

Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station
New Haven

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

Compiled by

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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. In the revision of the General Statutes of 1930, and as amended effective March 16, 1943, this law appears in slightly different form in Sections 2135 to 2140, inclusive, as follows:

Sec. 2135. 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 6132 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. 2136. 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

¹ Revision of Circular 163, January, 1946.

Section 6132, referred to above, has been revised. See Section 1695c, 1935 Supplement.

any time for the purpose of controlling plant pests or to 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 2137 and 2138. 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 2140.

Sec. 2137. 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. In case a nurseryman shall fail to make such application on or before July first, he shall pay to the state entomologist the cost of such inspection. 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, person, firm or corporation outside the state. The state entomologist shall keep a record of all money received as costs for inspection, and such money shall be deposited with the state treasurer.

Sec. 2138. 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 2136, 2137 or 2138 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. 2139. Nursery and nursery stock defined. For the purposes of sections 2136, 2137 and 2138, 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. 2140. 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 2136, 2137 and 2138, 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 2136, 2137 and 2138 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.

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. The annual inspection of nurseries begins in July and nurseries in existence the preceding year must bear the cost of inspection if they fail to register 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 2138 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 government 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 whether 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 2137 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 expiration 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.

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 to 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 bulletin 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 bulletin, together with the regulations of the District of Columbia and of the Dominion of Canada.

Quarantines

The shipment out of Connecticut of nursery stock and forest products is now regulated by four 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

In the quarantines relating to the gypsy moth and brown-tail moth 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, as revised effective October 10, 1945, 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 pages 7 and 8. The areas under regulation are as follows:

Generally Infested Area

Connecticut. Counties of Hartford, Middlesex, New London, Tolland and Windham; towns of Barkhamsted, Canaan, Colebrook, Cornwall, Goshen, Harwinton, Kent, Litchfield, Morris, New Hartford, Norfolk, North Canaan, Plymouth, Salisbury, Sharon, Thomaston, Torrington, Warren and Winchester, in *Litchfield County*; towns of Branford, Guilford, Madison, Meriden, North Branford, North Haven, Waterbury and Wolcott, in *New Haven County*.

Maine. Counties of Androscoggin, Cumberland, Kennebec, Knox, Lincoln, Sagahoc, Waldo and York; towns of Avon, Berlin, Carthage, Chesterville, Crock-

ertown, Dallas Plantation, Farmington, Freeman, Greenvale, Industry, Jay, Jerusalem, Kingfield, Madrid, Mount Abraham, New Sharon, New Vineyard, Perkins, Phillips, Rangeley Plantation, Redington, Salem, Sandy River Plantation, Strong, Temple, Washington, Weld, and Wilton, and Townships D and E, in *Franklin County*; all of *Hancock County* except Plantations 3, 4, 35 and 41; all that part of *Oxford County* south and southeast of and including the towns of Magalloway and Richardsontown; towns of Alton, Argyle, Bradford, Bradley, Carmel, Charleston, Clifton, Corinna, Corinth, Dexter, Dixmont, Eddington, Etna, Exeter, Garland, Glenburn, Grand Falls Plantation, Greenbush, Greenfield, Hampden, Hermon, Holden, Hudson, Kenduskeag, Levant, Milford, Newburgh, Newport, Orono, Orrington, Plymouth, Stetson, Summit and Veazie, and cities of Bangor, Brewer and Old Town, in *Penobscot County*; towns of Abbott, Atkinson, Dover, Foxcroft, Guilford, Kingsbury Plantation, Parkman, Sangerville and Wellington, in *Piscataquis County*; all that part of *Somerset County* south and southeast of and including Highland and Pleasant Ridge Plantations, town of Moscow, and Mayfield Plantation; towns of Beddington, Cherryfield, Columbia, Deblois, Harrington, Millbridge and Steuben, and Plantations 18 and 24, in *Washington County*.

Massachusetts. The entire State.

