

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

The following document is provided by the
LAW AND LEGISLATIVE DIGITAL LIBRARY
at the Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library
<http://legislature.maine.gov/lawlib>



Reproduced from scanned originals with text recognition applied
(searchable text may contain some errors and/or omissions)

EIGHTY - SIXTH LEGISLATURE

Legislative Document**No. 1**

S. P. 1

In Senate, Jan. 4, 1933.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary and 1,000 copies ordered printed.

ROYDEN V. BROWN, Secretary.

Presented by Senator Murchie of Washington.

STATE OF MAINE

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND NINE
HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE

AN ACT to Revise the Health and Welfare Laws.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Maine as follows :

Section 1. Organization of department. The department of health and welfare shall be organized into three bureaus as follows: health, social welfare, and institutional service, the heads of which shall be called "directors".

The director of health shall be a physician who is schooled in sanitary science and experienced in the organization and administration of public health work.

The director of social welfare shall be a person who has been trained in a school for social work or in equivalent college or university courses in the social sciences, or who has had satisfactory experience in the direction of organized social welfare work of a comparable nature.

The director of institutional service shall be a person experienced in institutional administration, either as a superintendent, chief medical officer, or business manager, or who has had other satisfactory experience in the direction of work of a comparable nature.

The head of the department shall be the commissioner of health and welfare who shall be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council to serve for three years, or during the pleasure of the said governor and council. Any vacancy shall be filled by appointment as above for a like

term. He may employ such bureau chiefs, deputies, assistants, and employees as may be necessary to carry out the work of the department with the approval of the governor and council; and they shall be under the immediate supervision, direction and control of the commissioner. The compensation of the commissioner and his bureau chiefs shall be fixed by the governor and council.

Sec. 2. Distribution of functions. The commissioner shall have the power to distribute the functions and duties outlined in this chapter among the various bureaus so as to integrate the work properly and to promote the most economical and efficient administration of the department.

Wherever in this chapter powers and duties are given to the department of health and welfare these may be and shall be assumed and carried out by such of the bureaus as the commissioner shall designate from time to time, and these powers and duties so delegated may in turn be delegated to subordinates by the said bureau directors with the approval of the commissioner.

Sec. 3. Definitions. Wherever in this chapter the word "department" appears it shall mean "department of health and welfare" and the word "commissioner" shall mean "commissioner of health and welfare". Wherever in this chapter the word "chapter" appears without definite reference to a particular place, it refers to this chapter; if the chapter is given a number, it refers to the chapter so numbered in the revised statutes. Wherever in this chapter the word "section" appears without reference to a numbered chapter, it refers to a section of this chapter.

Sec. 4. Advisory council of health and welfare. There shall be an advisory council of health and welfare in connection with the department of health and welfare, which shall consist of seven members, at least two of whom shall be members of the minority party and at least one of whom shall be a woman, and the commissioner of health and welfare serving ex officio as chairman. Six members shall be appointed by the governor and council for overlapping terms of six years each. The members of said council, other than the commissioner, shall serve without compensation, but they may be allowed actual and necessary expenses for attendance at all meetings. Said council shall hold regular meetings four times a year and at such other times as the commissioner may deem necessary.

Sec. 5. Powers and duties of advisory council of health and welfare. The advisory council of health and welfare shall have authority:

(1) To make such investigation of the social problems of the state, with the aid of the departmental staff, as the commissioner may request:

(2) To advise the commissioner with reference to the policy of the department and other matters falling within the jurisdiction of said department;

(3) To recommend to the commissioner the enactment of such laws as may be deemed necessary relative to the activities of the department;

(4) To make such rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary to carry out the intent of the public health and welfare laws of the state.

Sec. 6. Additional duties. In addition to the specified functions and duties of the department as outlined by the provisions of this chapter the department shall perform such other functions for the care, custody, treatment and relief of the sick, dependent, defective and delinquent as may be consistent with the general purposes therein defined and not otherwise contrary to law.

Sec. 7. Report of commissioner. The commissioner as soon as practical after the close of the fiscal year which is indicated by an even number shall report to the governor and council the activities of the department during the biennial period just ended with such suggestions as to legislative action as he deems necessary or important.

Sec. 8. Rules and regulations of department. The department shall prepare such rules and regulations for the consideration of the advisory council of health and welfare as it shall think necessary and proper for the protection of life, health and welfare, and the successful operation of the health and welfare laws. The said rules and regulations shall be published in such manner as the department may direct.

Sec. 9. Attorney-general to furnish legal assistance. The attorney-general and the several county attorneys within their respective counties, when requested, shall furnish such legal assistance, counsel, or advice as the department may require in the discharge of its duties.

Sec. 10. Penalties and jurisdiction. Whoever hinders, obstructs, or interferes with any officer, inspector or duly author-

ized agent of the department while in the performance of his duties shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than ten days nor more than thirty days. Whoever violates any order, rule or regulation of the department or the advisory council made for the protection of life or health under the provisions of law shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense. Whoever violates any provision of this chapter or wilfully fails, neglects, or refuses to perform any of the duties imposed upon him by the provisions of this chapter, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, unless specific penalties are elsewhere provided for. Municipal courts and trial justices shall have jurisdiction of all offenses under this section.

Sec. 11. Information upon request. The commissioner shall give to the governor or council or to the legislature or any committee thereof at any time upon their request information and advice with reference to any charitable or correctional institution about which he has information. The officers in charge of any institution of a charitable or correctional nature under the inspection of the department and local boards or committees having any powers or duties relative to the management of the same, and those who are in any way responsible for the administration of public funds used for the relief or maintenance of the poor, shall furnish to the department such information and statistics as may be demanded on such forms as the department may consider necessary to secure uniformity and accuracy in the statements.

Sec. 12. Charitable and benevolent institutions to submit itemized bills. No part of any appropriation made by the state for the care, treatment, support, or education of any person in any charitable or benevolent institution not wholly owned or controlled by the state shall be paid until duly itemized bills, showing the name of the person cared for, the date on which the service was rendered, and the rate charged therefor per day or week, shall have been filed with the state controller together with a certificate from the department that satisfactory evidence has been filed in its office by the institution furnishing the service that the persons receiving care were in need of such treatment, support, or education; that they were not able to pay for the same; that the rates charged are not greater than

those charged to the general public for the same service, and that the rates charged to those who are able to pay are not less than the cost of the service rendered.

Sec. 13. Persons receiving benefit not to be deemed paupers.

No person shall be deemed a pauper by reason of having received the benefit of any funds, either state or municipal, which shall have been expended in his behalf under the provisions of the preceding section for care, support, medical or surgical treatment or education.

Laws Relating to Health

Sec. 14. Supervision of department. The department shall have the general supervision of the interests of health and life of the citizens of the state. It shall study the vital statistics of the state, and endeavor to make intelligent and profitable use of the collected records of deaths and of sickness among the people; it shall make sanitary investigations and inquiries respecting the causes of disease and especially of communicable diseases and epidemics, the causes of mortality, and the effects of localities, employments, conditions, ingesta, habits, and circumstances on the health of the people; it shall investigate the causes of disease occurring among the stock and domestic animals in the state, and the methods of remedying the same; it shall gather such information in respect to all these matters as it may deem proper for diffusion among the people; it shall, when required or when it shall deem it best, advise officers of the government, or other boards within the state, in regard to the location, drainage, water supply, disposal of excreta, heating, and ventilation of any public institution or building; it shall from time to time examine and report upon works on the subject of hygiene for the use of the schools of the state; it shall have general oversight and direction of the enforcement of the statutes respecting the preservation of health; and it may direct any officer or employee of the department to assist in the study, suppression or prevention of disease in any part of the state.

Sec. 15. District health officers, appointment, duties, qualifications. The commissioner, with the advice of the director, shall from time to time, divide the state into three or more health districts and shall appoint and may remove district health officers for each district. The district health officers shall not be engaged in any other occupation and shall give

their entire time to the performance of their duties. The department may order two or more of said district health officers to work in one district in order to study, suppress, or prevent disease. Each district health officer shall, under the direction of the department, perform such duties as may be prescribed by the department and shall act as the representative of the department and under its direction shall secure the enforcement within his district of the public health laws and regulations. Said district health officers shall be graduates of an incorporated medical school and admitted to practice medicine in this state, or shall have been certified in public health by a reputable institution of collegiate grade.

Sec. 16. Individual to select own physician. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to empower or authorize the department or its representative to interfere in any manner with the right of any individual to select the physician or mode of treatment of his choice, providing that sanitary laws, rules, and regulations are complied with.

Sec. 17. Emergency rules and regulations. In case of emergency or threatened epidemic of disease which may affect more than one city, town or plantation, the said department, if it shall appear to it necessary and proper for the protection of life and health, may make such further orders and regulations as in its opinion the public exigency may require which shall become effective immediately on their promulgation.

Sec. 18. Information to department. In order to afford to this department better advantages for obtaining knowledge important to be incorporated with that collected through special investigations and from other sources, all officers of the state, the physicians of all incorporated companies and the president or agent of any company chartered, organized, or transacting business under the laws of this state, as far as practicable, shall furnish to the department any information bearing upon public health which may be requested by said department for the purpose of enabling it better to perform its duties of collecting and distributing useful knowledge on this subject.

State Laboratory of Hygiene

Sec. 19. State laboratory of hygiene. The department may establish and equip with the proper and necessary apparatus, instruments, and supplies a state laboratory of hygiene. for the

chemical and bacteriological examination of water supplies, milk, and food products, and the examination of cases and suspected cases of diphtheria, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, glanders, and other infectious and contagious diseases.

Sec. 20. Superintendent; his appointment, duties; services to be free. The department shall appoint a superintendent of such laboratory, who shall hold that position at the pleasure of the department. He shall keep a record of all specimens sent to him for examination, and examine these specimens without unnecessary delay, and do such other work, and make such other investigations relating to the public health as said department may from time to time direct. The services of the laboratory and all investigations therein made shall be free to the people of the state, except that the department subject to the approval of the governor and council may fix charges when deemed advisable or necessary.

Registration of Undertakers

Sec. 21. Business of undertaker and practice of embalming regulated; qualifications. Any person wishing to become an undertaker, or an embalmer of dead human bodies for burial, or to engage in the business of preparing dead human bodies for transportation or cremation, as a regular or permanent business or profession, shall be at least twenty-one years of age, with not less than a high school education, or its equivalent, shall have practiced embalming, caring for, and preparing for burial dead human bodies, for at least two years, under the direction and supervision of a licensed or registered undertaker, or embalmer, and shall have taken and completed the prescribed course of study of some school or college of embalming, the standing and requirements of which shall be approved by the board of embalming examiners. Such person shall also present to said board a certificate, or diploma, certifying that he, or she, has taken and successfully passed the required examination of said school or college of embalming, and shall have an intelligent comprehension of such rudiments of anatomy, and of the characteristics of, and the dangers from, contagious and infectious diseases, and of the actions and uses of disinfectant agencies, as the department may prescribe as necessary for the protection of the living, and shall pass an examination before a board of examiners appointed under the following section, before he or she is permitted to practice said

business or profession within the state, providing, however, that the provisions of sections twenty-one to thirty-one, inclusive, shall apply only to persons who advertise or hold themselves out to embalm dead human bodies for burial, or to prepare the same for transportation or cremation. Undertakers' assistants, partners, or members of firms, who have not received a license as provided in the following ten sections, shall not engage in the practice of embalming dead human bodies for burial, transportation, or cremation, except under the personal supervision of a licensed or registered undertaker or embalmer.

