

No. 60, S.]

[Published June 13, 1919]

CHAPTER 329.

AN ACT to amend section 4978 of Wisconsin statutes fixing the time when said statutes took effect and repealing certain prior statutes and session laws.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 4978 of Wisconsin statutes is amended by striking therefrom the table of session laws repealed thereby and by amending the remainder of the section to read:

Section 4978. These statutes shall take effect and go into operation on the first day of September, in the year 1898, and on and after said day the revised statutes of the year 1878 and Sanborn and Berryman's Annotated Statutes, except chapter 115 thereof entitled "of other courts of record", which chapter as amended by the laws of 1891, 1893, 1895 and 1897 shall be unaffected by the enactment of these statutes, * * * shall be repealed * * *.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon passage and publication.

Approved June 11, 1919.

No. 66, S.]

[Published June 13, 1919]

CHAPTER 330.

AN ACT to repeal section 1494f and to create a new section of the statutes to be numbered 1494f, relating to the inspection and regulation of apiaries.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 1494f of the statutes is repealed.

SECTION 2. A new section is added to the statutes to be numbered and to read: Section 1494f. 1. The department of agriculture is charged with the function of apiary inspection and regulation, under the immediate supervision and direction of the state entomologist as ex officio inspector of apiaries, who is authorized to execute the powers and duties of that office either in person or by a deputy or deputies appointed by the commissioner of agriculture for that purpose.

2. The department shall prescribe and issue such reasonable regulations and orders as in its judgment may be necessary to prevent, eradicate, or control the introduction, spread, or dissemination of any and all contagious or infectious diseases of honey bees.

• 3. For the enforcement of this section, or any regulation or order made pursuant thereto, the inspector of apiaries or his deputies shall have free access within all reasonable hours, to all apiaries, appliances, structures or other premises where he has reason to believe bees or their products are held or stored, but no dwelling house shall be so entered without a search warrant; and may open any package or receptacle of any kind containing, or which he has reason to believe contains any bees, comb, bee products, used beekeeping appliances, or anything else which is capable of transmitting contagious or infectious diseases of bees. No person shall deny such access, or hinder, thwart or defeat said inspector or any of his deputies in the performance of his official duties.

4. The inspector of apiaries may, in his discretion, order any owner or person in charge of bees dwelling in hives without movable frames and combs, or not permitting of ready examination, to transfer such bees within a specified time to hives with movable frames.

5. Any person who knows that any bees owned, possessed, or controlled by himself are infected with any contagious or infectious disease shall at once report such fact to the inspector of apiaries, stating all other facts known to him with reference to said contagion or infection.

6. (a) The inspector of apiaries shall inspect and regulate every apiary, including all appliances, structures, buildings, and bees thereof, which is reported as being infected or which he has reason to believe may be infected with any disease injurious to honey bees in their egg, larval, pupal, or adult stage.

(b) If such inspection discloses any such apiary, appliances, structures, buildings, or bees to be infected, the inspector shall give instructions to the owner or person in charge of such property for such treatment as in the judgment of the inspector seems best for the eradication or control of said infection; and said owner or person in charge shall carry out said instructions within ten days next after a date which shall be specified in said instructions.

(c) If said owner or person in charge refuses or neglects to carry out said instructions within said period of ten days, the inspector may apply said treatment or may in his discretion destroy any such infected property or bees. Any expense incurred therein shall become a lien against the property treated, and the inspector or his deputy may seize and take possession of any such property and sell the same in the manner provided by section 3347 of the statutes; but the said owner or person in charge shall not thereby be discharged or relieved of the penalty

prescribed for a violation of this section. No damage shall be awarded to the owner for the loss of any infected apiary, bees, hive, apiary appliance, or bee product destroyed under the provisions of this section, or any regulation or order made in pursuance thereof.

7. After inspecting or handling any infected apiary, bees, hive or other apiary appliance, structure or building, and before proceeding to any other apiary, the inspector or his deputy shall thoroughly disinfect every portion of his person and clothing and every tool and appliance used by him that may have been in contact with infected material, and shall cause every assistant with him to do likewise.

8. (a) No person shall sell, barter, offer for sale or barter, move, transport, deliver, ship, or offer for shipment any apiary, bees, comb, or used beekeeping appliances without a permit from the inspector of apiaries; or in lieu thereof, if shipped or transported from without the state, a certificate duly issued by an official state inspector showing that said apiary, bees, comb, or appliances have been inspected and found not infected with any contagious or infectious disease of bees. Such permit, or a copy of such certificate, shall be affixed to the outside of every package, box, crate, or bundle containing bees, comb, or used beekeeping appliances. The inspector may refuse such permit whenever such refusal is necessary, in his judgment, to prevent the dissemination of any contagious or infectious disease of bees or until after he finds by inspection that said apiary, bees, comb, or appliances are not infected with any such disease.

(b) No person shall accept for shipment, ship, or transport any such bees, comb, or used beekeeping appliances unless such permit or certificate is affixed on the outside of the package, box, crate, or bundle containing the same; and the inspector or any of his deputies may forthwith seize and destroy any such shipment found at any time or place without such permit or certificate affixed as aforesaid.

(c) The use of an invalid or altered permit or certificate and the misuse of any valid permit or certificate are hereby prohibited.

9. No person shall expose in any place to which bees have access, any bee product, hive, or other apiary appliance in such manner that contagious or infectious diseases of bees could be disseminated therefrom.

10. The words "person" and "owner" as used in this section include natural persons, firms, associations and corporations; and any person, who, himself or by his agent or employe, or

as agent or employe for another, violates any provision of this section, or any regulation or order made in pursuance thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect on July 1, 1919.

Approved June 10, 1919.

No. 142, S.]

[Published June 13, 1919.

CHAPTER 331.

AN ACT to amend subsections 1, 3, 4 and 6 of section 1417m and to create subsections 12 and 13 of section 1417m of the statutes, relating to social diseases.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Subsections 1, 3, 4 and 6 of section 1417m of the statutes are amended to read: (Section 1417m) 1. Any person afflicted with gonorrhoea, *chancroid* or syphilis in its infective or communicable stage is hereby declared to be a menace to the public health. Any physician licensed to practice medicine in this state who is called upon to attend or treat any person infected with gonorrhoea, *chancroid* or syphilis in its communicable stage, shall report to the state board of health in writing, at such time and in such manner as said board may direct, the age, sex and conjugal condition of such person and the name of the disease with which such person is afflicted. Such report shall be made on blanks furnished by the said board.

3. Any deputy state health officer having knowledge of any known or reasonably suspected case of gonorrhoea, *chancroid* or syphilis in the infectious or communicable stage for which no treatment is being administered under the supervision of a licensed physician authorized to prescribe drugs shall forthwith report such case to the state board of health in such manner and in such form as in the judgment of said board will best tend to preserve the public health and prevent public knowledge of the identity of such case. Said board shall immediately investigate or cause such case to be investigated and for such purpose may make or cause to be made such inspections, examinations, quarantines and disinfections as may be necessary. In making an examination of a female for the purpose of determining the existence of venereal disease a female physician may be secured by said board for such purpose when so requested by the person to be examined.

4. Whenever any person afflicted with gonorrhoea, *chancroid* or syphilis ceases taking treatment before he or she has reached