

## [CHAPTER 121]

## AN ACT

To provide for emergency flood-control work made necessary by recent floods, and for other purposes.

June 23, 1947  
[H. R. 3792]  
[Public Law 102]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the sum of \$15,000,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated as an emergency fund to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers for the repair, restoration, and strengthening of levees and other flood-control works which have been threatened or destroyed by recent floods, or which may be threatened or destroyed by later floods: *Provided*, That pending the appropriation of said sum, the Secretary of War may allot, from existing flood-control appropriations, such sums as may be necessary for the immediate prosecution of the work herein authorized, such appropriations to be reimbursed from the appropriation herein authorized when made: *Provided further*, That funds allotted under this authority shall not be diverted from the unobligated funds from the appropriation "Flood control, general", made available in War Department Civil Functions Appropriation Acts for specific purposes.

Appropriation authorized.  
*Post*, p. 187.

Allotments from existing appropriations.

SEC. 2. The provisions of section 1 shall be deemed to be additional and supplemental to, and not in lieu of, existing general legislation authorizing allocation of flood-control funds for restoration of flood-control works threatened or destroyed by flood.

Approved June 23, 1947.

## [CHAPTER 124]

## AN ACT

To amend the Act entitled "An Act to provide for a permanent Census Office", approved March 6, 1902, as amended (the collection and publication of statistical information by the Bureau of the Census).

June 25, 1947  
[S. 614]  
[Public Law 103]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 7 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for a permanent Census Office", approved March 6, 1902, as amended (U. S. C., title 13, sec. 111), is amended by adding at the end of the first sentence thereof the words: "*Provided*, That where the doctrine, teaching, or discipline of any religious denomination or church prohibits the disclosure of information relative to membership, such information shall not be required."

32 Stat. 52.

Approved June 25, 1947.

## [CHAPTER 125]

## AN ACT

To regulate the marketing of economic poisons and devices, and for other purposes.

June 25, 1947  
[H. R. 1237]  
[Public Law 104]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

## TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act".

## DEFINITIONS

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this Act—

a. The term "economic poison" means any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any insects, rodents, fungi, weeds, and other forms of plant

"Economic poison."

- or animal life or viruses, except viruses on or in living man or other animals, which the Secretary shall declare to be a pest.
- "Device." b. The term "device" means any instrument or contrivance intended for trapping, destroying, repelling, or mitigating insects or rodents or destroying, repelling, or mitigating fungi or such other pests as may be designated by the Secretary, but not including equipment used for the application of economic poisons when sold separately therefrom.
- "Insecticide." c. The term "insecticide" means any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any insects which may be present in any environment whatsoever.
- "Fungicide." d. The term "fungicide" means any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any fungi.
- "Rodenticide." e. The term "rodenticide" means any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating rodents or any other vertebrate animal which the Secretary shall declare to be a pest.
- "Herbicide." f. The term "herbicide" means any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any weed.
- "Weed." g. The term "weed" means any plant which grows where not wanted.
- "Insect." h. The term "insect" means any of the numerous small invertebrate animals generally having the body more or less obviously segmented, for the most part belonging to the class insecta, comprising six-legged, usually winged forms, as, for example, beetles, bugs, bees, flies, and to other allied classes of arthropods whose members are wingless and usually have more than six legs, as, for example, spiders, mites, ticks, centipedes, and wood lice.
- "Fungl." i. The term "fungi" means all non-chlorophyll-bearing thallophytes (that is, all non-chlorophyll-bearing plants of a lower order than mosses and liverworts) as, for example, rusts, smuts, mildews, molds, yeasts, and bacteria, except those on or in living man or other animals.
- "Ingredient statement." j. The term "ingredient statement" means either—  
 (1) a statement of the name and percentage of each active ingredient, together with the total percentage of the inert ingredients, in the economic poison; or  
 (2) a statement of the name of each active ingredient, together with the name of each and total percentage of the inert ingredients, if any there be, in the economic poison (except option 1 shall apply if the preparation is highly toxic to man, determined as provided in section 6 of this Act);  
 and, in addition to (1) or (2) in case the economic poison contains arsenic in any form, a statement of the percentages of total and water soluble arsenic, each calculated as elemental arsenic.
- "Active ingredient." k. The term "active ingredient" means an ingredient which will prevent, destroy, repel, or mitigate insects, fungi, rodents, weeds or other pests.
- "Inert ingredient." l. The term "inert ingredient" means an ingredient which is not active.
- "Antidote." m. The term "antidote" means a practical immediate treatment in case of poisoning and includes first-aid treatment.
- "Person." n. The term "person" means any individual, partnership, association, corporation, or any organized group of persons whether incorporated or not.
- "Territory." o. The term "Territory" means any Territory or possession of the United States, excluding the Canal Zone.
- "Secretary." p. The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture.
- "Registrant." q. The term "registrant" means the person registering any economic poison pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

