

The
ESTONIAN POTATO

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CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF THE PLANT BREEDING
AND EXPERIMENTAL STATION AT JÕGEVA

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THE ESTONIAN POTATO

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THE natural conditions for potato cultivation in Estonia are not too favourable, the growing season for plants being comparatively short owing to the northern climate; notwithstanding, potatoes are produced for in excess of the needs of the home-market, and for more than 50 years have been exported in considerable quantities. Before the War potatoes were largely exported to St. Petersburg (about 85%) while a smaller part (15%) went to Finland and Sweden. Of the permanent markets as Finland, which is the most important owing to its proximity, has taken about 42% of the total export of potatoes for the last ten years. During the same period Sweden imported 26%, the remainder having been mainly exported to markets of Western Europe. The United States of North America imported Estonian potatoes

To which markets have Estonian potatoes been exported hitherto?

for the first time in 1930, the export there having been possible owing to the fact that no potato wart disease is to be found in Estonia.

No doubt, Estonia could satisfy to a great extent the demand for eating- and seed-potatoes on the markets of western and southern countries, as Estonian potatoes possess qualities which are lacking in potatoes cultivated in the south.

Potato - varieties cultivated in Estonia

At present the following potato-varieties are cultivated in Estonia: 1) Richters Imperator, Richters Prof. Dr. Maercker, Cimbals Silesia and Cimbals Hero. The first three varieties have a white skin and white flesh. Hero, judged by its bulbs, resembles Cimbals Wohltmann with a high percentage of starch content; it is a very late variety. Richters Imperator, well known in the international potato trade, forms the bulk of the export, Silesia and Prof. Dr. Marcker being exported in lesser quantities. The export of Hero has been very limited up to the present as there is still no demand for this red-skinned potato on the market.

Besides the above mentioned varieties Findlay's Up to date, and in smaller quantities, Böhm's Odenwälder Blaue and Dolkowski Switez, are cultivated in certain regions, and especially in the neighbourhood of Paldiski

(Baltic Port). Of all the species cultivated at present Up to date is without doubt the most in demand on the markets of Western Europe. This potato is, obtainable however, only in limited quantities.

As is evident from the foregoing the potato varieties mentioned above are more likely to satisfy the demands of countries, where varieties with a high percentage of starch content and with white flesh are required (Finland, Sweden). However, in order to conform with the taste and requirements of other countries, steps have been taken with the assistance of the Ministry of Agriculture for propagation on a large scale of new varieties especially in the principal export-potato growing regions. Among the varieties already better known, Findlay's Majestic is considered to be the best. In order to prevent the introduction of potato diseases and destructive pests, the importation of seed-potatoes to Estonia is strictly prohibited. The reproduction of seed-potatoes of pure varieties in the required quantities is, therefore carried out by special farms in the country; these farms receive the seed of each variety from the Selection Station, where specimens of the best potato varieties in the world are collected. The farms engaged in the reproduction of seed-potatoes supply the farmers with seed for cultivation

purposes. From the amount of work already done in this direction, it may be anticipated, that in the near future Estonia will be able to provide the consumers of Western Europe with the required varieties in considerable quantities.

Potato Diseases and Destructive Pests

ESTONIA is one of the privileged countries where dangerous potato diseases and destructive pests are unknown, with the exception only of Late Blight. While the southern countries are forced to expend much time and money in the combating of potato diseases and destructive pests, the Estonian potato growers have no expenditure of this kind. In order to acquire precise data relating to the potato varieties cultivated in Estonia and concerning potato diseases, for the last four years, the Ministry of Agriculture caused a thorough examination to be made of all the fields where potatoes are cultivated throughout the country. For the same purpose a large quantity of bulb samples was collected through the agency of agricultural correspondents. On the basis of the data obtained it can be confirmed that *none of the following potato diseases have made their appearance in Estonia*: 1 Wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum*) 2) Powdery Scab (*Spogospora subterranea*), Verticillium wilt (*Verticillium albo-*

atrum) and diseases of degeneration: Leaf Roll and Crinkle.

Of destructive pests none of the following have been traced in Estonia:

- 1) *Leptinotarsa decemlineata*, Colorado Beetle;
- 2) *Phthorimaea operculella*, — Potato tuber worm (moth);
- 3) *Heterodera Schachtii*,
- 4) *Heterodera Rostochiensis* } The nematode.

This immunity from the potato diseases and destructive pests referred to is certainly of great advantage to the potato growing industry in Estonia.