Sec. 22. State board of examiners. The board of examiners shall consist of four members, one of whom shall be the director of health, who shall be secretary of said board, and the other members shall be licensed undertakers and embalmers, who shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, at the expiration of the terms of the members now serving, and they shall hold office for the term of three years. In case of a vacancy due to death, resignation, or other cause, the vacancy shall be filled by an appointment for the unexpired term, as is provided for original appointments.

Sec. 23. Examinations for licenses; board may revoke licenses. Examinations for licenses shall be given by the board at least twice a year, at such times and places as it may determine. Applicants shall pass an examination upon their knowledge of embalming, sanitation, preservation of the dead, disinfection of a deceased person, and the apartments, bedding, clothing, or anything likely to be affected in the case of death from infectious, or contagious diseases in accordance with the rules and regulations of the department. They shall also be conversant with the law and rules governing the transportation of dead human bodies, and such other subjects as the board may, from time to time, see fit to name, and if found qualified, a certificate of a licensed embalmer shall be issued to the applicant, under which he shall have legal authority to perform all acts relating to preparing, embalming, shipping, or burying dead human bodies and to do any work coming within the province of said vocation. The board may revoke for cause, any license issued by it, and failure to comply with the law and the regulations of the department shall be deemed sufficient cause for the revocation of a license.

Sec. 24. Blanks and forms of procedure; lists of licenses and examinations to be kept. The department may adopt such

blanks and forms of procedure as it may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of sections twenty-one to thirty-one, both inclusive, and shall keep on file a list of all registered and licensed embalmers and undertakers and a record of examinations, together with the examination papers, all of which shall be open to public inspection.

Sec. 25. Record of licensed embalmers to be kept; report of board of examiners. The board of examiners shall keep a record containing the names and residences of all persons licensed hereunder, and a record of all moneys received and disbursed by said board, and said records, or duplicates thereof, shall always be open to inspection in the office of the director of health during regular office hours. The board of examiners shall report to the department, on or before the first day of May in each year, a full and complete account of all of its official acts during the year, together with a statement of its receipts and disbursements and such comment as may be deemed proper.

Sec. 26. Fees; expiration and renewal of licenses. The fee for examination under section twenty-three shall be five dollars, and all licenses and certificates of registration which have been, or may be issued to undertakers and embalmers by the board of examiners, shall expire on the thirty-first day of December, annually, provided that the licenses and certificates of registration hereafter issued, shall be valid and shall not expire until the last day of the following year. Any person holding an embalmer's license or certificate of registration, issued under the provisions of this or any other law, may have the same renewed by making and filing with the secretary of said board of examiners an application therefor within thirty days preceding the expiration of his, or her, license or certificate of registration, upon blanks prescribed by said board, and upon the payment of a renewal fee of two dollars, provided, however, that any person neglecting or failing to have his, or her, license or certificate of registration, renewed as above, may have the same renewed by making application therefor within thirty days after the date of such expiration, and upon the payment of four dollars, revival and renewal fee.

Sec. 27. Application of moneys collected. The money thus received shall constitute a permanent fund for carrying on the work of the board and the compensation of its members, and for such expenses as may be necessarily incurred from time to

time by said board on account of investigations which said board may be required to make by reason of the provisions of sections twenty-one to thirty-one, inclusive; and for such educational purposes as said board may deem for the best interests and advantage to the embalmers and undertakers of the state of Maine; provided always, that none of the expenses designated hereunder shall reduce the fund hereby created under the sum of one thousand dollars.

Sec. 28. List of licensed undertakers and embalmers to be supplied to transportation companies. In the month of January of each year, the secretary of the board of examiners shall supply each licensed embalmer, and the various transportation companies within the state, with a list of all registered undertakers and all undertakers and embalmers holding licenses, then in force, giving the names of such persons, their business addresses, and the numbers of their licenses.

Sec. 29. Holders of expiring licenses, how notified. The secretary of the board of examiners shall, at least forty days prior to the expiration of any license, mail to the holder of any license about to expire a notice, advising him or her to that effect, and enclosing a blank application for renewal thereof. The secretary of said board shall also mail a notice to each holder of a license that has not been renewed in accordance with the foregoing provisions, advising him or her of the expiration of his or her license, and of the penalty for embalming, caring for or preparing for burial, transportation, or cremation of dead human bodies without holding a license, and the conditions and terms upon which his or her license may be revived and renewed. All notices required to be mailed by provisions of this section shall be directed to the last known post-office address of the person to whom the notice is addressed.

Sec. 30. In case of accidental death, embalming fluids not to be injected until cause of death be legally determined. No person shall inject into any cavity or artery of the body of any person who has died from an accidental or sudden death or under suspicious circumstances, any fluid or substance until a legal certificate of the cause of death from the attending physician or a medical examiner has been obtained, nor until a legal investigation has determined the cause of death. If a criminal cause of death is alleged or suspected, no fluid or other substance shall be injected into a body until the cause of death is legally established.

Sec. 31. Penalties; jurisdiction of offenses. Whoever violates any provision of the ten preceding sections, or any rule or regulation prescribed by the department, for the preparation, embalming, shipping, or burial of any dead human body shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than ten days, nor more than sixty days, and the county attorney of the county in which violation occurs shall prosecute all such persons. Municipal courts and trial justices shall have original jurisdiction, concurrent with the superior court, of any and all prosecutions for violations hereof.

Regulations Against Infectious Diseases

Sec. 32. System of inspection. The more effectually to protect the public health, the department may establish such systems of inspection as in its judgment may be necessary to ascertain the actual or threatened presence of the infection of Asiatic cholera, smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, plague, typhoid fever, or other dangerous, infectious, or contagious disease; and any duly authorized agent or inspector of said department may enter any building, vessel, railroad car, or other public vehicle, to inspect the same and to remove therefrom any person affected by said diseases; and for this purpose he may require the person in charge of any vessel or public vehicle other than a railroad car to stop such vessel or vehicle at any place, and he may require the conductor of any railroad train to stop his train at any station or upon any side-track and there detain it for a reasonable time; provided, that no conductor shall be required to stop his train when telegraphic communication with the dispatcher's office cannot be obtained or at such times or under such circumstances as may endanger the safety of the train and passengers; and provided further, that any such agent or inspector may cause any car which he may think may be infected with any of said diseases to be sidetracked at any suitable place and there be cleansed, fumigated, and disinfected. And the said department may from time to time, make, alter, modify, or revoke rules and regulations for guarding against the introduction of any infectious or contagious diseases into the state, including rabies or hydrophobia of animals and men; for the control and suppression thereof if within the state; for the quarantine and disinfection of per-

sons, localities, and things infected or suspected of being infected by such diseases; for guarding against the transmission of infectious and contagious diseases through the medium of common towels, common drinking-cups, and other articles which may carry infection from person to person; for the sanitation of railroad service and that of other common carriers; for the transportation of dead bodies; for the speedy and private interment of the bodies of persons who have died from said diseases; and, in emergency, for providing those sick with said diseases with necessary medical aid and with temporary hospitals for their accommodation and for the accommodation of their nurses and attendants. And the said department may declare any and all of its rules and regulations made in accordance with the provisions of this section to be in force within the whole state, or within any specified part thereof, and to apply to any person or persons, family, camp, building, vessel, railroad car, or public vehicle of any kind.

Sec. 33. Rules must be approved by advisory council; publication; supersede all local rules. Any rules and regulations adopted by the department under the provisions of the preceding section shall be immediately submitted by it to the advisory council of health and welfare, and unless disapproved in writing by the advisory council such rules and regulations shall remain effective. Such rules and regulations, if of general application, shall be published in the state paper; but whenever in the judgment of the department it shall be necessary to do so, special rules and regulations, or orders relating to said diseases may be made for any town, village, or city without such publication, and the service of copies of such rules, regulations, or orders upon such town, village, or city through the officers thereof shall be a sufficient notice thereto; and the rules, regulations, or orders of the department made in accordance with the provisions of this section shall, for the time being and until the same are revoked, supersede all local rules, regulations, by-laws, or ordinances that may be inconsistent or in conflict therewith.

Sec. 34. Penalty for refusing to obey rules. All health officers, local boards of health, municipal officers, sheriffs, constables, police officers, and marshals shall enforce the rules and regulations of the department made as provided in the two preceding sections in every particular affecting their respective localities and duties; and any person who shall neglect or re-

fuse to obey the said rules and regulations, or who shall wilfully obstruct or hinder the execution thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for a period of not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. And all authorities of every county, city, town, and village corporation, all local boards of health, and all officers and persons in charge of the institutions, buildings, and vehicles mentioned in section thirty-two shall cooperate with the department in carrying out the provisions of this section and the two preceding sections; and in case such cooperation be refused, withheld, or neglected, the said department may execute its orders and directions by agents of its own appointment; and all expenses incurred by members of the department or by duly appointed agents of said department under the provisions of this section shall be paid by the state.

Sec. 35. Examination and treatment of gonorrhoea and syphilis. The department shall provide, at the state laboratory of hygiene or elsewhere, facilities for the free bacteriological examination of discharges for the diagnosis of gonorrhoeal infections, and shall also provide at cost vaccine or antitoxin for the treatment of such infections. And said department shall make at the expense of the state the Wassermann test or its equivalent for the diagnosis of syphilis; and shall furnish the treatment known as Salvarsan or other accredited specific treatment at cost.

Sec. 36. Department to include information, concerning venereal diseases, in bulletins. The department shall include in bulletins and circulars distributed by it, information concerning the diseases covered by the preceding section, provided that nothing shall be contained in such bulletins or circulars which will disclose the identity of the persons suffering from such venereal disease nor the identity of any state-aided, county-aided, or municipally-aided charitable institution in which such persons are treated or cared for.

Marriage of Persons Having Syphilis

Sec. 37. Syphilitic persons not to marry. No person having syphilis shall marry until he has a certificate from the attending physician or physicians that he is cured of syphilis. The department is hereby empowered to make regulations prescribing the methods to be employed in diagnosing said disease.

Sec. 38. Physicians to keep record of syphilitic cases; to

notify health officer of intention of persons so affected to marry. Every physician shall keep a record of all cases of syphilis that come under his observation and care, and shall use reasonable means to ascertain the intention of syphilitic patients as to marriage. The physician shall warn said patients of the legal, moral, and physical evils of marriage contracted by them. If the physician learns that a patient as aforesaid has filed intentions of marriage as required by law, or if the physician believes that the patient as aforesaid intends to marry, the physician shall notify the local board of health or the health officer in the town or city in which the patient resides, who are hereby empowered to notify the other party to the intended marriage.

