

Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station
New Haven

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

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, 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 any time for the purpose of controlling plant pests or to ascertain whether such pests exist in nurseries; may prescribe forms for registration, certificates

* Revision of Circulars 124 and 125, July, 1938.

and permits and may make rules and regulations regarding time and methods of inspection; may destroy or treat or order the destruction 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. 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.

REGISTRATION

All persons 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.

Dealer's 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.

Shipper's Permits

The shipper's permit is issued to nurserymen in other states who file applications and duplicate signed copies of their state inspection certificates. The original permit should be kept, and a copy (typed or printed) together with a copy of the inspection certificate of the state in which the nursery is situated should accompany each shipment into Connecticut.

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 certificate 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 nearly 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 13 or 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 five different Federal quarantines, as follows:

Gypsy moth	Federal quarantine No. 45 (Conn. No. 18)	} Federal and State quarantines coincide
Dutch elm disease	" " " 71 (" " 37)	
Japanese beetle	" " " 48 (no State quarantine)	} Federal quarantine covers entire State
White pine blister rust	" " " 63 " " "	
Barberry-grain black stem rust	" " " 38 " " "	

In all except the Dutch elm disease and barberry-grain stem rust quarantines, special certificates are required on shipments going outside the quarantined areas. These two exceptions are absolute embargoes for certain kinds of plants.

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 Federal and State inspectors are authorized to make inspections and issue certificates.

Gypsy Moth and Brown-Tail Moth. Quarantine No. 45, as revised effective September 29, 1938, regulates the interstate shipment of all nursery stock, forest products, Christmas trees and Christmas greens and greenery, such as boxwood, holly, and laurel, and stone and quarry products from the regulated area in the New England states, to points outside the area and from the generally infested to the lightly infested area. Nursery stock must be inspected and certified by Federal inspectors.

There has been no recent change in the gypsy moth quarantine. The restricted area includes all of Windham, New London, Hartford, Tolland

and Middlesex counties; the towns of Colebrook, Winchester, Barkhamsted, Torrington, New Hartford, Harwinton, Thomaston and Plymouth in Litchfield County, and the towns of Waterbury, Wolcott, Meriden, North Haven, North Branford, Branford, Guilford and Madison in New Haven County. Woody field-grown nursery stock and forest products from the quarantined area must be inspected and certified before they can be shipped outside the area. Quarantined areas in other states include all of Rhode Island; all of Massachusetts except Berkshire County; in Vermont: all of Windham, Windsor, Orange and Caledonia counties, the towns of Readsboro, Searsburg, Winhall, Peru and Landor in Bennington County, Mount Tabor, Tinmouth, Wallingford, Mount Holly, Ira, Clarendon, Shrewsbury, Rutland, West Rutland, Proctor, Mendon, Sherburne, Pittsfield, Pittsford, and Chittenden in Rutland County, Roxbury, Waitsfield, Northfield, Moretown, Berlin, Barre, Middlesex, Montpelier, East Montpelier, Plainfield, Worcester, Calias, Marshfield, Woodbury and Cabot in Washington County, Elmore and Wolcott in Lamoille County, Concord, Lunenburg, Victory, Granby, Guildhall, East Haven, Maidstone, Ferdinand and Brunswick in Essex County; all of New Hampshire except the northern third of Coos County, and the southwestern third of Maine.

Japanese Beetle. Quarantine No. 48, with regulations revised and amended effective April 1, 1940, 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.

Inspectors. The following inspectors are authorized to make inspections and issue certificates on account of the gypsy moth, the Japanese beetle and the European corn borer. In general, application for inspection should be sent in advance to the nearest inspector.

G. M. Hanson, Box 63, telephone 2604, Westery, R. I.
 J. F. McDevitt, P. O. Box 45, telephone 1613, Middletown, Conn.
 R. L. Enrick, Box 363, Sta. A, telephone 4482, Manchester, Conn.
 L. A. Devaux, Agr. Expt. Station, telephone 5-5078, New Haven, Conn.

Black Stem Rust of Grains. Quarantine No. 38, as revised effective September 1, 1937, 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 *Mahoberberis* (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 Oregon grape shipped for decorative purposes and not for propagation. The protected states are: Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, 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, D. C., before June 1 of each year.

Dutch Elm Disease. Quarantine No. 71, with regulations revised and amended September 11, 1939, prohibits the interstate movement from the regulated areas in the states of New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut to or through any point outside thereof, of any and all parts of elms of all species, irrespective of whether nursery, forest, or privately grown, except that elm lumber or elm products, if entirely free from bark, are exempt from restriction. The movement of the restricted plants and products from non-regulated area through regulated area is limited to the winter months and then only on a through bill-of-lading.

Sec. 301. 71-3. *Regulated areas.* In accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 71, the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated areas for the purpose of these regulations the counties, townships, towns, cities, and boroughs listed below, including all cities, towns, boroughs, or other political subdivisions within their limits:

Connecticut. All of *Fairfield County* except the towns of Brookfield, New Fairfield, and Sherman; town of Southbury, in *New Haven County*; and the town of Woodbury, in *Litchfield County*.

New Jersey. Counties of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Mercer, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union; all of *Middlesex County* except the townships of Cranbury and Monroe, and the boroughs of Helmetta, Jamesburg, and Spotswood; all of *Monmouth County* except the townships of Freehold, Millstone, Neptune, and Wall, the city of Long Branch, and the boroughs of Avon-by-the-Sea, Belmar, Bradley Beach, Brielle, Freehold, Manasquan, Neptune City, Sea Girt, South Belmar, Spring Lake, and Spring Lake Heights; all of *Sussex County* except the township of Walpack; and all of *Warren County* except the township of Pahaquarry.