One well-known potato disease, however, Late Blight (*Phytophthora infestans*), appears in Estonia, and is fairly wide-spread. During the years in which it is most prevalent it can considerably reduce the potato crop. The spreading of this disease is caused by the wet climate of Estonia. Fortunately, the disease is not hereditary in bulbs.

Black-leg (*Bacterium phytophthorum*) occurs especially after a summer in which Late Blight has been prevalent, the latter disease (Late Blight) being precisely hereditary in seed-bulbs with spots of rot.

Cases of Common Scab (*Actinomyces* sp.) occur in some districts of Northern Estonia where the soil is calcareous, but in Southern Estonia such cases are rare. This disease is of little importance on the home-market as many consumers prefer potatoes with a scabby skin finding that they contain more starch and are of an agreeable flavour. As, however, export-potatoes must have a smooth and healthy skin, the cultivation of varieties resistant to Common Scab is recommended (Jubel, Pepo).

Diseases of degeneration are unknown in Estonia.

As regards destructive pests there are a few in Estonia, but the damage done by them is too insignificant for these pests to be taken into serious consideration. Among them can be mentioned: 1) Turnip Moth (Cutworm) — *Agrotis segetum* L., — 2) Click Beetles (Wireworms — *Agriotes* sp., 3) Beetworm — *Plusia gamma*, and 4) Grey Field Slug — *Agriolimax agrestis* L.

IN the first place should be mentioned the palatableness of the Estonian potato. While admitting diversities of taste, it is claimed that potatoes cultivated in Estonia have a finer and more agreeable flavour than any potatoes

Estonian Eating Potatoes

cultivated in other countries. This quality can be attributed to the lighter soil and the moderate use of manure.

On the markets of neighbouring countries where Estonian potatoes are well known for their flavour, they are much in demand and may sometimes command a higher price.

Another feature of the Estonian potato is its high percentage of starch and flour content. This quality depends to a great extent upon the variety, but in general it may be said, that all potatoes cultivated at present have a comparatively high flour and starch content.

It may also be mentioned that potatoes cultivated in Estonia remain fit for consumption until the next summer is well advanced. This quality is due to the colder climate of Estonia with its consequently colder store-houses, and the longer winter. The low temperature prevents germination and softening, so that the potatoes can be kept quite fresh and firm until the end of June or the beginning of July. In the southern countries, owing to the high temperature, potatoes begin to germinate already in winter, growing therefore soft and wrinkled, and losing all their freshness, whilst Estonian potatoes remain hard and keep their agreeable flavour, so that they can be exported even until the beginning of the summer.

Estonian Seed- potatoes

IT is a well known fact that potatoes in northern countries are growing healthier, and are thus fit to be used as seed-potatoes. Moreover, as already stated, practically all of the most dangerous potato diseases and destructive pests are absent in Estonia. This fact alone tends to increase the value of Estonian potatoes. Ample evidence as to the state of health of Estonian potatoes can be found in the old varieties such as: Rock, Emperor and Early Rose, which have been cultivated in Estonia for 50 or 60 years *without any selection or seed renewal*. Even the use of small bulbs for seed purposes, very frequent in Estonia, has not caused weakness or degeneration in the old varieties cultivated for decades in Estonia, and they are still strong enough to compete with the new varieties.

Taking into consideration these special characteristics of the Estonian potato and the favourable climatic conditions, it may be affirmed that in the near future Estonia will become one of the countries most fitted for seed-potato growing. It will be possible to cultivate in Estonia all potato varieties for seed purposes and the seed production will *not be inferior* to that of the countries famous for their potato growing. The seed originated from Estonia will have, moreover, the special advantage of

excluding all danger of the importation of Wart disease. In order to emphasise the importance of this fact, it is sufficient to point to the sad experience of Switzerland and Finland, where Wart disease, formerly unknown in these countries, has been imported precisely by seed.

It is the task of the „Estonian Association for potato growing“ („Eesti Kartulikasvatamise ühing“, Lai 41, Tallinn, Estonia) to put to profitable use all the advantages referred too, as this Association was established in 1925 precisely in order to organize the cultivation of seed potatoes. The special purpose of this Association, whose activities embrace the whole territory of Estonia, is 1) to produce seed of new potato varieties, 2) to examine and to control the cultivated farms seed-potato fields, 3) to supply all interested individuals and enterprises in Estonia and abroad with information concerning the possibilities of purchase and sale of seed potatoes. Primarily the Association intends to establish contact with seed-potato purchasing countries in order to organize the production of seed conforming to their requirements.

