

Federal and State Laws Regulating the Propagation and Distribution of Nursery Stock

(Corrected to September, 1920)

INSPECTION, CERTIFICATION AND TRANSPORTATION OF NURSERY STOCK

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This report has been prepared especially for the benefit of Missouri nurserymen, fruit growers and others interested in the propagation, distribution and planting of nursery stock. It includes in brief form the present Federal quarantines and other regulations affecting the importation of stock from abroad and the transportation of stock in the United States. It also includes a brief summary of the various state laws and regulations. There is still a very great lack of uniformity among the state laws and a number of states still enforce certain requirements which a majority of states have long since abandoned as unnecessary and undesirable. With such wide variations in state requirements it is difficult for nurserymen and fruit growers to keep them in mind. This report will, therefore, be of special value to them.

MISSOURI REQUIREMENTS

In 1913 the State Legislature passed the present Missouri Plant Inspection Law. This placed the work of nursery and orchard inspection and the enforcement of necessary regulations with the Agricultural Experiment Station. In Missouri all nursery stock grown for sale or distribution must be inspected annually. If found to be free from dangerously injurious insects pests and plant diseases a certificate to that effect is issued to the grower on payment of a state certificate fee of \$5, and the expenses incurred in making the inspection. If found infested or infected with dangerous insects or plant diseases the stock must be destroyed or treated under the direction of the Chief Inspector. All stock visibly infested with

San Jose scale must be destroyed and the rest of the stock in the nursery fumigated with hydrocyanic-acid gas, or dipped. San Jose scale, wooly aphid, borers, pear blight, crown gall, hairyroot and nematodes are the more important insects and diseases with which the Missouri nurserymen may have to deal.

It is unlawful for any nurseryman, fruit grower, florist, farmer or other persons or firms to propagate and distribute uninspected or uncertified nursery stocks. It is also unlawful to alter any certificate or to fail to apply required treatments.

All dealers in the state must apply each year for a dealer's certificate which will be issued upon payment of a certificate fee of \$5 and the execution of a special affidavit showing where and by whom the stock is grown and from where distributed. Inspection and dealer's certificates are valid until July 1 next following, unless sooner revoked for cause.

All agents or salesmen for Missouri nurseries or nurseries outside the state must secure each year an agent's permit, which is issued without charge on receipt of a special agent's affidavit properly executed. It is unlawful to canvas or take orders for nursery stock in Missouri without first securing a state permit.

All nurserymen in other states, wishing to ship stock into Missouri, must file with the Chief Inspector a copy of their inspection certificate for the year and a grower's affidavit properly executed and secure a grower's permit, which is issued without charge. Each shipment which they send into the state must bear a copy of their inspection certificate, the name of the consignor and consignee and a statement of the general contents. They must also comply with certain Federal regulations affecting the movement of five-leaved pines, currants and other stock as described later under "Federal Requirements."

No express or freight agent or other common carrier is permitted to accept or deliver from or to any point in Missouri any package or car of nursery stock which does not bear a copy of an official, unexpired certificate of inspection.

Fruit growers and others who have reason to suspect that their orchard or other plants or crops are infested or infected with dangerous insects or plant diseases or who suspect that they are in danger of becoming so infested or infected due to neglected orchards or other plants in the vicinity may apply to the Plant Inspection Service for an inspection. Where dangerous insect pests or plant diseases exist in the state in orchards or on other premises, thereby serving as a public nuisance, the owner or one in charge must abate such public nuisance under the direction of the Chief Inspector.

The Missouri Plant Inspection Law is simple and effective and with the continued cooperation of all nurserymen, florists, dealers, landscape gardeners, fruit growers and farmers the state can be effectively and economically protected against future danger from insect pests and plant diseases.

For the protection of the corn-growing industry of the state a quarantine on the European corn borer has been promulgated. It prohibits the

shipment from the New England States, New York and Pennsylvania of seed corn on the cob, corn cobs or other parts of the corn plant which may be used as packing for stone or manufactured commodities or for feed or bedding for live stock while in transit in railroad cars. Transportation companies and those who secure seed corn, stone and live stock from the East are the ones most likely to be affected by this regulation. It was promulgated to give further protection against the possible introduction of the pest into Missouri which, it is feared, would menace the corn-growing industry of the state.

All shipments of nursery stock imported from foreign countries must be inspected where delivered in Missouri.

FEDERAL REGULATIONS AFFECTING FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS AND THE MOVEMENT OF NURSERY STOCK FROM MISSOURI TO OTHER STATES

The enforcement of Federal Plant Regulations is vested with the Federal Horticultural Board at Washington, D. C. At present there are three Federal quarantines which affect the movement of nursery stock into or out of Missouri.

Quarantine Number 37 restricts the importation of all types of plants or nursery stock except certain fruit seedlings, rose stocks and new varieties of trees and plants for experimental purposes. These can be brought into the country only under special permit from the Federal Horticultural Board. No nurseryman should attempt to import nursery stock from any foreign country without first consulting with the Federal Horticultural Board.

Quarantine Number 26 prohibits the shipment of five-leaved pines, currants and gooseberry plants from the states east of and including Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana, to states to the west. Supplementing Federal Quarantine Number 26 there are a number of special state quarantines.

A. State regulations prohibit the shipment of five-leaved pines from Missouri, as well as other states, to Georgia, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, and West Virginia.

B. White pines, gooseberries and currants may be shipped into Maine and Michigan only under permit from the following authorities, respectively: Maine Forestry Commissioner, Augusta; State Nursery Inspector, East Lansing. Shipments of Ribes from Missouri to Massachusetts may not be made unless written permission is obtained from the Commissioner of Agriculture at Boston; and such permission shall accompany the shipment.

C. No Ribes may be shipped from Missouri into Georgia, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Tennessee, or West Virginia.

D. All shipments of Ribes from Missouri into Minnesota must have their leaves stripped off; no Ribes nigrum being allowed entrance into the State.

E. There are no regulations in the following named states which prohibit the shipment of Ribes from Missouri: Iowa, Arkansas, Louisiana, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and Vermont.

Federal Quarantine Number 38 prohibits the shipment of various species of barberry and horticultural varieties and four species of Mahonia from the quarantined area, which includes Missouri and thirty-four other states and the District of Columbia, into the non-quarantined area including Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado. The prescribed species and varieties may be moved interstate within the quarantined area but not outside of it. This quarantine aims at the control

of the black stem rust of cereals and grasses, which is known to be spread on certain barberries and Mahonias.