New York. Counties of Bronx, Dutchess, Kings, Nassau, New York, Putnam, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, and Westchester; town of Ancram, in *Columbia County*; all of *Orange County* except the towns of Crawford, Deerpark, and Wallkill, and the cities of Middletown and Port Jervis; town of Huntington, in *Suffolk County*; and the towns of Esopus, Lloyd, Marlborough, New Paltz, Plattekill, and Saugerties, and the city of Kingston, in *Ulster County*.

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 from the other New England States and New York only after obtaining control area permits (Federal Form 415). Five-leaved pines may be shipped out of the New York - New England area only when grown from seed in an area declared officially to be free from *Ribes*.

In order that five-leaved pines may be grown in blister rust free areas, Connecticut has legally established control areas around twelve nurseries

in the following localities: Avon, Barkhamsted, Bristol, Cheshire, Cromwell, Killingly, New Canaan, Southport, Wallingford, Waterford, West Hartford and West Willington.

PINE SHIPMENTS

Under the regulations revised effective July 1, 1938, five-leaved pines are prohibited movement into the following states except that no restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of such pines from or between these 11 entire states nor from the part of California described:

Arizona	Georgia
California	Kentucky
That part lying	Nevada
south of the south	New Mexico
line of the counties	North Carolina
of Humboldt, Trinity,	South Carolina
Tehama, Butte, Plumas,	Tennessee
and Lassen.	Utah
Colorado	Wyoming

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 to and between the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas.

Currant and gooseberry plants shipped to the 11 entire states and part of California described in the preceding section relating to pine shipments, must be either dormant and defoliated or else dipped in lime-sulfur solution of 4.5° B. immediately before shipment. The solution is prepared by diluting one part of commercial concentrated lime-sulfur solution of 32° B. with eight parts of water.

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:

California	Minnesota	Rhode Island
Connecticut	Montana	South Carolina
Georgia	New Hampshire	Tennessee
Idaho	New Mexico	Vermont
Maine	New York	Virginia
Maryland	North Carolina	Washington
Massachusetts	Ohio	West Virginia
Michigan	Pennsylvania	Wisconsin

For further information regarding Federal quarantines and regulations, address: Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, 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, D. C.

Dominion of Canada

Nursery stock and all plants for ornamental purposes, propagation or cropping (seeds and seed potatoes excepted), from the United States, can enter Canada only after permits (and official labels, if to be sent by mail) have been procured by the importer from The Secretary, Destructive Insect and Pest Act Advisory Board, Ottawa, Canada. Applications must specify the quantity, kind, value, origin and destination of stock, the name and address of consignor and consignee, and whether the stock is to be shipped by mail or otherwise. The importer must retain the permit to present with the other papers in clearing the importation on arrival but he must furnish the permit number to the shipper, and this number must be marked on every container and on the shipping papers. A certificate of inspection issued at the time of packing must be supplied. The original certificate must accompany the way-bill with copy on containers. It must be signed by an authorized official of the state or country where the stock originated, contain the name and address of both consignor and consignee, and a declaration of kind and quantity of the stock. The following are designated as ports of importation:

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

Prohibitions: Regulations prohibit the importation of conifers from New England; all five-leaf pines; black currants; all *Berberis vulgaris*, its hybrids and horticultural varieties; European buckthorn, *Rhamnus cathartica* L.; alfalfa hay from the states of California, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming; fresh peaches, peach nursery stock and peach fruit pits or seeds for propagation into the Province of British Columbia from the states of Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, and from all other states to the east of those mentioned; *Corylus*, (hazel cob or filbert) into the province of British Columbia from the states of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and all states east of same; *Ulmus* and *Zelkova*, including elm logs or burls of any description; tobacco seed (*Nicotiana tabacum* L.), including all hybrids and varieties; living insects except the honey bee; pests, bacteria or fungous diseases destructive to vegetation, except for scientific purposes and under import permit.

Restrictions: Regulations restrict importations as follows: Potatoes from California must have a special fumigation certificate; potatoes from Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Maryland, special certificate stating potatoes were grown in an area free from potato wart disease;

nursery stock except conifers and forest products, etc., from New England, special certificate covering freedom from brown-tail and gypsy moth and also of Japanese beetle from districts in which that insect occurs; chestnuts and chinquapin of the genus *Castanea*, all species, hybrids or horticultural varieties unless accompanied by a certificate, issued and signed by an authorized officer of the country of origin, to the effect that the stock covered by the certificate originated in a district free from the chestnut bark disease, that the said disease has not been present in the district for at least 10 years, and that the stock has been inspected and found free from the disease; peach trees, peach roots, nectarine roots, nectarine trees, or any kinds or varieties of trees or shrubs grafted or budded on peach or nectarine roots, from the United States of America, are prohibited, unless each importation is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an authorized officer of the United States Department of Agriculture, or a state Department of Agriculture, to the effect that the stock covered by the certificate originated in a nursery which has been inspected by an authorized inspector and that the phony peach disease is not known to occur either in the nursery or within one mile of its boundaries; and, further, that each tree or root contained in the shipment has been examined by the said inspector and is free from the peach borer [*Synanthedon (Aegeria) exitiosa* Say].