The Association has also the task of sending samples of original Estonian varieties and of the best foreign varieties to experimental

Government control of Ex- port-Potatoes

stations abroad for varieties tests and examination.

THE export of eating and seed-potatoes is subject to the control of the Ministry of Agriculture. The Government then found it necessary to establish a system of control over the export and import of potatoes, and a corresponding Law was passed by Parliament in February 1926, on the basis of which Regulations for the carrying out of the control of the export and import potatoes were issued by the Ministry of Agriculture. The object of this Law was to prevent 1) the importation of potato diseases and destructive pests, 2) the export of potatoes of inferior quality. According to the regulations only standard potatoes of the two grades — extra and prima — may be exported. During the year 1931 supplementary regulations have been issued. Control Inspectors, who have undergone special preparatory training, are appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture to supervise the carrying out of the export regulations.

Production and Export of Potato - Starch and Spirit

THE potato-spirit and potato-starch industries are well developed in Estonia.

Potato-spirit industry. Estonia is among the countries possessing the largest number of

distilleries; before the War the number amounted to 280. As the spirit produced on the present territory of Estonia, was mainly distilled from potatoes, and was much in demand on the Russian market, numerous distilleries were kept working. Before the War the average annual production of alcohol was about 30—40 million liters. In order to obtain this quantity of alcohol 200 or 288.000 tons of potatoes were necessary. In recent years owing to the smaller demand on foreign markets, not more than 130 distilleries have been working, their production, amounting to about 4 million liters, being almost entirely destined for the needs of the home-market. No doubt the output of spirit in Estonia could be five or six times greater, as the distilleries at present are not working to their full capacity.

Potato-starch Industry. Though the Estonian potato-starch industry is not very large the production nevertheless far exceeds the needs of the home-market. The largest factory belonging to the company „Viru“, is the best as regards technical installation and turns out a product of high quality such as is required by the foreign-markets.

The annual production of potato-starch in Estonia amounts to 1.600 tons. The export of potato-starch has been chiefly directed to Fin-

**Exporters of
potatoes and
their pro-
ducts**

land, but it has also been placed on other markets.

In addition to this, potato syrup, glucose and dextrine, chiefly destined to satisfy the needs of the home-market, are produced by smaller factories.

I. Potatoes:

- 1) Rumberg, Tuberg and Company, Limited, Tallinn, Estonia.
- 2) A. Kalm, Tallinn, Estonia.
- 3) E.T.K. — Central Association of Co-operative Societies in Estonia — (Eesti Tarvitajateühisuste Keskühisus) Tallinn, Estonia.
- 4) K. Bergmann, Tallinn, Estonia.
- 5) V. Kovkin, Tallinn, Estonia.
- 6) A. Treugut, Paldiski, Estonia.

Potato-Spirit:

- 1) Union of the Estonian Associations for Potato growing („Eesti Kartuliühisuste Liit“), Tallinn, Estonia.
- 2) Rosen & Co, Tallinn, Estonia.

Potato-Starch:

- 1) Osa-ühisus „Viru“, Tallinn, Estonia.
- 2) „Prima“ Ltd., Tallinn, Estonia.
- 3) Association for potato growing in Northern Estonia (Põhja-Eesti kartuliühisus), Rakvere, Estonia.

REGULATIONS

FOR CARRYING OUT POTATO TRANSPORT CONTROL.

Issued in agreement with the Ministry of Economics
on the basis of the Potato Transport Control Law § 8
(Riigi Teataja 12 — 1926).

§ 1.

POTATO transport control is exercised by the
Agriculture Department of the Ministry of
Agriculture through the Potato Controllers
of the Agricultural Department, whose names
and addresses are published in Riigi Teataja.

The duty of the Potato Controllers is to
examine applications presented in accordance
with § 12, to control import and export pota-
toes, to carry out directions issued by the
Agricultural Department in fulfilment of the
present Regulations, and to report to the
Agricultural Department all infringements of
the Potato Transport Control Law and Regu-
lations.