VARIOUS STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The following includes a summary of the various laws and requirements of the different states with which Missouri nurserymen must comply before shipping stock into them. Get in touch with the state official in charge and make sure that you have met all requirements before shipping the stock.

Alabama.—All nurseries in the state are inspected annually, or oftener as may be desirable. Before shipping stock into the state, nurserymen must file signed and satisfactory copy of inspection certificate, secure official Alabama tags and take out nurserymen's license, which is issued upon payment of a fee of ten dollars (\$10). Agents are granted license only thru nurserymen represented on payment of a fee of one dollar (\$1). Tags are furnished at cost. The following-named insects, diseases, and pests are quarantined against: San Jose scale, new peach scale, woolly aphid, crown gall, black knot, peach yellows, peach and plum rosette, white fly, gipsy moth, brown tail moth, camphor thrips, cottony cushion scale, citrus canker. Nematode galls have been placed on the proscribed list of diseases of nursery stock. It will be necessary for shippers to supply duplicate invoices of every shipment of 100 pecan trees, 250 apple trees, and 500 peach trees sent to a grower in Alabama. One of these invoices must be sent to the office of the state horticulturist.

Alabama nurseries are required to secure a special permit for all citrus trees and a special permit tag must be attached (furnished at cost of tags) to each box, bundle, or bale, in addition to the usual Alabama nursery inspection tag, with the name and address of the consignor and consignee. Quarantine against all citrus for other states, Florida nurseries able to pass inspection by state authorities, excepted.

G. C. Starcher, State Horticulturist, Auburn, Ala.

Arizona.—All nursery stock shipped into the state shall be prominently labeled with the name and address of both the shipper and consignee, and shall be accompanied by a certificate of inspection dated within one year, or a copy of such certificate. Shipments into the state, consisting of or containing plants not grown in the locality from which shipment was made, must in addition specify where such plants were grown.

State quarantine orders prohibit: (1) The importation of nursery stock from sections or localities infested with the alfalfa weevil; (2) rooted grape vines from California, north of the north line of San Luis Obispo, Kern and San Bernardino counties; (3) the importation of citrus nursery stock from all points outside the state, and the quarantining of citrus buds, scions and seed from outside points, subject to disposition to be determined by state entomologist; (3a) the importation of cape jessamine, privets and rubber plants, favorite food plants of citrus white flies, from North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tuba County of California; (4) the importation of olive nursery stock from all points outside the state, and the quarantining of

rooted and unrooted olive cuttings from outside points subject to disposition to be determined by state entomologist; (5) the importation of peach, nectarine or apricot nursery stock or pits from states or localities in which either peach yellows or peach rosette is known to exist; (6) five-leaved pines, currant and gooseberry plants from any state east of and including the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana; (7) nursery stock, including field-grown florists' stock and excepting bedding plants and other herbaceous plants and roots, from the quarantined portions of New England States as specified in Quarantine No. 27 of the Federal Horticultural Board; (8) corn, broom corn and other articles as specified in Federal Quarantine No. 43 from the states of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York and Pennsylvania.

All shipments of living plants into the state of Arizona are inspected by Arizona state inspectors and not delivered until a certificate of release is issued in each case to the common carrier and to the consignee. If trees or plants are infested or infected to a small degree with insect pests or plant diseases of common occurrence in the locality where the shipment is received, treatment to eradicate, or the separation of the infested or diseased plants or trees, is in most cases permissible; otherwise all plants or trees of the kind found to be infested or diseased are held in quarantine and are returned to the owner or destroyed at his option.

State Entomologist, Phoenix, Ariz.

Arkansas.—The "Arkansas Plant Act of 1917" revises the requirements for shipment of nursery stock into Arkansas as follows:

Out-state nurseries must file a copy of a valid state certificate of inspection with the chief inspector; must agree to ship into Arkansas only stock covered by such certificate; must obtain a permit certificate (fee \$1); and must buy from the chief inspector at cost tags with form to be filled out for each shipment.

Shipments of nursery stock into the state must be accompanied by a copy of the state certificate and the authorized permit tags properly filled out. Shipments of foreign nursery stock must be inspected in the state at the destination or other such point as may be designated by the chief inspector. Nurserymen doing business thru agents in Arkansas must file a bond of \$1,000 and pay \$5 license to do business in the state; \$1 additional for each agent. Nurserymen must also file a copy of their certificate of inspection, the filing fee for which is \$1.

Geo. G. Becker, Chief Inspector, Arkansas State Plant Board, Little Rock, Ark.

California.—Any nurseryman, jobber, person, firm or organization to ship nursery stock into California must register with and receive from the director of agriculture a permit to do so.

He must file with the director of agriculture a certificate of inspection for each nursery or place of business from which nursery stock is shipped by him into California. Said certificate to be signed by the state inspector of the state in which the premises are located.

Each carload, case, box, package, crate, bale or bundle of nursery stock must include the name and address of shipper, owner or owners; name of

country, state or territory where stock was grown; statement of contents of shipment; and permit number issued by the director of agriculture.

The state quarantine law and orders prohibit the following nursery stock from entering California from localities where known to occur; any fruit, vegetable or host plant of the family Trypetidae from localities where known to exist; peach, nectarine or apricot trees or stock from any state infested with peach yellows or peach rosette; all citrus stock prohibited, except from Arizona; all hosts of the white fly prohibited from infested states; cotton seed from states infested with boll weevil; currants, gooseberries and five-leafed pines from east of Mississippi.

The state quarantine order on alfalfa weevil prohibits nursery stock packed in alfalfa, hay, sacks, etc., from Utah, Wyoming and Idaho.

All nursery stock entering California is subject to inspection, if found infested or infected with noxious insects or disease it will be destroyed or shipped out of the state at expense of owner within 48 hours. No nursery stock can pass thru California in transit infested with noxious insects or diseases unless said stock is in sealed containers and these containers must not be opened while in this state.

Consult law relating to proper naming of nursery stock and selling trees under false names.

The director of agriculture is vested with the power to enforce such rules and regulations as he may deem advisable to keep the state free from injurious insects or disease.