Corn and broom corn, including all parts of the plant, all sorghums and sudan grass from the states of Connecticut, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin prohibited except that broom corn for manufacturing, clean shelled corn, and clean seed of broom corn may be imported from states mentioned if accompanied by a certificate of inspection issued by an authorized official of the Federal or State Department of Agriculture stating freedom from European corn borer: also during the period June 1 to December 31 cut flowers and entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlias except corms and roots thereof without stems, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, celery, green peas in the pod, beets with tops and rhubarb from the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island may be imported from the states mentioned provided each shipment is accompanied by a certificate signed by an authorized official of the Federal or State Department of Agriculture, stating freedom from infestation by European corn borer.

LEONARD S. McLAINE, Secretary, Destructive Insect and Pest Act, Advisory Board, 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:

State Regulations

Alabama	Louisiana	Oklahoma
Arkansas	Maryland	Pennsylvania
Connecticut	Massachusetts	South Carolina
Florida	Michigan	South Dakota
Georgia	Minnesota	Tennessee
Idaho	Mississippi	Texas
Illinois	Nebraska	Virginia
Indiana	New Jersey	West Virginia
Iowa	New Mexico	Wisconsin
Kansas	North Dakota	Wyoming
Kentucky	Ohio	

Filing of Bonds

Bonds of \$1,000 are required in the states of Idaho and Montana.

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

The payment of fees is required for registration in certain states, as follows:

State	Registration fee	Agent's fee	State	Registration fee	Agent's fee
Alabama	\$10	\$1	New Mexico	\$10	
	(Dealers) 10		Ohio	5	\$1
Arkansas	5	1	Oklahoma	10	
Georgia	5	1	Oregon (Dealers)	15 ²	1
Idaho	15	1	South Dakota	1	1
Indiana	1	1	Texas	5	
Kansas (Dealers)	5		Utah	10	
Kentucky	5	5	Virginia	10	1
Maine	5		West Virginia	15	
Michigan	15	1	Wyoming	15	
Montana	25 ¹				
Nebraska	10	1			

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 Florida³.

State Quarantines on Account of European Corn Borer

Since the repeal of the European corn borer quarantine in 1932, 35 states have established quarantine regulations for protection against this insect. Prohibited or restricted articles are: corn, broomcorn, sorghums, Sudan grass (debris, cobs and parts of plants except clean shelled corn and seeds), aster, chrysanthemum, gladiolus, dahlia (cut flowers or entire

¹ Covering all Montana agents. Agents for unlicensed nurseries must pay annual fee of \$25 and file bond of \$1,000. Inspection fees, \$10 per car lot; smaller lots in proportion. Unlicensed nurseries, 10 percent of invoice price, with minimum of 50 cents per package.

² Fee only \$5 in case the gross sales are less than \$300 a year.

³ 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 lb. of soap to three gal. of water immediately before shipment into Florida. Such stock entering Michigan must bear certificate of fumigation.

plants except bulbs or tubers without stems), beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, celery, oat and rye straw, cosmos, zinnia, 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	Louisiana	Pennsylvania
Arkansas	Maine	South Carolina
California	Michigan	South Dakota
Colorado	Mississippi	Tennessee
Florida	Missouri	Texas
Georgia	Nebraska	Utah
Idaho	Nevada	Vermont
Illinois	New Mexico	Virginia
Indiana	North Carolina	Washington
Iowa	Ohio	Wisconsin
Kansas	Oklahoma	Wyoming
Kentucky	Oregon	

State Tags

State tags are required and will be furnished at the shipper's expense, by the following states:

Alabama	Michigan	Texas ¹
Arkansas	Mississippi	Virginia
Florida	New Mexico	West Virginia
Georgia	South Carolina	Wyoming
Louisiana		

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, and 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	New Jersey	Pennsylvania
Indiana	New York	Vermont
Kansas	North Dakota	Washington
Michigan	Ohio	Wisconsin
Minnesota	Oregon	

Oriental Fruit Moth

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 the following states:

Arizona	Nevada	Utah
California	Oregon	Washington
Idaho		

Reciprocal Agreement

Certain states requiring fees and bonds from nurseries in other states are now able to make reciprocal agreements. To illustrate: State A charges a fee of \$5.00 to outside nurseries, 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 remitted altogether as concerns nurseries in states where no fee is charged to outside nursery firms. The laws in the following states provide for such reciprocity.

Arkansas	Kansas	Minnesota	North Carolina
Iowa	Michigan	Nebraska	Washington

Alabama. Nurserymen in other states wishing to ship stock into Alabama must obtain an Alabama license by filing a signed copy of inspection certificate, with fee of \$10. Each package of nursery stock entering the state must bear an Alabama tag, which is furnished at cost. Dealers must register, file list of all nurseries from which they purchase stock, pay fee of \$10 and obtain a dealer's certificate. An agent's certificate (cost \$1.00) must be obtained through the principal for each agent selling nursery stock in Alabama.

B. P. LIVINGSTON, Chief, Division of Plant Industry, 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 products unless accompanied by an inspected plant shipment tag.

Quarantines prohibit the entrance of: Peach, nectarine or apricot trees or cuttings, grafts, scions, buds or pits, or trees budded or grafted upon peach stock from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, West Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Arkansas, Nevada, Florida, Mississippi, Kentucky, and Ontario, Canada, and any other section in which peach yellows or rosette are known to exist; peach, nectarine, almond, apricot, plum, cherry, chokecherry, quince, pear, and apple trees or plants or parts thereof including the fresh fruits, and all barrels, boxes, baskets or other containers that have been used to hold the same from the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia on account of the Oriental fruit moth; pecan, hickory and Japanese

¹ Texas requires tags showing an exact copy of the Texas permit but the shipper must have them printed from the original certificate.

walnut trees, cuttings, grafts, scions and buds from all outside sources, with the exception of California, on account of the pecan nut insect pests.