**Control Admi-
nistration**

**Potato import
rules**

IT is allowed to import into Estonia only potatoes which conform to the following requirements:

1) Potatoes entirely free from the following dangerous plant diseases and destructive pests:

- a) *Synchytrium endobioticum* — Potato-wart;
- b) *Spongospora subterranea* — Powdery Scab;
- c) *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* — Colorado Beetle;
- d) *Phthorimaea operculella* — Potato Moth;
- e) *Heterodera Schachtii* Sch.;
- f) *Heterodera Rostochiensis*;

2) Potatoes coming from countries where regulations are in force prohibiting the import of potatoes affected by dangerous plant diseases and destructive pests, and which have been grown in countries where during the last six years no diseases and destructive pests as mentioned above have appeared;

3) Potatoes which do not contain in weight altogether more than 4%:

- a) frostbitten or mechanically damaged;
- b) rotten (*Phytophthora Fusarium*);
- c) affected by bacteriosis;

d) scabby potatoes, whose surface is covered with more than 10% scab-spots (Actynomyces, Rhizoctonia);

e) damaged by destructive insects and pests not mentioned in the present § 2. Point 1.

4) Potatoes packed in new clean sacks, cases, barrels or other corresponding receptacles and sealed with lead in the order foreseen in § 4 of the present Regulations and provided with the certificate foreseen in § 3.

§ 3.

A^s concerning the correspondence of the potatoes to the Estonian potato import regulations, the importer must submit to the Agricultural Department a certificate issued by a corresponding authority of the country of despatch, which has been signed by a competent official specially authorised by the country of despatch for that purpose, and whose competence in knowledge of plant diseases and destructive pests has been certified by the Estonian Minister or Consul residing in the country of despatch.

In the certificate must be mentioned:

- 1) date of issue and number of certificate;
- 2) names and addresses of exporter and importer;

3) date on which the potatoes were inspected and the name of the Inspector;

4) number of packages, their weight and the total weight;

5) that the potatoes correspond to the import requirements mentioned in § 2;

6) the name of the district where the potatoes were grown, and confirmation that in the said district no dangerous potato diseases and pests have appeared during the last six years, and that the import of potatoes into the country of origin without control is prohibited;

7) that the receptacles of the potatoes are leaded in accordance with § 4, whereby it must be stated what inscription or device the leads and trade-mark bear.

§ 4.

THE sacks, cases or other receptacles in which potatoes are imported to Estonia, must be leaded by the corresponding official of the government of the exporting country (§ 3), and to each sack, case or other receptacle with the same lead must be attached a label on which it is stated that the potatoes belong to the consignment for which the certificate has been issued, the special number of the certificate and the name of the exporter to whom the certi-

ificate has been issued. The leading must be done in such a way that it would be impossible to open the sack or other package, or to change the label without damaging the lead.

§ 5.

THE date and the place from which the potatoes are exported must be entered on the certificate mentioned in § 3 by the respective customs authorities of the country of export.

The certificate mentioned in § 3 is valid only in the case that the potatoes are exported from the country of despatch within 15 days after inspection.

§ 6.

POTATOES which are imported are inspected by the Potato Controller, who, if they correspond to the import requirements, makes a note on the certificate foreseen in § 3 that they are allowed to enter, without which the customs authorities do not allow importation of potatoes.

§ 7.

To agricultural experimental stations, the Director of the Agricultural may authorise the import of samples of every varieties of potato for scientific purposes without observing the rules laid down in the present Regulations.

Potato export rules

A. Eating potato export rules

§ 8.

EXPORT potatoes are divided into two categories: A. Eating potatoes, and B. Seed Potatoes.

§ 9.

By the present Regulations all export potatoes come under control.

§ 10.

PERSONS and enterprises wishing to export potatoes must inform the Agricultural Department in writing of their names, the place where the rooms for keeping the potatoes are located, and a description of these rooms. In respect of registration a corresponding certificate is issued to the exporter.

§ 11.

EXPORTERS of potatoes are bound, in accordance with the Law and the Regulations for the control of the transport of potatoes, to sort all export potatoes before packing for export, notifying the Potato Controller of the time and place of the sorting and packing of the potatoes.

§ 12.

EXPORTERS desiring to obtain a potato control certificate must sort and pack the potatoes

ready for export, and present to the local Controller a written application for inspection within 3 days before the date of the desired inspection.

In the application must be stated:

- 1) Exporter's name and address;
- 2) Location of the potatoes, and date control is desired;
- 3) Sorts of potatoes and a short description;
- 4) Whether eating or seed potatoes;
- 5) Mode of packing;
- 6) Number of packages and total weight;
- 7) Where potatoes were grown (district, rural district);

8) Country of destination, and, if possible, name and address of consignee;

9) How the potatoes are to be transported abroad (ship, rail, or otherwise);

10) Exporter's assurance that the potatoes submitted for examination are sorted and packed in accordance with the requirements of the Potato Transport Control Law and Regulations.

§ 13.

POTATO control is carried out at all customs stations, and, if necessary, at other places by order of the Agricultural Department.

§ 14.

EXPORTERS are bound:

1. To give the Potato Controllers and representatives of the Agricultural Department access to the store-rooms and rooms for sorting and packing potatoes;
2. To give necessary explanations about potatoes presented for examination;
3. To provide the necessary labour, scales and potato sieves for the examination of the potatoes;
4. To carry out the orders of the Agricultural Department issued to avoid and stamp out potato diseases and pests.

§ 15.

ONLY potatoes which conform to the following requirements are allowed to be exported:

1. Which are free from the following dangerous plant diseases and destructive pests: *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Potato-wart), *Spongospora subterranea* (Powdery Scab), *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* (Colorado Beetle), *Phthorimaea operculella* (Potato Moth), *Heterodera Schachtii* and *Heterodera Rostochiensis*;
2. Grown in districts where the diseases and pests mentioned in the foregoing Point (1) have not appeared during the last six years;

3. Which do not contain in weight:

a) Rotten (Phytophthora, Fusarium);	} Together not more than 1%
b) Frostbitten (or spoiled by frost);	
c) Affected by bacteriosis;	
d) Scabby potatoes the sur- face of which is covered more than 10% by scab- spots (Actinomyces, Rhi- zoctonia);	} Together not more than 3%
e) Mechanically damaged;	
g) Damaged by pests (not mentioned in § 15. Point 1);	

Total: 4%

4. Packed in new clean sacks, or other receptacles which must contain 50 kg potatoes net.

To Finland potatoes can be exported in ships loose.

The Director of the Agricultural Department has the right to order other net weight standards for single packages, if potatoes are exported to countries where metric system measures are not used, and other single package

net weights are desired. In such a case the net weight on the label is given in the weights of the country of destination;

5) With tight skin, fully grown and not earthy;

6) Each selection packed separately.

§ 16.

EXPORT eating potatoes must be sorted and packed according to the following selection:

Potato selection	Form and description of bulbs	Size
		The bulb must not pass through a square the aperture of which in mm is
Highest (Ekstra)	A. Oval formed, pure varieties	50 mm
	B. Oval formed, all same type	50 mm
First (Priima)	A. Round	50 mm
	B. Round and oblong mixed	45 mm
	C. Round and oblong mixed	40 mm

A consignment of selected potatoes must not contain more than 5% of smaller bulbs than foreseen in the above table giving the minimum sizes of different selections.

Oval formed potatoes are bulbs whose length exceeds the breadth by 20%.

Potatoes packed in one receptacle must be as much as possible of the same skin and flesh colour, and the same size, and the difference between the minimum square (through which bulbs do not pass) and the maximum square (through which bulbs pass) must not exceed 25 mm.

Prima C potatoes can be exported with the permission of the Director of the Agricultural Department.

§ 17.

IF there is any doubt that the potatoes are frostbitten (15 th October — 15th April) the Potato Transport Control can require before final Control that the exporter should keep the potatoes in question during five days in a room where the temperature does not fall lower than $+2^{\circ}\text{C}$.

§ 18.

THE conformity of the potatoes with the export requirements is certified by the Potato Controller by a control certificate issued by

him to the exporter for each consignment separately. One copy of the certificate is handed by the exporter to the respective Estonian Custom Office on the basis of which the Custom Office grants permission to export the potatoes. The second copy with all the required signatures remains in the hands of the exporter for presentation to the authorities of the country of destination.

§ 19.

THE sacks, cases, or other receptacles, in which potatoes certified fit for export are packed, are sealed by the Potato Controller with a lead seal, where by with the same lead the required label is affixed to the package.

The seam of the sack must be turned inside, and the sealing of the sack must be done in such a way that without spoiling the seal or the string on which the seal is fastened the sack could not be opened or its contents changed.

The label contains:

on one
side:

Exported under Government Control
ESTONIAN POTATOES

Certificate

Nr.

