

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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STATE OF MAINE

REPORT

OF THE

ATTORNEY GENERAL

for the calendar years

1947 - 1948

have all analyses of commodities except milk and cream examined under the inspection laws of which he is the executive made at the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station and that the director of the station shall analyze *or cause to be analyzed* all samples submitted to him by said Commissioner.

You further state that since 1914 it has been the regular program for the Commissioner to submit annually samples of agricultural seed in order to determine the quality and purity of the seed and its germinating qualities.

You further state in your letter that recently, owing to the resignation of the seed analyst and technician at the Experiment Station, the question has been considered by the Commissioner of sending samples of seed to some other laboratory for analysis, and you respectfully request an opinion as to the legality of this procedure.

In reply I will state that it is my opinion that the statute is mandatory and the analyses of agricultural seed must be made through the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station. However, the director of the station does not have to analyze the seed himself, as the statute permits him to cause it to be analyzed; but this must be done at his direction or at his behest.

RALPH W. FARRIS

Attorney General

August 16, 1948

To Dean Fisher, M. D., Secretary, Board of Barbers and Hairdressers

I have your memo of July 28th concerning the issuance of a license to a person practicing manicuring in a barber shop.

Section 206, paragraph III, of Chapter 22, R. S. 1944, defines the practice of hairdressing and beauty culture, which includes the manicuring of fingernails of any other person.

Section 209 provides that no person shall practice barbering, hairdressing or beauty culture unless first having obtained a license and a certificate of registration as provided in Sections 205-222.

You ask me to advise you if in my opinion a person who is a registered hairdresser may practice manicuring in a licensed barber shop without first securing a license, if said shop is not a beauty shop.

It seems to me that a registered manicurist, or a registered hairdresser under the definition as set forth in subsection III, could practice manicuring in a duly licensed barber shop without the barber's securing a license to run a beauty parlor, provided she is on her own; but that if the manicurist is engaged by the barber for hire or reward, he would be obliged to take out a certificate for conducting a hairdressing and beauty culture business, which includes manicuring.

RALPH W. FARRIS

Attorney General

August 26, 1948

To Paul L. Hanscom, Warden Supervisor, Inland Fisheries and Game

In answer to your inquiry of July 30, 1948, which contains questions on which you want to be advised, I hereby advise you as follows: