oklahoma
Colorado	Minnesota	Pennsylvania
Delaware	Mississippi	Rhode Island
Florida	Missouri	South Carolina
Georgia	Montana	South Dakota
Illinois	Nebraska	Tennessee
Indiana	New Jersey	Texas
Iowa	New Mexico	West Virginia
Kansas	New York	Wisconsin
Kentucky	North Carolina	Wyoming
Maine	North Dakota	

FILING OF BONDS

Tennessee requires a bond of \$5,000 where trees are planted by outside nurserymen under contract to prune and spray for a period of years.

PAYMENT OF FEES

A few of the states charge fees to out-of-state nurserymen before they will permit them to ship stock into their state. Some states which do not

normally charge fees will do so, however, if another state charges their nurserymen fees. Some states charge no fees, regardless of what other states charge their nurserymen. In some states it is necessary to purchase shipping tags in order to ship into that particular state. Still others have fees for dealers and agents. For details see text under individual state regulations. Some of these fees must be paid but in some cases they may be eliminated by reciprocal agreements. For instance, State A charges a fee of \$5.00 to outside nurserymen and State B charges a fee of \$10.00. By this reciprocal agreement, nurseries in State A may ship stock into State B by paying a fee of \$5.00, the same as charged by State A. In like manner, the fee may be omitted altogether as concerns nurseries in states where no fee is charged to outside nursery firms.

Connecticut charges no fees to nurserymen in other states. Therefore, it should be possible for Connecticut nurseries to do business in nearly all of the states without payment of any fees. The only exceptions are as follows:

Idaho (for charges see page 23).

Montana charges \$15.00 for general nursery stock; \$10.00 for ornamentals only; \$5.00 for perennials and bulbs.

New Mexico—Nurserymen, \$10.00.

Individual State Regulations

ALABAMA

Out-of-State Nurseryman's Non-Citrus Certificate. This certificate covers non-citrus stock grown outside the State of Alabama and is issued upon the filing of a copy of a satisfactory inspection certificate (issued to the applicant and signed by the inspection official of the state wherein stock is grown) with the Division of Plant Industry, accompanied by a registration fee of ten dollars (\$10.00).

Agent's Certificate. This certificate can be obtained only through the principal for whom the agent is to solicit orders, on the payment of a fee of one dollar (\$1.00) to the Division of Plant Industry. An agent's certificate may be issued through either a nurseryman or a dealer. This certificate expires on September 30, the end of the fiscal year for which it is issued.

Dealer's Certificate. This certificate covers stock handled by one who grows no stock, but buys and re-sells nursery stock. A list of all nurseries from which a dealer will buy stock during the ensuing shipping season must be filed with the Division of Plant Industry, accompanied by a registration fee of ten dollars (\$10.00), and if said list is satisfactory, a dealer's certificate may be issued. This certificate expires on September 30, the end of the fiscal year for which issued.

Reciprocal agreement on fees for nurserymen and dealers but not for agents.

B. P. LIVINGSTON, Chief, Division of Plant Industry, P. O. Box 220, Montgomery, Ala.

ARIZONA

All nursery stock and plant products entering Arizona through the United States mails or transported in any manner shall be prominently labeled showing:

- (a) name and address of consignor
- (b) name and address of consignee
- (c) certificate of inspection
- (d) locality where grown, and
- (e) contents of shipment

Common carriers shall not deliver to consignee any shipment of nursery stock or plant products until inspected by the state entomologist or his agent, and a certificate of release issued in each case to the common carrier and to the consignee. Postmasters are required to forward all parcels of nursery stock or plant products to the nearest Post Office Inspection Station, and cannot forward from these stations to point of destination any parcel of nursery stock or plant product unless accompanied by an inspected plant shipment tag.

All trees or plants showing crown gall shall be prohibited entry into the State of Arizona. In those shipments or lots in which more than 50 per cent of the individual trees or plants of any one kind or variety are found infected and visibly affected by crown gall, the entire lot of that kind or variety shall be refused admittance into the State of Arizona, and shall be immediately sent out of the State, or destroyed, at the option and expense of the owner or owners, his or their responsible agents.

Nursery stock, plants, or plant products, arriving in Arizona shall be free from paraffin wax or other covering which interferes with the careful examination of the same.

Grapevines or cuttings showing evidence of infestation by phylloxera are prohibited. If there is no visible evidence of infestation, grapevines or cuttings are admissible if accompanied by an official certification of one of the following treatments:

- (1) Complete submergence in water of 125-130°F. for three to five minutes.
- (2) Nicotine oil dip for ten minutes.
- (3) Methyl bromide fumigation.

Grapevines and cuttings are admitted when certified from a phylloxera-free area.

Strawberry plants:

- (1) Must be accompanied by an official certificate stating that they were grown in an area free of strawberry root weevil, and are free of any other insect pests or plant disease, or
- (2) They must be fumigated with methyl bromide under official supervision and be so certified.

A quarantine prohibits the entrance of trees, cuttings, grafts, scions, or buds of all species and varieties of peach, nectarine, apricot, almond, plum and prune, and any trees budded or grafted on peach stock or peach roots from Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia, and any other section in which Peach Yellows, Peach Rosette and Little Peach diseases are known to exist except when certified as coming from a disease-free area by an inspector of the state of origin or of the United States Department of Agriculture.

All species of hickory, pecan and walnut trees and parts thereof, except nuts, are admitted from states east of and including Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico only when treated for Case Bearer by fumigation with methyl bromide and so certified by an authorized inspector of the state from which shipped.

Host plants of the European corn borer are prohibited unless inspected and certified by State inspector.

W. T. MENDENHALL, State Entomologist, Box 6246, Phoenix, Ariz.

ARKANSAS

Reciprocal registration fees: Nurserymen shipping into Arkansas will be charged the same registration fee that the state in which the nursery is located would charge an Arkansas nurseryman shipping into that state. Nurseries having agents in Arkansas must pay a \$5 license fee, and \$1 for each agent, and the same bond, if any, as the shipping state requires.

Permit to be attached to each package: A permit-label must be attached to each package of nursery stock coming into Arkansas. The price in all quantities is three cents each.

Permits subject to cancellation: Permits are subject to cancellation because of diseased shipments, or for failure of the nursery to carry out the Board's requirements.

Applying for permits: In applying for permits, send a copy of current certificate of inspection or dealer's certificate, a registration fee, if any, as indicated in the first paragraph, and three cents for each permit desired. (Unused permits are not redeemable.) If nurseries will have agents in Arkansas, they should send one dollar for each agent's license and five dollars for nursery license.

Red stele certification necessary for strawberry plants.

