CHAPTER 59.

[H. B. 86.]

DIVISION OF APICULTURE.

An Act establishing a division of apiculture in the department of agriculture, prescribing the powers and duties of the director of agriculture in relation thereto regulating the importation, keeping and sale of bees, prescribing penalties for violation thereof and repealing chapter 116, Session Laws of 1919, and making an appropriation, and declaring that this act shall take effect immediately.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Section 1. There is hereby created and established a division of apiculture in the department of agriculture which shall consist of the director of agriculture and of such apiarist inspectors as may be from time to time appointed by such director. The director of agriculture shall receive no additional salary as such but shall be paid his actual necessary traveling expenses incurred in the performance of his duties under this act.

Sec. 2. The director of agriculture shall have the power and it shall be his duty to appoint one or more apiary inspectors as conditions may warrant, who shall, under his direction, have charge of the inspection of apiaries, the investigation of outbreaks of bee diseases and the enforcement of the provisions of this act in relation to their eradication and control. Such apiary inspector or inspectors shall be paid not more than six dollars ($6.00) per day for services while so employed and actual necessary traveling expenses incurred in the performance of such duties.

Sec. 3. The director of agriculture shall, as often as he deems necessary or when requested in writing by the owner of an apiary or upon the written com-
plaint of any owner of an apiary, make or cause to be made by an inspector an inspection of any apiary or apiaries for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not they are infected with "American foul brood," "European foul brood," or any other disease which is infectious or contagious in its nature or injurious to bees in their eggs, larval, pupal or adult stages, and upon such inspection if it is found that any apiary is so infected, the inspector making the inspection, shall give the owners or caretakers thereof full instructions as to the best methods of controlling or eradicating the infection.

Sec. 4. The inspector who shall have made an inspection, as provided in the preceding section, shall visit all infected apiaries a second time after ten days from the date of any such inspection and if he finds that the disease has not been treated according to an approved method, providing conditions were such that it could be so treated, shall burn or cause to be burned all colonies affected by such disease and all honey and appliances which would spread the same, without recompense from the state to the owner, lessee, or other person interested therein.

Sec. 5. It shall be unlawful for the owner, lessee, caretaker, or any other person in charge of any apiary, or appliances wherein infectious or contagious diseases exist, to sell, barter or give away, or to move without the consent of an inspector, any diseased bees, either queen bees or workers or colonies, or appliances affected with any contagious or infectious disease, or to expose other bees to the danger of such infection.

Sec. 6. For the purpose of the enforcement of the provisions of this act, the apiary inspectors shall have access and ingress to all apiaries or places where bees are kept and it shall be unlawful for any
person to resist, impede or hinder in any way such officer in the discharge of his duties under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the inspector and of any other person who shall have inspected any infected apiary or who shall have knowingly come in contact with or handled any diseased bees, before proceeding to any other apiary, to thoroughly disinfect his person and clothing and any tools or appliances used by him which shall have come in contact with any infected material.

Sec. 8. It shall be unlawful for any person engaged in the rearing of queen bees for sale, to use any honey in the making of candy for use in mailing cages unless such honey has been boiled for at least thirty minutes, and it shall be the duty of every person engaged in the rearing of queen bees for sale to have his queen rearing apiary or apiaries inspected by an apiary inspector whenever necessary and whenever conditions for inspection are favorable, and in case any infectious or contagious disease is discovered by such inspection, it shall be unlawful for the person owning, leasing or in charge of such queen rearing apiary or apiaries to ship any queen bees therefrom until he shall have received a certificate in writing from an apiary inspector that such apiary or apiaries are free from all disease.

Sec. 9. The director of agriculture shall make an annual report to the Governor concerning the operation of the division of apiculture, which shall give the number of apiaries inspected, the number of colonies treated, the number of colonies destroyed and such other information as he may deem necessary or of value to the bee keeping industry.

Sec. 10. It shall be unlawful for any person to import any bees into this state unless such bees are
Importation of bees.

accompanied by a certificate issued by the officers having charge of apiary inspection in the state or country from which such bees are imported, stating that they are free from contagious and infectious diseases, without giving notice to the director of agriculture at least ten days before their arrival of his intention so to do, or to receive and place any such imported bees unaccompanied by such certificate in any apiary, or to liberate such bees without first having the same inspected by an apiary inspector; and if upon such inspection of any imported bees, they shall be found to be affected by an infectious or contagious disease, it shall be the duty of the inspector making the inspection, to require such bees to be isolated and treated until such time as the inspector shall determine that all danger of infection is removed, or the inspector may in his discretion order said bees and all cages, hives and combs imported therewith to be destroyed.

Sec. 11. It shall be unlawful for any person to keep any bees in any hives or boxes wherein the combs are immovable or which are so constructed as to impede or hinder inspection.

Sec. 12. Every person convicted of violating or failing to comply with any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined as provided by law.

Sec. 13. That chapter 116, Session Laws of 1919, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 14. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of fifteen hundred dollars ($1,500.00).
SEC. 15. This act is necessary for the immediate support of the state government and its existing public institutions and shall take effect immediately.

Passed the House December 22, 1933.
Passed the Senate January 8, 1934.
Approved by the Governor January 18, 1934.

CHAPTER 60.
[S. B 93.]
FIRE PREVENTION DISTRICTS.

AN ACT relating to the formation, organization and government of fire prevention districts in areas outside of incorporated cities and towns in class "A" and first class counties; providing for a tax levy to maintain and operate the same; and for the election of and prescribing the duties of certain officers therein and prescribing the duties of certain other public officers in connection therewith.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

SECTION 1. Fire protection districts for the protection of property from fire in territories outside of incorporated cities and towns are hereby authorized to be established in class "A" and first class counties, as in this act provided.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of formation of a fire protection district, a petition designating the boundaries of the proposed district, metes and bounds, or describing lands to be included in the proposed district by United States townships, ranges and legal subdivisions, signed by not less than ten per cent (10%) of the qualified registered electors who are property owners, or who are buying property by contract, and who are resident within the bound areas of such district, and setting forth the object for the creation of such district, and the establish-