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United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

OCTOBER—DECEMBER 1941

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QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO DUTCH ELM DISEASE QUARANTINE (NO. 71)

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, October 10, 1941.

POSTMASTER:

MY DEAR SIR: Your attention is invited to the inclosed copy of a revision of plant quarantine Order No. 71 of the United States Department of Agriculture on account of the Dutch elm disease, by which you will please be governed. This revision, effective October 1, 1941, removes from the regulated area the town of Huntington in Suffolk County, N. Y., but extends the regulated area to include parts of nine Pennsylvania counties and additional sections in Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York where the Dutch elm disease has been located. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

RAMSEY S. BLACK,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

DUTCH ELM DISEASE

§301.71-4a ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS MODIFYING THE RESTRICTIONS OF THE DUTCH ELM DISEASE QUARANTINE BY AUTHORIZING THE RESHIPMENT FROM POINTS WITHIN THE REGULATED AREA OF ELM PLANTS RECEIVED FROM NONREGULATED AREA AND RESHIPPED DURING THE DORMANT PERIOD OF THE INSECT VECTORS OF THE DISEASE

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by the fourth proviso of § 301.71, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [Notice of Quarantine No. 71 on account of the Dutch elm disease], § 301.71-4 is hereby modified, effective November 10, 1941, by providing that elm plants originating in nonregulated area and received within the regulated area during the period from November 1 to March 31, inclusive, of any 12-month period may be reshipped interstate to nonregulated area during the period specified above when such plants have been handled under conditions of sanitation and segregation as prescribed by the inspector to prevent attack or infestation by insect vectors of the Dutch elm disease or accidental or natural infection by the fungus causing the disease. Such shipments of elm plants shall bear an identifying tag issued by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine showing compliance with these conditions. (7 C. F. R., § 301.71; sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 8th day of November 1941.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register November 14, 1941, 11:35 a. m.; 6 F. R. 5799.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, December 30, 1941.

POSTMASTER:

MY DEAR SIR: Your attention is invited to the inclosed circular relating to the modification of the restrictions of Plant Quarantine No. 71 of the United States Department of Agriculture on account of the Dutch elm disease.

The modification permits the acceptance of reshipment from points within the regulated area of parcels containing elm plants received from the nonregulated area provided the reshipped parcels are accompanied with a certificate or identification tag of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine showing the plants have been handled under conditions of sanitation and segregation as prescribed by the Inspector. You should be governed accordingly. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

RAMSEY S. BLACK,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO GYPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE (NO. 45)

B. E. P. Q. 386 (6th revision)

Effective October 10, 1941

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

GYPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE REGULATIONS MODIFIED

Introductory note.—This revision of circular B. E. P. Q. 386 adds to the list of articles exempted from certification requirements, box shooks, when newly manufactured; cuttings and branches (for ornamental use) of boxwood, of Cali-

fornia peppertree, and of eucalyptus; cuttings of greenhouse-grown woody plants when so labeled; and wood flour, pulverized wood, or ground wood sawdust when sifted through a screen of at least 30 meshes to the inch.

§ 301.45a. *Administrative instructions; articles exempted from restrictions.* Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by the second proviso of § 301.45, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [Notice of Quarantine No. 45, on account of the gypsy moth and brown-tail moth], the following articles, the interstate movement of which is not considered to constitute a risk of moth dissemination, are exempted from the restrictions of the regulations of this quarantine, effective October 10, 1941:

- Acacia cuttings (for ornamental use) (*Acacia* spp.).
- Banana stalks, when crushed, dried, and shredded.
- Birch slabs for use as post cards.
- Birch bark when waxed, polished, or otherwise treated to adequately eliminate all risk of transmitting infestation and when used in the manufacture of novelties.
- Box shooks, when newly manufactured and planed on four sides.
- Boxwood cuttings and branches (for ornamental use) (*Buxus sempervirens*).
- Cable reels, when newly manufactured and empty.
- California peppertree cuttings and branches (for ornamental use) (*Schinus molle*).
- Clubmoss (sometimes called "ground pine") (*Lycopodium* spp.).
- Cuttings of woody plants that have been grown in the greenhouse throughout the year, when labeled on the outside of the container to show that the contents were greenhouse grown.
- Eucalyptus cuttings and branches (for ornamental use) (*Eucalyptus globulus*).
- Evergreen smilax (*Smilax lanceolata*).
- Fuchsia (*Fuchsia* spp.).
- Galax (*Galax aphylla*).
- Geranium (*Pelargonium* spp.).
- Heather cuttings (for ornamental use) (*Erica* spp., *Calluna* spp.).
- Heliotrope (*Heliotropium* spp.).
- Herbarium specimens, when dried, pressed, and treated, and when so labeled on the outside of each container.
- Jerusalem-cherry (*Solanum capsicastrum*, *S. pseudocapsicum*, *S. hendersoni*).
- Leaves of deciduous or evergreen trees that have been treated or dyed.
- Mistletoe (*Phoradendron flavescens*, *Viscum album*, etc.).
- Oregon huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*).
- Partridgeberry (*Mitchella repens*).
- Strawberry plants (*Fragaria* spp.).
- Trailing arbutus (*Epigaea repens*).
- Verbena (*Verbena* spp.).
- Wintergreen (*Gaultheria* spp., *Pyrola* spp.).
- Wood flour, pulverized wood, or ground wood sawdust, when processed by screening or sifting through a screen of at least 30 meshes per inch. (Issued under § 301.45.)

All previous lists of exempted articles are superseded by these instructions. Done at Washington, D. C., this 2d day of October 1941.

P. N. ANNAND, *Chief.*

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register October 8, 1941, 11:04 a. m.; 6 F. R. 5131.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, October 17, 1941.

Referring to notice of Quarantine No. 45 of the United States Department of Agriculture on account of the gypsy moth and brown-tail moth, notice is given to postmasters in the regulated area, which includes the entire State of Rhode Island and parts of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont, that, effective October 10, 1941, the following articles, the interstate movement of which is not considered to constitute a risk of moth dissemination, are exempted from the restrictions of the regulations of this quarantine:

(For list of articles, see B. E. P. Q. 386 (6th revision), above.)