r. The term "label" means the written, printed, or graphic matter on, or attached to, the economic poison or device or the immediate container thereof, and the outside container or wrapper of the retail package, if any there be, of the economic poison or device.

"Label."

s. The term "labeling" means all labels and other written, printed, or graphic matter—

"Labeling."

(1) upon the economic poison or device or any of its containers or wrappers;

(2) accompanying the economic poison or device at any time;

(3) to which reference is made on the label or in literature accompanying the economic poison or device, except to current official publications of the United States Departments of Agriculture and Interior, the United States Public Health Service, State experiment stations, State agricultural colleges, and other similar Federal or State institutions or agencies authorized by law to conduct research in the field of economic poisons;

t. The term "adulterated" shall apply to any economic poison if its strength or purity falls below the professed standard or quality as expressed on its labeling or under which it is sold, or if any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article, or if any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted.

"Adulterated."

u. The term "misbranded" shall apply—

"Misbranded."

(1) to any economic poison or device if its labeling bears any statement, design, or graphic representation relative thereto or to its ingredients which is false or misleading in any particular;

(2) to any economic poison—

(a) if it is an imitation of or is offered for sale under the name of another economic poison;

(b) if its labeling bears any reference to registration under this Act;

(c) if the labeling accompanying it does not contain directions for use which are necessary and if complied with adequate for the protection of the public;

(d) if the label does not contain a warning or caution statement which may be necessary and if complied with adequate to prevent injury to living man and other vertebrate animals, vegetation, and useful invertebrate animals;

(e) if the label does not bear an ingredient statement on that part of the immediate container and on the outside container or wrapper, if there be one, through which the ingredient statement on the immediate container cannot be clearly read, of the retail package which is presented or displayed under customary conditions of purchase: *Provided*, That the Secretary may permit the ingredient statement to appear prominently on some other part of the container, if the size or form of the container makes it impracticable to place it on the part of the retail package which is presented or displayed under customary conditions of purchase.

(f) if any word, statement, or other information required by or under authority of this Act to appear on the label or labeling is not prominently placed thereon with such conspicuousness (as compared with other words, statements, designs, or graphic matter in the labeling) and in such terms as to render it likely to be read and understood by the ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase and use;

or

(g) if in the case of an insecticide, fungicide, or herbicide when used as directed or in accordance with commonly recognized practice it shall be injurious to living man or other

vertebrate animals, or vegetation, except weeds, to which it is applied, or to the person applying such economic poison.

PROHIBITED ACTS

SEC. 3. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to distribute, sell, or offer for sale in any Territory or in the District of Columbia, or to ship or deliver for shipment from any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia to any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or to any foreign country, or to receive in any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia from any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or foreign country, and having so received, deliver or offer to deliver in the original unbroken package to any other person, any of the following:

Economic poisons.

(1) Any economic poison which has not been registered pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of this Act, or any economic poison if any of the claims made for it or any of the directions for its use differ in substance from the representations made in connection with its registration, or if the composition of an economic poison differs from its composition as represented in connection with its registration: *Provided*, That in the discretion of the Secretary, a change in the labeling or formula of an economic poison may be made within a registration period without requiring reregistration of the product.