There are no requirements governing shipment of bulbs and herbaceous plants, except sweet potato, tomato, onion and cabbage plants.

PAUL H. MILLAR, Chief Inspector, Little Rock, Ark.

CALIFORNIA

All shipments of nursery stock, plants, seeds and similar material into the State of California must be marked in a conspicuous manner and

place with the name and address of the consignee, and a statement of the contents of each package; also the name of the country, state or territory where the contents were grown. Terminal inspection of all plant material.

Of several state quarantines, the following are of interest to shippers to California:

Quarantine Proclamation No. 2 (new series) prohibits the entry into California of all chestnut and chinquapin trees, plants grafts, cuttings, scions and nuts thereof from all states and districts east of, and including, the states of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico, on account of chestnut bark disease.

Quarantine Proclamation No. 4 (new series) prohibits the entry into California of all trees, plants, grafts, cuttings or scions of all species and varieties of the cultivated filbert or hazelnut and American wild hazel (*Corylus americana*) from all states and districts east of and including the states of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico, on account of Eastern filbert blight.

Quarantine Proclamation No. 10, Pertaining to Citrus White Fly. The following plants are admissible (1) if completely defoliated at origin; (2) if certified same are field grown for at least one year immediately prior to shipment and have not been placed in a heated structure where white flies may exist or where plants from other states are grown or stored; or (3) if certified treated at origin by an approved method in an approved fumigation chamber:

Ailanthus spp. (Tree of Heaven)
Choisya ternata (Mexican Orange)
Diospyros spp. (Persimmon)
Gardenia spp. (Gardenia or Capejasmine)*
Ilex spp. (Holly)
Jasminum spp. (Jasmine)
Ligustrum spp. (Privet)
Melia spp. (Chinaberry)
Osmanthus spp. (Devilwood)
Prunus caroliniana (Carolina laurelcherry)
Sapindus mukorossi (Chinese soapberry)
Syringa vulgaris (Common lilac)

*EXCEPTION—Gardenias must be defoliated or fumigated.

Quarantine Proclamation No. 11 prohibits the entry into California of peach, nectarine, almond, plum or apricot trees or cuttings, grafts, scions or buds thereof; or any trees budded or grafted upon peach stock or roots that have been in a district where any of the diseases known as peach rosette, little peach and peach yellows are known to exist. The states known to be infested are as follows: Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Arkansas, Florida, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Oklahoma and the District of Columbia.

Quarantine Proclamation No. 12 (new series) prohibits the entry into California of all varieties and species of hickory, pecan and walnut trees (*Hicoria* sp. and *Juglans* sp.) and parts thereof from all states east of and including the states of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Oklahoma and

Texas, on account of brooming disease of walnut, the pecan leaf casebearer and the pecan nut casebearer, except that bare-rooted trees, grafts, cuttings or scions of hickory and pecan are admissible if treated at origin in a manner and by method approved by the Director of Agriculture in a fumigation chamber which has first been approved by the Director or under written permit from the Director subject to treatment at destination in California.

Quarantine Proclamation No. 15 (revised) prohibits the entry of many host plants of the European corn borer unless inspected and certified by Federal or State inspector.

Quarantine Proclamation No. 16. Because of the Colorado potato beetle, potato, eggplant, pepper and tomato plants from all other states except Nevada and the Territory of Hawaii must be accompanied by an official certificate of the state of origin, certifying that they were grown in a district in which the Colorado potato beetle is not known to occur.

Quarantine Proclamation No. 19 prohibits the entry of all persimmon trees and plants and all parts thereof except fruits and seeds, from all States, Districts and Territories of the United States because of root borer and persimmon wilt disease.

Quarantine Proclamation No. 21. All elm plants and parts thereof, except seed, of all species of the genus *Ulmus* including trees, plants, leaves, twigs, branches, bark, roots, trunks, cuttings and scions are prohibited entry into California from Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia, on account of Dutch elm disease and elm phloem necrosis.

Pertaining to Grape Phylloxera. Vines and cuttings of grape which are not certified from origin affirming treatment prior to shipment by an approved method may be required to be treated at destination where facilities are available if destined for planting in areas as yet free from phylloxera.

A. P. MESSENGER, Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine, Sacramento, Calif.

COLORADO

Each package of nursery stock entering the state must bear a certificate of inspection signed by a duly authorized inspector in the state from which it was shipped. On arrival, shipments are turned over to the County Inspector, who, in turn, if they pass inspection, releases them to the consignee. Connecticut nurserymen must file copy of their nursery certificate.

Host plants of the European corn borer are prohibited unless inspected and certified by a State inspector.

F. HERBERT GATES, Chief, Division of Plant Industry, 3130 Zuni St., Denver 2, Colo.

CONNECTICUT

Nurseries are inspected annually, and nurserymen are required to register before July 1 of each year. Dealers are given permits to sell if they purchase stock from certified nurseries. All stock entering this State and all stock transported within the State must bear a certificate of inspection, and transportation companies are subject to prosecution if they accept shipments without valid certificates. Nursery stock imported from foreign countries must be held unopened until an inspector arrives. Inspectors have the authority to inspect any stock at destination.

NEELY TURNER, State Entomologist, The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven 4, Conn.

DELAWARE

Each shipper of nursery stock must file a copy of his valid certificate with the State Board of Agriculture. Each shipment must bear a copy of the certificate of inspection of the state or origin. All shipments must conform to Federal rules and regulations.

W. R. HICKMAN, Nursery Inspector, State Board of Agriculture, Dover, Del.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Each package of nursery stock (woody plants and parts capable of propagation, except domestic-grown seeds and fruit pits) entering the District of Columbia, must bear a valid certificate of inspection, and must be marked with the nature of the contents and with the name and address of both the consignor and consignee. Herbaceous perennial plants, including strawberry, bulbs and roots are required to be marked with the name and address of the consignor and the consignee and with the nature of the contents, but certification in advance is not required.