All previous lists of exempted articles are superseded by these instructions (See Postal Bulletin of November 21, 1939, and page 10, December 1939 Supplement to the Postal Guide.)

RAMSEY S. BLACK,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO PUERTO RICAN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE (NO. 58)

B. E. P. Q. 518.

Effective November 15, 1941

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

TREATMENT PRESCRIBED FOR CERTAIN PUERTO RICAN VEGETABLES

§301.58-3b. *Administrative instructions; treatment requirement for green string beans, lima beans, faba beans, and pigeonpeas, in the pod, moving from Puerto Rico.* Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by paragraph (a) of § 301.58-3, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [regulation 3 of the rules and regulations supplemental to the Fruit and Vegetable Quarantine of Puerto Rico (No. 58)], treatment is prescribed for green string beans, lima beans, faba beans, and pigeonpeas, in the pod, moving by freight or express from Puerto Rico to any other State, Territory, or District of the United States, effective November 15, 1941, as follows:

(a) *Vacuum fumigation.*—Treatment is to be given in a standard vacuum fumigation vault equipped with a blower, with a 15-inch vacuum maintained throughout the period, at any temperature above 34° F., with a dosage of 3 pounds of methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet of space, including the load, for 1½ hours.

(b) *Atmospheric fumigation.*—Treatment is to be given in an approved atmospheric fumigation vault provided with a circulating fan, for a period of 2 hours, with dosages of methyl bromide as follows: (1) If the mass temperature is between 50° and 70° F., the dosage shall be at the rate of 3 pounds per 1,000 cubic feet of space, including the load; (2) if the mass temperature is above 70° F., the dosage shall be at the rate of 1½ pounds per 1,000 cubic feet of space, including the load. (NOTE.—Atmospheric fumigation is not recommended at temperatures below 50° F.)

Treatment vaults and equipment will be approved for fumigation purposes by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine through the local plant quarantine inspector only when reasonably accessible for supervision purposes and when properly constructed and equipped to carry out the treatment prescribed.

All costs of treatment other than the services of the supervising inspector shall be borne by the owner of the products, or his representative.

While the prescribed treatment is judged from experimental tests to be safe for use with these products the Department assumes no responsibility for any damage sustained through or in the course of treatment.

Shipments of small lots of these products may be certified for shipment by parcel post without fumigation when they have been examined by an inspector and found free from infestation. (7 C. F. R., § 301.58-3; § 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 12th day of November 1941.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register November 19, 1941, 11.14 a. m.; 6 F. R. 5891.]

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, November 10, 1941.

ARIZONA STATE PLANT QUARANTINES

(Revision of notice dated August 7, 1939)

Under plant quarantines and regulations issued by the State of Arizona, the shipment into that State of certain plants and plant materials, known to be hosts of injurious pests and plant diseases, is subject to certain requirements, or entirely prohibited.

The following table gives a summary of the Arizona quarantine laws and regulations, showing the quarantined areas, the plants and plant products affected, and the pests and diseases of which such plants are known hosts. Under the provisions of paragraph 2 (b), section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, postmasters should not accept such plants and plant products when presented for mailing in violation of these quarantine laws and regulations, and should invite the attention of the mailers thereto.

Plants and plant products prohibited or regulated entry into Arizona

Area quarantined (Column I)	Plants and plant products affected		Plant pests and diseases (Column IV)
	Acceptance for mailing entirely prohibited (Column II)	Acceptance for mailing only when accompanied with approved certificate or Arizona permit (Column III)	
(1) Entire United States.....		All grapevines and cuttings (rooted or otherwise) when accompanied by proper certificate of treatment from state of origin.	Grape mealybug and grape Phylloxera.
(2) Entire United States (except California).	Citrus fruits and plants and parts thereof, except seed.	Citrus seed admitted under Arizona permit. California citrus nursery stock admitted under Arizona permit.	Citrus canker and species of the fruitfly family Trypetidae.
(3) a. Alabama—Counties of Baldwin, Conecuh, and Mobile. Florida—Entire State. Georgia—Counties of Camden, Charlton, Glynn, and Thomas. Louisiana—Parishes of Acadia, Allen, Ascension, Assumption, Avoyelles, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Evangeline, Iberia, Iberville, Jefferson, Jefferson Davis, Lafayette, Lafourche, Livingston, Orleans, Plaquemines, Pointe Coupee, Rapides, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. Helena, St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Terrebonne, Vermilion, Vernon, Washington, West Baton Rouge, and West Feliciana. Mississippi—Counties of Amite, George, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson Davis, Jones, Lawrence, Pearl River, Pike, Stone, and Walthall. Texas—Counties of Angelina, Atascosa, Austin, Bandera, Bastrop, Bee, Bell, Bexar, Blanco, Bosque, Brazos, Brazoria, Brewster, Burlington, Burnette, Caldwell, Calhoun, Cameron, Chambers, Colorado, Comal, Concho, Coryell, Crane, Crockett, DeWitt, Dimmit, Duval, Edwards, Falls, Fayette, Fort Bend, Frio, Galveston, Gillespie, Goliad, Gonzales, Grimes, Guadalupe, Hamilton, Hardin, Harris, Hays, Hidalgo, Hill, Irion, Jackson, Jasper, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Jefferson, Jeff Davis, Karnes, Kendall, Kerr, Kimble, Kinney, Kleberg, Lavaca, Llano, LaSalle, Lampasas, Lee, Liberty, Limestone, Live Oak, McCulloch, McLennan, McMullen, Madison, Mason, Matagorda, Maverick, Medina, Menard, Milam, Mills, Mont-	(a) Sweetpotato tubers and parts thereof; (b) sweetpotato plants, vines, cuttings, draws, slips, and morning-glories; (c) yams including the tubers and plants and parts thereof.	----- Sweetpotato weevil.	