Host plants of the European corn borer will be admitted only upon inspection and certification by Federal inspector.

Poplars and willows prohibited on account of satin moth.

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 request bond form and file name and address of each agent and one dollar for each agent's license.

Cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the roots, bulbs, or corms thereof, without stems, cannot be shipped into Arkansas from the states of Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia, unless they have been inspected by a state or federal inspector and certified by same to be free from the European corn borer, and unless a certificate to this effect is attached to each container.

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 name and address of the shipper, 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. 1 (new series) restricts the entry into California of citrus fruits, and prohibits all varieties and species of citrus plants and parts thereof, including buds and scions.

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 Proclamation No. 3 (revised) prohibits the entry into California of fresh fruits of peach, nectarine, almond, apricot, plum, cherry, chokecherry, quince, pear, apple and haw or hawthorn (*Crataegus* sp.) and also prohibits the entry of trees or parts thereof except that (1) budwood or scions of certain hosts are admissible under permit from the Director of Agriculture during the dormant period, November 1 to April 1; (2) bare rooted trees or plants of certain hosts admissible during the period November 1 to April 1 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, from the states of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and the District of Columbia; also states of Massachusetts, Michigan, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Province of Ontario, Canada, on account of the Oriental fruit moth.

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. 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 infested are as follows: Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Arkansas, Florida, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Oklahoma and the District of Columbia.

Quarantine 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, except grafts, cuttings or scions from all states east of and including the states of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico, on account of the pecan leaf case-bearer and the pecan nut case-bearer.

Quarantine Proclamation No. 15 (revised) prohibits the entry into California of all susceptible plant material from the region infested by the European corn borer unless accompanied by a certificate signed by an inspector of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Quarantine Proclamation No. 18. Because of the satin moth, all species and varieties of poplar and willow trees and parts thereof, capable of propagation, prohibited from the entire states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont; and from the entire counties of Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Washington and Yamhill in Oregon; and from the entire counties of Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Gray's Harbor, Island, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, San Juan, Skagit, Skamania, Snohomish, Thurston, Wahkiakum and Watcomb in Washington, except that if grown outside of infested area, commodities are admissible from infested area in Oregon and Washington if officially certified that commodities were shipped from storage in which no poplar or willow trees or parts thereof grown in infested area have been stored.

Quarantine Proclamation No. 16. Because of the Colorado potato beetle, potato, eggplant and tomato plants from all other states except Nevada and 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.

D. B. MACKIE, 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.

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

Connecticut. Nurseries are inspected annually and nurserymen and dealers must register; nurserymen receive registration and inspection certificates, and dealers receive permits. Out-of-state nurserymen must make application and file signed copies of their valid inspection certificates and receive permits before shipping stock into the state. All stock entering the state must be accompanied by both certificate and permit, and all stock transported within the state must be accompanied by either a certificate or by a permit, and transportation companies are subject to prosecution for accepting shipments without valid certificates or permits. Nursery stock imported from foreign countries must be held unopened until inspector arrives. Inspectors have 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 area.

R. B. FRIEND, State Entomologist, New Haven, Conn.

Delaware. Each shipment of nursery stock entering the state must be accompanied by a copy of the nursery inspection certificate, and all stock must conform to the Federal rules and regulations.

Quarantine on account of the "X" disease of peach trees prohibits the shipment into the state of all budwood, scions, and other parts of and all varieties of peach trees (*Prunus persica*), including flowering forms, and all plants or parts thereof of the chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana*) from the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New York.

V. J. CARMINE, Secretary, 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 Nursery Inspector with remittance to cover cost of same as shown by attached price list; (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, 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. Each nurseryman, dealer, agent, salesman or solicitor selling or offering nursery stock for sale must (1) Register. Registration for nurserymen \$5; agents \$1. Agent's registration furnished only upon

request of nursery represented. (2) File affidavit agreeing to observe regulations. (3) Purchase Georgia certificate tags and attach one together with tag of state of origin, to each package, crate, or bundle shipped. Tags furnished only in multiples of 100; first 100, \$2; \$6.50 per 1,000.

Nursery stock includes all woody perennials, both open and house grown, and strawberries. Does not include herbaceous plants, roots thereof, and bulbs. Soft-bodied plant certificates for this latter class of stock, obtainable at one-half cent each, or \$3.50 per 1,000, when order is accompanied by duplicate certificate, will expedite movement, since all stock not accompanied by Georgia certificate is held for terminal inspection.

Stock from areas under Federal Quarantine admitted only in strict accordance with Federal regulations.

M. S. YEOMANS, State Entomologist, 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 percent 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, peach, nectarine, prune, almond or other trees worked on peach stock and all pits, cuttings, buds, or scions grown in a district where peach yellows or other detrimental diseases exist.

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

PAUL T. ROWELL, Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Boise, Idaho.

Illinois. Outside nurserymen and dealers in nursery stock wishing to ship nursery stock into Illinois or to solicit business through agents in Illinois, are required to send to the office of the Chief Plant Inspector a duplicate copy of their certificate of inspection personally signed by their State Inspector. Those employing agents are required to apply to the

Chief Plant Inspector 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 the 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. Host plants of the European corn borer may enter if inspected and certified.

H. F. SEIFERT, Chief Plant Inspector, 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 the 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. Nurseries having agents in Indiana must pay a fee of \$1.00 to obtain a license before shipping. 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.