Change in labeling, etc., within registration period.

(2) Any economic poison unless it is in the registrant's or the manufacturer's unbroken immediate container, and there is affixed to such container, and to the outside container or wrapper of the retail package, if there be one through which the required information on the immediate container cannot be clearly read, a label bearing—

(a) the name and address of the manufacturer, registrant, or person for whom manufactured;

(b) the name, brand, or trade-mark under which said article is sold; and

(c) the net weight or measure of the content: *Provided*, That the Secretary may permit reasonable variations.

(3) Any economic poison which contains any substance or substances in quantities highly toxic to man, determined as provided in section 6 of this Act, unless the label shall bear, in addition to any other matter required by this Act—

(a) the skull and crossbones;

(b) the word "poison" prominently (IN RED) on a background of distinctly contrasting color; and

(c) a statement of an antidote for the economic poison.

(4) The economic poisons commonly known as standard lead arsenate, basic lead arsenate, calcium arsenate, magnesium arsenate, zinc arsenate, zinc arsenite, sodium fluoride, sodium fluosilicate, and barium fluosilicate unless they have been distinctly colored or discolored as provided by regulations issued in accordance with this Act, or any other white powder economic poison which the Secretary, after investigation of and after public hearing on the necessity for such action for the protection of the public health and the feasibility of such coloration or discoloration, shall, by regulation, require to be distinctly colored or discolored, unless it has been so colored or discolored: *Provided*, That the Secretary may exempt any economic poison to the extent that it is intended for a particular use or uses from the coloring or discoloring required or authorized by this section if he determines that such coloring or discoloring for such use or uses is not necessary for the protection of the public health.

Exemption from coloring, etc.

(5) Any economic poison which is adulterated or misbranded or any device which is misbranded.

b. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, no article shall be deemed in violation of this Act when intended solely for export to any foreign country and prepared or packed according to the specifications or directions of the foreign purchaser.

Article intended solely for export.

c. It shall be unlawful—

Unlawful acts.

(1) for any person to detach, alter, deface, or destroy, in whole or in part, any label or labeling provided for in this Act or the rules and regulations promulgated hereunder, or to add any substance to, or take any substance from, an economic poison in a manner that may defeat the purpose of this Act;

(2) for any manufacturer, distributor, dealer, carrier, or other person to refuse, upon a request in writing specifying the nature or kind of economic poison or device to which such request relates, to furnish to or permit any person designated by the Secretary to have access to and to copy such records as authorized by section 5 of this Act;

(3) for any person to give a guaranty or undertaking provided for in section 7 which is false in any particular, except that a person who receives and relies upon a guaranty authorized under section 7 may give a guaranty to the same effect, which guaranty shall contain in addition to his own name and address the name and address of the person residing in the United States from whom he received the guaranty or undertaking; and

(4) for any person to use for his own advantage or to reveal, other than to the Secretary, or officials or employees of the United States Department of Agriculture, or other Federal agencies, or to the courts in response to a subpoena, or to physicians, and in emergencies to pharmacists and other qualified persons, for use in the preparation of antidotes, in accordance with such directions as the Secretary may prescribe, any information relative to formulas of products acquired by authority of section 4 of this Act.

#### REGISTRATION

SEC. 4. a. Every economic poison which is distributed, sold, or offered for sale in any Territory or the District of Columbia, or which is shipped or delivered for shipment from any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia to any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or which is received from any foreign country shall be registered with the Secretary: *Provided*, That products which have the same formula, are manufactured by the same person, the labeling of which contains the same claims, and the labels of which bear a designation identifying the product as the same economic poison may be registered as a single economic poison; and additional names and labels shall be added by supplement statements; the registrant shall file with the Secretary a statement including—

Products which may be registered as a single economic poison.