New Hampshire. Counties of Belknap, Carroll, Cheshire, Grafton, Hillsboro, Merrimack, Rockingham, Strafford and Sullivan; all that part of *Coos County* lying south of and including the towns of Stratford, Odell, Dummer and Cambridge.

New York. Counties of Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schenectady and Washington; all of *Albany County* except the town of Rensselaerville; all of *Columbia County* except the towns of Clermont, Germantown, Greenport and Livingston, and the city of Hudson; towns of Amenia, Northeast and Pine Plains in *Dutchess County*; towns of Chesterfield, Crown Point, Essex, Moriah, Ticonderoga, Westport and Willsboro, in *Essex County*; towns of Broadalbin, Johnstown, Mayfield, Northampton and Perth, and the cities of Gloversville and Johnstown, in *Fulton County*; towns of Coxsackie and New Baltimore, in *Greene County*; towns of Amsterdam, Florida, Glen and Mohawk, and the city of Amsterdam, in *Montgomery County*; and the towns of Bolton, Caldwell, Hague, Luzerne, Queensbury, Stoney Creek, Thurman and Warrensburg, and the City of Glens Falls, in *Warren County*.

Rhode Island. The entire State.

Vermont. Counties of Addison, Bennington, Orange, Rutland, Windham and Windsor; towns of Barnet, Danville, Groton, Kirby, Peacham, Ryegate, St. Johnsbury and Waterford, in *Caledonia County*; towns of Buels Gore, Charlotte, Colchester, Essex, Hinesburg, Huntington, Jericho, Richmond, St. George, Shelburne, South Burlington and Williston, and the cities of Burlington and Winooski, in *Chittenden County*; towns of Concord, Granby, Guildhall, Lunenburg, Maidstone and Victory, in *Essex County*; town of Elmore, in *Lamoille County*; towns of Barre, Berlin, Cabot, Calais, East Montpelier, Fayston, Marshfield, Middlesex, Montpelier, Moretown, Northfield, Plainfield, Roxbury, Waitsfield, Warren, Woodbury and Worcester in *Washington County*.

The Suppressive Area

Connecticut. Towns of Canaan, Cornwall, Goshen, Kent, Litchfield, Morris, Norfolk, North Canaan, Salisbury, Sharon and Warren, in *Litchfield County*.

Massachusetts. County of Berkshire; and the town of Monroe, in *Franklin County*.

New York. Counties of Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schenectady and Washington; all of *Albany County* except the town of Rensselaerville; all of *Columbia County* except the towns of Clermont, Germantown, Greenport and Livingston, and the city of Hudson; towns of Amenia, Northeast and Pine Plains, in *Dutchess County*; towns of Chesterfield, Crown Point, Essex, Moriah, Ticonderoga, Westport and Willsboro, in *Essex County*; towns of Broadalbin, Johnstown, Mayfield, Northampton and Perth, and the cities of Gloversville and Johnstown, in *Fulton County*; towns of Coxsackie, and New Baltimore, in *Greene County*; towns of Amsterdam, Florida, Glen and Mohawk, and the city of Amsterdam, in *Montgomery County*; and the towns of Bolton, Caldwell, Hague, Luzerne, Queensbury, Stoney Creek, Thurman and Warrensburg, and the city of Glens Falls, in *Warren County*.

Vermont. County of Addison; towns of Arlington, Bennington, Dorset, Glastenbury, Manchester, Pownal, Rupert, Sandgate, Shaftsbury, Stamford, Sunderland and Woodford, in *Bennington County*; towns of Buels Gore, Charlotte, Colchester, Essex, Hinesburg, Huntington, Jericho, Richmond, St. George, Shelburne, South Burlington and Williston, and the cities of Burlington and Winooski, in *Chittenden County*; towns of Benson, Brandon, Castleton, Chittenden, Clarendon, Danby, Fair Haven, Hubbardton, Ira, Mendon, Middletown Springs, Pawlet, Pittsford, Poultney, Proctor, Rutland, Sudbury, Tinmouth, Wells, West Haven and West Rutland, and the city of Rutland, in *Rutland County*; and the towns of Fayston and Warren in *Washington County*.

