

Connecticut
Agricultural Experiment Station
New Haven

CONNECTICUT LAWS CONCERNING PLANT PESTS,
DISEASES OF BEES AND MOSQUITO
ELIMINATION

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The following pages give the laws in their present form relating to the subjects of plant pests, contagious diseases of bees, and mosquito elimination. All citations of the General Statutes refer to the 1930 revision and the text of each law is the same as it appears in that edition, except where changes have been made since 1930. However, it seems best to include references to the original acts, in order to give a more complete history of such legislation.

GENERAL AUTHORITY TO CONTROL PLANT PESTS

The original act authorizing control of plant pests was passed in 1917, as Chapter 23, Public Acts of 1917, and it comprised Section 2106 of the General Statutes, revision of 1918. This act was amended by Chapter 107, Public Acts of 1925; Chapter 31, Public Acts of 1927, and Chapter 45, Public Acts of 1929.

Section 2124. Plant pests. The director of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station shall have charge of all matters pertaining to official control, suppression or extermination of insects or diseases which are, or threaten to become, serious pests of plants of economic importance. He shall receive no additional compensation for such work, and may designate members of the station staff to carry out certain lines thereof and may employ such other assistance as may be required. Said director may co-operate with the agents of the United States department of agriculture in the control of plant pests; may make rules and orders, subject to the approval of the governor, regarding the destruction or treatment of infested plants; may seize, treat, disinfect or destroy any plants or plant material moved in violation of any quarantine, rule or regulation established under the provisions of this section, or suspected of being infested by any dangerous insect pest or plant disease; may prohibit or regulate the transportation of plants and plant materials, brick, stone and quarry products or any other objects or materials liable to carry dangerous pests and may designate certain areas or districts wherein all such plants may be destroyed. Said director is authorized to promulgate, and to enforce by appropriate rules and regulations, a quarantine prohibiting or restricting the transportation of any class of nursery stock, plant, fruit, seed or other article capable of carrying any dangerous plant disease or insect infesta-

tion with reference to which the secretary of agriculture of the United States has not determined that a quarantine is necessary and established such quarantine, into or through this state or any portion thereof from any other state, the District of Columbia or any part of such state or said district in which said director shall have found such plant disease or insect infestation to exist. Said director is authorized to make rules and regulations for the seizure, inspection, disinfection, destruction or other disposition of any nursery stock, plant, fruit, seed or other article capable of carrying any dangerous plant disease or insect infestation, a quarantine with respect to which shall have been established by the secretary of agriculture of the United States, and which have been transported to, into or through this state in violation of such quarantine. Said director may establish and maintain a quarantine against any premises, district, town or group of towns in this state, provided, before any quarantine shall be established within the state, a public hearing shall be held, of which a five days' notice shall be given to the parties affected, either by mail or by publishing such notice in two newspapers having a circulation in the part of the state affected by such quarantine. Said director, or any person authorized by him to enforce the provisions of this section may, at any reasonable time, enter any public or private premises in the performance of his duty. Any person aggrieved by any order of quarantine issued under the provisions of this section 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. Any person interfering with any person in the performance of his duty under the provisions of this section or violating any quarantine or any other rule or regulation established under said provisions shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

ACT ESTABLISHING THE OFFICE OF STATE ENTOMOLOGIST

The act establishing the office of State Entomologist, prescribing his authority and duties and providing for the inspection of nurseries, was passed as Chapter 122, Public Acts of 1901, and appears as Section 4386, General Statutes, revision of 1902. Amendments were made by Chapter 125, Public Acts of 1903, and Chapter 184, Public Acts of 1913. The provisions of the law were embodied in Sections 2108 and 2109, General Statutes, revision of 1918; but a new nursery inspection act was passed in 1925 and that portion of the older statute concerning nursery inspection was repealed. The act as it now stands is as follows:

Sec. 2128. State Entomologist; appointment; duties. Said board of control shall appoint a state entomologist to hold office during the pleasure of the board. He shall have an office at the experiment station, but shall receive no compensation other than his regular salary as a member of the station staff. The state entomologist, either personally or through his assistants, shall visit any orchard, field, garden, nursery or storehouse, on request of the owner, to advise treatment against pests. He may inspect any orchard, field or garden, in public or private grounds, which he may know or have reason to suspect to be infested with San José scale or any serious pests or infectious diseases, when in his judgment such pests or infectious diseases shall be a menace to adjoining owners; and may order the owner, occupant or person in charge thereof, in writing, to spray properly or give other suitable treatment or to cut and destroy any such diseased trees or shrubs if in his opinion such action shall be necessary, and the owner thereof shall not recover from nor be recompensed therefor by the state. If the owner of such orchard, field or garden shall fail to comply with the order of said state entomologist, he shall be fined not more than fifty dollars. The state entomologist may issue such bulletins of said experiment station as in his judgment are needed to convey information about pests; may conduct experiments and investigations regarding injurious insects and the remedies for their attacks and may diffuse such information by means of correspondence, lectures and published matter. He shall keep a detailed account of expenses and publish each year a report of such expenses and of the work done. The state entomologist shall report to each regular session of the general assembly, during the first week thereof, his doings and expenses incurred under the provisions of sections 2131, 2132 and 2133, with such recommendations as he may deem advisable.

INSPECTION OF NURSERY STOCK

The first law providing for the inspection of nursery stock was enacted as Chapter 122, Public Acts of 1901, and was contained in Sections 4388 and 4389, General Statutes, revision of 1902. Slight amendments were made by Chapter 88, Public Acts of 1903, and Chapter 184, Public Acts of 1913, the amended law appearing as Sections 2118 and 2119, General Statutes, revision of 1918. Chapter 265, Public Acts of 1925, regarding the inspection of nursery stock, repealed similar provisions in the former acts, and added new provisions requiring the registration of nurserymen and dealers. A slight amendment was made by Chapter 156, Public Acts of 1927. The present law is contained in Sections 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, and is 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 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 co-operate 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. Each nursery outside the state, before shipping nursery stock into the state, shall file with the state entomologist a copy of a valid inspection certificate and the state entomologist may issue

a permit allowing such nursery to ship stock into 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.

SUPPRESSION OF GYPSY AND BROWN-TAIL MOTHS

The original act was passed as Chapter 114, Public Acts of 1907, and further legislation was enacted as Chapter 267, Public Acts of 1915. A slight amendment was made by Chapter 22, Public Acts of 1917, and the laws regarding the suppression of the gypsy moth and the brown-tail moth were contained in Sections 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114 and 2115, General Statutes, revision of 1918. The present laws on this subject appear as Sections 2131, 2132, 2133 and 2134, and are as follows:

Sec. 2131. Gypsy and brown-tail moths. The insects commonly known as the gypsy moth and the brown-tail moth are, in all stages of their development, declared to be a public nuisance. The state entomologist shall have authority to suppress and exterminate gypsy and brown-tail moths; may cut and burn brush and worthless trees in fields, pastures or woodlands, or along the roadsides on any public or private grounds and may prune, spray, scrape or fill cavities in any fruit, shade or forest trees or clean up any rubbish for the purpose of furthering said work. He or any of his assistants, agents or employees shall have the right, at all times, to enter any public or private grounds in the performance of their duties. Any person transporting living eggs, larvae, pupae or adults of the gypsy or brown-tail moths into the state, or from an infested region within the state to a region not hitherto infested, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than one year. Any person wilfully obstructing or hindering said state entomologist or his assistants or employees in the work of suppressing said insects shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 2132. Agent for suppression of gypsy and brown-tail moths; how appointed; duties. Regulations by state entomologist. The selectmen of any town, the mayor of any consolidated town and city or the warden of any consolidated town and borough, upon request of the state entomologist and with his concurrence, shall appoint an agent in such town who shall perform the duties required by the provisions of this section and section 2133 and such duties as may be prescribed by the rules and instructions of the state entomologist approved as hereinafter provided. Upon the failure of such selectmen, mayor or warden to make such appointment within fifteen days from the receipt of notice from the state entomologist of the existence of gypsy or brown-tail moths in such town, the state entomologist may appoint an agent therein and fix his compensation. Each agent appointed pursuant to the provisions of this section, on ascertaining the presence of such moths in any stage of development in the town wherein he is appointed to act as such agent, shall forthwith investigate the extent of the area infested and report to the selectmen, mayor or warden, as the case may be, or to the state entomologist, and any agent of a town adjacent to the town wherein he is serving as such agent. The state entomologist, subject to the approval of the board of control of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, shall issue such orders, rules and instructions concerning the suppression of said moths as he may deem advisable, and copies thereof shall be sent by him to the agents in the several towns and to the selectmen thereof, mayors of cities, wardens of boroughs and such other state and local officials as he may consider advisable. In the performance of the duties prescribed by this section and section 2133 and such duties as may be imposed by the rules and regulations of the state entomologist, the agents shall be under the direction of the state entomologist or such assistants as may be appointed by the board of control of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station.