(1) the name and address of the registrant and the name and address of the person whose name will appear on the label, if other than the registrant;

(2) the name of the economic poison;

(3) a complete copy of the labeling accompanying the economic poison and a statement of all claims to be made for it, including the directions for use; and

(4) if requested by the Secretary, a full description of the tests made and the results thereof upon which the claims are based.

b. The Secretary, whenever he deems it necessary for the effective administration of this Act, may require the submission of the complete formula of the economic poison. If it appears to the Secretary

Submission of complete formula.

that the composition of the article is such as to warrant the proposed claims for it and if the article and its labeling and other material required to be submitted comply with the requirements of section 3 of this Act, he shall register it.

Notification of failure to comply with Act.

c. If it does not appear to the Secretary that the article is such as to warrant the proposed claims for it or if the article and its labeling and other material required to be submitted do not comply with the provisions of this Act, he shall notify the registrant of the manner in which the article, labeling, or other material required to be submitted fail to comply with the Act so as to afford the registrant an opportunity to make the corrections necessary. If, upon receipt of such notice, the registrant insists that such corrections are not necessary and requests in writing that it be registered, the Secretary shall register the article, under protest, and such registration shall be accompanied by a warning, in writing, to the registrant of the apparent failure of the article to comply with the provisions of this Act. In order to protect the public, the Secretary, on his own motion, may at any time, cancel the registration of an economic poison and in lieu thereof issue a registration under protest in accordance with the foregoing procedure. In no event shall registration of an article, whether or not protested, be construed as a defense for the commission of any offense prohibited under section 3 of this Act.

Cancellation of registration.

Economic poisons not requiring registration.

d. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, registration is not required in the case of an economic poison shipped from one plant to another plant operated by the same person and used solely at such plant as a constituent part to make an economic poison which is registered under this Act.

Cancellation at end of 5 years.

e. The Secretary is authorized to cancel the registration of any economic poison at the end of a period of five years following the registration of such economic poison or at the end of any five-year period thereafter, unless the registrant, prior to the expiration of each such five-year period, requests in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary that such registration be continued in effect.

#### BOOKS AND RECORDS

SEC. 5. For the purposes of enforcing the provisions of this Act, any manufacturer, distributor, carrier, dealer, or any other person who sells or offers for sale, delivers or offers for delivery, or who receives or holds any economic poison or device subject to this Act, shall, upon request of any employee of the United States Department of Agriculture or any employee of any State, Territory, or political subdivision, duly designated by the Secretary, furnish or permit such person at all reasonable times to have access to, and to copy all records showing the delivery, movement, or holding of such economic poison or device, including the quantity, the date of shipment and receipt, and the name of the consignor and consignee; and in the event of the inability of any person to produce records containing such information, all other records and information relating to such delivery, movement, or holding of the economic poison or device. Notwithstanding this provision, however, the specific evidence obtained under this section shall not be used in a criminal prosecution of the person from whom obtained.

#### ENFORCEMENT

Rules and regulations.

SEC. 6. a. The Secretary (except as otherwise provided in this section) is authorized to make rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this Act, including the collection and examination of samples of economic poisons and devices subject to this Act and the

determination and establishment of suitable names to be used in the ingredient statement. The Secretary is, in addition, authorized after opportunity for hearing—

(1) to declare a pest any form of plant or animal life or virus which is injurious to plants, man, domestic animals, articles, or substances;

(2) to determine economic poisons, and quantities of substances contained in economic poisons, which are highly toxic to man; and

(3) to determine standards of coloring or discoloring for economic poisons, and to subject economic poisons to the requirements of section 3a (4) of this Act.

b. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Agriculture shall jointly prescribe regulations for the enforcement of section 10 of this Act.