Japanese Beetle. Quarantine No. 48, with regulations revised and amended effective May 17, 1947, 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, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Rhode Island, the District of Columbia and parts of the states of Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, 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 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:

Chas. H. Phillips, Box 63, Sta. A, Manchester. Telephone Manchester 4482.

Avon
Barkhamsted
Bloomfield
Bolton

Burlington
Canaan
Canton
Colebrook

Cornwall
Coventry
East Granby
East Hartford

East Windsor	Mansfield	Tolland
Ellington	Morris	Torrington
Enfield	New Hartford	Union
Farmington	Norfolk	Vernon
Goshen	North Canaan	Warren
Granby	Salisbury	West Hartford
Hartford	Sharon	Willington
Hartland	Simsbury	Winchester
Harwinton	Somers	Windsor
Kent	South Windsor	Windsor Locks
Litchfield	Stafford	
Manchester	Suffield	

J. F. McDevitt, Box 45, Middletown. Telephone Middletown 1613.

Andover	Guilford	Old Saybrook
Berlin	Haddam	Plainville
Branford	Hebron	Plymouth
Bristol	Killingworth	Portland
Chester	Lebanon	Rocky Hill
Clinton	Madison	Saybrook
Colchester	Marlborough	Southington
Columbia	Meriden	Thomaston
Cromwell	Middlefield	Waterbury
Durham	Middletown	Westbrook
East Haddam	New Britain	Wethersfield
East Hampton	Newington	Wolcott
Essex	North Branford	
Glastonbury	North Haven	

William J. Ahearn, Box 63, Westerly, R. I. Telephone Westerly 2422.

Ashford	Ledyard	Salem
Bozrah	Lisbon	Scotland
Brooklyn	Lyme	Sprague
Canterbury	Montville	Sterling
Chaplin	New London	Stonington
Eastford	North Stonington	Thompson
East Lyme	Norwich	Voluntown
Franklin	Old Lyme	Waterford
Griswold	Plainfield	Windham
Groton	Pomfret	Woodstock
Hampton	Preston	
Killingly	Putnam	

L. A. DeVaux, Box 1106, New Haven. Telephone New Haven 5-4173.

All towns not listed above.

Black Stem Rust of Grains. Quarantine No. 38, as revised effective December 26, 1944, and amended effective February 1, 1946, prohibits the movement of the common barberry or other species of plants (or parts of plants capable of propagation) of the genus *Berberis* (barberry) or of the genera *Mahonia* or *Mahoberis* (Mahonias, holly grapes, holly barberries, or Oregon grapes) into any of the protected states, unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture, except that no restrictions are placed on the shipment of Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*) or any of its horticultural varieties, or of cuttings of *Mahonia* shipped for decorative purposes and not for propagation. The protected states are: Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Permits are issued to nurseries which grow only those species of *Berberis* and *Mahonia* which are immune or resistant to black stem rust infection. To apply for inspection, address the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington 25, D. C., before June 1 of each year.

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 eight nurseries located in the following towns: Barkhamsted, Cheshire, Cromwell, Killingly, New Milford, Simsbury, Tolland and Windsor. No currants or gooseberries may be grown in or shipped to within 1,500 feet of the nursery sanitation zones.

In addition to the towns listed above, control areas have been established in the following towns because of the importance of white pine: Cornwall, Killingly, Norfolk, North Canaan, Salisbury, Thompson, Voluntown and Woodstock. Any currants or gooseberries found growing within 900 feet of white pine stands in the above towns may be destroyed, whether or not infected with white pine blister rust.

Pine Shipments

Under the Federal quarantine and regulations revised effective July 1, 1946, five-leaved pines may be moved interstate unrestricted between the noninfected states and the noninfected part of California described below. Interstate movement of five-leaved pines into these noninfected 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 Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Arizona	Kentucky
California: Counties of Calaveras, Contra Costa, Mono, San Francisco, San Joaquin, Tuolumne, and all counties south thereof.	Nevada
Colorado	New Mexico
Georgia	South Carolina
	Tennessee
	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.