Plants and plant products prohibited or regulated entry into Arizona—Continued

Area quarantined (Column I)	Plants and plant products affected		Plant pests and diseases (Column IV)
	Acceptance for mailing entirely prohibited (Column II)	Acceptance for mailing only when accompanied with approved certificate or Arizona permit (Column III)	
(3) Texas—Continued, gomery, Nacogdoches, Newton, Nueces, Orange, Pecos, Polk, Presidio, Real, Reagan, Refugio, Robertson, Sabine, San Augustine, San Jacinto, San Patricio, San Saba, Schleicher, Starr, Sutton, Terrell, Travis, Tyler, Upton, Uvalde, Val Verde, Victoria, Walker, Waller, Washington, Webb, Wharton, Willacy, Williamson, Wilson, Zapata, and Zavala.			
(3) b. All other parts of the United States.	-----	Plants and tubers admitted to Arizona when accompanied with certificate from State of origin showing same originated in area known to be free from sweet-potato weevil.	
(4) a. Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.	Cotton, including all parts of the cotton plant either wild or cultivated; cotton lint, linters, samples of cotton, seed cotton, cottonseed hulls, and Spanish moss.	-----	Cotton boll weevil.
(4) b. Other parts of United States except California.	-----	Seed cotton, cottonseed, lint, linters, cotton samples, cottonseed hulls, and Spanish moss, admitted under Arizona permit or U. S. Department of Agriculture certification.	
(5) Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and District of Columbia.	All species, including the ornamental forms, of peach, apricot, almond, nectarine, and plum trees, cuttings, grafts, scions, or buds, or any trees budded or grafted on peach stock or peach roots.	-----	Peach yellows, peach rosette, and little peach.
(6) Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, and Utah.	Plum trees and parts thereof, except fruit pits.	Peach and nectarine trees, root stock, grafts, buds, or other parts capable of propagation, except fruit pits, admitted under proper certification from State of origin.	Peach mosaic disease.
(7) Entire United States.....	-----	Strawberry plants admitted if accompanied with certificate from State of origin stating same originated in area free from strawberry root weevils.	Strawberry root weevils.

Plants and plant products prohibited or regulated entry into Arizona—Continued

Area quarantined (Column I)	Plants and plant products affected		Plant pests and diseases (Column IV)
	Acceptance for mailing entirely prohibited (Column II)	Acceptance for mailing only when accompanied with approved certificate or Arizona permit (Column III)	
(8) Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.	All species and varieties, including the ornamental forms, of peach, nectarine, almond, apricot, plum, cherry, choke cherry, haw, or hawthorne (<i>Crataegus</i> sp.), quince, pear, and apple trees and plants or parts thereof, including the fresh fruits.	Budwood or scions and bare-rooted trees, if accompanied by certificate of fumigation, admitted under Arizona permit from Nov. 1 to Apr. 1.	Oriental fruit moth.
(9) Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. ¹	Entry of the following articles into Arizona prohibited except under U. S. Department of Agriculture, or a duly authorized agricultural official of the State of origin, certification showing them free of infestation or adequately treated: Ears, stalks, cobs, or other parts or debris (except seed and shelled grain free from cob fragments and other plant debris) of corn, broomcorn, sorghums, and Sudan grass; cut flowers, or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, dahlia, and gladiolus (except corms, bulbs, or tubers without stems); lima beans in the pod, green shell beans in the pod (of the variety known as Cranbury or Horticultural); beets with tops; and rhubarb.	-----	European corn borer.
(10) Entire United States except California.	All species and varieties of hickory, pecan, and walnut trees and parts thereof, except nuts.	Scions and budwood and bare-rooted trees admitted under Arizona permit.	Pecan leaf casebearer, pecan nut casebearer, pecan weevil.
(11) Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Washington.	All species and varieties of willow and poplar trees and parts thereof capable of propagation.	-----	Satin moth.

¹ As amended Dec. 31, 1941.

Shippers desiring Arizona permits must make application therefor direct to the State Entomologist, Phoenix, Ariz.

Postmasters at places in Arizona where State inspection of plants and plant products is maintained under the Terminal Inspection Act should take the action prescribed by paragraph 4 (b), section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, if parcels sent to such offices for terminal inspection are found to be in violation of these plant quarantine laws or regulations.

RAMSEY S. BLACK,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS—PLANT QUARANTINES AND TERMINAL INSPECTION REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO FRUITS AND OTHER PLANT PRODUCTS SENT TO MILITARY CAMPS

NOVEMBER 21, 1941.

It has come to attention that parcels containing fruits and other plant products, which are not indorsed on the outside to show that fact, are being sent by relatives and friends to officers and men in military camps located in States which have established quarantines prohibiting or regulating the entry of certain plants or plant products or which require inspection of such articles under the terminal plant inspection regulations. For example, fruits, including apples, almonds, apricots, cherries, chokecherries, nectarines, peaches, pears, plums, and quinces, are not properly acceptable for mailing into Arizona, California, or Oregon from the quarantined areas and the entry into these States of oranges or other citrus fruits is also restricted or entirely prohibited.

Under the law embodied in paragraph 1 (b), section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, a penalty is imposed for failure properly to indorse parcels containing any plants or plant products when addressed for delivery in any State maintaining terminal inspection. Failure to mark the parcels on the outside may lead to the dissemination of injurious plant diseases or insect enemies.

Postmasters and accepting employees should, therefore, be particularly careful when accepting parcels addressed to officers and men in military camps located in any State maintaining terminal plant inspection or which has established quarantine laws and regulations under the act of June 4, 1936, as listed on pages 20 and 24 of the current Postal Guide, to see that the parcels fully comply with the regulations. To this end they should question mailers and require parcels containing fruit or other plant products to be properly indorsed. Postmasters at the offices of address in terminal inspection States should also exercise care to see that all parcels containing such articles, whether or not so indorsed, are treated as provided by paragraphs 3 to 7, section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations.

RAMSEY S. BLACK,

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

BISHOPP AND SPENCER TO BE ASSISTANT CHIEFS IN BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

[Press notice]

NOVEMBER 8, 1941.

P. N. Annand, chief of the United States Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, today announced appointment of Fred C. Bishopp as assistant chief of the Bureau in charge of research work, and Frank H. Spencer as assistant chief in charge of business administration. Avery S. Hoyt will continue as associate chief, and S. A. Rohwer as assistant chief.