Quality

Net weight

Exporter.....

on the other side in English or in the language of the country of destination:

„The potatoes in this package have been grown in Estonia and are entirely free from dangerous plant diseases and destructive pests, which have not appeared in Estonia, such as *Synchytrium endobioticum*, *Spongospora subterranea*, *Leptinotarsa decemlineata*, *Phthorimaea operculella*, *Heterodera Schachtii* and *Heterodera Rostochiensis*. They are also free from degeneration diseases (signature). The Plant Diseases Entomological Experimental Stations of the Tartu University“.

§ 20.

F^{OR} potatoes declared as unfit for export no Control Certificate is issued, and a corresponding remark is made on the application presented in accordance with § 12.

If the exporter does not agree with the Controller's decision, he immediately informs the latter of this, and presents through him, within two days, a written protest to the Agricultural Department, who finally decide the question.

In case of a protest the Potato Controller seals the potatoes declared as unfit with his seal attaching with the same seal to the packages a label signed by himself and bearing the ins-

cription „kinnipeetud“ (detained), and leaves them against a receipt with the exporter until a final decision regarding the protest has been reached.

§ 21.

IF on control it transpires (§§ 14 and 20), or it is suspected that the potatoes are affected by dangerous diseases or pests (§ 15), the potatoes are sequestered by the Agricultural Department or the Potato Controller, until the potato diseases or pests have been definitely established, but not longer than one month.

A sample is taken from the sequestered potatoes and sent to the Experimental Station for Plant Protection for the final determination of the disease or pest.

If as a result of the investigation at the Experimental Station it is proved that the potatoes are actually affected by disease or pests or suspected of being so affected, the Agricultural Department takes steps for the storage, use or the destruction of such potatoes.

§ 22.

THE export of seed potatoes is effected in the same way as the export of eating potatoes, but with the following exceptions:

1. Seed potatoes are divided into the following classes in respect to sort:

B. Seed potato export rules

No. 1. Pure varieties potatoes on which foreign sorts must not be more than $\frac{1}{10}\%$, and which were during their growing quite free from mosaic disease and other hereditary potato diseases.

No. 2. Pure varieties potatoes on which other varieties are present not more than $\frac{1}{2}\%$, and among which during their growing there were not more than 5% with slight mosaic disease.

No. 3. Pure varieties potatoes in which other varieties are present not more than 3%, and among which during their growing there were not more than 10% with slight mosaic disease.

2. Seed potatoes are divided in respect of size into two selections:

a) Diameter from 2—4 cm (weight 20—60 grammes),

b) Diameter from 2—7 cm (weight 20—100 grammes).

3. Seed potatoes must not contain altogether more than 1% of the diseases and pests mentioned in § 15, point 1.

4. The genuineness of the varieties and purity of seed potatoes has to be certified by the Seed Improvement Experimental Institution or by persons empowered to act on their behalf. The freedom from diseases and pests, if neces-

Rules for supervision of the cleanliness of the means of transport

Transport of potatoes in transit through estonian territory

Rules for payment of control charges

sary, must be certified by the Plant Diseases Entomological Experimental Stations of the Tartu University.

§ 23.

POTATOES are allowed to be exported from Estonia only in holds of ships, railway cars or other means of transport, which in respect of their cleanliness have been recognised as fit by the Potato Transport Control.

§ 24.

IN the case of potatoes arriving at the frontier Customs stations by rail from abroad in closed trucks and addressed to a foreign country as transit goods not to be reloaded on the territory of Estonia, then such trucks are to be locked or sealed by the Customs authorities and pass through Estonia as transit goods without the application of the import and export potato control foreseen in the present Regulations.

§ 25.

THE special charge for potato control, on the basis of § 5 of the Potato Transport Control Law, is received by the Potato Controllers in respect of import and export potatoes before control.

Note. The exporter may also pay the special charge direct to the Eesti Pank (Bank of

Estonia) to the account of the Agricultural Department; in this case the receipt or some other corresponding proof that payment has been effected has to be presented to the Controller.

§ 26.

THE special charge is levied on the gross weight of the potatoes presented for control. If on control the potatoes prove to be unfit for export, in which case no licence is granted, the special charge is not refunded.

§ 27.

THE Director of the Agricultural Department has the right to issue instructions for the carrying out of these present Regulations.

§ 28.

ON the coming into force of the present Regulations, the Regulations published in the State Gazette (Riigi Teataja 76 — 1928, 14 and 29 — 1930) for the carrying out of the Potato Transport Control, lose their validity.

23rd April, 1931. No. 719.

Minister of Agriculture A. Jürman.