Currant 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 (listed in B.E.P.Q. 546, effective July 10, 1946):

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 (listed in B.E.P.Q. 546) 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: Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

REGULATIONS

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.

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington 25, D. C.

Dominion of 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, 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:

Halifax, N. S.	Toronto (parcel post only)
Saint John, N. B.	Windsor, Ont.
Montreal, Que.	Winnipeg, Man.
Ottawa, Ont.	Estevan, Sask.
Niagara Falls, Ont.	Vancouver, B. C.

(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).

(4) Nursery stock includes: greenhouse, garden or nursery plants, shrubs, ornamentals, fruit trees, ferns, cuttings, bulbs, corms, etc. The only plant material for propagation which is exempt from these regulations is mushroom spawn, seed and seed potatoes.

Prohibited Items:

Conifers from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut	Reg. No. 5
Black currants, (except fresh fruit)	Reg. No. 8
Barberry—Buckthorn except species, hybrids or varieties which have been determined as immune to black stem rust of wheat	Reg. No. 9
Fresh peaches, peach nursery stock, and peach fruit pits for propagation into British Columbia from Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas and all other States east of the above mentioned	Reg. No. 14
Hazel, cob, filbert—into British Columbia from Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and all States east of these	Reg. No. 15
Elms—including elm logs—burls or containers from all countries	Reg. No. 17

Restricted Items: (unless accompanied by special certificate)

Nursery stock (except conifers), forest and quarry products from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut—freedom from Gypsy and Browntail Moths	Reg. No. 5
Chestnut and Chinquapin from Asia and U. S. A.—grown in an area free from Chestnut bark disease	Reg. No. 7
Corn and broom corn, sorghums, sudan grass, etc. from infested states—freedom from European Corn Borer	Reg. No. 10
Peach and Nectarine trees and roots from U. S. A.—freedom from peach borer and phony Peach Disease	Reg. No. 14
Living Insects (except honey-bee); Pests, bacteria or fungus disease may be admitted by permit issued at Ottawa only	Reg. No. 21

Certain types and varieties of plants and plant material are prohibited entry into Canada; others are restricted and require special certification. It is imperative, therefore, that the importer apply for permit before placing an order so that he may be advised to cancel any prohibited item that might be included, or arrange for any special certification required.

A certificate of inspection issued at the *time of packing* must be supplied.

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

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
Arkansas
Delaware
Florida
Georgia
Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kansas
Kentucky
Maryland

Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota
Mississippi
Missouri
Nebraska
New Jersey
New Mexico
North Carolina
North Dakota
Ohio

Oklahoma
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Carolina
South Dakota
Tennessee
Texas
West Virginia
Wisconsin
Wyoming

Filing of Bonds

Bonds of \$1,000 are required in the State of Idaho.

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. 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. 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 is 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 20).

Kentucky charges \$5.00 for dealer's license.

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

New Mexico—Nurserymen, \$10.00.

State shipping tags are required and will be furnished at shippers' expense by the following states:

Arkansas—Cost \$2.00 per 100 tags.

Florida—Cost \$3.24 per 100 tags.

New Mexico—Cost \$1.25 per 100 tags.

Fumigation

All deciduous nursery stock subject to the attack of San José scale must be fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas and labeled with a certificate or affidavit

stating that this has been done, before it will be allowed to enter the state of Florida.¹

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 Carolina
Arkansas	Kansas	South Dakota
California	Nevada	Tennessee
Colorado	New Mexico	Utah
Florida	Oklahoma	Vermont
Georgia	Oregon	Washington
		Wyoming

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	Michigan	Pennsylvania
Indiana	Missouri	Tennessee
Kansas	New York	Vermont
Massachusetts	North Dakota	Wisconsin

Because of the oriental fruit moth, all varieties and species, including the flowering forms and fresh fruits, of almond, apple, apricot, cherry, chokecherry, nectarine, peach, pear, plum and quince trees, or parts thereof, and the containers that have been used to hold such plants or parts thereof, are prohibited from entering Colorado.