Plant Pest Control Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

FLORIDA

In order to make shipments of woody perennials, palms or orchids (grown in field or greenhouse) from other states into Florida, in compliance with the rules and regulations of the State Plant Board, nurserymen should comply with the following:

1. File with the State Plant Board, Gainesville, Florida, a copy of his certificate of inspection, signed by the proper official of his state;
2. Secure a Nursery Stock Permit, which may be issued by the State Plant Board after the filing of a certificate of inspection, authorizing the shipment of nursery stock into Florida;
3. Attach a valid copy of the certificate of inspection of the state of origin to each package, box or bundle of nursery stock shipped into Florida. Club orders shall have one certificate attached to each

individual order, and one certificate attached to the package containing the individual orders;

4. Fumigate all host plants of San Jose scale with hydrocyanic acid gas, at the standard dosage, or thoroughly scrub in a solution of fish oil soap at a dilution of one pound of soap to three gallons of water, immediately before shipment into Florida;
5. Plants showing signs of infestation or infection by an especially injurious plant pest will be prohibited entry into the State of Florida;
6. *All Citrus trees and parts thereof are prohibited entry into the State of Florida from all other states and countries;*
7. Bulbs, corms, annuals, herbaceous plants, strawberry and vegetable plants may be shipped into Florida without inspection and/or certification subject to the provisions of (5) above;
8. Plants and plant products which are hosts of the European corn borer must be accompanied by a valid certificate of inspection issued by a State inspector certifying the material to be free from the European corn borer.

PAUL E. FRIERSON, Assistant Chief Plant Inspector, State Plant Board, Gainesville, Fla.

GEORGIA

Out-of-state nurseries and dealers must file with the Director of Entomology a duplicate certificate of inspection issued by the official certifying agency of the state of origin; obtain Georgia nursery certificates to be attached to every bundle or container of nursery stock moved into or within the State of Georgia, and pay registration costs.

The Director of Entomology may enter into reciprocal agreements with the certifying agency of other states whereby (1) no registration cost will be required, and (2) only valid nursery certificates of the state of origin will be required, (3) and any other reciprocal agreement that the Director may approve, for out-of-state nurserymen and dealers who otherwise qualify under these regulations; provided, that the inspection standards of that state are satisfactory to the Director and that such state will permit Georgia nurserymen and dealers, who otherwise qualify, to ship nursery stock into their state, without being required to pay a registration or permit fee and that only valid Georgia nursery certificates will be required.

Host plants of European corn borer are prohibited unless inspected and certified by State inspector.

W. E. BLASINGAME, Director of Entomology, 19 Hunter St., Atlanta 3, Ga.

IDAHO

No person, firm or corporation outside of Idaho shall sell nursery or floral stock by agents within the State without first applying to the De-

partment of Agriculture for an annual license, according to the following schedule: Class A, persons, firms or corporations doing a gross business in Idaho of over \$200.00 per annum must pay an annual license fee of \$15.00; Class B, persons, firms or corporations doing a gross business of \$200.00 or less in Idaho per annum must pay a \$5.00 annual license fee. All shipments into the State must show name of shipper, locality where grown, variety of nursery or floral stock. All nursery and floral stock shipped into the State must be inspected upon arrival, and when neither the shipper nor receiver has an Idaho license there is a destination inspection charge at the rate of 10 per cent of the invoice value of the shipment. An inspection certificate tag must be attached to all shipments.

State quarantines exclude the entrance of all five-leaf pine, currant, gooseberry, poplar, willow, peach, nectarine, prune, almond or other trees worked on peach stock and all pits, cuttings, buds, or scions grown in a district where peach yellows or other detrimental diseases exist.

Permits for entry must be secured from the Bureau of Plant Industry and accompany the shipment before any currants or gooseberries can be shipped into the State. The eight northern counties are designated as a blister rust control area from which currants, gooseberries and five-leaf pines are excluded. Host plants of the European corn borer are prohibited unless inspected and certified by a State inspector.

Quarantine Order No. 15 prohibits the introduction of chestnut and chinquapin trees or parts or nuts thereof from Connecticut.

ROBERT REICHERT, Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Boise, Idaho.

ILLINOIS

Outside nurserymen and dealers in nursery stock, wishing to ship nursery stock into Illinois or to solicit business through agents in Illinois, are required to send to the office of the Horticultural Inspection Supervisor a duplicate copy of their certificate of inspection personally signed by their state inspector. Those employing agents are required to apply to the Horticultural Inspection Supervisor for a permit to employ agents in Illinois and for a permit for each agent so employed before he engages in the business of soliciting orders for nursery stock. All agent's permits must be renewed annually after July 1. All outside nurseries are required to file a complete list of all agents in this State after that date.

All nursery stock entering the State must bear a valid State or Federal certificate of inspection, the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, and a statement of the nature of the stock.

Transportation companies receiving stock without certificate of inspection must report the fact to the Department of Agriculture and must either return the stock to the consignor, hold it for inspection, or send it to the Department of Agriculture for inspection. Any person receiving nursery stock without certificate in this State is required to notify the Department of Agriculture and not to use the stock nor let it pass from his possession until it has been inspected or released by the Department of Agriculture and expenses incurred paid.

Stock shipped into Illinois in violation of a State or a Federal quarantine is destroyed or returned to the consignor or otherwise disposed of at the discretion of the Department.

Double inspection required for raspberry and strawberry plants.

H. F. SEIFERT, Horticultural Inspection Supervisor, Division of Plant Industry, Glen Ellyn, Ill.

INDIANA

Nursery stock entering or shipped within the State must bear an official inspection certificate and give the names of both the consignor and consignee. All out-of-state nurseries must file with the State Entomologist a copy of their valid inspection certificate before shipping stock into the State. Each dealer and agent selling or soliciting sales of nursery stock in Indiana must pay \$1.00 and obtain a license from the State Entomologist.

FRANK N. WALLACE, State Entomologist, Department of Conservation, Indianapolis, Ind.

IOWA

Copy of inspection certificate must be filed with and approved by the State Entomologist, and must accompany each shipment of nursery stock into the State. The State Entomologist may make reciprocal agreements with officials of other states regarding fee. Otherwise, the fee for out-of-state shippers from any particular state is the same as the fee charged Iowa nurserymen by the officials in that state.

Double inspection required for raspberry and strawberry plants.

H. M. HARRIS, State Entomologist, Ames, Iowa.

KANSAS

Nurseries are inspected annually and all certificates expire on September 1, following date of issue. Nurserymen in other states wishing to ship nursery stock into Kansas must file with the Secretary, Kansas Entomological Commission, State House, Topeka, Kansas, printed copies of their current certificates of inspection, and attach a copy of this certificate to each package of nursery stock shipped to a separate destination.

Dealers in nursery stock must register with the Kansas Entomological Commission, pay a fee of \$5, and receive a dealer's license. Agents selling or soliciting orders for nursery stock must register with the Commission and receive and carry an agent's license.

Provision for reciprocal agreement or fee.

Double inspection and certificate required on raspberry plants.

No fees required from Connecticut nurserymen.

WILLIAM G. AMSTEIN, Secretary, Entomological Commission, Topeka, Kan.