Sec. 39. Penalty for violations; court jurisdiction. Any person failing to comply with the provisions of the two preceding sections and any physician making a certificate as aforesaid falsely shall be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than eleven months, or by both said fine and imprisonment. Municipal courts and trial justices shall have jurisdiction of the above concurrently with the superior court.

Extermination of Mosquitoes

Sec. 40. Department to use methods for the extermination of mosquitoes; to cooperate with state entomologist in study of mosquito life history, breeding places, etc.; to spread information concerning mosquitoes. The department is hereby authorized and directed to use all lawful methods for the extermination of mosquitoes and prevention of their breeding. In cooperation with the state entomologist it is authorized to carry on such investigation of mosquito life-history and control and of the prevalence of mosquito breeding places in this state and particularly in any locality when so requested by the local health officer as will in its judgment furnish information necessary to the successful carrying on of mosquito extermination by any agency within the state. It shall also be the duty of said department to cause to be carried on, by such means as it may deem best, the spread of information concerning the nature and results of mosquito extermination among the people of the state.

Sec. 41. Department authorized to enter breeding places and

to carry out necessary control methods; may delegate authority to local boards or officials. Representatives of the department shall be authorized to enter upon areas suspected of being breeding places of salt-marsh or fresh-water mosquitoes where-soever located and to carry out necessary control measures for the abatement of mosquito nuisances and the eradication of such mosquitoes. Said department may delegate authority to carry out such control measures to local health officers or other officials of cities, towns or plantations in which control work is deemed necessary.

Sec. 42. Department to have power to expend such money as the legislature may appropriate for the extermination of mosquitoes. For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of sections forty and forty-one, said department shall have power to expend such amount of money annually as may be appropriated by the legislature.

Analysis of Water Sold for Domestic Purposes

Sec. 43. Persons selling water for domestic purposes may be required to submit samples for examination; sale may be prohibited if polluted. The department may require any person selling water for domestic purposes to furnish samples thereof for chemical and bacteriological examination, and if said water is found to be contaminated, polluted, and unfit for domestic use, the department may issue an order prohibiting the transporting, sale, distribution, or supplying of such water as long as such contamination, pollution, and unfitness remains.

Sec. 44. Penalty. Whoever neglects or refuses to furnish such samples of water, or violates or disobeys any order of said department as provided in the preceding section shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than ten days nor more than thirty days.

Occupational Diseases

Sec. 45. Reports from physicians. Every physician attending upon or called to visit a person whom he believes to be suffering from poisoning from lead, phosphorus, arsenic, or mercury, or their compounds, or from anthrax, or from compressed air illness, or any other ailment or disease contracted as a result of such person's occupation or employment, shall, within ten days after his first attendance upon such person,

send to the department a written notice, stating the name, post-office address and place of employment of such person, the nature of the occupation and the disease or ailment from which, in the opinion of the physician, the person is suffering, with such other specific information as may be required by the department.

Sec. 46. Lead poisoning. In like manner, as is provided in the preceding section, every case of lead poisoning and of suspected lead poisoning, which has resulted from the use of water which contains lead or is suspected of containing lead, shall be reported to the department; and when such reports are received, the said department shall assist, by laboratory work and otherwise, the attending physician to determine whether the case is one of lead poisoning, and if so, the source of the poison.

Sec. 47. Penalty; prosecutions. Any physician who fails to perform the duty imposed by the two preceding sections within the time therein limited shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars, nor more than ten dollars. The department and the county attorney of the county wherein any such physician resides shall prosecute all violations of said sections which shall come to the knowledge of them or either of them.

Inspection and Sale of Milk

Sec. 48. Inspector or agent of department may make inspection of dairy buildings. Whenever, in the opinion of any officer or duly authorized inspector or agent of the department, it may be necessary to guard against the spread of any infectious or communicable disease, or to investigate the source of infection of any case or outbreak of said disease, or to facilitate the control of said disease, said officer, inspector, or agent may at all times enter and inspect premises, rooms, carriages, or other places occupied or used in the production, manufacture, storage, sale, transportation, or distribution of milk, cream, ice-cream, or other dairy product, and may inspect all cans and other utensils or things used in, or appertaining to the work or business.

Sec. 49. Officer may prohibit sale or transportation of infected products; duty of department. When any officer, inspector, or duly authorized agent of the department has reason to believe that the milk, cream, ice-cream, or other dairy prod-

uct from any farm, home, or other place has been or is contaminated or infected by being handled or otherwise exposed to any person who has infectious or communicable disease, or to any person of whom there is reason to believe that he may be an infection carrier, or that the milk is otherwise infected; said officer, inspector, or agent may issue an order prohibiting the transportation, sale, distribution, or use of such milk or other dairy product from that farm, home, or other place so long as the danger of contamination or infection is believed to exist; but when such order is given, the department shall, so far as possible, determine the time when the danger of transmitting infection has passed, and shall endeavor to shorten the period during which the milk or other dairy product shall be debarred or withheld from transportation, sale, distribution, or use.

Sec. 50. Officers may take samples to aid in investigation. Any officer or authorized inspector or agent of the department may, upon tendering the market price of a sample of milk, cream, ice-cream, or other dairy product, take such sample from any person, firm, corporation, association, or society, when it is believed that such sample may help in any investigations which it may be thought desirable to make.

Sec. 51. Department may make rules and regulations as to diseases transmitted through milk. The department may make, alter, or modify such rules and regulations as may be thought necessary relating to the diseases which it believes may be carried or transmitted through milk or other dairy products, or relating to the ways and means through which the danger of the spread of infection may be prevented or lessened, and the methods which shall be followed by any officer, inspector, or agent of the department in the performance of his duties in relation thereto.

Treatment of Persons Suffering from Opiates

Sec. 52. Persons suffering from use of opiates may be committed to general hospital. A person, alleged to be suffering from the effects of the use of an opiate, cocaine, chloral hydrate, or other narcotic may be committed to the care of any hospital, or any legally qualified physician of not less than five years' actual practice, for treatment; and the medical authorities of said hospital or said physician to whom said patient is committed may restrain said patient, so committed, in such

manner as may be necessary for his protection, for a period of not more than ninety days.

Sec. 53. Agreement for personal restraint. Before any restraint shall be imposed under the authority of the preceding section, a voluntary agreement shall be made in writing by the person suffering from the effects of any drug mentioned in said section, to the imposition of restraint upon his actions, if necessary, and such agreement must be witnessed by the husband, wife, or parent of the person aforesaid, or one of the municipal officers of the city or town in which the person, so suffering, is a resident, and approved, after reasonable notice, by a justice of the superior court or the judge of probate in the county where the patient resides.

Sec. 54. Investigation as to progress of cases may be required. Any justice of the superior court or the judge of probate in the county where the patient resides, may, at his discretion, require the department, or one of the county examiners of insane criminals, to investigate as to the progress of any such case; and, upon his or its certificate that further restraint is unnecessary, may annul the agreement, and the person restrained shall be immediately released upon the order of said justice.

Manufacture of Bedding

Sec. 55. Second hand material in mattresses to be sterilized and mattress tagged as containing such material. No person shall manufacture for sale, sell, lease, offer to sell or lease, or deliver or consign in sale or lease, or have in his possession with intent to sell, lease, deliver, or consign in sale or lease any mattress which in making, or remaking has been filled with any material of which prior use has been made, unless since last used such material has been thoroughly sterilized and disinfected by a reasonable process approved by the department, and unless such mattress shall bear securely attached thereto a substantial cloth tag upon which shall be plainly and indelibly stamped or printed in English, a statement showing that the material so used is second hand in part or in whole, as the case may be, and that it has been disinfected or sterilized according to law.

Sec. 56. Department of health to enforce regulations in regard to the manufacture of bedding. The commissioner by himself, his agents, any local health officer, or any officer quali-

fied to serve civil or criminal processes, shall have the power to seize and hold for evidence at a trial for the violation of sections fifty-five to fifty-nine, both inclusive, any mattress made, remade, or offered for sale in violation of said sections; and all places where mattresses are made, remade, or offered for sale or where sterilizing or disinfecting is performed under the said sections, shall be subject to inspection by the commissioner or any of his agents, including local health officers.

Sec. 57. False statement on or removal of tags to be unlawful. It shall be unlawful to make any false statement on any tag required under section fifty-five, or to remove, alter or deface any such tag placed on any mattress in accordance with the provisions of said section.

Sec. 58. Penalty. Any person violating any provision of sections fifty-five to fifty-nine, both inclusive, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each offense.

Sec. 59. Not to include persons remaking mattresses not intended for sale. The word "person" as used in the four preceding sections shall include individuals, corporations, co-partnerships and associations, but shall not include persons making, remaking or renovating mattresses not intended for sale, lease or consignment in sale or lease, and shall not include executors and administrators of estates of decedents.

Registration of Vital Statistics

Sec. 60. Registrar of vital statistics; to furnish blanks for registration of births, marriages, deaths, and divorces. The commissioner or such director as he may designate shall be the registrar of vital statistics for the state, and shall furnish to clergymen, and others authorized to marry, to sextons, to physicians, town clerks, clerks of the society of Friends, and clerks of courts, a copy of the provisions of the laws of this state relating to the registration of vital statistics, and suitable blanks for recording births, marriages, deaths, and divorces, so printed, with appropriate headings, as readily to show the following facts and such others as may be deemed necessary to secure an accurate registration.

I. The record of birth shall state its date and place of occurrence, full christian and surname, if named, color and sex of child, whether living or stillborn, and the full christian and

surnames, color, occupation, residence and birthplace of parents.

II. The record of marriage shall state its date and place of occurrence, the name, residence, and official character of the person by whom solemnized, the full christian and surnames of the parties, the age, color, birthplace, occupation, and residence of each, the condition, whether single or widowed, whether first, second, or other marriage; and the full christian and surnames, residence, color, occupation, and birthplace of their parents.

III. The record of death shall state its date, the full christian and surname of the deceased, the sex, color, condition, whether single or married, age, occupation, place of birth, place of death, the full christian and surnames and birthplaces of parents, and the disease or other cause of death, so far as known.

Sec. 61. Report of birth to town clerk. The attending physician, accoucheur, midwife, or other person in charge, who shall attend at the birth of any child, living or still-born, within the limits of any town or city in this state, shall report to the clerk of such town or city within six days thereafter, all the facts regarding such birth, as required in section sixty.

Sec. 62. Copy of record of marriages, forwarded to town clerks. Every person authorized to unite persons in marriage shall make a record of every marriage solemnized before him, in conformity with the requisitions prescribed for blank records of marriages in section sixty, and shall within six days thereafter, deliver or forward to the clerk of each town in which the marriage intention was recorded, and to the clerk of the town in which the marriage was solemnized, a copy of such record of marriage.

