

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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REVISED STATUTES
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE
1954

1955 SUPPLEMENT

ANNOTATED

IN FIVE VOLUMES

VOLUME 4

**Place in Pocket of Corresponding
Volume of Main Set**

THE MICHIE COMPANY
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA
1955

Chapter 137.

Crimes against Public Health, Safety and Policy.

Section 18- A. Electric Fences.

Section 32- A. Abandonment of Airtight Containers.

Sections 51-53. Budget Planning Commission.

Electric Fences.

Sec. 18-A. Use of electrical fences.—No person or individual shall sell, utilize, install or have installed within this state, equipment, devices or methods whereby fence wires may be energized with electricity unless a standard type of controller is used, which has the approval of the underwriter's laboratories and carries such label thereon or has the approved listing of the department of industrial cooperation at the university of Maine.

Any violation of the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100, or by imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (1955, c. 263.)

Editor's Note.—The act inserting this section became effective on approval, April 25, 1955.

Dangerous Use of and Deposits on Ways.

Sec. 30. Dumping of rubbish in highways. — No person, firm or corporation shall throw, place or cause to be placed any waste material, bottles, rubbish or garbage of any nature within the limits of the right-of-way of any public highway; provided, however, that this section shall not apply to the proper use of the right-of-way for highway purposes. If such throwing or placing was done from a motor vehicle, it shall be prima facie evidence that the throwing or placing was by the driver of such motor vehicle.

(1955, c. 206, § 1.)

Effect of amendment.—The 1955 amendment added the second sentence of the first paragraph. As the second and third paragraphs were not changed by the amendment, they are not set out.

Sec. 31. Throwing of bottles, etc., on highways. — Whoever throws or deposits on any public way or on land within the bounds of such way any bottles or metal cans, except in proper containers placed for rubbish collection and removal, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$50. If such throwing or depositing was done from a motor vehicle, it shall be prima facie evidence that the throwing or depositing was by the driver of the motor vehicle. (1953, c. 308, § 100. 1955, c. 206, § 2.)

Effect of amendment.—The 1955 amendment substituted "\$50" for "\$10" at the end of the first sentence and added the second sentence.

Abandonment of Airtight Containers.

Sec. 32-A. Abandonment of airtight containers.—Any person, firm or corporation abandoning or discarding in any public or private place accessible to children any chest, closet, piece of furniture, refrigerator, icebox or other article having a compartment of a capacity of 1½ cubic feet or more and having a door or lid which when closed cannot be opened easily from the inside, or who being the owner, lessee or manager of such place, knowingly permits such abandoned or discarded article to remain in such condition, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$50 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (1955, c. 138.)

Budget Planning Business.

Sec. 51. Budget planning business prohibited.—No person, firm, association or corporation shall engage in the business of budget planning. The provisions of sections 51 to 53, inclusive, shall not apply to those admitted to the practice of law. (1955, c. 408.)

Sec. 52. Definition.—“Budget planning” means the making of a contract with a particular debtor, whereby the debtor agrees to pay a certain amount periodically to the person engaged in the budget planning, who shall distribute the same among certain specified creditors in accordance with a plan agreed upon. (1955, c. 408.)

Sec. 53. Penalty.—Whoever, either individually or as the officer or employee of any person, corporation or association, violates any of the provisions of section 51 shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (1955, c. 408.)

Chapter 138.

Crimes against Marital or Family Status and Children.

Crimes against Children.

Sec. 13-A. Aiding in delinquency of child under 17 years.—Any person who shall be found to have caused, induced, abetted, encouraged or contributed toward the waywardness or delinquency of a child under the age of 17, or to have acted in any way tending to cause or induce such waywardness or delinquency, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500, or by imprisonment for not more than 11 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (1955, c. 414, § 1.)

Sec. 14. Violation of §§ 9, 12 and 13-A.—In order to find any person guilty of violating the provisions of sections 9, 12 and 13-A, it shall not be necessary to prove that the child is actually in delinquency or distress, provided it appears from the evidence that through any act or neglect or omission of duty or by any improper act or conduct on the part of the accused the distress or delinquency of any child may have been caused or merely encouraged. (R. S. c. 125, § 13. 1955, c. 414, § 2.)

Effect of amendment.—The 1955 amendment added § 13-A to the sections referred to.

Chapter 139.

Gambling. Bucket Shops. Lotteries. Beano.

Section 28. Audience Participation.

Audience Participation.

Sec. 28. Audience participation in radio or television amusements or games.—Nothing contained in this chapter shall apply to or prohibit the conducting or operating over television or radio with audience participation of any amusement, game or program, whether or not the same involves the awarding of prizes or the element of chance, provided the participants pay no consideration in cash or other property directly or indirectly for the privilege of participating therein. (1955, c. 16.)