KENTUCKY

Kentucky nurseries are inspected annually and certificates are issued when stock is found free from dangerous pests. Non-resident nurserymen are required to file copies of their local certificates before taking or filling orders for plants or offering plants for sale in Kentucky. The required Kentucky permit may then be issued without cost.

Agents and dealers must file credentials annually including names of nurseries, nurserymen or persons represented. A fee of \$5.00 is required for a dealer's permit, but no fee is needed for an agent's license. Agents soliciting orders must carry their permits to show prospective buyers, county officials or agents of the State Entomologist on demand.

W. A. PRICE, State Entomologist, Lexington, Ky.

LOUISIANA

Out-of-state nurserymen are no longer required to obtain Louisiana permit tags and file a copy of their certificates of inspection with us. All that is required is that each shipment of nursery stock entering Louisiana have attached proper valid certificate permit tag as issued by the proper officials of the state of origin.

E. A. CENCIENNE, State Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Baton Rouge, La.

MAINE

All nursery stock shipped into this State from any other state, country or province shall bear on each box or package a certificate that the contents of said box or package have been inspected by a duly authorized inspecting officer, and that said contents appear to be free from all dangerous insects and diseases. Nurserymen, dealers or other persons residing or doing business outside of the State, desiring to solicit orders for nursery stock through agents in this State, shall file a certified copy of their original state certificate with the State Horticulturist, and shall keep on file with the State Horticulturist a list of agents and representatives in the State. Agents or dealers operating within the State of Maine, selling or soliciting orders for nursery stock are required to obtain a nursery agent's license, the fee for which is \$1.00. The State Horticulturist, or his competent assistants, may inspect at the point of destination all stock coming into the State, whether under certificate or not, and if such stock is found to be infested with any injurious insects or plant diseases, the State Horticulturist shall cause it to be destroyed or returned to the consignor at the consignor's expense, if he shall so elect.

E. L. NEWDICK, Chief, Division Plant Industry, Augusta, Me.

MARYLAND

Nurseries are inspected twice each year. Shipments entering the State must bear certificates of inspection, besides names of consignor and consignee. A duplicate certificate should be filed with the State Entomologist. Reciprocal agreement with other states.

Maryland has quarantines designed to protect the State against white pine blister rust and potato wart. These regulations are similar to the Federal quarantines and are administered in cooperation with the Federal authorities.

GEORGE S. LANGFORD, Chief Inspector, College Park, Md.

MASSACHUSETTS

All growers and agents who sell nursery stock for delivery within the State must have a grower's certificate or an agent's license, and a copy of such certificate or license must accompany each car, box or package of stock shipped or delivered. Agents must apply to Director, Division of Plant Pest Control and Fairs, Boston, Mass., and file list of nursery firms from which they purchase stock before receiving agent's license. Authority is granted to inspect at destination all stock entering the State and, if found infested, it may be destroyed, treated, or returned to the consignor at his expense.

Federal quarantine prohibits *Ribes* from entering the State except under permit.

Q. S. LOWRY, Assistant Director, Division of Plant Pest Control and Fairs, 41 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

MICHIGAN

All nurseries are inspected at least annually. Annual license fees are: nurserymen, \$15; native tree dealers, buyers and dealers in nursery stock, \$10; growers and dealers in perennial plants, \$2; agent's permit, \$1.

Out-of-state nurseries must file copies of their inspection certificates and need not obtain licenses unless they operate through Michigan agents, in which case each must have an out-of-state license, for which the annual fee is \$15. Each Michigan agent for an out-of-state nursery must carry an agent's permit (fee, \$1.00) transferable from one agent to another within the period of one year. Agents must qualify either by experience or by written examination before receiving permit. All native trees and shrubs not grown in a regular nursery require that a special native tree tag, furnished at cost by the Commissioner of Agriculture, be attached to each plant in addition to inspection.

Special inspections and certificates required on raspberry plants.

Provision for reciprocal agreements.

Federal control area permits required for currants and gooseberries.

Special certification required on strawberry plants.

Blueberry plants and cuttings must be accompanied by a special certificate stating that they are apparently free from blueberry stunt disease.

Special certification needed for gladiolus corms, tulip and narcissus bulbs.

C. A. BOYER, Chief, Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Lansing, Mich.

MINNESOTA

All shipments must be accompanied by a valid certificate of inspection on the outside of each package. A copy of this certificate must be filed with the State Inspector before nursery stock is shipped into the State. No filing fee is required unless the nurseries are located in states which charge Minnesota nurseries, dealers or agents a fee for shipping stock into such states. A fee is charged in the same amount as such states charge Minnesota nurseries, dealers or agents. All agents and salesmen are required to carry an agent's registration card. This is issued without fee only through the firm which they represent.

The term "nursery stock" includes all wild and cultivated trees, shrubs, perennial vines, small fruit plants, perennial roots, rhizomes, herbaceous perennials, cuttings, buds, grafts and scions for or capable of propagation. A certificate of inspection is not required for greenhouse or housegrown plants, bedding plants, herbaceous annuals, vegetable plants, bulbs, corms and tubers.

All nursery stock for shipment into Minnesota must comply with the requirements of Federal quarantines.

T. L. AAMODT, State Entomologist, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

MISSISSIPPI

Connecticut nurseries wishing to ship nursery stock into Mississippi must file with the State Plant Board a copy of their certificate of inspection. No nursery permits are required, but each shipment must have attached a valid Connecticut nursery certificate tag.

All plants capable of defoliation must be defoliated. Plants infected with root knot (caused by nematodes), crown gall, or showing any insect pest or disease or markings thereof, must not be shipped into Mississippi. The movement of all trees and plants commonly known as nursery stock, consisting of palms and woody perennials (including budwood and scions); strawberry plants and kudzu plants, which do not have attached thereto a proper certificate tag issued by the Connecticut State Entomologist, is prohibited.

There is no quarantine on Connecticut peach stock, as the phony peach disease has not been reported from Connecticut.

Each agent representing a nursery is required to register with and obtain an agent's certificate from the Plant Board before selling, delivering or taking orders for nursery stock in Mississippi. Stock shipped to nursery agents for delivery in Mississippi must be packed in individual packages, and each of these accompanied by a Connecticut certificate.

R. P. COLMER, Chief Inspector, State College, Miss.

MISSOURI

Non-resident nurserymen and nursery dealers are required to secure a "nursery agent's certificate" for each agent operating in Missouri. Each

package of nursery stock entering the State must bear the names of both consignor and consignee, statement of contents, and a certificate showing that the stock therein contained has been inspected where grown by a duly authorized inspector and found to be apparently free from dangerously injurious insect pests and plant diseases. Transportation companies are not permitted to deliver nursery stock unless so labeled.

Any nurseryman of any other state, territory or district of the United States who desires to ship "nursery stock" into Missouri, shall make application to the State Department of Agriculture for a Missouri "nursery permit certificate," and shall include with his application a duplicate copy of his state nursery inspection certificate. Upon receipt of same in proper order, the State Entomologist will issue a "nursery permit certificate" without charging any fee whatsoever.

Annually, on or before October 1, each nurseryman or nursery dealer shall file with the State Entomologist a complete, confidential list of his agents operating in Missouri. Upon the approval of the State Entomologist there will be issued without charge, for each such qualified nursery agent, a "nursery agent's certificate." This applies to non-resident nurserymen and nursery dealers, as well as to those in Missouri. Supplementary lists shall be filed after October 1, as additional agents are appointed. Each nursery agent shall keep his certificate in his possession, while acting in such capacity, to be shown upon request by any prospective customer or authorized representative of the State Entomologist.

Double inspection for raspberry and strawberry plants required.

JULIUS R. ANDERSON, State Entomologist, Jefferson City, Mo.

MONTANA

All nursery stock brought into the State must be unpacked at one of the designated quarantine stations: Billings, Butte, Culbertson, Glasgow, Glendive, Miles City, Missoula, Laurel, Kalispell, Havre, Great Falls or Helena.

Any person, firm or corporation who conducts or carries on the business of selling, dealing in or importing into this State for sale or distribution, any nursery stock, or acts as agent, salesman or solicitor for any nurseryman or dealer in nursery stock, must first secure a nurseryman's license. The license fee shall be \$15.00 per annum for a general nursery, dealing in all kinds of nursery products; \$10.00 for a nursery dealing in small fruits, ornamentals, shrubs, bulbs and perennials; \$5.00 for those dealing in bulbs and perennials only. Agent's certificates furnished without charge.

Quarantines exist against the following:

Federal Quarantine No. 63. Prohibits movement of black currants and restricts movement of other currants and gooseberries into the State.

Federal Quarantine No. 38. Regulates movement of berberis, mahonia and mahoberberis plants.

Quarantine No. 7-B. Entry into or movement through Montana of any black locust plants or untreated black locust products from the territory east of the eastern boundary of the states of Montana, Arizona, Idaho and Utah; also the State of Washington and from the Dominion of Canada.

R. O. YOUNG, Chief, Division of Horticulture, Missoula, Mont.

NEBRASKA

Non-resident nurserymen, dealers or other persons wishing to ship nursery stock into Nebraska must file a duplicate certified copy of their original certificate with the State Department of Agriculture and Inspection. If this certificate is approved by the Department of Agriculture and Inspection, they will be issued a permit allowing them to ship nursery stock into this State during the period that such original certificate, issued by the state in which they reside or are doing business, is in force. A \$10 fee is charged for the non-resident dealer's or nurseryman's permit, except for nurserymen in states that do not charge a fee to Nebraska nurserymen. Nurserymen in those states will not be charged a fee to ship into Nebraska. Each shipment of nursery stock coming into the State must be plainly and legibly marked in a conspicuous place with a statement showing: (a) the name and address of the consignor; (b) the name and address of the consignee; (c) the general nature of the contents; (d) the name of locality where grown, and (e) a certificate of inspection from the proper official of the state, territory, district or country from which it was shipped. All agents selling nursery stock or soliciting orders for nursery stock for any nurseryman or dealer, located either within or without the State of Nebraska, shall be required to secure and carry an agent's permit. The fee for this permit is \$1.

Any prohibited insect pest or plant disease, plant product or other substance or thing, brought into the State in violation of any regulation of the State Department of Agriculture and Inspection or any Federal Quarantine, shall at the expense of the owner be either destroyed, returned to the consignor or otherwise disposed of, as the Department of Agriculture and Inspection may direct.

C. J. WALSTROM, State Entomologist, State Department of Agriculture and Inspection, Lincoln, Neb.

NEVADA

All nursery stock entering the State must bear, on each car, bale or package, a copy of a valid official inspection certificate, and names of consignor and consignee. Transportation companies shall not deliver nursery stock lacking such certificate.

Quarantines regulate shipment of all plants subject to infestation by the European corn borer from infested states.

LEE M. BURGE, Director, Division of Plant Industry, Box 1027, Reno, Nev.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

All nursery stock entering this State must bear on each container a copy of a valid inspection certificate.

Quarantines prohibit the entrance of currants or gooseberries into any part of the State, except an area in the northernmost part of the State, beginning with the towns of Stratford, Odel, Millsfield and Errol; and prohibit entry of plants susceptible to attack by the gypsy moth, the brown-tail moth, and the satin moth from infested regions into uninfested territory, except with the proper certificate.

J. G. CONKLIN, State Entomologist, Durham, N. H.

NEW JERSEY

All nurserymen, dealers, or other persons residing or doing business outside of New Jersey and desiring to ship nursery stock into New Jersey, shall file once each year with the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, previous to shipments, a signed copy of their original current, resident state certificate of inspection. Shipments into the State must be accompanied by a certificate of inspection of current date, or copy thereof, attached to each car or parcel. It shall be the duty of all carriers to refuse for transportation within the State all stock not accompanied by a certificate of inspection. All stock coming into the State may be detained for examination, wherever found, by the Director of the Division of Plant Industry, and if found to be infested with any insects or plant diseases, injurious or liable to become so, will be destroyed.

Strawberry plants may be brought into the State of New Jersey or moved from point to point within the State only after they have been inspected by an official state inspector of the state in which they were grown, and found to be free from the so-called red stele disease (Phytophthora sp.) also known as red core, brown stele or brown core. All shipments of strawberry plants must have attached thereto a copy of a special certificate issued by the proper state official of the state of origin, attesting that the plants contained in the shipment were inspected by an official state inspector and found to be free of the red stele disease.

On account of the "X" disease of peach (yellow red virosis), peach trees and choke-cherries from Connecticut are prohibited.

F. A. SORACI, Director, Division of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture, Trenton, N. J.

NEW MEXICO

Nurserymen in other states desiring to ship nursery stock into New Mexico must file a copy of their certificate of inspection signed with pen by the proper official, with a filing fee of \$10, and secure a permit-certificate bearing the facsimile signature of the Deputy Inspector, which must accompany each shipment of nursery stock into the state. Tags may be purchased at the following prices:

50 tags	\$1.00	200 tags	\$2.00
100 tags	1.25	500 tags	4.25

Quarantines prohibit shipment of white pines and *Ribes* on account of white pine blister rust.

Red cedars (*Juniperus virginiana*) are prohibited on account of danger of introducing cedar-apple rust. Host plants of European corn borer are prohibited unless inspected and certified by a State inspector.