Sec. 63. Physicians in attendance to furnish certificate of name, age, disease, and date of birth of deceased. A physician who has attended a person during his last illness shall within twenty-four hours after the death of said person make a certificate stating, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the name of the deceased, his age, the disease of which he died, and the date of his death, and shall either deliver it to the person superintending the burial or leave it with the family of the deceased or at the said physician's office where it may be obtained when called for; and a physician or midwife who has attended at the birth of a child dying immediately thereafter,

or at the birth of a still-born child, shall, when requested, forthwith furnish for registration a certificate, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief the fact that such child died after birth or was born dead. It shall be a misdemeanor for any person to make a false return in regard to any birth or death.

Sec. 64. Town clerk to be furnished with record of any death in town; permit for burial. Whenever any person shall die, or any still-born child be brought forth in this state, the undertaker, town clerk, or other person superintending the burial of said deceased person, shall obtain from the physician attending such bringing forth or last sickness, a certificate, duly signed, setting forth as far as may be, the facts required by section sixty-three; and the undertaker or other person having charge of the burial of said deceased person, shall add to said certificate the other facts required by section sixty; and having duly signed the same, shall forward it to the clerk of the town or city where said person died and obtain a permit for burial; and in case of any contagious or infectious disease, said certificate shall be made and forwarded immediately.

Sec. 65. Notice of death from tuberculosis. When a town or city clerk receives a certificate of the death of any person who has died of tuberculosis in his town, he shall forthwith send a copy of said certificate to the health officer of his town or city, or where there is no health officer, to the secretary of the local board of health.

Sec. 66. If no attending physician in last sickness, clerk may issue certificate, upon such facts as can be obtained. Whenever any deceased person did not have the attendance of a physician in his or her last sickness, the town clerk may issue and sign the certificate of death, upon presentation of such facts as may be obtained of relatives, persons in attendance upon said deceased person during said last sickness or present at the time of death, or from any other source, and the permit for burial shall be issued upon such information. Said certificate and permit shall not be required before burial in cases where it is impracticable to obtain the same within a reasonable time after death, but in all such cases said certificate shall be obtained as soon as practicable after death.

Sec. 67. Regulation of removal of bodies of persons dying of cholera, or other pestilential disease; certificate of cause of death; heart failure not deemed sufficient cause for burial per-

mit; permit, when body is brought into this state for burial.

No body of a deceased person whose death was caused by cholera, yellow fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhus fever, typhoid fever, smallpox, or other pestilential disease, shall be removed from place to place in this state by any railroad, steamboat, or other common carrier, unless there shall be attached to the outer case in which said body is enclosed, a certificate from the board of health where such person died, stating the disease causing such death, and that necessary precautions against infection satisfactory to said board have been observed. A certificate of death giving heart failure as the only cause of death shall not be deemed sufficient upon which to issue a burial permit, and such certificate must be returned to the physician who made it for the proper correction and definition. If the body of a deceased person is brought into this state from without for burial, and if it is accompanied by a permit issued by the legally constituted authorities of the state from which it was brought, such permit shall be received as sufficient authority upon which the clerk of the town in which said body is to be buried shall issue a permit for burial; but if it is not accompanied by such permit, then the person or persons in charge of it shall apply for a burial permit to the clerk of the town in which it is to be buried, and the clerk of the town shall issue such permit when furnished with satisfactory information.

Sec. 68. Reports to clerk of births and deaths. Within six days following such events, parents shall report to the clerk of their city or town the births or deaths of their children; householders shall report every birth or death happening in their houses; the eldest person, next of kin, shall report the death of his kindred; the keeper of a workhouse, house of correction, prison, hospital, almshouse, or other institution, and the master or other commanding officer of a ship, shall report every birth or death happening among the persons under his charge; and parents and other persons enumerated in this section shall not be absolved from the duty of reporting births until the names of the children have been given to the clerk of the city or town in which the births occur.

Sec. 69. Birth, marriage, or death, in unincorporated place. When a birth, marriage, or death occurs in an unincorporated place, it shall be reported to the town clerk in the town which is nearest to the place at which the birth, marriage, or death took

place, and shall be recorded by the town clerk to whom the report is made; and all such reports and records shall be made and recorded and returned to the state registrar as is provided herein.

Sec. 70. Clerk to make certified copy of record on first Monday of each month, and transmit to clerk of town where person or parents of child were resident at time of death. The clerk of each town shall, on the first Monday of each month, make a certified copy of the record of all deaths and births recorded in the books of said town during the previous month, whenever the deceased person or the parents of the child born were resident in any other town in this state at the time of said death or birth, or whenever they were recently resident in any other town, or whenever the remains of any deceased person have been carried to any other town for burial or whenever the deceased person was born in any other town of this state, and shall transmit said certified copies to the clerk of the town in which said deceased person or parents were resident at or near the time of said birth or death, or to which the remains of such deceased person have been carried for burial, or in which said deceased person was born as aforesaid, stating in addition the name of the street and the number of the house, if any, where such deceased person or parents so resided, whenever the same can be ascertained; and the clerk so receiving such certified copies shall record the same in the books kept for recording deaths or births. Such certified copies shall be made upon blanks to be furnished for that purpose by the registrar of vital statistics.

Sec. 71. No interment, or disinterment, to be made without permit. Except as provided in section sixty-six, no interment, disinterment, or placing in a tomb, or vault, of a dead human body shall be made without a permit, as aforesaid, from the clerk of the town, or city, where said person died, or is buried; and no disposition of a dead human body from any tomb, or vault, shall be made without a permit, as aforesaid, from the clerk of the town, or city, where said body has been entombed, or placed in such vault. No undertaker, or other person, shall assist in, assent to, or allow any such interment, or disinterment, to be made, except as provided in section sixty-six until such permit has been given, as aforesaid; and every undertaker, or other person, having charge of any burial place, as aforesaid, who shall receive such permit, shall preserve and for-

ward the same to the clerk of the town in which burial takes place within six days after the day of burial.

Sec. 72. Subregistrars may be appointed who may issue burial permits. The town or city clerk may appoint two or more suitable and proper persons, in each town or city, as subregistrars, who shall be authorized to issue burial permits, and permits for transportation of dead human bodies, based upon a death certificate, as hereinbefore provided, in the same manner as is required of the town or city clerk; and the said death certificate upon which the permit is issued shall be forwarded to the town clerk within six days after receiving the same, and all permits by whomsoever issued shall be returned to the town clerk as required by section seventy-one. The appointment of subregistrars shall be made with reference to locality, so as to best suit the convenience of the inhabitants of the town, and such appointment shall be in writing and recorded in the office of the town or city clerk; the subregistrars in any town shall hold office at the pleasure of the town clerk.

Sec. 73. Clerks and subregistrars may issue burial permits in contiguous towns. Town clerks and subregistrars may issue burial permits to persons in contiguous towns, when by so doing it would be more convenient for those seeking a permit, but in all cases the permit shall be made returnable to the town clerk of the town in which the death occurred.

Sec. 74. Assessors to make return of all births. The assessors shall, when taking the annual inventory, collect and return to the town clerk, before the first day of June, the births which have occurred within their respective jurisdictions during the year ending December thirty-first next preceding, together with the names of such children.

Sec. 75. Town clerks required to make returns to state registrar, monthly; copies to be typewritten or in legible hand. The clerk of every town shall keep a chronological record of all births, marriages, and deaths reported to him, or known to him, and shall, between the tenth and the fifteenth of every month, transmit to the state registrar a copy of the record of all births, marriages, and deaths which have occurred within the month next preceding, together with the names, residences, and official stations of all persons who have neglected to make returns to him in relation to the subject matters of such records, which the law required them to make, all to be made upon blanks to be prepared and furnished by the state registrar; and if no

births, marriages, or deaths have occurred in the aforementioned period of time or month, for which returns are to be made, the town clerk shall send the state registrar a statement to that effect. Whenever a birth, marriage, or death, required by law to be returned to such clerk, is reported to him, or he learns of it, too late for inclusion in his returns as provided hereunder to the state registrar, he shall, after it is reported to him, or after he has knowledge of it, make due returns thereof to the state registrar forthwith. The registrar of vital statistics shall require all copies which are transmitted under the provisions of this section to be typewritten or written with black durable ink in a fair or legible hand.

Any city or town clerk who neglects or refuses to make or cause to be made the returns as required by this section shall forfeit not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars to the use of the state.

Sec. 76. Clerk of courts required to make return of divorces, annually. The clerks of courts for the several counties shall, annually, during the month of February, make returns to the registrar of vital statistics relating to libels for divorce in their respective counties for the calendar year next preceding. Such returns shall specify the following details; the number of divorces granted; and the names of the parties including the maiden name and any other former name of female, if any, when ascertainable.

Sec. 77. Duty of state registrar. The state registrar shall cause the returns made to him in pursuance of the two preceding sections to be arranged alphabetically for convenient reference, and carefully preserved in his office. He shall annually make and publish a general abstract and report of the returns of the preceding year in such form as will render them of practical utility, not more than two thousand copies of which shall be printed and bound in cloth, one copy of which shall be forwarded to every town, one copy to each senator and representative, one copy to each state and territory in the union, and the remainder to such departments, libraries, and persons as the state registrar shall direct.

Sec. 78. Clerk's record or certified copy, prima facie evidence. The town clerk's record of any birth, marriage, or death, or a duly certified copy thereof, shall be prima facie evidence of such birth, marriage, or death, in any judicial proceeding.

Sec. 79. Defective and erroneous records, how perfected.

If the record relating to a birth, marriage, or death does not contain all the required facts, or if it is alleged that the facts are not correctly stated therein, the town clerk shall receive an affidavit containing the facts required for record, if made by a person who was required by law to furnish information for the original record, or, at the discretion of the town clerk, by one or more credible persons having knowledge of the case. The town clerk shall file such affidavit and record it in a separate book to be kept for that purpose, with the name and residence of any deponent and the date of such record, and shall thereupon draw a line through the incorrect statements in the original record without erasing them, and shall then enter the facts required to amend the record; and forthwith, if a copy of the record has been sent to the state registrar of vital statistics, shall forward to the registrar a certified copy of the corrected record upon blanks to be provided by said registrar; and the registrar shall thereupon amend the record in his office and state in the margin thereof his authority therefor. Reference to the record of the affidavit shall be made by the clerk on the margin of the original record. If the clerk furnishes a copy of such record, he shall certify to the facts contained therein as amended, and shall state in addition that the certificate is issued under the provisions of this section, a copy of which shall be printed on every such certificate. Such affidavit, or a certified copy of the record of any other city or town or of a written statement made at the time by any person since deceased who was required by law to furnish evidence thereof, may, at the discretion of the clerk, be made the basis for the record of a birth, marriage, or death not previously recorded, and such copy of a record may also be made the basis for completing the record of a birth, marriage, or death which does not contain all the required facts. Any oath which is required by the provisions of this section may be administered by the clerk or deputy clerk of a city or town; they shall receive no fee therefor.

Sec. 80. Penalty. If any person wilfully neglects or refuses to perform any duty imposed upon him by the provisions of sections sixty to seventy-nine, inclusive, of this chapter, he shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars for each offense, for the use of the town in which the offense occurred, and the state registrar shall enforce this section as far as comes within his power.