Sec. 2133. Salaries and expenses, how determined and paid. The state entomologist, subject to the approval of the board of control of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, may procure such equipment, apparatus and supplies as may be necessary for the performance of his duties under the provisions of section 2132 and this section, upon vouchers approved by the state entomologist. Each agent shall receive compensation to be fixed by the selectmen of the town, the mayor of the city or the warden of the borough, subject to the approval of the state entomologist. Any person employed by such agent to assist in such work shall, on approval of the state entomologist, receive such compensation from the town as may be determined by the selectmen, the mayor or the warden, as the case may be. Such agent shall render to the selectmen a statement of the services rendered by him and his employees and of his and their necessary expenses on the first day of each month for the month preceding. Such statement shall show in detail the amount and character of the services performed, the duration thereof and the disbursements, charges and expenses incurred by him during such period. A copy of such statement shall be forwarded to the state entomologist and, when approved by him, the selectmen of the town wherein such services were rendered and expenses incurred, or the mayor or the warden, as the case may be, shall draw an order on the treasurer of such municipality for the amount thereof. The supplies used in any town by the state entomologist or his assistant or by any town agent shall be furnished by the state. All accounts which have been paid by any municipality within thirty days of the approval thereof by the state entomologist shall be certified by the treasurer of such municipality to the comptroller during the first ten days of January, April, July and October in each year, and one-half the amount thereof expended during the quarter next preceding shall be paid by the state, provided the portion of the expense for which any municipality shall be liable in any year under the provisions of section 2132 and this section shall not exceed seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 2134. Penalty for hindering. Any person who shall hinder or obstruct the state entomologist or his assistant or any agent appointed under the provisions of sections 2132 and 2133, or any other person employed by said entomologist, while engaged in the suppression of such moths, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars. No action for trespass shall lie against any person authorized under the provisions of said sections or against any duly authorized agent of the United States department of agriculture, for necessary damage done while engaged in the performance of his duties in suppressing such moths.

CONTROL OF EUROPEAN CORN BORER

Chapter 171, Public Acts of 1929, as amended by Chapter 111, Public

Acts of 1935, provides for the disposal of corn stalks and weeds because of the European corn borer. The present law is as follows:

Sec. 2125. European corn borer. The director of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station shall issue and publish orders, rules and regulations, which shall be effective in any town or portion thereof, which orders, rules and regulations may require that each owner, tenant or manager of land on which corn of any kind has been grown shall, not later than December thirty-first of the year of its growth, plow or cause to be plowed the field in which it was grown, so as to bury the stubble, corn plants or portions thereof to a depth of at least six inches, or pull up and destroy such stubble or cause it to be pulled up and destroyed by burning, and each person having in his possession corn stalks, or plants or parts of plants or products of plants which are or may be infested with the European corn borer, shall, not later than April twenty-fifth of the year following that of their growth, completely dispose of such corn stalks, or plants or parts of plants or products of plants which are or may be infested with the European corn borer, by using them as fodder or by burning them, and shall destroy or cause to be destroyed, on or before April twenty-fifth of each year, all weeds in such areas as may be designated by the director of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station. Any person who shall violate any provision of this section or any order, rule or regulation issued by authority of any such provision shall be fined not more than twenty-five dollars. Effective May 21, 1935.

CONTROL OF THE WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST

The original legislation was enacted as Chapter 262, Public Acts of 1917, and the provisions were contained in Section 2117, General Statutes, revision of 1918. This law was amended by Chapter 175, Public Acts of 1927, and in 1929, black currants were outlawed by Chapter 172, Public Acts of 1929. These acts are now Sections 2126 and 2127 of the General Statutes and are as follows:

Sec. 2126. White pine blister rust. The director of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station shall have authority to investigate and control the fungous disease known as white pine blister rust or currant rust. Said director may appoint a member or members of the experiment station staff to administer such work under his direction, and may employ other assistance when necessary. All white pine, currants, or gooseberries infested with said rust may be uprooted and destroyed forthwith. Said director may designate districts within which currant or gooseberry bushes either cultivated or growing wild may be uprooted and destroyed under his direction, and, in the performance of his duties, he or any person authorized by him may at any time enter any public or private grounds, and any person wilfully hindering the performance of such duty shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each offense.

Sec. 2127. European black currant plants. Any person who shall grow, plant, propagate, cultivate, sell, transport or possess any plant, root or cutting of the European black currant, or *Ribes nigrum*, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars. The director of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station is authorized to seize and destroy any plants, roots or cuttings of said European black currant found in the state.

SUPPRESSION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF BEES: REGISTRATION

Provision for the inspection of apiaries was made in the law enacted in Chapter 185, Public Acts of 1909. This was amended by Chapter 141, Public Acts of 1913, and comprised Section 2110, General Statutes of 1918. The registration of apiaries was required under Chapter 174, Public Acts of 1919, amended by Chapter 129, Public Acts of 1923, and Chapter 50, Public Acts of 1929. These measures now stand as Sections 2129 and 2130 of the General Statutes and are as follows:

Sec. 2129. Registration of honey bees. Each person owning one or more hives of bees shall, annually, on or before the first day of October, make application to the town clerk of the town in which such bees are kept, for the registration of such bees,

and such town clerk shall issue to such applicant a certificate of registration upon the payment of a recording fee of twenty-five cents, which certificate shall be in the form prescribed and upon blanks furnished by the state entomologist and shall be recorded in the office of such town clerk. A record of such registration and of the name and place of residence of the registrant and the definite location in the town where bees are kept by him shall be kept in a separate book in the office of the town clerk, which record shall be accessible to the public. Each town clerk shall, on or before December first, report to the state entomologist whether or not any such owners have been registered by him, and file with said state entomologist a complete list of such registrations. Any owner of bees who shall fail to register as required by the provisions of this section shall be fined not more than five dollars.

Sec. 2130. Contagious diseases among bees. The state entomologist shall, to such extent as he shall deem necessary or expedient, examine apiaries and quarantine such as are diseased and treat or destroy cases of the disease known as foul brood. The state entomologist may appoint such inspectors as he may deem necessary or expedient, and he or any person whom he may appoint for that purpose shall have access at reasonable times to any apiary or place where bees are kept or where honey-comb and appliances are stored. He is authorized to make suitable regulations regarding inspections and quarantine and to prescribe suitable forms for permanent records which shall be on file and open to public inspection, and to make reasonable rules for the services of such inspectors, and may pay a reasonable sum for such services. No person or corporation shall remove bees under quarantine to another locality without obtaining the written permission of a duly authorized inspector. No person or transportation company shall receive for transportation any colony or package of bees, unless such colony or package shall be accompanied by a certificate of good health, furnished by a duly authorized inspector. No person or transportation company shall deliver any colony or package of bees brought from any other country, province, state or territory unless accompanied by a certificate of health furnished by a duly authorized inspector of such country, province, state or territory. Any person or transportation company receiving a shipment of bees from without the state, unaccompanied by such certificate, shall, before delivering such shipment to its consignee, notify the state entomologist and hold such shipment until inspected by a duly authorized inspector. In case contagious diseases shall be found therein, such shipment shall be returned to the consignor or delivered to a duly authorized inspector of this state for treatment or destruction, provided the requirements of this section shall not apply to shipments of brood comb, with or without bees, suspected of being diseased and consigned to the state entomologist, the agricultural experiment station or any duly authorized apiary inspector of the state or to the bureau of entomology of the United States or the United States department of agriculture, and provided there shall be no destruction of any shipment of bees as herein provided in the absence of reasonable notice to the consignee thereof. No person shall resist or hinder the state entomologist, or any inspector whom he may appoint, in the performance of the duties imposed by this section. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be fined not more than fifty dollars.

