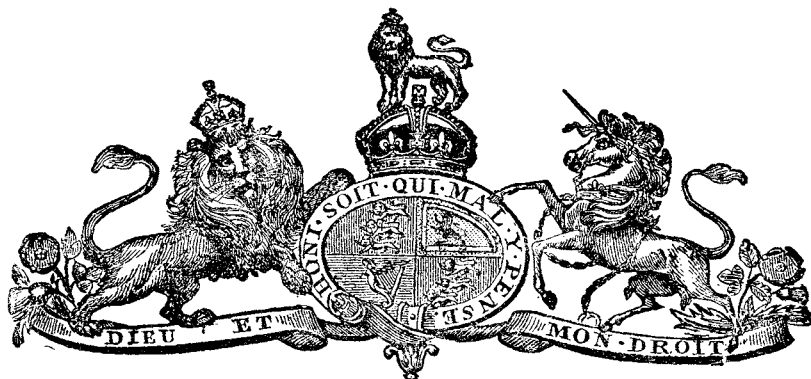


T A S M A N I A.



1932.

ANNO VICESIMO TERTIO
 GEORGII V. REGIS.
 No. 56

ANALYSIS.

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 AN ACT to regulate and control the Keeping
 of Bees and the Production and Sale of
 Honey. [18 January, 1933.]

A.D.
 1932.
 —

BE it enacted by His Excellency the Governor of Tasmania, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in Parliament assembled, as follows:—

- 1**—(1) This Act may be cited as “The Apiaries Act, 1932.” Short title and
 (2) This Act shall commence on the thirty-first day of commencement.
 October, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three.

Apiaries.

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Interpretation.

- 2** In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—
- “ Apiary ” means any place where bees are kept by any person :
- “ Bee-keeper ” means any person who keeps bees, and includes the occupier of any premises where any bees are kept :
- “ Disease ” means any disease or pest of or affecting bees, enumerated in the schedule to this Act or prescribed as hereinafter provided :
- “ Frame-hive ” means a hive built as may be prescribed, and fitted with movable frames in the prescribed manner :
- “ Inspector ” means an inspector appointed under this Act, and includes any person authorised by the Minister to perform the duties of an inspector in any case.

Appointments.

- 3** The Governor may appoint such and so many inspectors and other officers as he may think fit for the purposes of this Act.

Bees to be kept in frame-hive in registered apiary.

- 4**—(1) No person shall keep bees, or allow bees to be kept on any premises occupied by him, unless such bees are kept in a frame-hive in an apiary registered under this Act.
- (2) Apiaries shall be registered under this Act in the prescribed manner.
- (3) The fee for registration of an apiary shall be Two Shillings and Six Pence.

Beekeepers to notify presence of disease.

- 5** Every bee-keeper in whose apiary any disease occurs shall notify the fact, in writing, to an inspector forthwith after it comes to his knowledge.

Duties of beekeepers.

- 6** Every bee-keeper shall—
- I. Immediately upon learning that any disease has occurred in his apiary, take the prescribed steps to eradicate such disease and to remove all infection from such apiary :
- II. Upon receiving notice from an inspector—
- (a) So to do, attend such inspector at his apiary at the time specified in such notice, and remove or cause to be removed from any hive such frames or honey-combs as the inspector may require and facilitate the inspection thereof by such inspector ;
- (b) That any hive in his apiary does not comply with the regulations, remedy such defect within the time specified in such notice ;

Apiaries.

(c) That any disease occurring in his apiary has developed too fully to be cured, destroy by fire all bees, hives, and appliances infected with such disease within the time specified in such notice: and

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III. Comply with all requirements and directions of an inspector lawfully given to him under this Act.

7 Any inspector may—

Powers of inspectors.

- I. Enter any premises in which there is an apiary, or in which he has reasonable ground to believe that bees are kept, and inspect any apiary or hive therein:
- II. Give to any bee-keeper any of the notices mentioned in Section Six:
- III. Require any bee-keeper to take any such steps or precautions as may be prescribed for the prevention or eradication of disease in his apiary: and
- IV. Destroy, as may be prescribed, any bees, hives, or appliances which he has reasonable ground to believe to be so affected with disease as to necessitate his so doing; and, if the bee-keeper whose bees, hives, or appliances are so destroyed has failed to destroy the same when required as provided by this Act, the inspector may recover from him, in any court of competent jurisdiction, all reasonable costs and expenses incurred by him in effecting such destruction.

8 No person shall—

Offences.

- I. Keep any bees in contravention of this Act:
- II. Fail to notify any disease as provided by Section Five:
- III. Contravene any of the provisions of Section Six:
- IV. Knowingly remove any bees, hives, or appliances affected with any disease from the premises whereon the same are found to be so affected to any other premises:
- V. Expose to the open air, or in any place where bees may have access thereto, any frames, combs, honey, or appliances affected with any disease:
- VI. Conceal from an inspector the fact that his apiary, or any bees therein, are affected with any disease:
- VII. Obstruct, resist, or impede any inspector in the performance of any duty under this Act: or
- VIII. Fail to comply with any requirement lawfully made of him under this Act by an inspector.

Penalty: Five Pounds.

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Procedure.

9 All proceedings in respect of offences against this Act shall be disposed of summarily.

Application of fees, &c.

10 All fees and other moneys received under this Act shall be paid into, and form part of, the Consolidated Revenue.

Regulations.

11 The Governor may make regulations under this Act, and in particular the regulations may prescribe—

- I. The diseases which shall be deemed to be diseases within the meaning of this Act:
- II. Any requirements or conditions in the absence or on the breach of which registration of an apiary may be refused or cancelled:
- III. The methods of grading, packing, marking, branding, or labelling packages or containers containing honey, and the prohibition of any sale thereof unless the prescribed conditions are fulfilled: and
- IV. The conditions which must be fulfilled in respect of honey intended for export from the State and the prohibition of such export unless the same are fulfilled.

SCHEDULE.

DISEASES TO WHICH THIS ACT APPLIES.Foul-brood (*Bacillus pluton* and *Bacillus larvæ*).Bee-moths (*Galleria mellonella* and *Achræa grisella*).*Braula cæca*.