G. H. Hecke, Director, Sacramento, Calif.

Colorado.—The state entomologist has general supervision of the inspection of nurseries and orchards to prevent the introduction and spread of injurious insects and plant diseases. County horticultural inspectors in fruit-growing counties of the state are appointed by the county commissioners, after passing a satisfactory examination given by the state entomologist, under whose direction they work. All nursery stock coming into the state must bear certificates of inspection and fumigation and on arrival in counties that have inspectors is turned over to them and released to consignee if it passes inspection. The common barberry cannot be shipped into the state and is promptly destroyed wherever found in Colorado. There are also quarantines against potato tuber moth and alfalfa weevil.

C. P. Gillett, State Entomologist, Fort Collins, Colorado.

Connecticut.—All nursery stock shipped into this state shall bear on each package a certificate that the contents of said package have been inspected. If nursery stock is 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 packages. 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 said state entomologist or

one of his deputies. If such stock is found infested with any dangerous pests the state entomologist may at his discretion order it treated.

Dr. W. E. Britton, State Entomologist, New Haven, Conn.

Delaware.—Shipments of nursery stock into the state must bear a certificate of inspection and also a certificate stating that the stock has been properly fumigated. All nursery stock not accompanied by proper certificates will be held by the transportation companies until it can be inspected.

All five-leaved pines and all species of *Ribes* are excluded from shipment into the state from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New York, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Wesley Webb, Secretary, State Board of Agriculture, Dover, Delaware.

Florida.—It shall be unlawful for any person or firm to bring or cause to be brought into Florida any nursery stock, including woody perennials, palms, strawberry or banana plants or parts thereof intended for propagating purposes, unless there be conspicuously and securely attached to each box, bundle or other container holding such nursery stock a valid Florida permit certificate and also a valid certificate of inspection issued by the proper official of the state, territory, district or county from which it is brought or shipped, and unless it is securely and completely covered and defoliated when defoliation will not severely injure the plants. All host-plants of citrus whitefly must be defoliated.

All host-plants of San Jose scale must be fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas of standard strength immediately before shipment to a Florida point.

The shipment or bringing of plants infected with root knot (caused by nematodes), crown gall, or hairy root, or showing any insect pest or disease or markings thereof, into Florida is prohibited.

Each individual order in a club order destined for a Florida point must have a Florida permit tag attached. Upon using a Florida permit tag provided for under this rule, the nurseryman must immediately account for said tag by mailing to the nursery inspector (Gainesville, Fla.) a duplicate invoice showing the name and address of the shipper, name and address of the consignee, full itemized list of the plants sold, and the serial number of the Florida certificate used on such sale, consignment or shipment. Mutilated, spoiled or unused permit certificate tags shall be returned to the nursery inspector, Gainesville, Fla. All expired certificates must be returned as soon as they become void.

The use of any permit certificate tag after same has been recalled by the nursery inspector is prohibited.

The inclusion with nursery stock, by nurseries in New England, New York and western Pennsylvania, of any plant products likely to carry the European corn borer, is prohibited.

Nursery inspection leaflet No. 1 explains all of the details and will be sent free to those applying to

F. M. O'Byrne, Nursery Inspector, State Plant Board, Gainesville, Fla.

Georgia.—Nurseries are inspected annually. A signed duplicate of inspection certificate, together with a statement by the nurserymen that all stock intended for Georgia will be fumigated in accordance with directions furnished them, must be filed in the office of the state entomologist. Official tags of the Georgia state board of entomology will be furnished thru the state entomologist at cost. Each shipment of nursery stock into the state of Georgia must bear the official tag of the Georgia state board of entomology and also a duplicate certificate of inspection of the state from which the shipment is made. There is a strict quarantine against all citrus from Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, except on special certificate from chief inspectors of those states. There is also a strict quarantine against white pines and all other five-leaved pines, as well as currants and gooseberries which are known to be carriers of the disease known as white pine blister rust, from all infected areas.

Chestnuts and chinquapins are prohibited from infected states except on certificate.

Seed wheat may be shipped into the state when accompanied by a proper certificate showing that the wheat is free from the nematode or eelworm, and originated in an area shown by actual inspection to be free from the nematode or eelworm.

A. C. Lewis, State Entomologist, Atlanta, Ga.

Idaho.—No person, firm or corporation shall import or sell nursery stock within the state without first applying to the department of agriculture and filing a bond in the sum of \$5,000 and securing an annual license upon payment of \$10. Shipments into the state should bear a copy of an official certificate of fumigation emanating from the place where the stock was grown. Imported trees are to be fumigated before distribution. All shipments into the state must bear a label showing the name of the shipper, the locality where grown, and variety of nursery stock. All nursery stock, fruit trees or horticultural plants sold or delivered by principal or agents shall be true to name and variety as represented. All nursery stock shipped into this state, whether bearing certificate of inspection or not, must be inspected again upon its arrival, the consignee paying for such inspection. Every nursery firm doing business in this state must pay annually \$1 additional for each agent who represents them.

The state of Idaho has established a quarantine against all states east of and including the states of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana, and forbids the shipment from these states of any five-leaved pines, currants, and gooseberries into the state of Idaho. There are special quarantines against the introduction of the alfalfa weevil and potatoes from California, Florida and Texas on account of the potato tuber moth.

W. H. Wicks, Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Boise, Idaho.

Illinois.—Nurseries are inspected annually beginning July 1, and more frequently if circumstances require. Greenhouses are inspected only upon application.

Nurserymen and dealers outside of Illinois wishing to solicit orders for nursery stock thru agents or otherwise, shall file a certified or duplicate

signed copy of their state certificate of inspection and a complete list of their Illinois representatives in the office of the chief inspector, Urbana, Ill. Agents are required to carry an agent's permit. These are issued to agents only upon the request of their principal.

Nursery stock shipped into the state must show the name of the consignor, consignee, nature of the stock, locality where grown, and be accompanied by an official certificate of inspection.

Quarantines are established by proclamation of the governor on recommendation of the state department of agriculture. A proclamation of the governor prohibits the shipment of common barberry into Illinois.