Taking and Transportation of Evergreen Trees or Foliage

This subject is covered by Section 1695c of the 1935 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

¹Fumigate all host plants of San José scale with hydrocyanic acid gas, at the standard dosage, or thoroughly scrub in a solution of fish oil soap at a dilution of one lb. of soap to three gal. of water immediately before shipment into Florida. Such stock entering Michigan must bear certificate of fumigation.

moth quarantined area and is to be transported outside of said area. (See page 5 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 pages 7 and 8.

Section 1695c. 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, of 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 consignee 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 6131 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 2280 to constables for similar services, which fees shall be taxed as costs by the court before which the trial is held. (e) Justices of the peace shall have jurisdiction in prosecutions for violation of the provisions of this section.

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.

Stalks, ears, cobs or any other part of the plant of corn, broom corn, sorghum, sudan grass, cut flowers and the entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, dahlia and gladiolus, lima beans in the pod or green shelled beans, beets with tops and rhubarb are prohibited from any state known to be infested with the European Corn Borer, except:

- (1) when accompanied by a certificate of treatment signed by an inspector of the state of origin or the United States Department of Agriculture showing that the articles have had approved corn borer treatment.
- (2) when chrysanthemums, aster, dahlia, gladiolus, lima beans, green shelled beans, beets and rhubarb have been inspected and certified free of European Corn Borer by a duly authorized inspector.
- (3) when cut flowers, chrysanthemum and rhubarb are greenhouse grown and so certified by a duly authorized inspector.

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.

J. L. E. LAUDERDALE, State Entomologist, Box 2006, 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 two cents each.

Quarantines: Nurseries must refrain from shipping chestnut trees into Arkansas unless special arrangements have been made with the Arkansas Plant Board.

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 two 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.

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.

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

Quarantine Order 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 Order 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 states listed above 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 americanus (Devilwood)
Prunus caroliniana (Carolina laurelcherry)
Sapindus mukorossi (Chinese soapberry)
Syringa vulgaris (Common lilac)

Quarantine Proclamation No. 11 prohibits the entry into California of peach, nectarine, almond, plum or apricot trees or cuttings, grafts, scions, buds or pits of such trees; 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 infected 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 Order 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 and New Mexico, on account of the pecan leaf casebearer and the pecan nut casebearer, except that bare-rooted trees, grafts, cuttings or scions 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 all host plants of the European corn borer unless inspected and certified by a Federal or State inspector.

Quarantine Proclamation No. 16. Because of the Colorado potato beetle, potato, eggplant 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. 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 Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, 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 may be required to be certified from origin affirming treatment prior to shipment by an approved method or required to be treated at destination where facilities are available if destined for planting in areas as yet free from phylloxera.

H. M. ARMITAGE, 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.

Quarantines prohibit the entrance of the common barberry.

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

Fruit stock is prohibited on account of oriental fruit moth except under certain regulations.

F. HERBERT GATES, State Entomologist, Bureau of Plant and Insect Control, State Museum, Denver 2, Colo.

Connecticut. Nurseries are inspected annually, and nurserymen are required to register before July 1 of each year. If they fail to do so they are charged the cost of inspection. 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.

Quarantines regulate the shipment of all nursery stock and forest products, on account of the gypsy moth, and prohibit the shipment of all elms from the Dutch elm disease quarantined area.

M. P. ZAPPE, Deputy State Entomologist, 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 of origin. All shipments must conform to Federal rules and regulations.

JOHN L. WEBB, State Board of Agriculture, Dover, Del.