Sec. 81. Duties of clerks. The clerk of each city or town shall enforce, so far as comes within his power, sections sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three, sixty-four, sixty-eight, seventy-one, and seventy-four of this chapter, and section ten of chapter seventy-two, and when he knows of any birth, marriage, or death, which is not reported to his office in accordance with the provisions of the law relating to vital statistics, he shall collect so far as he is able to do so, the facts called for in the blank certificates of birth, of marriage, or of death, as furnished by the state registrar, and shall record them as is herein prescribed; for each birth or death or marriage duly reported to the town clerk, physicians or persons solemnizing marriages shall receive twenty-five cents from the town in which the birth or death or marriage has occurred.

Sec. 82. Duty of state registrar of vital statistics, when provisions of law as to registration of vital statistics are not complied with. When the state registrar of vital statistics believes that, in any place in this state, the records of births, marriages, or deaths are not made as is provided by law, or that any person neglects or fails to perform any duty required in the law relating to the registration of vital statistics, the said registrar may visit such places and make such investigations as he may deem necessary, and all records, blanks and papers of town clerks relating to births, marriages, or deaths shall be open to his examination. Any person who refuses to permit or hinders the examination or investigation herein provided for shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars, nor more than twenty dollars. All actual traveling and other necessary expenses thus incurred by the state registrar, or incurred in attending the prosecution of cases brought by county attorneys, hereunder, shall be paid by the state, but not more than two hundred dollars shall thus be paid to the state registrar for such expenses in one year.

When the state registrar knows, or has good reason to believe, that any penalty or forfeiture under the law relating to vital statistics has been incurred, he shall forthwith give notice thereof, in writing, to the county attorney of the county in which said penalty or forfeiture has occurred, which notice shall state as near as may be the time of such neglect, the name of the person or persons incurring the penalty or forfeiture, and such other facts relating to the default of duty as said registrar may have been able to learn, and upon receipt of

such notice the county attorney shall prosecute the defaulting person or persons.

Sec. 83. Registrar of vital statistics to ascertain from what towns complete returns are lacking, and to send blanks to clerks for completion. The state registrar of vital statistics shall, as soon as practicable, ascertain from what cities, towns, and plantations and from what years, prior to eighteen hundred ninety-two, complete returns of births, marriages, and deaths have not been made to the state, or are not to be found among the records of his office, and shall convey this information to the clerks of such cities, towns, and plantations, together with suitable blanks upon which to make returns.

Sec. 84. Clerks of towns to complete returns. Such clerks may, within a period of ten years, from July fifteen, nineteen hundred twenty-seven, under the direction of the state registrar of vital statistics, cause to be transcribed in full upon such blanks all records of births, marriages, and deaths prior to eighteen hundred ninety-two in the possession of the city, town, or plantation and of the churches situated in the city, town, or plantation, not already returned, and shall transmit the same, properly certified, to the state registrar of vital statistics, within such reasonable time as he may prescribe.

Sec. 85. Inscriptions on gravestones may be copied and recorded; blank forms to be furnished by registrar; fees. If the death records of the city, town, or plantation prior to eighteen hundred ninety-two are incomplete, the clerk of such city, town, or plantation may, within ten years from July fifteen, nineteen hundred twenty-seven, as may be prescribed by the said state registrar of vital statistics, cause to be copied at the expense of the city, town, or plantation, under the direction of the said state registrar of vital statistics, the inscriptions on all gravestones in the city, town, or plantation erected to the memory of any person who died prior to eighteen hundred ninety-two, so far as the same relates to the name of the deceased, date of death, age or date of birth, if given, and the name of the cemetery, and shall cause such records to be recorded in the books or archives of the city, town, or plantation. The state registrar of vital statistics shall furnish each of said clerks with suitable blank forms for the return of such records, which shall be copied, certified, and returned to the said state registrar of vital statistics within such reasonable time as he may prescribe as provided in section eighty-four

hereof. The work of transcription and certification shall be distributed as fairly and evenly as may be over said period of ten years.

Sec. 86. Certified copies of vital statistics; fees; appropriation. When required for any lawful and proper purpose, certified copies of the records provided for by the preceding section shall be furnished by the state registrar of vital statistics for a fee of fifty cents, to be paid by the applicant. For any search of the files and records, when no certified copy is made, the fee shall be fifty cents for each hour or fractional part of an hour of time of search, said fee to be paid by the applicant.

The treasurer of state shall make available for the registrar of vital statistics on the first day of July annually the sum of five hundred dollars to pay for the clerical and incidental expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of sections eighty-three to eighty-six, inclusive.

Local Health Officers and Boards of Health.

Sec. 87. Duties of municipalities in regard to local health officers; state aid under certain circumstances; duties of local health officers. Every city, town, and organized plantation shall employ an official who shall be known as the local health officer and who shall be appointed by the officers of the municipality subject to the approval of the commissioner. Upon the failure to fill said office as hereinbefore stated within thirty days after a vacancy occurs therein, the commissioner may appoint said official. In case any local health officer neglects or refuses to carry out the public health laws and regulations of the department, the said commissioner may remove him from office. The local health officer shall be ex officio a member and the executive officer of the local board of health, and shall be one of the three members of which the board consists, or at the option of the municipal officers, may take the place of the local board of health. The municipal officers shall fix and the town pay the salary or other compensation of the local health officer who shall be appointed under the provisions of this section, and shall fix and audit all salaries, fees, and charges of persons employed by the local board of health in the execution of the health laws, of the local ordinances, and of the rules and regulations of the department. He may be employed to devote a part or all of his time to the performance of the duties of his office. If employed to give his entire time and if he possesses

the qualifications of a district health officer as stated in section fifteen hereof, or is approved by the commissioner on the basis of experience in public health administration, the department is authorized and directed to pay from money appropriated to said department for said purpose one-third of the total salary of said official, but not exceeding eight hundred dollars a year, payment to be made directly by the state to the town by which said local health officer is employed.

Said local health officers shall assist in the reporting, prevention and suppression of diseases and all conditions dangerous to health, and shall be subject to the supervision and direction of the department.

Sec. 88. Local boards of health; appointment, etc. There shall be a local board of health in each city and town in the state, to be composed of two members appointed by the municipal officers and the local health officer, anything in the charter of such city to the contrary notwithstanding; but the municipal officers may appoint the local health officer to act as and in the place of the local board. The board first appointed in any town shall be appointed to serve, one for two years, and one for one year, and thereafterwards the municipal officers in each town shall annually before the fifteenth day of April, appoint a member of such board to serve two years, and to hold office until another is appointed in his stead. Any vacancy arising from any cause, shall be filled for the unexpired term at the first meeting thereafter, of the municipal officers. If for any reason, the appointments are not made at said date, the same shall be made as soon as may be thereafter unless the local health officer has been appointed in place of the board.

Sec. 89. Department may appoint local boards, if towns fail to appoint. If the municipal officers of any city or town shall fail to appoint a local board of health, or to fill any vacancy in said board, in accordance with the provisions of the preceding section, the commissioner may in writing request such municipal officers to make such appointment, and if the municipal officers shall neglect or refuse to do so for a period of thirty days after receiving such written request, the department may appoint such local board of health, or fill any vacancy therein.

Sec. 90. Annual meetings. Before the fifteenth day of May in each year, the board of health shall meet for the transaction

of business, and shall choose a chairman and secretary from their number.

Sec. 91. Municipalities may combine into districts; state aid. Subject to the approval of the commissioner, several towns, cities or organized plantations may unite in employing the same local health officer who shall possess the qualifications enumerated in section fifteen or be approved by the commissioner on the basis of experience in public health administration. He shall devote his entire time to the performance of his duties, and shall receive one-third of his salary, but not more than eight hundred dollars a year, from the state.

Sec. 92. Duties of officers. The chairman shall preside at all meetings of the board. The secretary shall, in a book kept for that purpose, make and keep a record of all the proceedings at the meetings and of all transactions, doings, orders, and regulations of the board of health.

Sec. 93. Reports to department. The health officer, at least once in each year, shall report to the department their proceedings, and such other facts required, on blanks, and in accordance with instructions received from said department. He shall also make special reports whenever required to do so by the department. He shall, within one week following their meeting and election of officers, report to the commissioner, the name and address of each member of the local board, of the chairman and secretary, and of the health officer when one is appointed.

Sec. 94. Powers and duties. Each local board of health constituted under section eighty-eight shall:

I. Hold regular quarterly meetings, and special meetings whenever considered necessary by its executive officer, also whenever requested by the department.

II. Prescribe the powers and duties of the local health officer, and direct him, from time to time in the performance of his duties.

III. Guard against the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases, by the exercise of proper and vigilant medical inspection and control of all persons and things coming within the limits of its jurisdiction from infected places, or which for any cause, are liable to communicate contagion; give public notice of infected places, by displaying red flags or by posting placards on the entrances of the premises; require the isolation of all persons and things that are infected with, or have been

exposed to, contagious or infectious diseases, and provide suitable places for the reception of the same; and furnish medical treatment and care for persons, sick with such diseases, who cannot otherwise be provided for; prohibit and prevent all intercourse and communication with, or use of, infected premises, places, and things, and require, and if necessary, provide the means for the thorough cleansing and disinfection of the same before general intercourse therewith, or use thereof, shall be allowed. And it shall report to the department, promptly, facts which relate to infectious and epidemic diseases occurring within the limits of its jurisdiction, and shall report to said department every case of such infectious or contagious diseases as the rules and regulations of said department shall require. Those diseases which the rules and regulations of the department may require to be reported shall be known, under the terms of this chapter, as notifiable diseases. Diseases which the department may promulgate as those which shall be quarantined or isolated shall be known as quarantinable diseases.

IV. Receive and examine into the nature of complaints made by any of the inhabitants, concerning nuisances dangerous to life and health within the limits of its jurisdiction; enter upon or within any place or premises where nuisances or conditions dangerous to life and health are known or believed to exist, and personally, or by appointed agents, inspect and examine the same; and all owners, agents, and occupants shall permit such sanitary examinations; and every such board of health shall order the suppression and removal of nuisances and conditions detrimental to life and health found to exist within the limits of its jurisdiction.

V. Make, alter, and amend such orders and by-laws as they shall think necessary and proper for the preservation of life and health and the successful operation of the health laws of the state, subject to the approval of any justice of the superior court. Notice shall be given by the board of health, of all by-laws made or amended by them, by publishing the same in some newspaper, if there is one published in such town; if there is none, then in the nearest newspaper published in the county; or by posting copies of said by-laws in six conspicuous and public places within the town; and a record of such publication, or posting, of said orders and by-laws in the office of the town clerk shall be deemed a legal notice to all persons.

The powers vested in local boards of health by authority of this section shall be exercised under the control and direction of the department.

Powers and Duties of Local Boards of Health, and Prevention of Infectious Diseases.