Quarantine against the European corn borer prohibits all the usual host plants entering the state from the infested areas, unless accompanied by a certificate of inspection showing freedom from the pest.

CARL J. DRAKE, State Entomologist, Ames, Iowa.

Kansas. Nurseries are inspected annually and all certificates expire on June 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 with him an agent's license.

Provision for reciprocal agreement or fee.

Special inspection and certificate required on raspberry plants.

Quarantine No. 4 prohibits the entry of all susceptible plants from states infested by the European corn borer.

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

Kentucky. Kentucky nurseries are inspected annually and certificates are issued when stock is found free of dangerous pests. All nurserymen, resident or non-resident, must file credentials at this office annually, and if in good standing receive a permit on payment of a fee of \$5.00.

Agents and dealers must file credentials annually, including names of "nurseries, nurserymen, or persons represented," and on payment of a fee of \$5.00 are issued a permit. Agents while soliciting orders must carry their permits to show prospective buyers, county officials, or agents of the State Entomologist, on demand. Provisions are made for quarantines.

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

Louisiana. Before shipping nursery stock into Louisiana, application must be made to the Entomologist for permit, by filing copy of valid certificate and order for certificate tags, accompanied by money to pay for them (price on application). The Louisiana tag and the inspection certificate of the state where the stock was grown must both accompany each shipment. The invoice stub of each permit tag must be filed with the Entomologist once a week, showing the number and varieties of plants shipped.

W. E. ANDERSON, State Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Baton Rouge, La.

Maine. All individuals or firms selling or soliciting sales of nursery stock shall annually obtain a license from the State Horticulturist by paying a fee of \$5.00. All stock entering the state shall bear on each box or package a valid inspection certificate; such stock may be inspected at destination and if found infested with dangerous pests may be destroyed or returned to the consignor.

STANLEY L. PAINTER, 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.

Maryland has quarantines designed to protect the state against the Japanese beetle, gypsy moth, 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.

R. H. ALLEN, Director, Division of Plant Pest Control and Fairs, 136 State House, Boston, Mass.

Michigan. All nurseries are inspected at least annually. Annual fees are: nurseryman, \$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 a 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.

Quarantine No. 534 against the two-generation European corn borer, prohibits the entry of susceptible plants with stalks, unless inspected and certified by a duly authorized State or Federal inspector, and a copy of the certificate is attached to each package or shipment.

C. A. BOYER, Director of Orchard and Nursery Inspection Service, 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.

Minnesota Quarantine No. 6 requires that all raspberry plants shipped into Minnesota must be accompanied by a valid certificate showing that the plants have been inspected and found apparently free from mosaic and other virus diseases. A special affidavit signed by the shipper may be accepted in lieu of such certificate on each package.

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.

A. G. RUGGLES, State Entomologist, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

Mississippi. Each package of nursery stock shipped into Mississippi must have attached to it a Mississippi permit. Also, there must be a statement on each shipment showing the name and address of the consignor. The permits may be obtained at actual cost from the State Plant Board, at State College, Mississippi, after a satisfactory certificate of inspection issued by the duly authorized state official has been filed. The manager of the nursery must sign and file with the Plant Board an agreement with reference to complying with the Mississippi law in shipping nursery stock.

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 State Plant Board, and which have not been prepared for movement in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the State Plant Board in other respects, is hereby prohibited. Provided, that Mississippi forest grown trees and shrubs, when apparently free of plant pests may be transported without inspection and certification by the Plant Board.

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

In order to prevent the introduction into the state of Mississippi of the European corn borer, the movement into Mississippi of the usual host plants from the infested area is prohibited unless the plants are inspected by a duly authorized state or federal inspector and certified to be free from the European corn borer.

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 Mississippi permit.

Each permit has an invoice stub attached. On using a Mississippi permit, the nurseryman must mail the Plant Board, State College, Mississippi, the invoice stub from that permit showing the name and address of the consignee and an itemized list of plants in the shipment. Mutilated, spoiled, and unused permits must be returned to the Plant Board. All permits remaining on hand at the close of the season must be returned by September 1.

A circular explaining the requirements in more detail will be sent on request.

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.

Quarantine No. 3 against the European corn borer prohibits the entry of susceptible plant material unless inspected and certified by State or Federal inspector and a copy of the certificate is attached to each package or shipment.

J. CARL DAWSON, State Entomologist, Jefferson City, Mo.

Montana. All nursery stock entering the state must be unpacked and inspected at one of the following designated quarantine stations: Billings, Butte, Culbertson, Glasgow, Glendive, Great Falls, Hamilton, Havre, Kalispell, Miles City, Missoula, Monida, Noxon, St. Regis, Troy and Wyola. All shipments entering the state are subject to inspection with fees as follows: Licensed nurseries, car lots, \$10, smaller lots proportionate with minimum fee of 25 cents per package; unlicensed nurseries, 10 percent of invoice price shipment with minimum of 50 cents per package.

Nurserymen are required to pay an annual fee of \$25 and file a bond of \$1,000 in favor of the state of Montana; this includes licenses for all Montana agents. Agents for unlicensed nurseries must pay an annual fee of \$25 and file bonds of \$1,000.

Quarantines prohibit the entrance of the common barberry, black currant, five-leaf pine, currant and gooseberry plants, and black locust.

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.

Quarantine against the European corn borer prohibits all the usual host plants entering the state from the infested areas, unless accompanied by a certificate of inspection showing freedom from the pest.

LOUIS BUCHHOLZ, Director; L. M. GATES, Entomologist, State Department of Agriculture and Inspection, Lincoln, Nebr.