Florida. In order to make shipments from other states into Florida, in compliance with the rules and regulations of the State Plant Board, a nurseryman from without the State should comply with the following: (1) File with the Nursery Inspector, Gainesville, Florida, a copy of his certificate of inspection, personally signed by the proper official of his state; (2) secure Florida permit tags by making application for same on form supplied by the Nursery Inspector with remittance to cover cost of same; (3) attach one, and only one, Florida permit tag to each package, box or bundle of nursery stock shipped into Florida. In club orders, one permit tag should be attached to each individual order, and one permit tag attached to the package containing the individual orders; (4) each permit tag is serially numbered. An invoice showing the name and address of consignor, name and address of consignee, kind and amount of nursery stock in the shipment, and number of the permit tag attached to the shipment should be mailed to the Nursery Inspector, Gainesville, Florida, on the day the shipment is made. An invoice is required for each individual order in a club order and also

for the package containing the individual orders; (5) return *all* spoiled or mutilated permit tags to the Nursery Inspector, Gainesville, Florida, for cancellation; (6) return all unused permit tags when same become void; (7) fumigate all host plants of San José 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; (8) plants showing signs of infestation or infection by an especially injurious plant pest will be prohibited entry into the State of Florida; (9) *all citrus trees and parts thereof are prohibited entry into the State of Florida from all other states and countries*; (10) bulbs may be sold and shipped into Florida without inspection and/or certification; (11) woody perennials, including palms and orchids, whether grown in greenhouse or field, must be accompanied by permit certificate when shipped into Florida; (12) 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 or Federal inspector certifying the material to be free from the European corn borer.

For additional information, address:

J. C. GOODWIN, Nursery Inspector, 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 the European corn borer are prohibited unless inspected and certified by a Federal or State inspector.

C. H. ALDEN, Director of Entomology, Atlanta, 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 Department 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 and \$1.00 annual license fee for each agent. If any fruiting plants or cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits, or other seeds of fruiting plants are sold, they must furnish the Department of Agriculture with a \$1,000 bond covering the sale of such stock. 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 and \$1.00 annual license fee for each agent, but no bond is required. 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 puts, 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 Federal or State inspector.

WILSON KELLOGG, Director 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.

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.

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.

Special inspection and certificate required on raspberry plants.

No fees required from Connecticut nurserymen.

GEO. W. KINKEAD, Secretary, Entomological Commission, Topeka, Kansas.

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 doing business in Kentucky. The required permit will 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 dealers' 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.

W. E. ANDERSON, 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. 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.

EDWARD D. JOHNSON, State Horticulturist, Augusta, Me.

Maryland. Nurseries are inspected twice each year. Nursery stock coming from blocks that show evidence of San José scale must be hand-inspected to eliminate visibly infested stock. 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 the Japanese beetle, white pine blister rust and potato wart. These regulations are similar to the Federal quarantines and are administered in cooperation with the Federal authorities.

ERNEST N. CORY, State Entomologist, 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.

ROBERT P. TRASK, Director, Division of Plant Pest Control and Fairs, 41 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

Michigan. All nurseries are inspected at least annually. Annual 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.

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 quarantines promulgated by the Federal Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

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

Mississippi. Nurseries wishing to ship nursery stock into Mississippi must file with the State Plant Board a copy of their certificate of inspection personally signed by their State Entomologist. 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 permit.

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" in 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.

LLOYD E. ADAMS, State Entomologist, Jefferson City, Mo.

Montana. All nursery stock brought into the State must be unpacked and inspected at one of the following designated quarantine stations: Anaconda, Billings, Bozeman, Butte, Culbertson, Dillon, Glasgow, Glendive, Great Falls, Hamilton, Havre, Helena, Kalispell, Lewistown, Libby, Miles City, Missoula, Noxon, Superior.

Nurseries are required to pay an annual license fee of \$15 for general nurseries; \$10 for nurseries handling ornamentals only and \$5 for those handling only perennials and bulbs.

Quarantines exist against the following:

No. 2-A. Common barberry plants from all states.

No. 3-A. Shipment or movement into or within the State of any cultivated black currant plants.

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.