P. A. Glenn, Chief Inspector, Urbana, Illinois.

Indiana.—All nurseries are inspected between June 1 and October 1 and at such other times as the head of the inspection department may consider advisable. Stock sent into or within the state must be plainly labeled with the name of the consignor and the consignee and must bear a certificate signed by a state or government official showing that the enclosed stock has been inspected and found free from injurious insects and plant diseases. All foreign-grown stock must be inspected upon arrival at its destination in Indiana. All dealers and agents engaged in selling or soliciting orders for nursery stock in the state of Indiana must take out a license, which is issued by the state entomologist. All nursery firms or other persons whose place of business is outside the state of Indiana and who ship nursery stock into Indiana are required to file with the state entomologist a copy of their valid certificate of inspection and procure a license, which is good for one year from the date of issue. The fee for license is \$1 in all cases.

Frank N. Wallace, State Entomologist, Dept. of Conservation Indianapolis, Ind.

Iowa.—State nurseries are inspected annually, and nurserymen are prohibited from selling or shipping without inspection.

Shipments into the state must be accompanied by a certificate of apparent freedom from injurious insects or plant diseases. Each nurseryman desiring to ship into Iowa must file a copy of his current inspection certificate.

E. D. Ball, State Entomologist, Station A, Ames, Iowa.

Kansas.—Nurseries are inspected annually between June 15 and November 1. Certificates are valid until the first day of the following June. No nursery stock shall be brought into the state nor offered for sale within the state without having been properly inspected as shown by an accompanying certificate.

An absolute quarantine has been placed against the shipment of five-leaved pines, currants, and gooseberries into Kansas from certain Middle and Eastern states.

O. F. Whitney, Secretary, Entomological Commission of Kansas, Topeka, Kans.

Kentucky.—Nurseries are inspected annually. Every package of nursery stock shipped into the state must have a copy of a certificate of in-

spection attached and bear on the label a list of the contents, also the name of the consignor and the consignee. Duplicate certificates of inspection may be filed with the state entomologist.

Prof. H. Garman, State Entomologist, Lexington, Ky.

Louisiana.—Each package of nursery stock shipped into Louisiana for delivery in this state from any state or country must be prominently labeled with a copy of a valid and unexpired certificate of inspection from the authorized nursery inspector of the state or country where the nursery stock was grown, and must also be prominently labeled with a copy of a valid and unexpired certificate from the entomologist of Louisiana.

A permit must be obtained to ship nursery stock into Louisiana, and a copy of nursery inspection certificate from the authorized nursery inspector of the state or country in which the stock was grown must accompany the request for a permit to sell nursery stock in the state.

Orders for certificate tags to be used on shipments for delivery in Louisiana must be placed with the entomologist and money for tags must accompany the order.

W. E. Anderson, Acting Entomologist, Baton Rouge, La.

Maine.—All nursery stock shipped into the state from any other state shall bear on each box or package a certificate that the contents have been investigated by an authorized inspecting officer. The state horticulturist or his assistants may inspect at point of destination all stock coming into the state and if found to be infested with injurious insects or diseases, shall cause it to be destroyed or returned to the consignor.

No person, firm, or corporation, excepting those growing all the nursery stock they sell shall carry on business of selling or dealing in nursery stock or solicit purchases of nursery stock either as owner or agent without first obtaining a license to carry on such business. Form of license shall be prescribed by the state horticulturist and must be renewed yearly. The license fee shall be \$5 a year for agents, dealers, salesmen, or solicitors.

The state has issued a quarantine forbidding the shipment into the state of any gooseberry or currant plants. To ship five-leaved pines a permit must be obtained from the forest commissioner.

Frank H. Dudley, State Horticulturist, Augusta, Maine.

Maryland.—Nurseries are inspected at least once in six months. All nursery stock subject to attack of insect pests must be fumigated. Shipments into the state must be labeled with the name of the consignor and consignee and each package bear a certificate of inspection. Duplicate certificates should be filed with the state entomologist. Quarantines on account of white-pine blister rust and oriental peach moth within effect.

E. N. Cory, State Entomologist, C. E. Temple, State Plant Pathologist, College Park, Md.

Massachusetts.—Nurseries in the state are inspected annually. Agents or other persons, excepting growers, who desire to sell nursery stock in the state shall make application to and receive from the director, division plant pest control, an agent's license, and shall file with the director, division plant pest control, names and addresses of all persons or nurseries

from whom they purchase stock. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, deliver, or ship into the state any nursery stock unless such person, firm, or corporation holds a grower's certificate or an agent's license, and a copy of such certificate or license must accompany each car, box, or package delivered or shipped.

The importation of Ribes into the state is prohibited except when covered by a permit.

The director, division plant pest control, shall have power to inspect at its point of destination all nursery stock coming into the state, and should such stock be found to be infested with injurious insects or plant diseases he may cause it to be destroyed, treated, or returned to the consignor at the consignor's expense.

R. H. Allen, Director, Division Plant Pest Control, Boston, Mass.

Michigan.—Nurseries are subject to inspection; infested trees must be destroyed, and all stock subject to the attack of the San Jose scale, and which has been grown within a half-mile of where this scale has been found within two years, must be fumigated with hydrocyanic-acid gas. Shipments into the state must bear on every package, plainly labeled, the name of the consignor and consignee, statement of contents, and a certificate showing that the contents have been inspected by a state or government officer and, if of species subject to the attack of San Jose scale, must be fumigated with hydrocyanic-acid gas. Certificates of fumigation must also be attached, together with a copy of the certificate of inspection. This applies to individual orders when several are contained in the same shipment. All nurserymen, whether residents of Michigan or other states, who wish to grow or sell stock within the state must apply to the state inspector of nurseries on or before August 1 of each year for a license, for which the fee is \$5. A bond for \$1,000 must also be filed. Certificates of inspection must be filed with the state inspector of nurseries before any stock is shipped into the state.

A quarantine has been placed against the shipment into Michigan of five-leaved pines and also against the shipment into the state of currants and gooseberries from New York, New England, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

It is illegal to ship into the state any of the upright forms of barberry, including *Berberis vulgaris* and its purple-leaved form.

Prof. L. R. Taft, State Inspector of Nurseries and Orchards, East Lansing, Mich.

Mississippi.—Each package of nursery stock shipped into Mississippi must have attached to it a permit certificate tag of the Mississippi state plant board, and a certificate issued by the state inspection official of the state where grown. Also there must be a statement or tag on each shipment showing the name and address of both the consignor and consignee, the general nature and quantity of the contents and the name of the locality where grown. The permit tags may be secured at actual cost from the nursery inspector, Agricultural College, Miss., after a satisfactory certificate of inspection issued by the duly authorized state official has been filed with him. This certificate must state that the nursery is properly equipped for fumigating plants with hydrocyanic-acid gas. The prop-

prietor or manager of the nursery must file an affidavit that all host plants of the San Jose scale will be fumigated immediately before being delivered for shipment into Mississippi.

Nurseries are required to furnish the nursery inspector, Agricultural College, Miss., a duplicate invoice covering each shipment made into the state. This invoice must be sent in promptly after the stock is shipped.

The entrance into Mississippi of all kinds of citrus trees or parts thereof is prohibited except that a special citrus permit may be issued to out-state nurseries to ship satsuma orange, kumquat, and special or rare varieties of citrus plants into this state under certain conditions. Nurseries desiring special permit should write the nursery inspector, Agricultural College, Miss. Nursery stock originating in the alfalfa weevil area will be allowed entrance into Mississippi when accompanied by certificate, certifying that such nursery stock has been fumigated for the alfalfa weevil with cyanide of sodium or potassium at the rate of one ounce to each 100 cubic feet of enclosed space. All plants capable of defoliation must be defoliated. All shipments of plants into this state must be well packed and covered. Infested or diseased stock must not be shipped into Mississippi. Nursery inspection circular No. 3 explains the requirements fully and will be sent upon application.

D. W. Grimes, Nursery Inspector, Agricultural College, Miss.

Minnesota.—Inspection, annual and compulsory. Inspection may be oftener if it seems desirable.

Shipments into the state must be accompanied by a certificate of inspection.

Carrying companies accepting stock not so tagged are responsible and liable to prosecution.

Dealers in other states sending stock into Minnesota for sale must file a copy of their certificates with the state entomologist.

Quarantine orders have been issued against the transportation into Minnesota of five-leaved pines and cultivated black currants (*R. nigrum*) from the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Michigan. A quarantine has also been issued against *Berberis vulgaris* and its horticultural variety *purpurea*.

A. G. Ruggles, State Entomologist, University Farm, Saint Paul, Minn.

Montana.—All nursery stock brought into this state must be unpacked and inspected at one of the designated quarantine stations, viz., Anaconda, Billings, Bozeman, Butte, Big Fork, Columbus, Corvallis, Dillon, Glendive, Glasgow, Great Falls, Harlowton, Helena, Havre, Hamilton, Joliet, Kalispell, Livingston, Lewistown, Miles City, Missoula, Mondak, Plains, Park City, Red Lodge, Wibaux. Nursery stock may be inspected at other points of delivery upon payment of costs.

All shipments coming into Montana are subject to an inspection fee. From licensed nurseries: Car lots \$10, less than car lot in proportion with minimum fee of 25c a package. From unlicensed nurseries: 10% of invoice price of shipment with minimum fee of 50c a package. Notice of shipment, including invoice of stock, must be sent five days prior to shipment to state board of horticulture, Missoula, Mont.

The annual license fee for nurserymen is \$25 and they are required to file a bond in the sum of \$1000 running to the state of Montana. This covers licenses for all their Montana agents. All agents for unlicensed nurseries must pay an annual license fee of \$10 and file bond for \$1000.

Quarantines exist against the following: All five-leaved pines, currant and gooseberry bushes from the states quarantined by the Federal horticultural board. The common barberry from all states. A complete quarantine against hay and straw from the states of Utah and Idaho, the counties of Unita and Lincoln in Wyoming, and county of Delta in Colorado. Against fresh fruits, vegetables, potatoes, nursery stock and household or emigrant's movables from the same territory, except under certain conditions.

J. C. Wood, State Horticulturist, Missoula, Montana.

Nebraska.—All nursery stock shipped into the state shall be labeled with the names of consignor and consignee and a certificate showing inspection since July 1, preceding.

Prof. Myron H. Swenk, State Entomologist, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.

Nevada.—Nursery stock shipped from other states shall bear on the outside of each car, bale, or package a label giving the names of the consignor and consignee, together with a copy of an inspection certificate of recent date. Such certificate of inspection must bear the signature of a qualified person in authority in the state in which such nursery stock was grown. No transportation company shall deliver any nursery stock lacking such official certificate of inspection.

State Quarantine Officer, University of Nevada, Reno.

New Hampshire.—Nurseries are inspected at least once each year. Shipments into the state must be accompanied by a certificate of inspection or, in lieu thereof, an affidavit showing that the stock has been fumigated with hydrocyanic-acid gas, using not less than 2-10 of 1 gram of cyanide of potassium per cubic foot of space, in an air-tight compartment for not less than 40 minutes. A copy of the certificate of inspection or a copy of the affidavit must be attached to each car, box, or package shipped into the state. A quarantine is established prohibiting the shipment into the state of any five-leaved pines, currants, and gooseberries, including all species and varieties of the genera Ribes and Grossularia, known or suspected to be carriers of the pine blister rust. The shipment of currants and gooseberries within the state is prohibited.

Walter C. O'Kane, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, Durham, N. H.

New Jersey.—The law requires the inspection of all nurseries at least once in each year. Shipments into the state must be accompanied by a certificate of inspection of current date or copy thereof, attached to each car or parcel, together with a statement from the shipper that the stock therein is a part of the stock inspected, and stating whether such stock has been fumigated with hydrocyanic-acid gas or not. It shall be the duty of all carriers to refuse for transportation within the state all stock not ac-

accompanied by a certificate of inspection. All stock coming into the state may be detained for examination, wherever found, by the chief of bureau of statistics and inspection, 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 statistics and inspection of such shipment prior to, or within twenty-four 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 county or district in which the shipment originated, the port of entry and the approximate date of arrival at said port. If the bureau chief has any reason to suspect the presence of a dangerous pest he may order the examination of every package of such material, in transit or at the point of delivery, and shall not authorize its acceptance or delivery until he is satisfied that no dangerous pest is present.

Harry B. Weiss, Chief, Bureau of Statistics and Inspection, State Department of Agriculture, Trenton, N. J.

Dr. Mel. T. Cook, State Plant Pathologist, New Brunswick, N. J.