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.

The law prohibits the transportation or movement of any trees, plants, or parts thereof, of any and all varieties and species, including the ornamental forms, of peaches, nectarines, almonds, apricots, plums, cherries, chokecherries, quinces, pears, and apples, including the fresh fruits thereof, and all boxes, barrels, baskets or other containers that have been used to contain same, directly or indirectly, from any part of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio,

Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, and any other States or Territories that hereafter may be found to be infested with the Oriental fruit moth, into the State of Nevada. Bare rooted trees of peaches, nectarines, almonds, apricots, plums, cherries, chokecherries, quinces, pears, or apples and the flowering forms thereof, will be admitted into the State of Nevada during the dormant period from November 1 to March 15, only, provided the same have been fumigated in loose unwrapped bundles with methyl bromide, using a dosage of not less than 3.5 pounds of methyl bromide per 1000 cubic feet of space, and at a temperature of not less than 70° F. for a period of four hours. Fumigators used shall be constructed, equipped, and operated under the direction of the Department of Agriculture of the state of origin, and a list of all approved fumigators shall be filed with the Nevada State Department of Agriculture. All shipments of said host plants shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by a proper official of the Department of Agriculture of state of origin, certifying that the above-prescribed treatment was given under his personal supervision, and that following such fumigation the stock was immediately packed and shipped to consignee and was not exposed to nontreated stock. At time of shipment a duplicate copy of said certificate shall be mailed to the State Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 1027, Reno, Nevada.

Any nursery stock, plants, fruits, containers, or commodities covered by this quarantine arriving in the State of Nevada from any of the areas included in said quarantine, except in accord with the provisions of these regulations, shall be immediately sent out of the state or destroyed, at the option and expense of the owner or owners.

Quarantines also prohibit all plants subject to infestation by the European corn borer from infested states, and all potatoes, unless certified to be free from the Colorado potato beetle.

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 proper certificate.

W. C. O'KANE, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, 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 Chief of the Bureau 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 Chief of the Bureau 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, the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, Idaho, Utah and Colorado are prohibited from shipping into New Jersey budwood, scions and other parts of and all varieties of peach trees (*Prunus Persica*) including flowering forms, and all plants or parts thereof of the choke-cherry (*Prunus virginiana*, *Prunus demissa* and all of their varieties).

Raspberry plants (roots and tips) may be brought into the state or moved within the state only after they have had two field inspections during the preceding growing season and have been found free from virus diseases, and when a certificate to that effect is attached to each shipment.

HARRY B. WEISS, Chief, Bureau 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 each 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

The following quarantines affect the shipment of nursery stock: Quarantine No. 7, white pines and *Ribes*; Quarantine No. 8, nursery stock, farm products, and forage crops; Quarantine No. 9, plants susceptible to infestation by the European corn borer.

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

New York. Nursery stock cannot enter the state or be moved within the state unless a valid certificate is attached issued by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, or by the state in which the shipment originated. Transportation companies and all persons bringing nursery stock into the state from other states, must send notice to the Department of Agriculture and Markets. Blanks will be furnished for such notices. An exact copy of the certificate must be attached to each package sent by mail. Stock received from abroad or from other states unaccompanied by a valid certificate of inspection must not be unpacked or distributed until after inspection or release by the Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Quarantines prohibit the entrance of Christmas trees and woody greens from New England except from those areas lightly or not infested by gypsy moth (Federal certificates must accompany shipments from the lightly infested area); of raspberry plants unless apparently free from mosaic diseases and so certified after two inspections and the removal of all diseased plants, as is practiced in New York State. Currants and gooseberries cannot be grown in certain pine-growing areas of the state and permits must be obtained to ship them into the state. Name and address of consignee must be given in application.

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 Experiment Station, State College Station, Fargo, North Dakota. Raspberry and strawberry plants coming from other states must be inspected and certified as being free from virus and other diseases.

J. A. MUNRO, State Entomologist, North Dakota Experiment Station, State College Station, 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 or without 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 \$5. 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.

Plants subject to infestation by the European corn borer may be admitted when they have been inspected and certified by a duly authorized state or federal inspector and certified to be free from the two-generation form of the European corn borer and are contained in a box, bale or other container to which attached is a copy of said certificate.

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

JOHN W. BARINGER, Specialist in Charge Insect and Plant Disease Control, Department of Agriculture, Columbus, Ohio.

Oklahoma. Make application, file duplicate copy of inspection certificate or dealer's certificate and pay the fee of \$10. All nursery stock entering the state must have attached an exact copy of the Oklahoma permit, in addition to the certificate of the state of origin. The term "nursery stock" shall mean and include all trees, shrubs, vines, rose bushes, cuttings, grafts, scions, fruit pits, herbaceous plants, collected wild plants, decorative plants, bedding plants, cut flowers, blossoms cut from any nursery stock, ferns, florists' stock, roots, bulbs, corms, rhizomes, in fact practically all plants, except vegetable plants and roots and bulbs used for the production of food.

Each shipment of rose bushes must have a special certificate to comply with quarantine requirements.

Special inspection and certification are required for host plants of the European corn borer.

THOMAS B. GORDON, Chief Inspector, Orchard and Nursery Division, 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 agents or an office in said state. The fee is \$1 for each agent. A \$15 fee is required of dealers operating in this state, and if the gross sales are less than \$300 a year, a \$5 fee is necessary.