AUTHORITY TO CONTROL MOSQUITO-BREEDING PLACES

Chapter 143, Public Acts of 1913, gave health officers the right to abolish mosquito-breeding places. This act formed Section 2408 of the General Statutes, revision of 1918, and now stands as Section 2414.

A provision for ditching large marsh areas where many owners are involved was enacted as Chapter 264, Public Acts of 1915. This act was amended by Chapter 402, Public Acts of 1917, and was included as Section 2409, General Statutes, revision of 1918. Further amendments were made in Chapter 68, Public Acts of 1923, and the law is now Sections 2415 and 2416 of the General Statutes. These laws are as follows:

Sec. 2414. Mosquito-breeding places; treatment. When it shall have been brought to the attention of a health officer or board of health that rain water barrels, tin cans, bottles or other receptacles or pools near human habitations are breeding mosquitoes, such health officer or board of health shall investigate and cause any such breeding places to be abolished, screened or treated in such manner as to prevent the

breeding of mosquitoes. The health officer, or any inspector or agent employed by him, shall have the right to enter any premises in the performance of his duties under this section.

Sec. 2415. Elimination of mosquito-breeding places. The director of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station may make rules and orders concerning the elimination of mosquitoes and mosquito-breeding places, and he or his agent may enter upon any swamp, marsh or land to ascertain if mosquitoes breed thereon or to survey, drain, fill or otherwise treat, or make any excavation or structure necessary to eliminate mosquito breeding on such land. Whenever funds shall have been provided by voluntary contribution or by appropriation by the state for the elimination of mosquitoes or mosquito-breeding places, said director may order the execution of such work upon notice as herein provided. At least thirty days before commencing such work, said director shall file a copy of such order, with a description of the place or area affected and a statement of the proposed plan thereof, in the town clerk's office in each town in which such place or area is located. Said director shall publish a copy of such order once each week for two successive weeks in some newspaper having a circulation in the town or towns in which such place or area is situated, and shall mail a copy of such notice, postage prepaid, by registered mail, addressed to each record owner of land whose name and address may be ascertained by a reasonable inquiry from the assessors of the town in which such land is situated. Said director may, and upon application of any person affected by such order or plan, within thirty days after such publication, shall, assess damages sustained by the owner of any such land. Such assessment shall be filed by said director with the clerk of the superior court of the county within which the land affected is located, and such clerk shall give notice of such assessment to each such property owner, by mailing to him a copy of such assessment, postage prepaid. Any person claiming to be aggrieved because of such order or proposed plan or such assessment may, within ten days after notice, apply to the superior court in the county in which such land is situated, or any judge thereof, for relief, and said court or such judge may, after notice to said director and parties applying for relief, and hearing thereon, make any proper order concerning such order or proposed plan, or make a reassessment of damages. Said court or such judge may view the land claimed to be affected by such order or plan and may take any evidence which is, in his opinion, material. The order, plan and assessment as hereinbefore provided shall be conclusive upon all parties affected thereby, and the state treasurer shall pay to any such owner the damages assessed by said director or by said court or such judge, as the case may be, upon certification of the amount by the clerk of said court. The pendency of any application for the assessment of damages shall not prevent or delay the execution of the work for the elimination of mosquitoes or mosquito breeding. Upon the completion, to the satisfaction of said director, of any such work, said director shall certify to the comptroller, with proper vouchers, the amount of such costs, and the comptroller shall draw his order on the treasurer for the payment of the same.

Sec. 2416. Maintenance of drained land. Whenever any swamp, marsh or other land shall have been drained to the approval of the director of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, he shall keep the same in repair and free from obstruction and construct or repair tide gates or otherwise treat such areas so as to make such work effective. Said director may appoint one or more deputies to supervise the work done under the provisions of this and the preceding section, who may exercise the authority granted to said director. The expenses of said director and said deputies in carrying out the provisions of this and the preceding section shall be paid from funds provided by voluntary contributions or from funds appropriated by the state for such purpose. The comptroller may advance to said director such amounts, within the appropriations therefor, as are necessary to meet the current expenses for labor authorized under the provisions of this and the preceding section. Any person obstructing the work of examining, surveying or ditching or otherwise treating such mosquito-breeding areas, or obstructing any ditch, canal or drain, or the natural outlet of any marsh, forming mosquito-breeding areas, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than ninety days or both.