R. F. CRAWFORD, Plant Quarantine and Regulatory Office, State College, N. M.

NEW YORK

Grower must file copy of valid certificate. Shipments of nursery stock entering the State must be accompanied by a copy of a valid certificate of inspection, showing such stock to be apparently free from plant pests and diseases. Raspberry plants must have been twice inspected during the growing season and such shipments must be accompanied by a valid certificate, showing freedom from virus and other pests and diseases.

State and federal European chafer, gypsy moth and Japanese beetle quarantines are in force. The shipment or planting of currant and gooseberry plants is prohibited in two areas of the State, namely, in the Catskill and Adirondack Park areas.

EDWIN KIRK, Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, N. Y.

NORTH CAROLINA

Nursery stock may enter the State only when shipments bear a valid copy of the official nursery certificate of state of origin, a copy of which must be filed with the State Department of Agriculture.

Quarantines prohibit the entrance of five-leaf pines and *Ribes* except in accordance with Federal regulations.

C. H. BRANNON, Entomologist, State Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

NORTH DAKOTA

Shipments of nursery stock into the State must bear a current certificate of inspection showing that the stock has been inspected and found free of injurious insects and plant diseases. Copy of said certificate must be filed with the office of the State Entomologist of the North Dakota Department of Agriculture, Fargo, North Dakota.

J. A. CALLENBACH, State Entomologist, State College, Fargo, N. D.

OHIO

Non-Resident Certification—Nurserymen, dealers, or agents residing or doing business outside the State, desiring to ship or transport nursery stock into Ohio, shall, upon filing a certified copy of their original state certificate with the Director of Agriculture, obtain a certificate permit-

ting such person to ship or transport nursery stock into this State to fill orders provisionally obtained. Each dealer within the State and others who sell without prior orders shall obtain annually a dealer's certificate, by furnishing an affidavit that he will buy and sell only inspected stock and will maintain with the Director of Agriculture a list of all sources from which he obtains nursery stock. Each affidavit shall be accompanied by a fee of \$20. Each agent soliciting orders for nursery stock shall file annually a statement that he will sell only inspected stock, and pay a fee of \$1. He shall carry an agent's certificate and a copy of the certificate held by his principal. Each shipment entering the State shall be accompanied by a tag or poster bearing an exact copy of the valid certificate of inspection. Altered certificates are prohibited.

Raspberry plants must be inspected twice and certified as being apparently free from virus and other diseases.

JOHN W. BARINGER, Chief, Division of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Columbus 15, Ohio.

OKLAHOMA

Each nurseryman or dealer outside of the State must file a duplicate copy of his valid certificate with the Chief Inspector and apply for an Oklahoma Out-of-State Permit. A copy of the certificate of the state of origin must be attached to each shipment of nursery stock consigned to Oklahoma. "Nursery stock" as defined by Oklahoma regulations includes plants of all kinds: florist stock, corms, scions, grafts, etc., except vegetable plants and roots and bulbs used for the production of food. Oklahoma and Connecticut are on a reciprocal fee basis; neither state charges the other a permit fee.

CLYDE A. BOWER, Director, Division of Entomology and Plant Industry, Oklahoma City, Okla.

OREGON

Shipments of nursery stock entering the State must be plainly marked with names and addresses of both consignor and consignee, name of state, territory where grown, nature of contents, and be accompanied by a valid nursery inspection certificate of the state of origin. All shipments are inspected. Nurserymen's licenses are required ONLY of nurserymen who have a place of business in said State.

Quarantines prohibit entrance of hazel and filbert trees, all chestnut and chinquapin trees, or cuttings or scions of said nut trees from eastern states.

Grapevines and cuttings are accepted when accompanied by a certificate that shipment is from an area or premises free of phylloxera, or has been given one of the approved treatments.

Host plants of the European corn borer must be accompanied either by a treatment or inspection certificate signed by the proper official of the state of origin.

All narcissus bulbs coming into the State must carry a certificate certifying that all of said bulbs were given the spring and fall inspection and found free from nematodes or had received the required treatments for nematodes.

FRANK MCKENNON, Chief, Division of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Salem, Ore.

PENNSYLVANIA

Each nurseryman from outside of the State must file with the Director of the Bureau of Plant Industry a duplicate copy of his valid inspection certificate, signed in person by the state inspection official in charge, and supply a statement giving the exact acreage of nursery stock he is growing as well as the acreage being grown for him under contract. Upon compliance with these regulations, a certificate is issued which must be received before stock is shipped into the State. Dealers are granted certificates on application and receipt of a statement from each that he will buy stock only from nurseries holding valid certificates of inspection. Agents soliciting for the sale of nursery stock in the State must obtain and carry agent's duplicate certificates. All shipments of nursery stock entering the State will be rejected unless accompanied by certificates of inspection.

Special certification is required for raspberry and strawberry plants.

T. L. GUYTON, Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, Pa.

RHODE ISLAND

All stock entering the State must bear a reproduction of the valid, official certificate of inspection; but the stock is subject to further inspection and may be destroyed or returned to the consignor if found infested. In addition, a valid, official duplicate copy of the certificate of inspection must be filed by each nursery.

Agents must obtain an agent's license, which expires on July 31 of each year.

Ribes or white pine cannot be brought into or planted in the State without a permit. Black currants are prohibited.

ALVIN J. LANNON, Administrator, Division of Entomology and Plant Industry, Veteran's Memorial Building, Providence, R. I.

SOUTH CAROLINA

File valid certificate of state of origin with South Carolina State Crop Pest Commission.

Quarantines prohibit the entrance of five-leaf pines, currants and gooseberries, except when shipped in conformity with Federal regulations. Citrus stock is allowed to enter only by special permit. Host plants of European corn borer not allowed entry without inspection and certification.

All peach and nectarine roots, and peach and nectarine trees with roots, and all other stock budded or grafted on peach or nectarine roots, will not be permitted to enter the State unless accompanied by a state certificate showing that (1) the stock was grown in a county in which no phony peach disease has been found, or (2) that the nursery and its environs within a mile have been inspected and no phony peach disease found.

J. A. BERLY, South Carolina State Crop Pest Commission, Clemson College, S. C.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Out-of-state nurserymen may obtain a certificate permitting them to sell nursery stock within the State by filing a certified copy of their valid certificate with the Department of Agriculture, Pierre, South Dakota, and paying a fee of \$2.50. (Excepting that the fee may be omitted from states making no charge for a similar service to South Dakota nurserymen.)

Host plants of the European corn borer are prohibited unless inspected and certified by State inspectors.