Dr. Bishopp was born at Virginia Dale, Colo., on January 14, 1884. He received his B. S. degree in 1902 from Colorado Agricultural College, and his M. S. in 1903 from the same school. He received his Ph. D. degree from Ohio State University in 1932. From 1904 to 1905 he was assistant professor of entomology and assistant State entomologist in Maryland. He then joined the Federal Bureau of Entomology to work on cotton boll weevil investigations until 1910. The following 2 years he worked on tick investigations. He spent the next 5 years studying insects that affect the health of animals. Dr. Bishopp was made chief of the Division of Insects Affecting Man and Animals in 1927, and has continued in this capacity up to the present appointment.

Dr. Bishopp is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Entomological Society of America. He is a member of the American Association of Economic Entomologists and was president in 1937; a member of the Washington Entomological Society, president in 1932; member of the Washington Academy of Science; the Biological Society of Washington; the American Society of Parasitologists, president in 1938; the American Society of Tropical Medicine, the Texas Academy of Science, the National Malaria Committee; and the honorary societies Phi Kappa Phi and Sigma Xi.

Mr. Spencer was born in Burlington, N. J., January 2, 1899. He attended the Washington School of Accountancy, and graduated from LaSalle Extension University and Alexander Hamilton Institute. He joined the Government in

the Bureau of Animal Industry in 1917, as a personnel clerk. He served in the Bureau of Markets and the Division of Publications of the Department of Agriculture from 1919 to 1921. He then became secretary to the Director of the War Finance Corporation from 1921-22. In 1922 he became administrative assistant and secretary to the Secretary of Agriculture, which position he held until 1931 when he became business manager of the Bureau of Entomology, transferring in the same capacity when the present Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine was formed in 1934.

CUSHING NAMED HEAD OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE DIVISION

[Press notice]

NOVEMBER 27, 1941.

P. N. Annand, chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, announced today appointment of Emory C. Cushing to succeed F. C. Bishopp as chief of the Division of Insects Affecting Man and Animals.

Mr. Cushing was born in Grafton, Nebr., December 4, 1897, attended public schools in San Antonio, Tex., and graduated in 1918 from Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College. He pursued advanced work at that institution, the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, and Cornell University.

Mr. Cushing was on the staff of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station before joining the Bureau of Entomology in 1928. His work with the Bureau has been largely devoted to investigations of insects affecting man and animals and for several years he was assistant division leader. It was due to his efforts that the true screwworm was identified, revolutionizing control of this very important pest.

ROHWER IN CHARGE OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE REGULATORY WORK, POPHAM NEW ASSISTANT CHIEF

[Press notice]

DECEMBER 4, 1941.

The United States Department of Agriculture announced today new assignments for two officers of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Sievert A. Rohwer, an assistant chief of the Bureau, has been placed in charge of regulatory work, and William Lee Popham has been appointed an assistant chief in charge of control operations. P. N. Annand is Chief of the Bureau.

Mr. Rohwer was born in Telluride, Colo., on December 22, 1888. He was educated in Colorado and came to the Department in 1909 as a taxonomist. In 1923 he was placed in charge of the new division of Insect Identification of the Bureau of Entomology, and in 1927 was assigned to general administrative duties. When the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration was created in 1928 he was appointed assistant chief of that Bureau. In 1933, Mr. Rohwer was transferred to the Bureau of Entomology as assistant chief and continued as such when the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine was created in 1934.

Mr. Popham was born in Corvallis, Mont., on February 26, 1901. He received a B. S. degree in agriculture from Montana State College in 1923, and did 2 years' postgraduate work in botany and plant pathology at the same school. His first position was with the Montana State Horticultural Board, and he entered the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Plant Industry in September 1924 as a State leader in black stem rust control. In 1928 he became regional leader for Montana and Wyoming and in 1930 a field supervisor for 13 North Central States. He came to Washington as assistant chief of the Division of Barberry Eradication in 1931, and when this work was taken over by consolidation with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in 1934 he was placed in charge of barberry eradication work.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE DISCONTINUES EUROPEAN CORN BORER CERTIFICATION

[Press notice]

DECEMBER 30, 1941.

The United States Department of Agriculture said today that on January 1 it will discontinue certification of products the movement of which is regulated by State quarantines on account of the European corn borer.

Since the Federal quarantine on the European corn borer was revoked on July 15, 1932, the Department has been inspecting and certifying products to meet requirements of various State quarantines on this pest. As a condition of movement into the State the various quarantines require inspection and certification of many kinds of products, such as corn, broomcorn, Sudan grass, chrysanthemums, asters, hollyhocks, dahlias, beets with tops, celery, beans, rhubarb, and oat and rye straw, which are likely to carry the corn borer from known infested areas.

The work of the Department has been carried on with funds provided through annual appropriations made to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for this purpose. Funds provided for the current fiscal year are less than one-half of the amount available during preceding years and are inadequate to provide inspection necessary to give service throughout the fiscal year. Since July of this year, the inspection and certification work have continued without reduction in efficiency, but available funds will be exhausted by December 31, 1941, when the work will be discontinued.

Officials of the States having quarantines requiring that restricted products from the area where the corn borer occurs be certified by employees of the Department have advised the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine that their quarantines will be modified to accept such products upon certification by State officials. With these modifications in State quarantines there should be no interruption in normal movement of restricted articles or increase in pest risk.

States or parts of States in the infested area are Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin. States requiring Federal certification are Colorado, Nevada, Oregon, Texas, and Tennessee. Utah and Wyoming have embargoes against restricted materials.

B. E. P. Q. 382, Revised, Supplement No. 2.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

DECEMBER 26, 1941.

STANDARDS ESTABLISHED FOR CERTAIN SEEDS

Although not a plant quarantine order, the following information may be of interest to exporters of the seeds concerned to Uruguay. It is quoted from the Foreign Commerce Weekly for December 13, 1941.

VEGETABLE SEEDS: PURITY AND GERMINATION IMPORT STANDARDS ESTABLISHED

"Standards for purity and germination for certain vegetable seeds imported into Uruguay have been established by a decree of October 29, 1941, published in the *Diario Oficial*, November 14, 1941, Montevideo. The following are the required percentages of purity and germination, respectively: Chicory, endive, and carrots, 90 percent purity and 55 percent germination; onions, leeks, aniseed, celery, asparagus, peppers, watermelon, squash, artichoke, fennel, parsley, salsify, and spinach, 95 percent purity and 55 percent germination; beets, melon, cucumber, lettuce, cress, radishes, tomatoes, and eggplant, 95 percent purity and 70 percent germination; and cabbage, chickpeas, cauliflower, turnip, lentils, beans, peas, broad beans, and sweet corn, 95 percent purity and 80 percent germination."