Dr. T. J. Headlee, State Entomologist, New Brunswick, N. J.

New Mexico.—No law relative to transportation of nursery stock. The territorial legislature of 1903 provided for county boards of horticultural commissioners, which were given authority to control orchard pests.

Prof. Fabian Garcia, Horticulturist, Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, N. M.

North Carolina.—Duplicate certificate must be filed with entomologist, and shipments must bear copy of certificate. It is of advantage to attach a (truthful) statement that stock has been properly fumigated.

On account blister rust disease, five-leaved pines, currants and gooseberries from Dominion of Canada, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and New England states, are prohibited.

On account chestnut blight disease all chestnut and chinquapin (trees, parts or nuts for propagation) from Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio and states north and east thereof, are prohibited.

On account sweet-potato weevil all plants of sweet potato from Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida must be accompanied by certificate.

Circular giving regulations in detail, on application.

Franklin Sherman, Entomologist; T. B. Mitchell, Inspector, State Department Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

North Dakota.—The director of the experiment station is authorized to cause inspection and prescribe treatment of diseased nursery stock. Shipments into the state must bear a certificate of inspection. Every person who employs agents or salesmen or who solicits for the sale of nursery stock must obtain a license upon the payment of \$10 and upon

filing a certificate of inspection and a \$500 bond. Said license will permit holder to do business in the state for one year.

Director, North Dakota Experiment Station, Agricultural College, N. D.

Ohio.—Nurserymen residing outside of Ohio and desiring to solicit orders for nursery stock shall, upon the filing of a certified copy of their original certificate, obtain a certificate permitting them to solicit orders for nursery stock. Each dealer within or without the state engaged in selling nursery stock shall secure 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 secures stock. Each affidavit shall be accompanied by a fee of \$5.

All agents soliciting orders for nursery stock for any nurseryman shall file annually a statement that he will sell only stock that has been inspected. Such statement shall be accompanied by a fee of \$1. He shall secure and carry an agent's certificate and a copy of the certificate held by his principal.

Each shipment into the state shall be accompanied by a tag or poster on which shall appear an exact copy of the valid certificate. Altered certificates are prohibited.

E. C. Cotton, Chief, Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Columbus, Ohio.

Oklahoma.—To solicit for orders or to ship nursery stock into this state it is necessary for outside nurserymen or dealers to execute surety bond in favor of the state board of agriculture in the sum of \$1,000; file duplicate copy of nursery inspection certificate and remit \$5 in payment for permit.

C. G. Nesbit, Chief Inspector.

Oregon.—The state board of horticulture has charge of inspection within the state. All nursery stock brought into the state must be inspected at station of delivery before delivery to consignee. If found infested or infested, nursery stock must be returned to consignor or destroyed. Peach pits, peach trees and scions, and other trees on peach roots grown in or coming from districts where peach yellows, little peach, or peach rosette are known to exist, are prohibited entry. Every carload and case containing nursery stock, trees, plants, etc., must have plainly marked thereon in a conspicuous manner and place the name and address of consignor; name and address of consignee; name of country, state, or territory where contents were grown; and must show that it contains nursery stock, seedlings, or seeds. The importation into Oregon of all trees of five-leaved pines and of species and genera of currant and gooseberry plants and cuttings from all foreign countries and from all portions of the United States east of the Mississippi River is prohibited.

Henry E. Dosch, Secretary, State Board of Horticulture, Portland, Oregon.

Pennsylvania.—Nurseries must be inspected at least once a year, and no nurseryman, agent, dealer, or broker can legally sell or ship stock without a certificate of inspection. Nurserymen or other persons from other

states desiring to sell nursery stock are required to secure certificates after filing a copy of their original certificate. Dealers in nursery stock are granted certificates upon application, and the filing of a statement that they will buy nursery stock only from nurserymen or growers holding valid certificates of inspection. All agents canvassing in the state for sale of nursery stock must secure and carry an agent's duplicate certificate. Transportation companies are required to reject all stock entering the state, unless certificates of inspection are attached.

The following quarantines, state and national, are effective in and against this state:

Shipments of chestnut nursery stock from Pennsylvania to outside points prohibited.

Shipment into Pennsylvania of any living white pine or five-leaved pines and black currants, prohibited.

Shipment into Pennsylvania of Christmas trees from the gipsy and brown tail moth districts of New England prohibited.

Shipments from Pennsylvania of the common barbery (*Berberis vulgaris*) and its horticultural varieties (U. S. quarantine).

Owing to the prevalence of European potato wart disease, certain portions of Pennsylvania are prohibited from shipping any potatoes, root-crop vegetables, soil, or plants with soil about their roots.

Prof. J. G. Sanders, Director, Bureau of Plant Industry; Enos, B. Engle, Chief Nursery Inspector, Harrisburg, Pa.

Rhode Island.—The inspection law provides that the state board of agriculture shall appoint a state entomologist whose duties it shall be to inspect nurseries and orchards and to grant an annual certificate for sale of nursery stock. All nursery stock shipped into the state must bear on each package a certificate that the contents have been inspected by an authorized inspection officer. The state entomologist is, furthermore, authorized to inspect any nursery stock which comes into the state, even when sent in under an official certificate, if he deems it advisable, and shall order its return to the consignor if any injurious insects or plant diseases are found therein.

Persons wishing to plant species of Ribes, or five-leaved pines in certain parts of the state must obtain permission from the board of agriculture. This is a regulation of the board to prevent spread of the blister rust, but does not affect nurserymen unless located in quarantine areas.

An affidavit of fumigation is no longer accepted in lieu of official inspection.

Agents who have no nursery, and who wish to sell nursery stock within the state, must apply to the state entomologist for an agent's license and must state where they propose to purchase their stock to be sold.

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

South Carolina.—To each package of nursery stock within or shipped into the state must be attached a permit tag of the South Carolina state crop pest commission. These tags may be secured at cost from the commission by the deposit of a satisfactory certificate of inspection and fumigation signed in ink by the proper inspection official of the state of issue.

A duplicate invoice covering each shipment made into this state must be filed in the office of the South Carolina state crop pest commission promptly after the shipment has gone forward. The shipment of citrus into South Carolina is prohibited except by special permit of this commission. White pine prohibited; also other host plants of white pine blister rust. Fumigation of all host plants of San Jose scale is required. Entrances of all diseased and infested stock is prohibited.

Chestnut prohibited except under permit of South Carolina state crop pest commission.

Sweet potato tubers from sweet potato weevil-infested states prohibited.

Sweet potato tubers for planting, sweet potato vines, plants, cuttings, draws and slips and morning glory vines, plants, and parts of plants from other than sweet potato weevil-infested states prohibited except under permit of the South Carolina state crop pest commission. All shipments must be securely packed.

A. F. Conradi, chief, Division of Entomology, Clemson College, S. C.

South Dakota.—Nurserymen and dealers whose nursery stock is grown outside of South Dakota shall first secure a proper certificate from the state entomologist of South Dakota before engaging in the sale of nursery stock in South Dakota. Agents of the above shall also be required to obtain a certificate whenever taking or delivering orders in South Dakota. A filing fee of \$1 shall be charged for issuing the certificates mentioned above.

Nurserymen and dealers whose stock is grown outside of South Dakota must file with the state entomologist of South Dakota a copy of their official inspection certificate before engaging in the sale of nursery stock in South Dakota. Dealers will be granted a certificate in this state only when they purchase from a certified nursery in the United States such stock as they have not themselves grown.

Each package, box, bale, or carload lot of nursery stock shipped or otherwise delivered into South Dakota must bear a tag or poster on which shall appear an exact copy of the valid certificate of inspection of the consignor.

Quarantine orders have been issued forbidding the shipment of five-needled pines and all species and varieties of currants and gooseberries into the state from the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

Harry C. Severin, State Entomologist, Brookings, S. D.

Tennessee.—Nurseries are inspected annually, or oftener if necessary. Any person, firm, or corporation without the state, desiring to do business within the state, shall file with the state entomologist and plant pathologist a copy of his certificate of inspection issued and signed by proper official of his state, as well as an agreement to fumigate properly all stock shipped into the state. Every shipment must be accompanied by a copy of the said certificate of inspection and a fumigation tag. Every individual sale

or bill of trees shall bear a copy of certificate. Failure to comply with the requirements subjects stock to confiscation.

Following is the form of required agreement to fumigate:

We, the undersigned, agree to fumigate with hydrocyanic acid gas, according to the required strength, all nursery stock subject to attack from San Jose scale and other dangerous insect pests. We also agree to attach a fumigation tag to each and every shipment going into the state of Tennessee.

All varieties of the five-leaved pines, also gooseberries, currants, and all varieties of barberry excepting that known as the Japanese variety *Berberis Thunbergii* are quarantined.

Sweet potato vines, plants, slips, cuttings, draws, and tubers, also morning glory vines and roots originating in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, the West Indies and the Hawaiian Islands, are prohibited in Tennessee unless each box, bundle or package bears an official tag of the state inspector or other authorized official of the state in which said shipments originate, certifying that each box, bundle or package originated in an area shown by actual inspection to be free from the sweet potato weevil, and is itself uninfested.

All varieties of chestnut and chinquapin (*Castanea* and *Castanopsis*) are quarantined in Tennessee, coming from all of the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, and Ohio, and from all other states at present or hereafter found to be infected by the chestnut blight.

Prof. G. M. Bentley, State Entomologist and Plant Pathologist, Knoxville, Tenn.

Texas.—Nurseries and greenhouses are inspected annually. All shipments of nursery stock originating outside the state must not only bear shipping tags showing copy of certificate of inspection from the state inspector of the state in which the shipment originates, but in addition thereto must have a tag showing copy of permit from Texas. Freight and express companies in this state are prohibited from receiving or delivering shipments which do not bear tags showing copy of Texas permit and they are exempt, by law, from damages arising from refusal to deliver such shipments.

No nursery stock shall be shipped into the state by any person or company without first filing with the state department of agriculture a certified copy of certificate of inspection from state inspector of the state in which the shipment originates. A fee of \$5 is required for issuance of permit to ship into the state. Agents or dealers operating in Texas for nurserymen outside of the state, must procure proper credentials, as agents, from their nurseries, on a form furnished and approved by the commissioner of agriculture, and each agent or dealer must be prepared to present such credentials at all times.

Dealers are classed as nurserymen and are required to take out a permit. Greenhouses and greenhouse plants are included for inspection by the Texas law and state inspectors should advise their nurserymen, florists or

owners of greenhouses that they must have a Texas certificate before they can make shipments into the state.

Louis J. Tackett, Chief Inspector, Austin, Tex.

Utah.—No person shall engage in the business of selling or importing nursery stock without first obtaining a license to do business in the state. Any person may obtain a license from the state crops and pests commission to engage in business upon payment of the fee of \$2.50 and by filing with the state crops and pests commission a bond in the sum of \$500. Each salesman or agent must hold an authorization from the firm that he represents giving his name and the name and address of the persons he represents, together with the license number of his principal. A copy of the certificate of inspection must accompany each shipment. Notify the State Inspector of any shipment to be made, giving name and address of consignee, date of shipment, and a complete invoice of the shipment whether charged to the consignee or not. All stock coming into the state must be held in quarantine until the same has been disinfected, at the cost of the importer. The Federal horticultural board and state quarantines prohibit the shipment of all five-leaved pines and Ribes into this state from states east of and including the states of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana.

Harold R. Hagan, State Crops and Pests Inspector, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Vermont.—Nurseries are inspected annually. Nursery stock shipped into the state shall be accompanied by a certificate of inspection and the name and post-office address of the consignor and consignee.

Quarantines are in force in relation to white pines and currants, gypsy and brown tail moth and European corn borer.

M. B. Cummings, Deputy State Nursery Inspector, Burlington, Vt.

Virginia.—Before selling nursery stock, it is necessary to procure a certificate of registration for which the fee is \$10 for principals; duplicates for agents' use \$1. Send certified check or draft for even amount drawn or indorsed payable to the treasurer of Virginia. Duplicate of certificate of nursery inspection must be filed with the state entomologist, who will furnish tags at cost, and one tag must be attached to each package of stock to be sold in the state.

W. J. Schoene, State Entomologist, Blacksburg, Va.

Washington.—No person shall sell or distribute nursery stock or solicit for sale without first obtaining a license to conduct business in the state. All licenses expire July 1. The license fee for nurserymen and tree dealers is \$5, and for agents \$1. Nurserymen and tree dealers must execute a bond in the sum of \$1,000 to cover compliance with the state laws in that the nursery stock covered by said license be true to name and variety.