Also all five-leaved pines, currant and gooseberry plants as specified in Federal Quarantine No. 63, and as amended.

GEORGE L. KNIGHT, 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 of 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.

L. M. GATES, 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.

Any of the articles covered by this quarantine will be admitted into the State

of Nevada, providing each shipment or lot is accompanied by a certificate signed by an inspector of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine certifying that the material contained in the shipment or lot has been disinfected or treated under the supervision of such inspector in such a manner as to eliminate all risk of transmitting the European corn borer; or a certificate signed by a duly authorized inspector of the state of origin, certifying that the material has been treated under official supervision in a manner and by a method approved by the Nevada State Department of Agriculture. Such certificate shall set forth the material used, the dosage schedule, period of exposure, date and place of treatment. At time of shipment a duplicate copy of said certificate shall be mailed to the address below.

GEORGE G. SCHWEIS, 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, Odell, 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.

It shall be the duty of every nurseryman, or other person who imports plant material of any kind from without the State, and every transportation company or other carrier for hire that brings plant material from without the State for delivery to any person, persons, firm or corporation within the State, to notify the Director of the Division of Plant Industry of such shipment prior to, or within 24 hours after, its arrival. Such notice shall state the kind, the quantity of plant material, the name and address of the shipper, the date of shipment and, if from a foreign country, the name of the country or district in which the shipment originated, the port of entry, and the approximate date of arrival at said port.

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.

HARRY B. WEISS, 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 shipments 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 Federal or State inspector.

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

New York. Shipments of nursery stock entering the State must be accompanied by 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 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.

A. B. BUCHHOLZ, 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 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 Agricultural College, Fargo, North Dakota.

J. A. MUNRO, State Entomologist, Agricultural 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 this State, shall, upon filing a certified copy of their original state certificate with the Director of Agriculture, obtain a certificate permitting such person to ship or transport nursery stock into this State. Each dealer within the State 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 Secretary of Agriculture a list of all sources from which he obtains nursery stock. Each affidavit shall be accompanied by a fee of \$10. 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 giving an exact copy of the valid certificate of inspection. Altered certificates are prohibited.

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

JOHN W. BARINGER, Chief, Division of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Columbus, 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, Chief, 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. A fee of \$1.00 is required for each agent operating in the state. A flat \$10.00 license fee is required of dealers.

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 accepted when accompanied by 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 an inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, or 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 nematode and greater bulb fly or had received the required treatments for nematode and/or bulb fly.

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 that 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 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.

HERBERT KNUTSON, Administrator, Division of Entomology and Plant Industry, State House, 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. Fumigation of host plants of San José scale is required. 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, and (3) that each plant has been hand-inspected after digging and found free of infestation by the peach borer.

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 one dollar. (Excepting that the fee may be omitted from states making no charge for a similar service to South Dakota nurserymen). Agents engaged in soliciting orders shall secure and carry an agent's certificate (fee, \$1.00) bearing a copy of the certificate held by his principal. Dealers are required to obtain a dealer's certificate (fee, \$10.00) and must purchase their stock from certified nurseries.

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

CLAYTON B. KELSEY, 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. Nurserymen selling trees under contract to prune and spray the same for a period of years are required to take out a bond of \$5,000 before selling trees under such special contract.

State quarantines prohibit the entrance of all varieties of barberry, except *Berberis thunbergi*. Other restrictions apply to the Japanese beetle, the European corn borer, gypsy moth, sweet potato weevil, pink bollworm of cotton, Argentine ant, Japanese camphor scale, white-fringed beetle, phony peach disease, and white pine blister rust. Peach and pecan seedlings are allowed entrance only by special permit for experimental purposes.

G. M. BENTLEY, State Entomologist and Plant Pathologist, Knoxville 16, Tenn.

Texas. No person, partnership or corporation may ship nursery stock into the State without first having filed with the Commissioner of Agriculture a certified copy of their certificate of inspection issued by the proper authorities in the state from which the shipment originates. Each box, bale or package of nursery stock from outside the State shall bear 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 includes greenhouse plants or propagation stock, berry plants and cut flowers.

For further information as to other quarantines, communicate with:

WALTER T. MCKAY, Chief Entomologist, 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 infected 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 Federal or State inspector.

BLAINE C. TAYLOR, State Entomologist, 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.

M. B. CUMMINGS, State Nursery Inspector, Burlington, 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.

G. T. FRENCH, 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 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. Notice must be sent to one of these inspectors of any shipments arriving without the proper license certificate or labels, and the said inspectors are authorized to inspect such shipments and charge such fees as may be fixed by the Director of Agriculture.

Quarantines prohibit the entrance of currants, gooseberries, chestnut, chinquapin, hazel, filbert, 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, given away 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.

J. B. MCLAUGHLIN, Commissioner of Agriculture, 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 must file a valid certificate of inspection from the proper authority of his state, he then receives a license valid until the following July 1. Wyoming shipping tags are not necessary, provided shipments of nursery stock are accompanied by a tag or certificate of the state of origin stating that the material or the nursery has been inspected and found free from dangerously injurious insects and plant diseases. Reciprocal agreements.

Host plants of European corn borer from the infested territory shall bear, as a condition for entry into the State of Wyoming, a certificate signed by an inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, or by an authorized inspector of the state of origin, certifying that the material contained in the shipment or lot has been treated under the supervision of said inspector by approved method or methods in such manner as to eliminate all risks of transmitting European corn borer. Black stem rust quarantine prevents shipment of certain barberries into Wyoming.

GEORGE B. HARSTON, State Entomologist, State Department of Agriculture, Powell, 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	J. L. E. Lauderdale, State Entomologist, Box 2006, Phoenix, Ariz.
Arkansas	P. H. Millar, Chief Inspector, Little Rock, Ark.
California	H. M. Armitage, Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine, Sacramento, Calif.
Colorado	F. Herbert Gates, State Entomologist, Bureau of Plant and Insect Control, State Museum, Denver 2, Colo.
Connecticut	M. P. Zappe, Deputy State Entomologist, New Haven 4, Conn.
Delaware	John L. Webb, State Board of Agriculture, Dover, Del.
Florida	J. C. Goodwin, Nursery Inspector, Gainesville, Fla.
Georgia	C. H. Alden, Director of Entomology, Atlanta, Ga.
Idaho	Wilson Kellogg, 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	Geo. W. Kinkead, Secretary, Entomological Commission, Topeka, Kan.
Kentucky	W. A. Price, State Entomologist, Lexington, Ky.
Louisiana	W. E. Anderson, State Entomologist, Baton Rouge, La.
Maine	E. D. Johnson, State Horticulturist, Augusta, Maine.
Maryland	E. N. Cory, State Entomologist, College Park, Md.
Massachusetts	Robert P. Trask, 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	Lloyd E. Adams, State Entomologist, Jefferson City, Mo.
Montana	George L. Knight, Chief, Division of Horticulture, Missoula, Mont.
Nebraska	L. M. Gates, Entomologist, State Department of Agriculture and Inspection, Lincoln, Neb.
Nevada	George G. Schweis, Director, Division of Plant Industry, Box 1027, Reno, Nev.
New Hampshire	J. G. Conklin, State Entomologist, Durham, N. H.
New Jersey	Harry B. Weiss, 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	A. B. Buchholz, 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. Munro, State Entomologist, Agricultural 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.

- PennsylvaniaT. L. Guyton, Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, Pa.
 Rhode IslandHerbert Knutson, Administrator, Division of Entomology and
 Plant Industry, State House, Providence, R. I.
 South CarolinaSouth Carolina State Crop Pest Commission, Clemson College,
 S. C.
 South DakotaClayton B. Kelsey, Director, Division of Plant Industry, Depart-
 ment of Agriculture, Pierre, S. D.
 TennesseeG. M. Bentley, State Entomologist and Plant Pathologist, Knox-
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