

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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STATE OF MAINE

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REPORT

OF THE

ATTORNEY GENERAL

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for the calendar years

1943--1944

home economics. To the extent that the College encourages independent thought and the development of general education, the Trustees are bound to exercise their functions in the same fashion that the governing boards of Bowdoin, Colby and Bates Colleges exercise theirs, with absolute independence of thought and action and with a firm insistence that the ideals of general education shall not be made subservient to any political body, either state or national.

FRANK I. COWAN

Attorney-General

July 27, 1943

Robert B. Dow, Esq.  
Attorney at Law  
Norway, Maine

Dear Bob:

Your letter of the 26th relative to increase of pay of county employees has been received.

Chapter 103, P. & S. Laws of 1941, approved January 24, 1942, permits a 10% increase for county employees, provided no such increase shall raise the pay to more than \$30. per week. Chapter 229, P. L. 1943, provides that the salaries of clerks and county officers in Oxford and Penobscot Counties "shall be increased 15%" for the duration of the war.

The 1943 act assures a 15% raise and was not, in the opinion of this department, supposed to be in addition to the 10% raise permitted by the previous law. The 15% raise should be based on pay as set before raises were allowed under the prior law.

Very truly yours,

FRANK A. FARRINGTON

Deputy Attorney-General

August 3, 1943

Roscoe L. Mitchell, M. D., Director

Bureau of Health

You have inquired whether or not the State Department of Health can make a regulation modifying or enlarging the rights of licensed practitioners in the field of osteopathy, chiropractic and medicine, so far as certain health programs, carried on with the assistance of the Federal Government are concerned.

The rights of medical practitioners are all set forth in the Public Laws of the State of Maine. You are familiar with the rights of the licensed physician to administer drugs and to practise surgery.

The law relating to the practice of osteopathy is found in Chapter 21, Section 64 of the Revised Statutes of 1930, which allows the practitioner to use such drugs as are necessary in the practice of surgery and obstetrics, including narcotics, antiseptics and anaesthetics.

Chapter 21, Section 75, provides for the limit of the practice of chiropractics, but it does not authorize its holder to practise obstetrics, so far as the same relates to parturition, nor to administer drugs or