P. N. ANNAND,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 406, Revised, Supplement No. 3.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH COLONY OF MALTA

NOVEMBER 19, 1941.

AREA QUARANTINED ON ACCOUNT OF COLORADO POTATO BEETLE INCREASED

The 35th Supplement to the List of Prohibited Articles as published in the Bulletin of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, July 15,

1941, contains information upon which the second paragraph under "Importation Prohibited" in B. E. P. Q. 406, Revised, is amended to read as follows:

Trees, shrubs, cuttings, tubers, bulbs, bulbous roots of flowers, tomatoes, and fresh vegetables: Importation prohibited from Germany, North America, Belgium, Spain, France, Luxembourg, Holland, and Switzerland, to prevent the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say) and the San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.).

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 426, Supplement No. 6.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA

NOVEMBER 22, 1941.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING IMPORTATION OF SUDAN GRASS

Executive Decree No. 87,028, January 16, 1941, creates a Service for the certification and inspection of domestic forage plant seeds. The following articles refer to the importation of seeds, including especially Sudan grass.

ARTICLE 20. Importers of seeds may not propagate them in the country without being previously registered and approved by the Seed Inspection Service.

ART. 21. The railroads, shipping companies, and other public carriers shall accept only certified and sealed shipments of Sudan grass.

ART. 22. New bags only shall be used. Each bag shall be sealed and labeled with the following information: Name of variety, origin, date of harvest, and grade.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 519. (Supersedes P. Q. C. A. 283, Revised, and all supplements).

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF CUBA

NOVEMBER 21, 1941.

This revision of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Republic of Cuba was made necessary by the combining of most Cuban regulations in a single decree. It has been prepared for the information of exporters of plants and plant products to that country, and plant quarantine officials.

The circular was prepared by Richard Faxon, District Supervisor, Export Certification, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from a translation of Decree No. 2745 of October 4, 1940, and was reviewed by Ing. Jose M. Santos, Director of Agriculture, Havana, Cuba.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and sufficiently complete for its purpose up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original text, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 519. (Supersedes P. Q. C. A. 283, Revised, and all supplements).

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF CUBA

NOVEMBER 21, 1941.

BASIC LEGISLATION

[Decree No. 2745, October 4, 1940; Department of Agriculture, Division of Plant Sanitation, Decree No. 1752, October 22, 1928; Decree No. 1201, August 26, 1932]

Decree No. 2745 quotes previous legislation delegating authority to the Department of Agriculture for plant protection. All Cuban regulations dealing with plant-quarantine matters have been compiled in this decree and previous regulations have been revoked with the exception of Decree No. 1752, which regulates

the importation of cheesecloth that has been used to cover tobacco fields, and Decree No. 1201, which restricts the importation of seed potatoes.

PERMIT REQUIRED

A permit to import fruits, vegetables, plants or parts thereof, including stocks and seeds, must be secured from the Division of Plant Sanitation 10 days previous to the date of shipment, unless such products are specifically excepted from this requirement in the regulations. (The list of exceptions will be found in article 3.)

PROHIBITED

- All classes of fruit from Texas. (Art. 4.)
- Corn on the cob from all countries. (Art. 5.)
- Citrus fruit with a few exceptions, such as Arizona, California, and Florida. (Art. 6.)
- Potatoes from most countries. United States excepted. (Art. 10.)
- Banana plants, *Musa* spp., from all countries. (Art. 11.)
- Tomato and pepper seed from all countries except the United States. (Art. 12.)

RESTRICTED

A phytosanitary inspection certificate is required in connection with the importation of:

- Garden seeds, papaya, and flower seeds. (Art. 3 (c).)
- Fruits coming from the Chilean province of Coquimbo and south of it. (Art. 3 (f).)
- Lily bulbs from Bermuda. (Art. 3 (h).)
- Sour lemons from Italy and Spain. (Art. 6 (b).)
- Broomcorn plants or parts thereof used in the manufacture of brooms. (Art. 7.)
- Zacaton roots used in the manufacture of brushes. (Art. 7.)
- Cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, raw cotton, and cloth which has been used to cover bales of any class of cotton coming from the areas in the United States infested with pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*). (Art. 8.)
- Nursery stock, including dahlia bulbs, throughout the year, and fruits, vegetables, cut flowers, and plants from June 15 to October 15, coming from areas in the United States infested with the Japanese beetle. (Art. 9 (a) and (b).)
- Potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and other tubers, fresh peas, peanuts in the shell, seed cotton, raw cotton, cottonseed, and sod coming from areas in the United States infested with the white-fringed beetle (*Pantomorus leucoloma* and *Pantomorus peregrinus*). (Art. 13.)

UNRESTRICTED

Walnuts, pecans, hazelnuts, chestnuts, almonds, Brazil nuts, husked rice, beans, lima beans, chickpeas, peas, and edible grains of all kinds, and coffee beans coming from any country. (Art. 3 (c).)

Fruits and vegetables for consumption from the United States when free from pests and not specifically prohibited. (Art. 3 (b).)

GENERAL REGULATIONS

[Decree No. 2745, October 4, 1940]

The preamble cites the authority for vesting plant-quarantine measures, such as inspection of imported foreign plants and plant products, control of diseases and insects injurious to Cuban agriculture, and the control of the movement of infested plants and plant products, in the Department of Agriculture. It calls attention to the desirability of combining all regulations dealing with plant-quarantine problems in a single decree.

On the advice of the Secretary of Agriculture, the President of the Republic resolves to modify the Presidential Decree No. 740, dated May 10, 1929, so that it may read as follows:

PERMIT

ARTICLE 1. The importation of fruits, vegetables, and plants or parts thereof, including stocks and seeds, must be previously authorized by the Division of

Plant Sanitation of the Department of Agriculture, unless such importation is specifically authorized by these regulations without that requirement or with special ones, or is specifically prohibited. In every case, the imported products must be received free of earth, except those the importation of which is authorized without this requisite by resolution of the Plant Quarantine Board.

ART. 2. In order to import any plants or parts thereof not exempted from the above requirement, the required permit must be applied for not less than 10 days previous to the day of shipment, and shall not be issued without a previous favorable report from the Plant Quarantine Board.

EXCEPTIONS TO PERMIT REQUIREMENT

ART. 3. The following products may be imported without the restrictions of article 1 of these regulations:

(a) Plants or parts thereof, consigned to the Agricultural Experiment Station, under the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture, which shall remain subject to quarantine or other proper measures in order to prevent the introduction of dangerous pests, in accordance with the decision of the Department of Phytopathology and Entomology and the Department of Botany of said Agricultural Experiment Station.

(b) Fruits and vegetables for consumption coming from the United States of North America, provided their importation is not specifically prohibited from that country and that they are free from pests.

(c) Except when specifically prohibited, if clean and free from pests, garden seeds, papaya, and flower seeds, when accompanied by an official phytosanitary certificate.

Walnuts, pecans, hazelnuts, chestnuts, almonds, Brazil nuts, husked rice, beans, lima beans, chickpeas, peas, and edible grains of all kinds, and coffee beans.

(d) Onions coming from the Canary Islands, Egypt, and Chile.

(e) Garlic, artichoke, cabbage, and asparagus coming from Chile.

(f) Apples, pears, peaches, quinces, nectarines, plums, mazzard cherries, apricots, cherries, grapes, Japanese persimmons, and melons, coming from the province of Coquimbo and other Chilean provinces south of it, provided they are accompanied by an official phytosanitary certificate stating that these products originated in the above-mentioned provinces, and that they are free from *Pantomorus leucoloma*, *Pantomorus peregrinus*, and other pests, and that the importation is made exclusively through the port of Havana.

(g) Fruits and agricultural products authorized by exceptions in articles 6 and 13 of this decree.

(h) Lily bulbs from Bermuda, provided they are packed in clean coral sand and are accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized officer of the country of origin, stating that they are free from pests or diseases injurious to agriculture.

(i) Preserved agricultural products.

(j) Agricultural products imported as raw material for industrial purposes, except those specifically regulated or prohibited.

(k) Agricultural products imported for medicinal purposes, in sufficient quantities for drug stores, pharmacies, and laboratories, with the same exceptions as stated under the above paragraph.

(l) Manufactured agricultural products, meaning, for this purpose, such manufacturing as will change the natural condition of the products, by means of any processes that include or produce their sterilization.

(m) Lumber and its manufactured products.

FRUIT FROM TEXAS

ART. 4. To prohibit the importation of all classes of fruit coming from the State of Texas, United States of America.

EUROPEAN CORN BORER AND CORN DISEASES

ART. 5. To prohibit the importation of corn on the cob from all countries, and of shelled corn from Australia and the Far East.

CITRUS PLANTS AND FRUIT

ART. 6. To prohibit the importation of plants, or parts thereof, and fruit of the genus *Citrus*, with the following exceptions:

(a) Citrus fruits coming from the United States of North America, except those from Louisiana and Texas, provided each fruit is individually wrapped in paper, and all the fruit is packed in crates.

(b) Sour lemons, that is, those so-called French lemons, coming from Italy and Spain, provided they comply with the above requirements, and, besides, are accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the official authorities stating that they are free from insects.

EUROPEAN CORN BORER

ART. 7. To prohibit the importation of broomcorn plants (*Holcus*) or parts thereof, raw material used for the manufacture of brooms, unless accompanied by an official certificate stating that they have been fumigated or treated with steam, or otherwise treated in an adequate manner so as to kill the insect known as *Pyrausta nubilalis* and other insects.

In the same manner, the importation of the roots of zacaton or broom grass, raw material used in the manufacture of brushes, is prohibited, unless it is dry, perfectly clean, and has been sulfured.

PINK BOLLWORM

ART. 8. To prohibit the importation of cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, raw cotton, and of cloth which has been used to cover bales of any class of cotton (*Gossypium*) unless coming from those areas in the United States of North America not infested with the insect known as the "pink bollworm" (*Pectinophora gossypiella*).

From the regulated areas of that country they will be allowed only when accompanied by a certificate of the United States Department of Agriculture, stating that they have complied with the requirements necessary for interstate movement. The importation of raw cotton from other countries is allowed only when accompanied by an authorized official certificate stating that it has been properly fumigated so as to kill the stages of said insect.

The products mentioned in the first paragraph of this article are not allowed into the Isle of Pines, even when coming from Cuba, without a permit issued by the Secretary of Agriculture; said permit will also be necessary to import into Cuba cottonseed coming from the Isle of Pines.

JAPANESE BEETLE

ART. 9. To prohibit the importation of the following products from the regulated areas of the United States of North America, infested with the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*):

(a) During the period comprised between the 15th of June and the 15th of October: Fruits, vegetables, cut flowers, and plants.

(b) Permanently: Nursery stock, including dahlia bulbs, but no other classes of bulbs.

This prohibitive measure shall not apply to any of the enumerated products, when accompanied by an official phytosanitary certificate issued in accordance with the requirements of the United States Department of Agriculture for interstate movement.

POTATO RESTRICTIONS

ART. 10. To prohibit the importation of potatoes, except those coming from the United States of North America, Canada, Spain, Canary Islands, and Bermuda, which must be accompanied correspondingly by an official phytosanitary certificate issued by the proper authority of the country of origin. (See also Seed Potatoes, p. 11.)

BANANA PLANTS

ART. 11. To prohibit the importation, from all countries, of the banana plant, or portions thereof, and of all plants of the genus *Musa*.

TOMATO AND PEPPER SEED

ART. 12. To prohibit the importation of tomato and pepper seed, except that coming from the United States of North America if accompanied by an official phytosanitary certificate, stating that the seed has been properly disinfected by a process that will kill the organism causing "bacterial spot" (*Bacterium vesicatorium*) and "bacterial canker" (*Aplanobacter michiganense*).

WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE

ART. 13. To prohibit the importation of the following products, when coming from the regulated areas¹ of the United States of North America, because of the white-fringed beetle (*Pantomorus leucoloma* and *Pantomorus peregrinus*), except when accompanied by a certificate of the United States Department of Agriculture stating that they have complied with all the requirements for interstate movement: Potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and other tubers, fresh peas, and peanuts in the shell, seed cotton, raw cotton, cottonseed, and sod. At all events said products, upon their arrival in Cuba, shall be subject to inspection by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine of the Department of Agriculture.

If upon inspection these products are found to be infested they shall be destroyed immediately; if no infestation is detected, but they are not accompanied by a certificate, the material shall be destroyed unless reshipped within the time allowed by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

PORTS OF ENTRY

ART. 14. To order that the importation of fruits and vegetables, plants, and other agricultural products, other than those enumerated in this decree from (i) to (m), inclusive, shall take place only through the ports of Havana, Cienfuegos, and Santiago de Cuba, unless otherwise specifically disposed.

INSPECTORS' AUTHORITY

ART. 15. Authority is hereby conferred on the inspectors of the Division of Plant Sanitation to the effect that, in cooperation with the Customs Inspectors, they may inspect the baggage and possessions of passengers and crews of ships or other vehicles of transportation, as well as any imported cargo, when their inspection is deemed necessary in order to carry out the provisions of this decree.

Said inspectors shall prevent the landing of all articles capable of introducing injurious agricultural pests, when not imported under the provisions of this decree; or shall place them, if already landed, at the disposition of the Chief of Plant Sanitation, to whom they shall report with all speed, in either case.

If the introduction into the country has already taken place, or any other provision of this decree has been violated, whether by a civilian or by a public official, a report shall be made to the Court in accordance with the provisions of section 20, Article 578, of the Code for Social Defense, without damage to the administrative authority when a public official or employee is involved.

FRUIT IN SHIP'S STORES

ART. 16. The storerooms or ice boxes of ships containing fresh fruits and coming from Bermuda, Jamaica, Mexico, Central America, South America, Trinidad, Hawaiian Islands, Australia, Philippine Islands, Portugal, Spain, France, and Italy shall be sealed while they remain in Cuban ports, this function to be performed by the corresponding Customs inspector in those ports where no inspectors of the plant Sanitation service are located.

RESHIPPED FRUITS AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

ART. 17. Fruits and other agricultural products whose brands, labels, or other marks denote that they came from countries from which a certificate of origin is required, must be accompanied by said certificate, even when shipped from a different country.

CONSULAR VISA

ART. 18. All certificates required from foreign countries in accordance with this decree must be visaed by the Cuban consul, unless there is no consul in the country issuing it.

BENEFICIAL INSECTS AND FUNGI

ART. 19. In the case of the importation of insects and fungi beneficial to agriculture, the importer must apply for permission from the Chief of Plant Sanitation, which shall be given only after receiving a favorable report from the Plant Quarantine Board.

¹ The States quarantined by the white-fringed beetle quarantine (Quarantine No. 72) comprise Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

ART. 20. An Advisory Board of Plant Quarantine is hereby created, to be composed of the following members:

- (1) The Director of Agriculture as Chairman;
- (2) The Chief of the Division of Plant Sanitation;
- (3) The Chief of the Department of Phytopathology and Entomology of the Agricultural Experiment Station;
- (4) The Chief of the Department of Botany and Genetics of the same station;
- (5) The Chief of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine who shall act as Secretary;
- (6) The Professor of Plant Pathology and Entomology of the National University; and
- (7) A member, a specialist in this matter, of the "Felipe Poey" Society of Natural History.

Said Board shall perform the following functions:

- (a) To advise the Secretary of Agriculture, when he so desires, on matters pertaining to the regulation of plant products importations.
- (b) To answer all questions on such matters submitted to it by the Division of Plant Sanitation; and
- (c) To propose to the Secretary of Agriculture the adoption of quarantine measures that the Board may deem advisable.

SECRETARY'S AUTHORITY

ART. 21. The Secretary of Agriculture, being previously advised by the Plant Quarantine Board, shall have the power to revoke any of the prohibitions enacted in this decree as they affect the importation of plant products, or to enact new ones; and, in the same manner, shall have the power to issue such dispositions as he may consider necessary for the better enforcement of it.

REVOCAION OF PREVIOUS DECREES

ART. 22. All the decrees and resolutions pertaining to the importation of plant products, or to any other imports that may appear injurious to agriculture, with the exception of Decree No. 1752 of October 22, 1928, and Decree No. 1201 of August 26, 1932, are hereby revoked.

ENFORCEMENT OF DECREE

ART. 23. The Secretary of Communications, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of Agriculture are hereby charged with the enforcement of such phases of this decree as come under their corresponding jurisdiction.

Done at the city of Havana, in the Presidential Palace, this 4th day of October 1940.

FEDERICO LAREDO,
President.

FRANCISCO GOMEZ,
Secretary of Communications and Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Decree No. 1752, October 22, 1928]

USED CHEESECLOTH

The Presidential Decree No. 1752 of October 22, 1928, prohibits the importation of used cheesecloth for covering tobacco plantations, unless it has been thoroughly fumigated in its country of origin. An accompanying certificate issued by the competent authority and endorsed by the Consul of Cuba will be accepted as evidence. The certificate shall also state that the goods do not contain the "escarabajo japonés" (Japanese beetle, *Popillia japonica* Newm.), or any other crop pest.

In default of this certificate the cloth shall, at the expense of the persons concerned, be fumigated on its arrival at Havana—the only port by which its importation is allowed—or receive such other treatment as is specified by the "Departamento de Sanidad Vegetal." (Revista de Agricultura, Comercio y Trabajo, Publicación mensual, órgano oficial de la Secretaría de Agricultura, Comercio y Trabajo, Habana, Cuba, 1928, ano XI, vol. 10, num. 5, pag. 47.)