Sec. 95. Notice to owner of any infected house, etc., requiring same to be disinfected. When any local board of health is of opinion that the cleansing and disinfecting of any house, building, car, vessel, or vehicle, or any part thereof, and of any article therein likely to contain infection, would tend to prevent or check infectious disease, such local board of health shall give notice in writing to the owner, agent, or occupier of such house, building, car, vessel, or vehicle, or part thereof, requiring him to cleanse and disinfect to the satisfaction of the health officer, or board of health, such house, building, car, vessel, or vehicle, and said articles within a time specified in such notice.

Sec. 96. Penalty for failure to comply with notice. If the person to whom notice is given fails to comply therewith, he shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars, nor more than ten dollars for every day during which he continues to make default; and the local board of health shall cause such house, building, car, vessel, or vehicle, or any part thereof, and articles to be cleansed and disinfected at the expense of the town, and the town may recover the expenses so incurred from the owner, agent, or occupier in default, by an action of special assumpsit.

Sec. 97. Notice of existence of any infectious disease. Whenever any householder knows or has reason to believe that any person within his family or household has smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, cholera, typhus or typhoid fever, cerebro-spinal meningitis, measles, membranous croup, so-called, whooping-cough, or any other disease which is made notifiable by the rules and regulations of the department, he shall, within twenty-four hours, give notice thereof to the health officer of the town in which he resides, and such notice shall be given either at the office of the health officer, or by letter or telephone, the communication to be mailed or delivered to him within the time above specified, and in case there is no health officer, to the secretary of the local board of health, either at his office or by communication as aforesaid.

Sec. 98. Infected person shall not be removed without per-

mission of board. No householder in whose dwelling there occurs any of the notifiable diseases shall permit any person suffering from any such disease or any clothing or other property to be removed from his house without the consent of the board, or of the health officer, and the said board or health officer shall prescribe the conditions of removal.

Sec. 99. Children, affected, shall not attend school, etc. No parent, guardian, or other person shall carelessly carry about children or others affected with infectious diseases, or knowingly or wilfully introduce infectious persons into other persons' houses, or permit such children under his care to attend any school, theatre, church, or any public place.

Sec. 100. Physician shall give notice of existence of contagious disease. Whenever any physician knows or has reason to believe that any person whom he is called upon to visit has or is infected with any of the notifiable diseases, such physician shall forthwith give notice thereof to the secretary of the local board of health, or the health officer of the town in which such person lives.

Sec. 101. Proceedings in cases of violation of § 100. The secretary or health officer of each local board of health in the state, who shall have knowledge of any violation of the provisions of the preceding section occurring within the jurisdiction of such local board of health, shall forthwith give notice thereof in writing and of all facts within his knowledge in relation thereto, to the county attorney of the county in which such violation has occurred, and said county attorney shall thereupon examine into the case and take such action in the matter as the circumstances of the case require.

Sec. 102. Persons affected with smallpox, etc., shall not mingle with the public. No person affected with smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or other quarantinable disease, and no person having access to any person affected with any of the said diseases shall mingle with the general public until such sanitary precautions as may be prescribed by the local board of health shall have been complied with.

Sec. 103. Convalescents and nurses not to leave premises without certificate from health officer. Persons recovering from smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or other diseases for which disinfection may be required by the department, and nurses who have been in attendance on any person suffering

from any such disease shall not leave the premises until they have received from the board of health or health officer a certificate that they have taken such precautions as to their persons, clothing, and all other things which they propose bringing from the premises as are necessary to insure the immunity from infection of other persons with whom they may come in contact, and no such person shall expose himself in any public place, shop, street, inn, or public conveyance without having first adopted such precautions.

Sec. 104. Disinfection, excreta, bedding, etc. Nurses and other attendants upon persons sick with smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or other quarantinable disease shall adopt for the disinfection and disposal of excreta, and for the disinfection of utensils, bedding, clothing, and other things which have been exposed to infection, such measures as may be ordered in writing, by the local board of health.

Sec. 105. Use of bedding and clothing until disinfected, prohibited. No person shall give, lend, transmit, sell, or expose any bedding, clothing, furniture, or other article which has been used by persons affected with smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or other disease for which disinfection may be required by the department, or from rooms which have been occupied by such persons, without first having said articles disinfected to the satisfaction of the local board of health.

Sec. 106. Bedding and clothing may be destroyed. Any local board of health may direct the destruction of any bedding, clothing, or other articles, which have been exposed to infection.

Sec. 107. Children who have been exposed to contagion, shall be excluded from public schools. Whenever smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or other contagious disease shall appear in a town, the local board of health shall immediately notify the teachers of the public schools in the neighborhood of the fact, and all teachers and school officers when thus notified, or when otherwise they shall know or have good reason to believe that any such disease exists in any house in the neighborhood, shall exclude from the schoolhouse all children and other persons living in such infected houses or who have called or visited at such houses, until such time as the local board of health shall certify that such children or other persons may safely be readmitted.

Sec. 108. Schoolhouses, when infected, shall be closed.

When persons from houses or places which are infected with any of the diseases for which disinfection may be required by the department have entered any schoolroom, or when, from any other cause, the schoolroom has probably become infected, the teacher shall dismiss the school, and notify the school officers and local board of health, and no school shall be again held in such schoolroom until the room has been disinfected to the satisfaction of the local board of health, and the school officers and board of health shall cause the room to be disinfected as soon as possible.

Sec. 109. When any cellar, etc., becomes unfit for occupancy, notice to be served on the owner, to cleanse the same; if owner fails, board may cleanse, at owner's expense. The board, when satisfied upon due examination, that a cellar, room, tenement, or building in its town, occupied as a dwelling-place, has become, by reason of want of cleanliness, or other cause, unfit for such purpose and a cause of sickness to the occupants or the public, may issue a notice in writing to such occupants, or the owner or his agent, or any one of them, requiring the premises to be put into a proper condition as to cleanliness, or, if they see fit, requiring the occupants to quit the premises within such time as the board may deem reasonable. If the persons so notified, or any of them, neglect or refuse to comply with the terms of the notice, the board may cause the premises to be properly cleansed at the expense of the owner, or may close the premises, and the same shall not be again occupied as a dwelling-place until put in a proper sanitary condition. If the owner thereafter occupies or knowingly permits the same to be occupied without putting the same in proper sanitary condition, he shall forfeit not less than ten dollars, nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 110. Persons infected, not to be allowed to enter any conveyance without notice to owner. No person having small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, cholera, or other disease dangerous to public health, shall enter, nor shall any person allow any one under his charge who has any such disease, to enter any conveyance without having previously notified the owner or person in charge of such conveyance of the fact of his having such disease.

Sec. 111. When such conveyance has been so used, it shall be disinfected. The owner or person in charge of any such conveyance shall not, after the entry of any person so infected

into his conveyance, allow any other person to enter it, without having sufficiently disinfected it under the direction of the local board of health, or the supervision of the health officer.

Sec. 112. Houses to be disinfected, where contagion has existed. No person shall let or hire any house or room in a house in which any of the diseases have existed for which disinfection may be required by the department, without having caused the house and the premises used in connection therewith to be disinfected to the satisfaction of the local board of health.

Sec. 113. Officers not to be obstructed in performance of duty. Any member of a local board of health, or any health officer or other person employed by the local board of health, may, when obstructed in the performance of his duty, call to his assistance any constable or other person he thinks fit, and every such constable or person so called upon shall render assistance.

Sec. 114. Penalty for violations. Whoever wilfully violates any provision of the twenty-five preceding sections, or of said regulations and by-laws, or neglects or refuses to obey any order or direction of any local board of health or health officer authorized by said provisions, the penalty for which is not herein specifically provided, or wilfully interferes with any person or thing to prevent the execution of the provisions of said sections or of said regulations and by-laws shall be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars; judges of municipal courts and trial justices shall have jurisdiction original and concurrent with the superior court, of all offenses under said sections.

Sec. 115. Antitoxin, in certain cases, to be furnished free. To provide for the control of diphtheria and other contagious diseases, local boards of health shall furnish antitoxin free to all indigent persons suffering from such diseases, in such manner as the state department of health may direct.

Sec. 116. Contracts for supply of antitoxin. The state shall make contracts with reputable manufacturers for the sale of antitoxin to the local boards of health in such manner as is deemed best and most economical for the several towns, and may arrange several towns and plantations into groups for the purchase of antitoxin when it appears that such arrangement would be best, most convenient, and most economical for them.

Sec. 117. Antitoxin to be furnished physicians. The antitoxin shall be kept by the secretary or chairman of the local board, and shall be furnished physicians upon application on blanks provided and furnished by the department. The local board shall provide a repository for antitoxin which may be furnished to physicians at the same rates as furnished by the state, and to their patients on prescriptions. The local board of health in any town furnishing an indigent person residing in another town antitoxin upon application, as above provided, shall be reimbursed by the town where the patient belongs. The state shall reimburse cities or towns furnishing antitoxin to any person having no legal residence in any city or town within the state.

Sec. 118. Precautions against infected persons. When any person is or has recently been infected with any disease or sickness dangerous to the public health, the local board of health of the town where he is, shall provide for the safety of the inhabitants, as they think best, by removing him to a separate house, if it can be done without great danger to his health, and by providing nurses and other assistants and necessaries, at his charge or that of his parents, if able.

Sec. 119. Board of health to assist persons placed in quarantine. Whenever any person or family is placed in quarantine by a board of health to protect the public against smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or any other dangerous or contagious disease, said board shall assist such person or family, if indigent or in a needy condition while in quarantine, in such a manner as in the judgment of the board may be deemed wise and necessary.

Sec. 120. Expenses incurred to be deemed legitimate, and charged to town. All expenses including all supplies of food and medicine, including antitoxin, incurred in carrying out the provisions of the preceding section, or incurred in furnishing families or persons affected with tuberculosis with supplies needed to prevent the spread of infection, or such part thereof as the board may determine, shall be deemed a legitimate expenditure for the protection of the public health and shall be charged to the account of incidental expenses of the town, but not to any pauper account, nor shall any person so quarantined and assisted be considered a pauper, or be subject to disfranchisement for that cause unless such persons are already paupers as defined by the revised statutes. All or such portion

of such expenses as the board of health may determine are not a legitimate expenditure for the protection of the public health may be recovered from the person quarantined, or whose family is quarantined, or from his parents, if able; otherwise from the town to which he belongs. The provisions of this section shall not release the state from the obligations which are imposed upon it by sections twenty-two to twenty-five, both inclusive, of chapter thirty-three.

Sec. 121. Precautions against persons arriving from infected places; penalty. When an infectious or malignant distemper is known to exist in any place out of the state, the local board of health of any town in the state, may, by giving such public notice therein as they find convenient, require any person coming from such place to inform one of them or the town clerk of his arrival and from what place he came; and if he does not, within two hours after arrival, or after actual notice of such requirement, give such information, he forfeits one hundred dollars to the town.