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

On account of the Oriental fruit moth, bare rooted trees of the peach, nectarine, almond, apricot, plum, cherry, choke-cherry, quince, pear or apple and the flowering forms thereof will be admitted into the State of Oregon only during the dormant period from November 1 to March 15, provided the same have been fumigated in loose, unwrapped bundles, with methyl bromide, using a dosage of not less than 3.5 pounds of methyl bromide per 1000 cubic feet of space and at a temperature of not less than 70° F. for a period of four hours, or with such other formula that may be recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, and in a fumigator to be constructed, equipped and operated in accordance with plans and specifications first approved by the Department of Agriculture, State of Oregon.

Desirable varieties of the genus *Rubus* and its horticultural varieties may be brought into certain counties of the State of Oregon only on special permit issued by the Oregon State Department of Agriculture and subject to such regulations as the Department may consider necessary to safeguard the cane fruit industry of the state.

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 and host plants of the European corn borer.

R. H. BELL, Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, Pa.

Rhode Island. All stock entering the state must bear a valid official certificate of inspection, but is subject to further inspection and may be destroyed or returned to the consignor if found infested. Agents must obtain agent's licenses, on stating where they expect to purchase their stock.

Ribes can be shipped into the state or planted in certain parts of the state only on permission. Planting of black currant is prohibited.

A. E. STENE, State Entomologist, State House, Providence, R. I.

South Carolina. Each package of nursery stock entering the state must bear a permit tag of the South Carolina State Crop Pest Commission, which may be obtained at cost by filing a duplicate certificate of inspection and fumigation.

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.

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. An out-of-state nurseryman may obtain a certificate permitting him to sell nursery stock within the state by filing a certified copy of his official inspection certificate and paying a fee of \$1. Agents engaged in soliciting orders shall secure and carry an agent's certificate (fee \$1) bearing a copy of the certificate held by his principal.

The following quarantines are in effect:

No. 1, on the white pine blister rust, which prohibits the shipment into South Dakota of all five-needled pines and all species and varieties of currants and gooseberries.

No. 2, on the European corn borer, which is the same as the former Federal quarantine.

No. 3, relative to the satin moth, which forbids the shipment into the state of all species and varieties of *Populus* and *Salix*, from areas as determined by the United States Department of Agriculture.

No. 4 places restrictions on the Japanese beetle as defined by the quarantines of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, or any state.

No. 5 forbids the importation into the state of coniferous trees known as Christmas trees and parts thereof; decorative plants known as Christmas greens or greenery; forest plant products, including logs, etc; quarry products from such states as are infested with gypsy or brown-tail moths or both, as determined by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

No. 6, on the alfalfa weevil, which forbids the importation from infested districts into South Dakota of alfalfa hay, alfalfa meal, and alfalfa products, and hays of all kinds and cereal straw grown or stored in the infested districts, including their use as packing material or for any other purpose.

No. 8 prohibits the possession within and importation into South Dakota of any living stage of the Dutch elm disease fungus, including spores, and the elm bark beetles *Scolytus scolytus* Fab. and *Scolytus multistriatus* Marsh.

CHARLES S. WELLER, Chief, Division of Horticulture-Entomology, 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 boll-worm of cotton, Argentine ant, Japanese camphor scale, 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, Tenn.

Texas. No nursery or floral stock can be shipped into Texas until a duplicate certificate of inspection issued by the state in which the stock was grown has first been filed with the Commissioner of Agriculture and a fee of \$5 paid to obtain a permit or license. Applications are to be made on forms which require a notice of all shipments, and applicants must agree to comply with all Texas regulations. Permits are issued annually and expire August 31 of each year. Dealers are classed as nurserymen and are required to take out permits. Agents or dealers operating in Texas for nurserymen in other states must show credentials from firms that they represent. Greenhouses, greenhouse plants and cut flowers as well as nurseries are included for inspection under the Texas law.

Quarantine No. 71 regulates entry of plants susceptible to infestation by European corn borer.

For information as to other quarantines, communicate with,

J. M. DEL CURTO, Chief Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Austin, Texas.

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. License fee \$10. All nurseries are inspected annually, and infested stock must be destroyed or otherwise treated as determined by the inspector. A certificate must be attached to each package, box, bale or car lot shipment. Nursery stock from other states must be held for inspection and release by Utah inspectors before distribution.

State quarantines prohibit the shipment of all fruit trees and their flowering varieties from the eastern and middle United States on account of the Oriental fruit moth; all pecan, Japanese walnut and hickory trees

from all states except California, on account of the pecan case bearer; and all plants susceptible to infestation by the European corn borer.

EARL HUTCHINS, Agricultural Inspector, State Board 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 Virginia tag purchased from the State Entomologist. Tag prices forwarded upon request. Inspection certificates of state of origin must be filed before shipping nursery stock into Virginia. Make checks or money orders for tags payable to Lewis Printing Company. Registration of out-of-state nurserymen who ship into Virginia is no longer required except when a nurseryman has an agent operating in the State of Virginia. Then a \$10 registration fee for the principal is required each year, and each agent must be registered, the cost for each agent being \$1. 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, buds, scions and cuttings from such plants. Roses and other woody plants that are greenhouse grown, but that 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. The same is true of herbaceous perennials and bedding plants.

European corn borer quarantine: Applies to Connecticut and several other states where this insect has become established and prohibits the shipment into Virginia of such materials as parts of the corn plant, broom-corn, sorghum, etc. It also requires a special corn borer certificate on certain other crops such as celery, beans, beets, chrysanthemums, hollyhocks, cosmos, gladiolus, dahlias, etc., certifying to the effect that the materials have been inspected and found to be free from the European corn borer.