*Post*, p. 171.

c. The examination of economic poisons or devices shall be made in the United States Department of Agriculture or elsewhere as the Secretary may designate for the purpose of determining from such examination whether they comply with the requirements of this Act, and if it shall appear from any such examination that they fail to comply with the requirements of this Act, the Secretary shall cause notice to be given to the person against whom criminal proceedings are contemplated. Any person so notified shall be given an opportunity to present his views, either orally or in writing, with regard to such contemplated proceedings, and if in the opinion of the Secretary it appears that the provisions of this Act have been violated by such person, then the Secretary shall certify the facts to the proper United States attorney, with a copy of the results of the analysis or the examination of such article: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed as requiring the Secretary to report for prosecution or for the institution of libel proceedings minor violations of this Act whenever he believes that the public interest will be adequately served by a suitable written notice of warning.

Examination of economic poisons.

Minor violations.

d. It shall be the duty of each United States attorney, to whom the Secretary or his agents shall report any violation of this Act, to cause appropriate proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted in the proper courts of the United States without delay.

e. The Secretary shall, by publication in such manner as he may prescribe, give notice of all judgments entered in actions instituted under the authority of this Act.

Notice of judgments.

#### EXEMPTIONS

SEC. 7. a. The penalties provided for a violation of section 3a of this Act shall not apply to—

Nonapplicability of penalties.  
*Ante*, p. 166.

(1) any person who establishes a guaranty signed by, and containing the name and address of, the registrant or person residing in the United States from whom he purchased and received in good faith the article in the same unbroken package, to the effect that the article was lawfully registered at the time of sale and delivery to him, and that it complies with the other requirements of this Act, designating this Act. In such case the guarantor shall be subject to the penalties which would otherwise attach to the person holding the guaranty under the provisions of this Act;

(2) any carrier while lawfully engaged in transporting an economic poison or device if such carrier upon request by a person duly designated by the Secretary shall permit such person to copy all records showing the transactions in and movement of the articles;

(3) to public officials while engaged in the performance of their official duties;

(4) to the manufacturer or shipper of an economic poison for experimental use only by or under the supervision of any Federal or State agency authorized by law to conduct research in the field of economic poisons; or by others if a permit has been obtained before shipment in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary.

#### PENALTIES

*Ante*, p. 166.

SEC. 8. a. Any person violating section 3a (1) of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall on conviction be fined not more than \$1,000.

b. Any person violating any provision other than section 3a (1) of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall upon conviction be fined not more than \$500 for the first offense, and on conviction for each subsequent offense be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment: *Provided*, That an offense committed more than five years after the last previous conviction shall be considered a first offense: *And provided further*, That in any case where a registrant was issued a warning by the Secretary pursuant to the provisions of section 4c of this Act, he shall in each instance upon conviction for an offense concerning which he had been so warned, be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment; and the registration of the article with reference to which the violation occurred shall terminate automatically. An article the registration of which has been terminated may not again be registered unless the article, its labeling, and other material required to be submitted appear to the Secretary to comply with all the requirements of this Act.

*Ante*, p. 168.

c. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, in case any person, with intent to defraud, uses or reveals information relative to formulas of products acquired under the authority of section 4 of this Act, he shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than three years, or both such fine and imprisonment.

d. When construing and enforcing the provisions of this Act, the act, omission, or failure, of any officer, agent, or other person acting for or employed by any person shall in every case be also deemed to be the act, omission, or failure of such person as well as that of the person employed.

#### SEIZURES

Interstate transportation of economic poisons, etc.

SEC. 9. a. Any economic poison or device that is being transported from one State, Territory, or District to another, or, having been transported, remains unsold or in original unbroken packages, or that is sold or offered for sale in the District of Columbia or any Territory, or that is imported from a foreign country, shall be liable to be proceeded against in any district court of the United States in the district where it is found and seized for confiscation by a process of libel for condemnation—

(1) in the case of an economic poison—

(a) if it is adulterated or misbranded;

(b) if it has not been registered pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of this Act;

(c) if it fails to bear on its label the information required by this Act; or

(d) if it is a white powder economic poison and is not colored as required under this Act; or

(2) in the case of a device if it is misbranded.