Sec. 122. Restrictions on such persons; may be removed if refractory; penalty if they return. The local board of health may prohibit any such person from going to any part of their town where they think that his presence would be unsafe for the inhabitants; and if he does not comply, they may order him, unless disabled by sickness, forthwith to leave the state in the manner and by the road which they direct; and if he neglects or refuses so to do, any justice of the peace or judge or recorder, in the county, on complaint of one of said local board of health, may issue his warrant to any proper officer or other person named therein, and cause him to be removed from the state; and if during the prevalence of such distemper in the place where he resides, he returns to any town in the state, without the license of its local board of health, he forfeits not more than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 123. Precautions authorized in border towns; penalty. The local board of health of any town near or adjoining the state line, may, by writing under their hands, appoint suitable persons to attend at any places by which travelers may pass into such town from infected places in other states or provinces, who may examine such passengers as they suspect of bringing with them any infection dangerous to the public health, and if need be, may restrain them from traveling until licensed there-to by one of said board; and any such passenger who without

such license travels in this state, except to return by the most direct way to the state or province whence he came, after he has been cautioned to depart by the persons so appointed, forfeits not more than one hundred dollars.

Tuberculosis

Sec. 124. Register of tuberculous persons. The department shall keep a register of all persons in the state who are known to be affected with tuberculosis. The department shall have sole and exclusive control of said register, and shall not permit inspection thereof nor disclose any of its personal particulars, except to its own agents or to local officials when in the interest of the public health and safety it is deemed necessary to do so.

Sec. 125. Duty of physicians and others. Tuberculosis is hereby declared to be an infectious and communicable disease, dangerous to the public health. Every physician in the state shall report in writing, to the local board of health within forty-eight hours after the fact comes to the knowledge of said physicians, the name, age, sex, color, occupation, place where last employed, if known, and address, of every person known by said physician to have tuberculosis. Such report shall be made on forms furnished by the department.

The name of the householder, where the tuberculous person lives or boards, and such other facts as may be called for on the blank reports so furnished shall also be included in the report. The chief officer having charge for the time being of any hospital, dispensary, asylum, sanatorium, or other similar private or public institution in the state shall report to the department in like manner the name, age, sex, color, occupation, place where last employed, if known, and previous address of every patient having tuberculosis who comes into his care or under his observation, within forty-eight hours thereafter. Such physician or chief officer shall also give notice to the department of the change of address of any tuberculous patient who is, or has lately been under his care, if he is able to give such information.

Sec. 126. Notice of vacancy. Whenever any apartment or premises are vacated by the death or removal therefrom of a person having tuberculosis, the attending physician, or if there be no such physician, or if the physician be absent, the owner, lessee, occupant, or other person having charge of said apartments or premises shall notify the health officer or secretary

of the local board of health of the town, of said death or removal, within twenty-four hours thereafter, and such apartments or premises so vacated shall not again be occupied until duly disinfected, cleansed, or renovated as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 127. Infected articles to be disinfected. When notified as provided in the preceding section, that any apartments or premises have been vacated, the health officer or secretary of the local board of health or his agent, shall within twenty-four hours thereafter visit said apartments or premises, and shall order and direct that, except for the purposes of cleansing or disinfection, no infected article shall be removed therefrom until properly and suitably cleansed or disinfected; and said local board of health shall determine the manner in which such apartments or premises shall be disinfected, cleansed, or renovated in order that they may be rendered safe and suitable for occupancy. If the health authorities determine that disinfection is sufficient to render them safe and suitable for occupancy, such apartments or premises together with all infected articles therein, shall immediately be disinfected by the health authorities at public expense, or, if the owner prefers, by the owner at his expense, to the satisfaction of the health authorities; but the methods or processes of disinfection and the material or agencies with which it shall be done shall be those which are advised by the department for work of that kind in connection with tuberculosis.

Sec. 128. When orders of local board are not obeyed. In case the orders or directions of the local board of health requiring the disinfection, cleansing, or renovation of any apartments or premises or any articles therein, as hereinbefore provided, shall not be complied with within forty-eight hours after such order or directions shall be given, the health officer may cause a placard in words and form substantially as follows to be placed upon the door of the infected apartments or premises:

“Tuberculosis is a communicable disease. These apartments have been occupied by a consumptive and may be infected. They must not be occupied until the order of the health officer directing their disinfection or renovation has been complied with. This notice must not be removed under penalty of the law except by the local board of health or other duly authorized official.”

Sec. 129. Tuberculous persons to exercise care; duty of board of health. Any person having tuberculosis, who shall

dispose of his sputum, saliva, or other bodily secretion or excretion so as to cause offense or danger to any person or persons in the same room or apartment, house, or part of a house, shall, on complaint of any person or persons subjected to such offense or danger, be deemed guilty of a nuisance; and any person subjected to such a nuisance may make complaint in person or writing to the local board of health of any town where the nuisance complained of is committed. The local board of health upon receiving such complaint shall investigate, and if it appears that the nuisance complained of is such as to cause offense or danger to any person in the same room, apartment, house, or part of a house, they shall serve a notice upon the person so complained of, reciting the alleged cause of offense or danger, and requiring him to dispose of his sputum, saliva, or other bodily secretion or excretion in such manner as to remove all reasonable cause of offense or danger. Any person failing or refusing to comply with orders or regulations of the local board of health of any town, requiring him to cease to commit such nuisance, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than ten dollars.

Sec. 130. Duty of physician. Any physician attending a patient having tuberculosis shall take all proper precautions, and shall give proper instructions to provide for the safety of all individuals occupying the same house or apartment, and if no physician be attending such patient this duty shall devolve upon the local board of health; all duties imposed upon physicians by sections one hundred twenty-four to one hundred thirty-four both inclusive, shall be performed by the local board of health in all cases of tuberculosis not attended by a physician, or when the physician fails to perform the duties herein specified, and shall so report.

Sec. 131. Precautionary measures; needy patients. Precautionary measures carried out by physicians, local boards of health, and others to prevent the transmission of infection to other persons shall be in accordance with the advice given by the department in its printed circulars, and reports to the department shall include a statement of what procedures and precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of infection. In cases of needy patients who are not able to provide themselves with proper supplies or material in the opinion of the attending physician needed to prevent the communication of infection, the

physician may send a requisition to the local board of health of the town in which the tuberculous patient lives, for such supplies and material to aid him in preventing the spread of the disease, and all local health officers or secretaries of local boards of health shall honor, so far as possible, any requisition signed by the attending physician, and the bill for these supplies shall be paid by the town.

Sec. 132. Penalty for false statement. Any physician, or person practicing as a physician, who shall knowingly report as affected with tuberculosis any person who is not so affected, or who shall wilfully make any false statement concerning the name, age, sex, color, occupation, or other facts called for on the blanks prepared by the department, of any person reported as affected with tuberculosis, or who shall certify falsely as to any of the precautions taken to prevent the spread of infection, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 133. Recoveries to be reported. Upon the recovery of any person having tuberculosis, the attending physician shall make a report of this fact to the department, which shall record the same in the records of its office, and shall relieve said person from further liability to any requirements imposed by the nine preceding sections.

Sec. 134. Penalty. Any person violating any provision of the ten preceding sections shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished, except as herein otherwise provided, by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

Removal of Infected Persons and Goods

Sec. 135. Process for removal or separate accommodation of infected persons. Any two justices of the peace may issue a warrant, directed to a proper officer, requiring him to remove any person infected with contagious sickness, under the direction of the local board of health of the town where he is; or to impress and take convenient houses, lodgings, nurses, attendants, and other necessities for the accommodation, safety, and relief of the sick.

Sec. 136. Process for securing infected articles. When on application of the local board of health of a town it appears to any justice of the peace that there is just cause to suspect

that any baggage, clothing, or goods therein are infected with any malignant contagious distemper, he shall, by a warrant directed to a proper officer, require him to impress so many men as said justice thinks necessary, to secure such infected articles, and to post said men as a guard over the place where the articles are lodged, who shall prevent any persons from removing or approaching such articles, until due inquiry is made into the circumstances.

Sec. 137. Justice may by warrant require officers to remove them to suitable places. He may by the same warrant, if it appears to him necessary, require said officer, under the direction of the local board of health, to impress and take convenient houses or stores for the safe-keeping of such infected articles, and cause them to be removed thereto, or otherwise detained, until the local board of health think that they are free from infection.

Sec. 138. Powers of officers in executing such process. Said officer, if need be, may break open any house, shop, or other place mentioned in the warrant, where infected articles are, and require such aid as is necessary to execute it; and any person who, at the command of any such officer, fails to assist in such execution shall be punished by a fine of not more than ten dollars.

Sec. 139. Expenses, how paid. The charges for securing such infected articles and of transporting and purifying them shall be paid by the owners thereof, at the price determined by the local board of health.

Sec. 140. Compensation for men or property impressed. When the officer impresses or takes any house, store, lodging, or other necessaries, or impresses any man, as herein provided, the parties interested shall have a just compensation therefor, to be paid by the town in which such persons or property were impressed.

Sec. 141. Removal of infected prisoners from places of confinement. When any person in a jail, house of correction, or workhouse is attacked with a disease which the local board of health of his town, by medical advice, consider dangerous to the safety and health of other prisoners, or of the inhabitants of the town, they shall, by their order in writing, direct his removal to some place of safety, there to be securely kept and provided for until their further order; and if he recovers from such disease, he shall be returned to his place of confinement.

Sec. 142. Order for removal, how returned; such removal, not an escape. If he was committed by an order of court or judicial process, the order for his removal, or a copy thereof attested by the local board of health, shall be returned by them with the doings thereon into the office of the clerk of the court from which such order or process was issued. No such removal shall be deemed an escape.

Sec. 143. May order removal of private nuisances; proceedings; penalty. When any source of filth, or other cause of sickness is found on private property, the owner or occupant thereof shall, within twenty-four hours after notice from the local board of health or health officer, at his own expense, remove or discontinue it; and if he neglects or unreasonably delays to do so, he forfeits not exceeding one hundred dollars; and said local board of health or health officer shall cause said nuisance to be removed or discontinued; and all expenses thereof shall be repaid to the town by such owner or occupant, or by the person who caused or permitted it.

Sec. 144. Depositing carcass of dead animal where it may cause nuisance forbidden; penalty. Whoever personally or through the agency of another leaves or deposits the carcass of a dead horse, cow, sheep, hog, or of any other of the larger domestic animals in any place where it may cause a nuisance shall, upon receiving a notice to that effect from the local board of health, promptly remove, bury, or otherwise dispose of such carcass, and if he fails to do so within such time as may be prescribed by the local board of health, and in such manner as may be satisfactory to such board of health, he shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars, nor more than twenty-five dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than one month.

Infected Vessels. Quarantine.

Sec. 145. Masters, seamen, or passengers of vessels may be examined on oath in reference to infectious distempers; penalty. If a master, seaman, or passenger of a vessel in which there is, has lately been, or is suspected to have been any infection, or which has come from a port where any infectious distemper prevails, dangerous to the public health, refuses to answer, on oath, such questions as are asked him relating to such infection or distemper, by the local board of health of the town to which such vessel comes, which oath any member of said board may

administer, he shall forfeit not more than two hundred dollars, or be imprisoned for not more than six months.