[Decree No. 1201, August 26, 1932]

SEED POTATOES

The importation of seed potatoes is permitted from Canada, Bermuda, Canary Islands, and the United States of America, provided a certificate covering the

shipment is issued by appropriate official authorities with the Cuban consul visa verifying that they are certified seed potatoes in good sanitary condition. The Federal or State governments or grower's associations designated by colleges of agriculture, may issue such certificates, and the certificate must attest that the potatoes have been inspected twice in the field during the growing season and once at digging time by official inspectors. Each container must carry an official tag or label on which is indicated the place of origin, variety, number of certificate concerning quality, identity of grower, and net weight of contents.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period October 1 to December 31, 1941, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper authorities for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act, as follows:

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States versus the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband plant material, the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States customs officials at the following ports:

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Edmund Alvarado.....	San Ysidro, Calif.....	3 stalks sugarcane.....	\$1
Mauricia Velasquez.....	do.....	18 nodes sugarcane.....	1
Alberto Cosico.....	do.....	44 nodes sugarcane.....	1
Alvero Moro.....	do.....	14 guavas.....	1
Dolores Gomez de Spencer.....	do.....	45 nodes sugarcane.....	1
Maria Webb Martinez.....	Brownsville, Tex.....	47 pods of okra.....	1
Mrs. Donald Orhsen.....	do.....	1 apple.....	1
Florencia R. de Pohlamo.....	do.....	10 plants.....	1
Jose Salinas.....	do.....	8 oranges.....	1
William Wood.....	Eagle Pass, Tex.....	1 apple.....	1
Maximina Fuentes.....	do.....	16 haws.....	1
Maria M. de Moral.....	do.....	2 apples and 5 oranges.....	1
Andres S. Rivera.....	do.....	1 pomegranate.....	1
Isabel Guerrero.....	do.....	1 avocado.....	1
Teresa Espinosa.....	do.....	1 cherimoya and 1 orange.....	1
Manuel Gomez.....	do.....	8 avocados.....	1
Cristina Arellano de Sepulveda.....	do.....	5 plants.....	1
Maria Delgado.....	do.....	1 orange.....	1
Maria Ninfa Verala.....	do.....	4 guavas.....	1
Guadalupe Vasquez de Rubio.....	do.....	7 plants, 5 guavas, 2 mango seeds, and 4 avocado seeds.....	1
Edelia Ramon.....	do.....	5 stalks sugarcane.....	1
Manuel Valero.....	do.....	2 oranges.....	1
Felicitas Trevino de Villanueva.....	do.....	3 pomegranates.....	1
Maria Maya Perez.....	El Paso, Tex.....	25 guavas, 9 sapotes, 4 sapote seeds, and 4 ounces cherimoya seeds.....	1
Juan Alvarez.....	Hidalgo, Tex.....	1 avocado.....	1
Leonor S. Garza.....	do.....	do.....	1
Concepcion Saenz.....	do.....	2 quinces.....	1
Lupe Gonzalalez.....	do.....	4 avocados.....	1
Barbara B de Riveda.....	do.....	1 avocado.....	1
Juan Perez.....	do.....	7 avocados.....	1
Cecilia Herrera.....	do.....	2 avocados.....	1
Delfina Luna.....	do.....	3 avocados.....	1
Jose Vasquez.....	do.....	do.....	1
Maria Luz Espinosa.....	do.....	1 avocado.....	1
Nasaria Garza.....	do.....	2 avocados.....	1
Gregoria Gonzales.....	do.....	4 avocado seeds.....	1
Carmen de la Garza.....	do.....	1 avocado.....	1
Jesus Maria Gonzales.....	do.....	do.....	1
Marcelina P. Perez.....	do.....	8 sweetpotatoes.....	1
Manuela Perez.....	do.....	7 plants.....	1
Evarieta Davila.....	do.....	18 plants.....	1
A. B. Vela.....	do.....	1 guava.....	1
Anselina Guerra.....	do.....	1 plant.....	1
Maria Cantu.....	do.....	4 avocados.....	1
Benito Vera.....	do.....	2 apples.....	1
Manuel Garcia.....	do.....	1 guava.....	1
E. Perez.....	do.....	5 avocados.....	1
H. L. McIntire.....	do.....	2 plants.....	1
Tomasa Tizerina.....	do.....	2 avocados.....	1
Louisa Rivera.....	do.....	2 plants and 8 ounces tree seed.....	1
Maria Molina.....	do.....	2 avocados.....	1
Guillerma Perez.....	do.....	do.....	1

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Simona Buena	Laredo, Tex.	8 avocados	\$1
Angelina M Cantu	do	26 plants	1
Paula Garcia	do	4 plants	1
Eva Garcia	do	1 plant	1
Maria Salas P.	do	3 plants	1
Mrs. R. Moreno	do	2 plants	1
Mrs. Rufina Herrera	do	1 avocado	1
Elodia Rodriguez	do	1 orange	1
Jose Quiros	do	4 avocados	1
Jaime Villalabos	do	4 avocados, 8 apples, and 1 orange.	1
Edward J. Rivas	do	3 apples and 2 avocados	1
Maurice Santos	do	3 oranges	1
Delgado Ramirez	do	98 haws	1
Mike Jacaman	do	1 plant	1
Manuela Garcia	do	1 orange	1
Joe Medina	do	36 nodes sugarcane	1
Praxedis Balladolid	do	4 plants	1
Soledad A. Sanchez	do	4 oranges and 1 maypop	1
L. Deaba	do	13 maypops, 2 cherimoyas, and 2 apples.	2
Fred C. Wolff	do	3 ponderosa lemons	1
Mary Dry	do	1 cherimoya and 4 guavas	1
T. W. Beall	do	5 oranges	1
Rafaela P. Garcia	do	7 guavas	1
Francisco Cantu	do	5 sour limes and 3 plants	1
M. H. Quiroz	do	2 plants	1
Mrs. Juan Villa	do	3 plants and 2 avocados	1

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A. F. BURGESS, *in Field Charge, Gypsy Moth and Brown-Tail Moth Control (headquarters, Greenfield, Mass.).*

E. G. BREWER, *in Field Charge, Japanese Beetle and Gypsy Moth and Brown-Tail Moth Quarantines, European Corn Borer Certification, and Dutch Elm Disease Eradication (headquarters, Bloomfield, N. J.).*

R. E. McDONALD, *in Field Charge, Pink Bollworm and Thurberia Weevil Quarantines (headquarters, San Antonio, Tex.).*

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