G. T. FRENCH, State Entomologist, Department of Agriculture and Immigration, Room 1112 State Office Bldg., Richmond, 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 nursery-

men 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. 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, Oriental fruit moth, peach mosaic and grape Phylloxera. Special inspection and certification required for raspberry plants.

J. I. GRINER, Supervisor of Horticulture, Olympia, Wash.

West Virginia. Persons or concerns shall not ship nursery stock into this state unless such shipments have attached thereto tags furnished by the State Department of Agriculture to duly registered parties; the tags to be purchased at prices quoted to those interested. Plants, not commonly considered nursery stock, may be shipped into the state without restrictions. To register, a person or concern must file a copy of the certificate of inspection of their nursery and pay a fee of \$15. Registered persons or concerns are required to file the names of their agents or representatives operating in the state. Transportation companies must 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 host plants of European corn borer from infested areas; 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 and deposit a fee of \$15 and receive a license valid until the following July 1. Authorized shipping tags are furnished at cost, and carriers are forbidden to deliver unless each shipment bears such a tag.

C. L. CORKINS, 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, Montgomery, Ala.
Arizona.....	J. L. E. Lauderdale, State Entomologist, Phoenix, Ariz.
Arkansas.....	P. H. Millar, Chief Inspector, Little Rock, Ark.
California.....	D. B. Mackie, Chief, Quarantine Office, Sacramento, Cal.
Colorado.....	F. Herbert Gates, State Entomologist, Bureau of Plant and Insect Control, State Museum, Denver, Colo.
Connecticut.....	R. B. Friend, State Entomologist, New Haven, Conn.
Delaware.....	V. J. Carmine, Secretary, State Board of Agriculture, Dover, Del.
Florida.....	J. C. Goodwin, Nursery Inspector, Gainesville, Fla.
Georgia.....	M. S. Yeomans, State Entomologist, Atlanta, Ga.
Idaho.....	Paul T. Rowell, Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Boise, Idaho.
Illinois.....	H. F. Seifert, Chief Plant Inspector, Division of Plant Industry, Glen Ellyn, Ill.
Indiana.....	Frank N. Wallace, State Entomologist, Indianapolis, Ind.
Iowa.....	Carl J. Drake, State Entomologist, Ames, Iowa.
Kansas.....	Geo. W. Kinkead, Secretary, Entomological Commission, Topeka, Kans.
Kentucky.....	W. A. Price, State Entomologist, Lexington, Ky.
Louisiana.....	W. E. Anderson, State Entomologist, Baton Rouge, La.
Maine.....	Stanley L. Painter, State Horticulturist, Augusta, Me.
Maryland.....	E. N. Cory, State Entomologist, College Park, Md.
Massachusetts.....	R. H. Allen, Director, Division of Plant Pest Control and Fairs, State House, Boston, Mass.
Michigan.....	C. A. Boyer, Director of Orchard and Nursery Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, Lansing, Mich.
Minnesota.....	A. G. Ruggles, State Entomologist, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.
Mississippi.....	R. P. Colmer, Chief Inspector, State College, Miss.
Missouri.....	J. Carl Dawson, State Entomologist, Jefferson City, Mo.
Montana.....	George L. Knight, Chief, Division of Horticulture, Missoula, Mont.
Nebraska.....	Louis Buchholz, Director; L. M. Gates, Entomologist, State Department of Agriculture and Inspection, Lincoln, Nebr.
Nevada.....	George G. Schweis, Director, Division of Plant Industry, Box 1027, Reno, Nev.
New Hampshire.....	W. C. O'Kane, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, Durham, N. H.
New Jersey.....	Harry B. Weiss, Chief, Bureau of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture, Trenton, N. J.
New Mexico.....	R. F. Crawford, Plant Quarantine and Regulatory Office, State College, N. Mexico.
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, Experiment Station, State College Station, Fargo, N. D.
Ohio.....	John W. Baringer, Specialist in Charge Insect and Plant Disease Control, Department of Agriculture, Columbus, O.
Oklahoma.....	Thos. B. Gordon, Chief Inspector, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Oregon.....	Frank McKennon, Chief, Division of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Salem, Ore.

Pennsylvania.....	R. H. Bell, Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, Pa.
Rhode Island.....	A. E. Stene, State Entomologist, State House, Providence, R. I.
South Carolina.....	South Carolina State Crop Pest Commission, Clemson College, S. C.
South Dakota.....	Charles S. Weller, Chief, Division of Horticulture-Entomology, Department of Agriculture, Pierre, S. D.; James L. Low, Nursery Inspector, Pierre, S. D.
Tennessee.....	G. M. Bentley, State Entomologist and Plant Pathologist, Knoxville, Tenn.
Texas.....	J. M. Del Curto, Chief Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Austin, Texas.
Utah.....	Earl Hutchins, State Agricultural Inspector, State Board of Agriculture, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Vermont.....	M. B. Cummings, State Nursery Inspector, Burlington, Vt.
Virginia.....	G. T. French, State Entomologist, Richmond, Va.
Washington.....	J. I. Griner, Supervisor of Horticulture, Olympia, Wash.
West Virginia.....	J. B. McLaughlin, Commissioner of Agriculture, Charleston, W. Va.
Wisconsin.....	E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist, Madison, Wis.
Wyoming.....	C. L. Corkins, State Entomologist, State Department of Agriculture, Powell, Wyo.
Federal Quarantines and District of Columbia.....	Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
Dominion of Canada.....	L. S. McLaine, Secretary, Destructive Insect and Pest Act, Advisory Board, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Can.