*Ante*, p. 167.

b. If the article is condemned it shall, after entry of the decree, be disposed of by destruction or sale as the court may direct and the proceeds, if sold, less the legal costs, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, but the article shall not be sold contrary to the provisions of this Act or of the laws of the jurisdiction in which it is sold: *Provided*, That upon the payment of the costs of the libel proceedings and the execution and delivery of a good and sufficient bond conditioned that the article shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the provisions of this Act or the laws of any State, Territory, or District in which sold, the court may direct that such articles be delivered to the owner thereof. The proceedings of such libel cases shall conform, as near as may be, to the proceedings in admiralty, except that either party may demand trial by jury of any issue of fact joined in any case, and all such proceedings shall be at the suit of and in the name of the United States.

c. When a decree of condemnation is entered against the article, court costs and fees, storage, and other proper expenses shall be awarded against the person, if any, intervening as claimant of the article.

Disposition of condemned article.

Proceedings of libel cases.

Award of expenses.

## IMPORTS

SEC. 10. The Secretary of the Treasury shall notify the Secretary of Agriculture of the arrival of economic poisons and devices offered for importation and shall deliver to the Secretary of Agriculture, upon his request, samples of economic poisons or devices which are being imported or offered for import into the United States, giving notice to the owner or consignee, who may appear before the Secretary of Agriculture and have the right to introduce testimony. If it appears from the examination of a sample that it is adulterated, or misbranded or otherwise violates the prohibitions set forth in this Act, or is otherwise dangerous to the health of the people of the United States, or is of a kind forbidden entry into or forbidden to be sold or restricted in sale in the country in which it is made or from which it is exported, the said article may be refused admission, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall refuse delivery to the consignee and shall cause the destruction of any goods refused delivery which shall not be exported by the consignee within three months from the date of notice of such refusal under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may deliver to the consignee such goods pending examination and decision in the matter on execution of a penal bond for the amount of the full invoice value of such goods, together with the duty thereon, and on refusal to return such goods for any cause to the custody of the Secretary of the Treasury, when demanded, for the purpose of excluding them from the country, or for any other purpose, said consignee shall forfeit the full amount of the bond: *And provided further*, That all charges for storage, cartage, and labor on goods which are refused admission or delivery shall be paid by the owner or consignee, and in default of such payment shall constitute a lien against any future importation made by such owner or consignee.

Notification of arrival of economic poisons, etc.

Delivery of goods to consignee pending examination, etc.

Charges for storage, etc.

## DELEGATION OF DUTIES

SEC. 11. All authority vested in the Secretary by virtue of the provisions of this Act may with like force and effect be executed by such employees of the United States Department of Agriculture as the Secretary may designate for the purpose.

## AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

*Post*, pp. 545, 618.

SEC. 12. a. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary for the purposes and administration of this Act. In order to carry out the provisions of this Act, which take effect prior to the repeal of the Insecticide Act of 1910, appropriations available for the enforcement of such Act are authorized to be made available.

36 Stat. 331.  
7 U. S. C. §§ 121-134.  
*Infra*.

b. The Secretary is authorized from the funds appropriated for this Act to make such expenditures as he deems necessary, including rents, travel, supplies, books, samples, testing devices, furniture, equipment, and such other expenses as may be necessary to the administration of this Act.

## COOPERATION

SEC. 13. The Secretary is authorized to cooperate with any other department or agency of the Federal Government and with the official agricultural or other regulatory agency of any State, or any State, Territory, District, possession, or any political subdivision thereof, in carrying out the provisions of this Act, and in securing uniformity of regulations.

## SEPARABILITY

SEC. 14. If any provision of this Act is declared unconstitutional, or the applicability thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the constitutionality of the remainder of this Act and the applicability thereof to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

## EFFECTIVE DATE

*Ante*, pp. 166, 170,  
171.