Barberry Regulations requiring certification.

WARREN MILLER, Director, Division of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Pierre, S. D.

TENNESSEE

Out-of-state nurseries must file duplicate inspection certificates and reciprocal fee. Every shipment must bear a valid inspection certificate, and failure to comply with this requirement subjects the stock to confiscation. Nursery agents and dealers must file sworn statements on official Tennessee blanks, which will be supplied. Each agent operating in Tennessee, and each dealer or jobber, is required to secure a license.

There are State quarantines pertaining to white pine blister rust, barberry, phony peach disease, sweet potato weevil, white-fringed beetle, camellia flower blight. Peach and pecan seedlings are allowed entrance only by special permit for experimental purposes. Other pests such as Japanese beetle, etc., are covered by Federal quarantines.

H. L. BRUER, State Entomologist and Plant Pathologist, Nashville 3, Tenn.

TEXAS

No person, partnership, or corporation outside this State shall be permitted to ship nursery stock into this State without first having filed with the Commissioner of Agriculture a certified copy of his, or their, certificate of inspection, issued by the proper authorities in the state from which the shipment originated. Such certificate shall show that the stock to be shipped has been examined by the proper officers of inspection in such state, and that it is apparently free from all dangerous insect pests or contagious diseases, and when fumigation or other special treatment is

required by the Commissioner of Agriculture that the stock has been properly fumigated or treated. Upon receipt of such certificate, and provided that such certificate shall be acceptable to the Commissioner and approved by him, the Commissioner shall issue to such applicant a Texas Importation Certificate which shall permit the applicant to ship the nursery stock described into the State of Texas. Each box, bale or package of nursery stock from outside the State shall bear a tag on which is printed a copy of the certificate of the state in which it originates. No charge is made to Connecticut nurserymen because this State does not charge Texas nurserymen a fee to ship nursery stock into Connecticut. Definition of nursery stock, berry plants and cut flowers.

CHARLIE CHAPMAN, Chief, Division of Plant Quarantines, Department of Agriculture, Austin, Tex.

UTAH

No person shall engage or continue in the business of selling within the State, or of importing into the State, any nursery stock without first having obtained a license. The license fee is ten dollars (\$10.00), but is charged only when the nursery employs agents or salesmen in Utah. All nurseries and nursery stock must be inspected at least once each year by a representative of the state board of agriculture in whose state the nursery is located. Nursery stock found to be infested or infested with any dangerous disease or insect pest must be destroyed or otherwise treated. Attach the following to each shipment: (a) a certificate showing the same has been inspected by an authorized inspector of the state of origin, and that it is apparently free from any dangerous plant diseases or insect pests, (b) a label showing name of shipper, locality where grown, contents of shipment and consignee. Notify the State Board of Agriculture of shipments of nursery stock to be made, giving the name and address of the consignee, date of shipment, the number of plants, vines, shrubs and/or bulbs in each instance. Use only clean packing materials free from weed seeds; i.e., shavings, shingletoe, excelsior, or moss for packing nursery stock. Nursery stock from other states must be held for inspection and release by Utah inspectors before distribution.

State quarantines prohibit the shipment of all species and varieties of hickory, pecan and walnut trees or parts thereof, except the nuts, from all states and districts of the United States except California on account of nut tree case bearers; and all plants susceptible to infestation by the European corn borer, unless inspected and certified by a State inspector.

EARL HUTCHINGS, Supervising State Inspector, State Department of Agriculture, Salt Lake City, Utah.

VERMONT

All nursery stock entering the State must bear valid official inspection certificates and the names and post office addresses of both consignor and consignee.

Quarantines restrict the free movement of out-of-state shipments of uncertified raspberry plants on account of mosaic, leaf roll and rosette,

hosts of the European corn borer, and all uninspected and non-nursery grown trees and forest products on account of the gypsy and brown-tail moths.

LEIGHTON C. PRATT, Nursery Inspection Supervisor, Department of Agriculture, Montpelier, Vt.

VIRGINIA

Nursery stock shipped into Virginia must have attached to each package an official inspection tag or certificate issued by the state of origin. Inspection certificates of the state of origin need not be filed before shipping nursery stock into Virginia. Registration of out-of-state nurserymen to ship into Virginia is no longer required, except that nurserymen in states requiring Virginia nurserymen to pay registration fee shall be charged a \$10.00 fee.

All agents operating in Virginia must register, the cost for each agent being \$1.00. Make checks for registration payable to Treasurer of Virginia.

Nursery stock under the Virginia regulations includes trees, shrubs and vines, bush fruits, grapevines, whether cultivated, native or wild, and buds, scions and cuttings from such plants. Roses and other woody plants that are greenhouse grown, provided they are sold for outside planting, are considered nursery stock. Greenhouse plants, unless woody and field grown, are not included as nursery stock, and inspection certificates are not required, except as stated above. The same is true of herbaceous perennials and bedding plants.

There are three Virginia quarantines now in effect which regulate the movement of nursery stock, namely, Japanese beetle, black stem rust of grain (which regulates the movement of certain varieties of barberry), and white pine blister rust (which regulates the movement of currants and gooseberry plants into certain protected counties of Virginia).

These quarantines must be complied with by Connecticut nurserymen shipping nursery stock into this State.

C. R. WILLEY, State Entomologist, Richmond 19, Va.

WASHINGTON

No person, firm or corporation shall sell, solicit sales or distribute nursery stock without first obtaining a license to do so for each place of business from the Director of Agriculture. The license fee is \$5 for nurserymen who grow all the stock they sell, \$15 for other nurserymen, dealers, brokers and landscape architects, and \$1 for agents, salesmen and solicitors. However, the Director of Agriculture may enter into reciprocal agreements with other states, under which nursery stock owned by licensed nurserymen or licensed nursery dealers of such states may be sold or delivered in the State of Washington without payment of a license fee: *Provided*, that like privileges are accorded in such other states to licensed nurserymen of the State of Washington. All licenses expire July 1. All nursery stock entering the State shall have contents, names and addresses

of consignor and consignee, and name of state, territory, or country where the stock was grown, plainly marked on each car, box, bale or package, also must have state of origin certificate attached. The State is divided into eleven horticultural districts with an inspector-at-large in charge of each district.

Quarantines prohibit the entrance of currants, gooseberries, chestnut, chinquapin, hazel, filbert, barberries, Mahonia, Mahoberberis, and carriers of the European corn borer, peach yellows and grape phylloxera.

WM. H. SHAW, Supervisor of Horticulture, Olympia, Wash.