The state of Washington has a quarantine against the introduction of any white pine, gooseberry or currant nursery stock from any state east of and including Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana. There is also a quarantine against the alfalfa weevil infested territory,

against the introduction of potatoes from the state of California because of the potato tuber moth, and also against eastern territory as bounded by the Federal horticultural board because of the infestation of the European corn borer.

The state is divided into ten horticultural districts and an inspector-at-large is in charge of each district. All shippers of nursery stock into the state must give notice of their intention to ship by notifying the inspector-at-large into whose district the shipment is made, and sending a copy to—
M. L. Dean, Chief, Division of Horticulture, Olympia, Wash.

West Virginia.—The commissioner of agriculture has power to provide quarantine regulations concerning the transportation and sale of nursery stock. No person or corporation either for himself or as agent for another shall offer for sale, sell, or deliver nursery stock unless he shall have first procured from the commissioner of agriculture a certificate of registration, the annual fee for which is \$20.

Quarantine orders have been issued prohibiting the shipment into West Virginia from any source whatsoever all five-leaved pines and all species and varieties of currants, and gooseberries.

A quarantine has also been established prohibiting the shipment into or within the state from any source whatsoever of all species and varieties of chestnut nursery stock.

All nursery stock entering the state must be accompanied by a certificate of inspection and also by an official permit tag obtained from the state entomologist.

W. E. Rumsey, State Entomologist, Morgantown, W. Va.

Wisconsin.—All persons, firms, or corporations shipping nursery stock into the state are required to file a duplicate certificate of inspection, and secure a state license. Each shipment must bear certificate tags, which shall be attached to each package, box, or carload lot. Transportation companies are forbidden to deliver nursery stock unless accompanied by valid certificate tags, and may be required to hold, subject to inspection, all stock of a specified kind or source. All agents selling nursery stock within the state must be supplied with an agent's duplicate certificate, which shall bear the same number and date as that of the principal. Wilful misrepresentation of quality or variety of stock offered for sale shall constitute a punishable misdemeanor. No fees are charged.

Quarantines forbid shipping into Wisconsin pines susceptible to white pine blister rust, or barberries subject to black stem rust of grains.

S. B. Fracker, State Entomologist, Madison, Wisconsin.

Wyoming.—Licenses are issued on application for a period terminating on July 1 of the next succeeding inspection year. Applications should be accompanied by the license fee of \$25, and by a certified certificate of inspection from an authorized inspector in the state from which shipments are to be made. On receipt of these the secretary of the state board issues authorized shipping tags at cost. Transportation companies may not deliver unless such tag be attached to each shipment. A copy of the law may be secured from the secretary.

Secretary, State Board of Horticulture, Laramie, Wyo.

Some of the larger nursery companies in Missouri ship stock to Canada, Central and South America and to foreign countries, but it has been impossible, in this report, to include the laws and regulations of all these countries. Those making shipments of nursery stock to other countries should consult with the Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D. C. and with the inspection officials of the country to which the shipment is to be sent.

MISSOURI NURSERY INSPECTION FORMS

The wording of certificates and permits issued by the Chief Inspector of nursery stock in Missouri, follows. These are not exact copies of the instruments but will convey to those unacquainted with the forms knowledge of what they contain.

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI No.....

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

Columbia, Mo., 192.....

Certificate of Nursery Inspection

This is to Certify, That in accordance with the Nursery Inspection Act, enacted by the Forty-seventh General Assembly and approved March 27, 1913, the nursery stock of the Nursery, grown at, County, Missouri, was inspected on..... 192....., by a duly authorized inspector and found apparently free from dangerously injurious insects or plant diseases.

Valid until July 1, 192....., unless sooner revoked.

.....
Entomologist and Chief Inspector

Deputy Inspector

[SEAL]

DEALER'S CERTIFICATE

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI No.....
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
Columbia, Mo.,192.....

Dealer's Certificate

This is to Certify, That the nursery stock herein contained has been inspected where grown by a duly authorized inspector and found apparently free from dangerously injurious insects and plant diseases as evidenced by the fact that the shipper, Mr. has met all requirements of the Missouri law pertaining to dealers in nursery stock.

Valid until July 1, 192....., unless sooner revoked.

.....
ENTOMOLOGIST AND CHIEF INSPECTOR

[SEAL]

AGENT AND SALESMAN PERMIT

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI No.....
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
Columbia, Mo.,

Agent and Salesman Permit

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that
of..... County, Mo., is a duly authorized agent or salesman for
the..... nursery, located at.....

.....
which has been inspected and properly certified by a duly appointed inspector,
and that he has met all the requirements of the Missouri law relating to nurs-
ery agents and salesmen.

Valid until July 1, 19....., unless sooner revoked.

.....
Entomologist and Chief Inspector

MISSOURI QUARANTINE AGAINST THE EUROPEAN CORN BORER

WHEREAS, it has been ascertained by the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station that the insect pest, known as the European Corn Borer, is prevalent in the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania and also probably in Maine, Vermont, Connecticut and Rhode Island:

NOW, THEREFORE, by authority in me vested by law and in accordance with Sections 1 and 9, of an Act entitled "An act for the protection of Agricultural and Horticultural interests of the State of Missouri by the suppression and prevention of further introduction of San Jose scale and other dangerously injurious insects and plant diseases; to provide an advisory council to assist the Agricultural Experiment Station in carrying out the provisions of this Act; to provide punishment for violations thereof, and repealing certain sections therein named" (Laws of Missouri, 1913, page 98), I, F. B. Mumford, Director of the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, do hereby prohibit the movement into the State of Missouri, directly or indirectly, from the states aforesaid, of all corn on the cob, corn cobs or any portion of the corn plant, except milled corn products. Provided, however, that shelled corn may be shipped into this State under permit issued by the Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station.

These prohibitions shall also apply to any portion of the above mentioned quarantined products when used as packing material for other commodities or manufactured products or food or bedding for live stock while in transit in railroad cars.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand. Done at the city of Columbia, Missouri, this 24th day of February, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred Twenty.

F. B. MUMFORD
*Director of the Missouri
Agricultural Experiment Station*