SEC. 15. All provisions of this Act, except section 3, "Prohibited Acts"; section 8, "Penalties"; section 9, "Seizures"; and section 10, "Imports", shall take effect upon enactment, and sections 3, 8, 9, and 10 of this Act shall take effect as follows: (1) As to devices, upon enactment; (2) as to rodenticides and herbicides, six months after enactment; and (3) as to insecticides, fungicides, and all other economic poisons, one year after enactment: *Provided*, That the Secretary, upon application, may at any time within one year after sections 3, 8, 9, and 10 of this Act become applicable to devices, rodenticides and herbicides, and insecticides, fungicides, and other economic poisons, respectively, if he determines that such action will not be unduly detrimental to the public interest, and is necessary to avoid hardship, exempt, under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, any economic poison from the provisions of this Act if such economic poison was labeled, shipped, and delivered by the manufacturer thereof prior to the time the sections of this Act referred to above become applicable to such economic poison and in case the economic poison is an insecticide or fungicide if its sale, delivery, or shipment has not been and will not be in violation of the provisions of the Insecticide Act of 1910.

Exemption.

*Infra*.

## REPEALS

Insecticide Act of  
1910.

SEC. 16. The Insecticide Act of 1910, approved April 26, 1910 (36 Stat. 331, 7 U. S. C. 121-134), is hereby repealed one year after the date of the enactment of this Act: *Provided*, That, with respect to violations, liabilities incurred, or appeals taken prior to said date, and with respect to sales, shipments, or deliveries of insecticides and fungicides under an exemption granted by the Secretary under section 15, all provisions of the Insecticide Act of 1910 shall be deemed to remain in full force for the purpose of sustaining

any proper suit, action, or other proceeding with respect to any such violations, liabilities, appeals, or to such sales, shipments, or deliveries of insecticides and fungicides exempted by the Secretary under section 15.

Approved June 25, 1947.

## [CHAPTER 126]

## AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands within the Shiloh National Military Park, Tennessee, and for other purposes.

June 25, 1947  
[H. R. 2207]  
[Public Law 105]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion, and under such terms and conditions as he may deem necessary, to convey, without consideration, to W. A. Shaw and E. L. Shaw, or nominees, the following-described lands within Shiloh National Military Park in Hardin County in the State of Tennessee: Beginning at a point from which the intersection of Shiloh National Military Park boundary between boundary corners numbered 228 and 229 with center line of Confederate Road bears south eight degrees fifty-seven minutes east, eighty and thirty-seven one-hundredths feet (said intersection bears north eighty-eight degrees ten minutes fourteen seconds west, one thousand one hundred and thirty-one and eighty-nine one-hundredths feet from boundary corner numbered 228); thence north twenty-nine degrees thirty-one minutes west, three hundred and twenty-six feet; thence south seventy-six degrees nineteen minutes east, three hundred and thirty-seven and fifty-four one-hundredths feet; and thence running sixty feet from and parallel to center line of Confederate Road south thirty-nine degrees twenty minutes west, two hundred and sixty-three and forty-six one-hundredths feet to the point of beginning. The tract as described contains approximately ninety-two one-hundredths acre.

Shiloh National  
Military Park, Tenn.  
Conveyance.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of consolidating Federal holdings within the park, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion and under such terms and conditions as he may deem necessary, to accept any non-Federal real or personal property within the authorized boundaries of the park. In exchange for such properties, he may, in his discretion, convey to the grantors of such properties any Federally owned lands or interests in lands within the authorized boundaries of the park which are of approximately equal value, as determined by the Secretary, to the properties being acquired in each case.

Acceptance of non-  
Federal property.

Approved June 25, 1947.

## [CHAPTER 127]

## AN ACT

To authorize the patenting of certain public lands to the State of Montana or to the Board of County Commissioners of Hill County, Montana, for public-park purposes.

June 25, 1947  
[H. R. 2353]  
[Public Law 106]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed, upon payment of a price set by him through appraisal or otherwise, to convey by patent to the State of Montana or to the Board of County Commissioners of Hill County, Montana, the following-described public lands located in Hill County, Montana: South half south half section 23, east half southeast quarter section 25, southeast quarter southeast quarter, northwest

Public lands in Hill  
County, Mont.  
Conveyance.