WEST VIRGINIA

Plants commonly known as nursery stock (perennials exempt) are not to be shipped or offered for sale in this State unless there is plainly attached a tag or statement certifying the plants have been inspected by a qualified officer of the state of origin and found to be free of dangerously injurious insects and plant diseases.

Nurserymen and dealers in nursery stock must be registered with the Commissioner before such plants are offered for sale. Non-resident nurserymen may register without cost by filing an application for registration, together with their current certificate of inspection. A non-resident dealer in nursery stock may register by filing an application for registration, executing a dealer's affidavit, and paying a fee of \$15.00.

Registrants are required to file the name of their agents or representatives operating in the State. Transportation companies may be required to report shipments of nursery stock violating these regulations.

F. WALDO CRAIG, Chief, Plant Pest Control Division, State Dept. Agric., Charleston, W. Va.

WISCONSIN

Each out-of-state nurseryman must file a valid certificate of inspection and obtain a State license before shipping stock into the State. Each car, or package, must bear certificate tags. Each agent selling nursery stock in the State must carry an agent's duplicate certificate bearing the same number and date as that of his principal. No fees are charged except for resident nurserymen.

Quarantines prohibit entrance of all barberry bushes, except Japanese barberry and other rust resistant varieties; nursery stock from gypsy moth infested areas except under Federal certificate; cranberry plants; raspberry plants unless certified to a special inspection for virus diseases.

E. L. CHAMBERS, State Entomologist, Madison, Wis.

WYOMING

Each out-of-state nurseryman and greenhouse operator must file a valid certification of inspection from the proper authority of his state; he then receives a license valid until the following August 31. Wyoming

shipping tags are not necessary, provided shipments of nursery stock and greenhouse stock are accompanied by a tag or certificate of the state of origin stating that the material or the nursery and greenhouses have been inspected and found free from dangerously injurious insects and plant diseases. Reciprocal agreements.

Black stem rust quarantine prevents shipment of certain barberries into Wyoming.

EVERETT W. SPACKMAN, State Entomologist, State Department of Agriculture, 308 Capitol Building, Cheyenne, Wyo.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF INSPECTION AND QUARANTINE SERVICE

Alabama	B. P. Livingston, Chief, Division of Plant Industry, P. O. Box 220, Montgomery, Ala.
Arizona	W. T. Mendenhall, State Entomologist, Box 6246, Phoenix, Ariz.
Arkansas	P. H. Millar, Chief Inspector, Little Rock, Ark.
California	A. P. Messenger, Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine, Sacramento, Calif.
Colorado	F. Herbert Gates, Chief, Division of Plant Industry, 3130 Zuni St., Denver 2, Colo.
Connecticut	Neely Turner, State Entomologist, New Haven 4, Conn.
Delaware	W. R. Hickman, Nursery Inspector, Dover, Del.
Florida	Paul E. Frierson, Assistant Chief Plant Inspector, State Plant Board, Gainesville, Fla.
Georgia	W. E. Blasingame, Director of Entomology, Atlanta, Ga.
Idaho	Robert Reichert, Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Boise, Idaho.
Illinois	H. F. Seifert, Horticultural Inspection Supervisor, Division of Plant Industry, Glen Ellyn, Ill.
Indiana	Frank N. Wallace, State Entomologist, Department of Conservation, Indianapolis, Ind.
Iowa	H. M. Harris, State Entomologist, Ames, Iowa.
Kansas	William G. Amstein, Secretary, Entomological Commission, Topeka, Kan.
Kentucky	W. A. Price, State Entomologist, Lexington, Ky.
Louisiana	E. A. Cancienne, State Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Baton Rouge, La.
Maine	E. D. Johnson, State Horticulturist, Augusta, Maine.
Maryland	George S. Langford, Chief Inspector, College Park, Md.
Massachusetts	Q. S. Lowry, Assistant Director, Division of Plant Pest Control and Fairs, 41 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
Michigan	C. A. Boyer, Chief, Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Lansing, Mich.
Minnesota	T. L. Aamodt, State Entomologist, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.
Mississippi	R. P. Colmer, Chief Inspector, State College, Miss.
Missouri	Julius R. Anderson, State Entomologist, Jefferson City, Mo.

- Montana R. O. Young, Chief, Division of Horticulture, Missoula, Mont.
- Nebraska C. J. Walstrom, State Entomologist, State Department of Agriculture and Inspection, Lincoln, Neb.
- Nevada Lee M. Burge, Director, Division of Plant Industry, Box 1027, Reno, Nev.
- New Hampshire J. G. Conklin, State Entomologist, Durham, N. H.
- New Jersey Frank A. Soraci, Director, Division of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture, Trenton, N. J.
- New Mexico R. F. Crawford, Plant Quarantine and Regulatory Office, State College, N. M.
- New York Edwin Kirk, Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, N. Y.
- North Carolina C. H. Brannon, Entomologist, State Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.
- North Dakota J. A. Callenbach, State Entomologist, State College, Fargo, N. D.
- Ohio John W. Baringer, Chief, Division of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Columbus, Ohio.
- Oklahoma Clyde A. Bower, Chief, Division of Entomology and Plant Industry, Oklahoma City, Okla.
- Oregon Frank McKennon, Chief, Division of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Salem, Ore.
- Pennsylvania T. L. Guyton, Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, Pa.
- Rhode Island Alvin J. Lannon, Administrator, Division of Entomology and Plant Industry, Veteran's Memorial Building, Providence, R. I.
- South Carolina J. A. Berly, South Carolina State Crop Pest Commission, Clemson College, S. C.
- South Dakota Warren Miller, Director, Division of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Pierre, S. D.
- Tennessee H. L. Bruer, State Entomologist and Plant Pathologist, Nashville 3, Tenn.
- Texas Charlie Chapman, Chief, Division of Plant Quarantines, Department of Agriculture, Austin, Tex.
- Utah Earl Hutchings, Supervising State Inspector, State Department of Agriculture, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- Vermont Leighton C. Pratt, Nursery Inspection Supervisor, Department of Agriculture, Montpelier, Vt.
- Virginia C. R. Willey, State Entomologist, Richmond 19, Va.
- Washington Wm. H. Shaw, Supervisor of Horticulture, Olympia, Wash.
- West Virginia F. Waldo Craig, Entomologist, Charleston, W. Va.
- Wisconsin E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist, Madison, Wis.
- Wyoming Everett W. Spackman, State Entomologist, State Department of Agriculture, 308 Capitol Bldg., Cheyenne, Wyo.
- Federal Quarantines
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Columbia F. X. Peltier, Plant Quarantine Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.
- Dominion of Canada .. W. N. Keenan, Chief, Division of Plant Protection, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Can.