Sec. 146. Vessels with infected persons to anchor at a distance from towns. When a vessel arrives at a port having on board any person infected with a malignant disease, the master, commander, or pilot shall anchor it at some convenient place below the town of such port, at a distance safe for the inhabitants thereof and the persons on board other vessels in said port; and no person or thing on board shall be brought on shore, until the local board of health gives its written permit.

Sec. 147. Penalty for violation of § 146. For the wilful violation of the preceding section, such master or commander forfeits not more than two hundred dollars, and the pilot not more than fifty dollars for each offense.

Sec. 148. Board of health may establish quarantine regulations; penalty. The local board of health of a seaport town may cause vessels arriving there to perform quarantine at such place and under such regulations as they judge expedient, when they think that the safety of the inhabitants requires it; and whoever neglects or refuses to obey such orders and regulations, shall forfeit not more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned for not more than six months.

Sec. 149. Duty of pilots to give notice thereof; penalty. When such local board of health thinks it necessary to order all vessels, arriving there from any particular port or ports, to perform quarantine, they shall give notice thereof to the pilots of their port; who shall make it known to the masters of all vessels which they board. A pilot who neglects to do so, or who contrary thereto pilots any vessels up to said seaport town, forfeits not more than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 150. Penalty for violation or evasion of quarantine, after notice. If the master or commander of a vessel takes it up to any seaport town after notice that a quarantine has been so directed for all vessels coming from the port or place whence his vessel sailed; or by false declarations, or otherwise, fraudulently attempts to elude such directions; or lands or suffers to be landed from his vessel any person or thing, without permission of the local board of health, he shall be punished as provided in section one hundred forty-eight.

Sec. 151. Board of health to furnish signals; restrictions on persons visiting vessels at quarantine. The local board of health of every seaport town requiring vessels to perform

quarantine shall provide, at the expense of such town, a suitable number of red flags at least three yards in length; and the master of every vessel ordered to perform quarantine shall, during the term thereof, cause one of them to be continually kept at the head of, the main-mast of his vessel; and no person shall board such vessel during said term unless by permission of said local board of health; if he does, he shall be thereafter held liable to the same regulations and restrictions as those belonging to said vessel; and shall there be detained by force, if necessary, until discharged by said local board of health.

Sec. 152. Authority of health officer, as to quarantine. In every seaport town the health officer may perform all the duties and exercise all the authority of the local board of health in requiring vessels to perform quarantine.

Sec. 153. Expenses, how paid. Expenses incurred on account of any person, vessel, or goods, under quarantine regulations, shall be paid by such person, or the owner of the vessel or goods, as the case may be.

Town Hospitals

Sec. 154. Hospitals may be established. A town may establish therein one or more hospitals for the reception of persons having the smallpox or other diseases dangerous to the public health; or its local board of health may license any building therein as a hospital, which shall be under the control of said board.

Sec. 155. Physicians and others subject to hospital regulations. When a hospital is so established or licensed, the physicians, the persons who are infected, infectious, or sick therein, the nurses, attendants, and all who come within its limits, and all furniture or other articles used or brought there shall be subject to the regulations made by the local board of health.

Sec. 156. Hospital to be provided, on breaking out of infectious diseases; regulations. When smallpox or other disease dangerous to the public health breaks out in a town, the local board of health shall immediately provide such hospital or place of reception for the sick and infected, as they judge best for the accommodation and safety of the inhabitants; such hospitals and places are subject to their regulations the same as established hospitals; and they shall cause such sick and infected to be removed thereto, unless their condition will not permit it without imminent danger; in which

case, the house or place where the sick are shall be deemed a hospital for every purpose aforesaid; and all persons residing in, or in any way concerned with it, are subject to hospital regulations.

Sec. 157. Precautions to prevent the spread of such diseases.

When any disease dangerous to the public health exists in a town, the municipal officers shall use all possible care to prevent its spread and shall give public notice of infected places to travelers, by displaying red flags at proper distances, and by all other means most effectual in their judgment, for the common safety.

Sec. 158. Penalty for violation of hospital regulations by persons subject thereto. If any physician or other person in such hospitals or places of reception, attending, approaching, or concerned therewith violates any lawful regulation in relation thereto, with respect to himself or his or another's property, he forfeits not less than ten dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, for each offense.

Sec. 159. Forfeitures, how appropriated. All forfeitures mentioned in sections one hundred twenty-one to one hundred twenty-three, inclusive, and one hundred twenty-five to one hundred fifty-eight, inclusive, except otherwise provided, inure to the town where the offense is committed.

Sec. 160. Persons maintaining maternity hospitals to have license. No person, firm, corporation or association shall conduct or maintain a maternity hospital without having in full force a written license therefor from the department, provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any institution which is or shall come under the supervision of the department under the provisions of law.

The term maternity hospital as used in this section shall be held to mean a house or other place maintained or conducted by any one who advertises himself or holds himself out as having or conducting a maternity hospital as herein defined, or a house or any other place in which any person receives, cares for or treats within a period of six months more than one woman during pregnancy or during or after delivery except women related to him by blood or marriage; provided, however, that nothing herein shall be construed to prevent a nurse from practicing her profession in the home of the patient or in any hospital which is otherwise under the supervision of the department other than a maternity hospital.

Sec. 161. Sanatorium or hospital for infectious diseases, prohibited unless approved. No person, firm, or corporation shall establish or maintain within the populous districts of any city or town in this state, any sanatorium or hospital designed for the treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis or other infectious or contagious disease unless approval has been obtained from the municipal officers of the city or town in question and from the department.

Sec. 162. Penalty. Any person, firm, or corporation found guilty of violating the provisions of the preceding section shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or by imprisonment for not more than eleven months; and jurisdiction in equity to enjoin threatened violations of the said section is hereby conferred upon the supreme judicial and superior courts.

General Provisions

Sec. 163. Free vaccination provided, annually. The board of health of each city, village, town, and plantation shall annually on the first day of March, or oftener if they deem it prudent, provide for the free vaccination with the cowpox, of all the inhabitants within their respective localities, to be done under the care of skilled practicing physicians, and under such circumstances and restrictions as said authorities adopt therefor.

Sec. 164. Paper mills not to employ persons not vaccinated. No owner, agent, or superintendent of any paper mill where domestic or foreign rags are used in the manufacturing of paper shall hire or admit any person to work in or about said mill who has not been successfully vaccinated or revaccinated within two years, or to the satisfaction of the local board of health.

Sec. 165. Persons not vaccinated not to work in paper mill. No person shall work in or about any paper mill where rags are used, who has not been successfully vaccinated or revaccinated within two years, or to the satisfaction of the local board of health.

Sec. 166. List of employees to be furnished semi-annually. The owner, agent, and superintendent in every paper mill where rags are used shall every year, in the months of February and September, make out and deliver to the local board of health, a list containing the names, ages, kind of work, and places of residence of all persons employed in or about said mill.

Sec. 167. Employees to be examined semi-annually. In the months of March and October, annually, each and every person who is employed in a paper mill, shall be examined by the local board of health as to whether he or she is successfully and sufficiently protected by vaccination, and the local board of health shall in all cases be the judges of the sufficiency of the protection by vaccination.

Sec. 168. Penalty. Whoever violates any provision of the four preceding sections shall be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 169. Enforcement of §§ 164-168. The local boards of health within their respective jurisdiction and the department shall enforce the provisions of the five preceding sections as far as comes within their power, and when said department knows or has reason to believe that any penalty or forfeiture has been incurred by reason of neglect to comply with said sections, it shall give notice thereof, in writing, to the county attorney of the county in which said penalty or forfeiture has occurred, and upon receipt of such notice the county attorney shall prosecute the defaulting person or persons.

Sec. 170. Suspected cases of tuberculosis or glanders to be investigated. Whenever a local board of health or its executive officer has notice of, or suspects the existence of, a case of tuberculosis or glanders in domestic animals, such board or officer shall forthwith investigate or cause to be investigated the truth of such notification or the grounds of such suspicion; and if there appear to be good grounds for believing that such disease is present, the local board of health or its executive officer shall notify the commissioner of agriculture, reciting in said notification the grounds for their belief or suspicion.

Inspection of Plumbing

Sec. 171. Inspectors of plumbing; appointment and tenure. In every city or town where there is a system of water supply or sewerage, the board of health may, whenever necessary, appoint one or more inspectors of plumbing, who may or may not be residents of the town or city for which they are appointed, and who shall hold office for one year; in every city or town where there is a system of water supply or sewerage, at least one member of the board of health shall be a practical plumber within the meaning of section one hundred seventy-eight.

Sec. 172. Compensation of inspectors; their duties. The

compensation of said inspectors shall be determined by the board appointing them, subject to the approval of the municipal officers, and shall be paid from the treasury of their respective cities or towns. Such inspectors shall inspect all plumbing, for which permits are granted, within their respective cities or towns, which is in process of construction, alteration, or repair, and shall report to said board all violations of any law, ordinance, by-law, rule, or regulation relative to plumbing; and also perform such other appropriate duties as may be required. The approval of plumbing by any inspector other than those appointed as provided in the preceding section shall not be a compliance with the provisions hereof.

Sec. 173. No inspector shall approve his own work; inspection of work done by regular inspector. No inspector of plumbing shall inspect or approve any plumbing work done by himself, or by any person by whom he is employed, or who is employed by or with him; but in a city or town which is subject to the provisions of the two preceding sections, the board of health shall appoint an additional inspector of plumbing, in the same manner and subject to the same qualifications as the regular inspector of plumbing, who shall inspect, in the manner herein prescribed, plumbing done by the regular inspector or by any person by whom he is employed, or who is employed by or with him. Said additional inspector may act in case of the absence or inability of the regular inspector, and shall receive for his services the same compensation as the regular inspector for a like duty.

Sec. 174. Cities and towns may prescribe plumbing regulations, subject to state minimum. Any city or town, may by ordinance or by-law, prescribe regulations for the materials, construction, alteration and inspection of all pipes, tanks, faucets, valves and other fixtures by and through which waste or sewage is used and carried, and for the materials and sizes of pipe which carry water to all plumbing fixtures, which regulations shall provide not less than the minimum requirements of the rules and regulations of the department in relation to plumbing work, for the carrying of such waste and sewage and for the materials and sizes of pipe which carry water to all plumbing fixtures, and shall provide that such pipes, tanks, faucets, valves, or other fixtures shall not be placed in any building in such city or town (except to repair leaks or replace an old fixture to be used for the same purpose) except after the

issuing of a permit for the installation of such work, issued by the inspector of plumbing in such city or town in accordance with a written description or information on such application blanks as shall be approved and furnished to such cities or towns by the department.

Sec. 175. Issue of permits, fees; distribution of fees; hearings on regulations. Such permits shall be issued on the payment of a fee of not less than fifty cents for each such permit but not more than one dollar per fixture, up to a total of five fixtures; for over five fixtures not less than ten cents and not more than thirty cents shall be charged for each additional fixture, as shall be determined by such ordinance or by-law; one-third of the amount of such fees shall be paid through the department to the treasurer of state to be maintained as a permanent fund and used by the department for the carrying out of the provisions of sections one hundred seventy-four to one hundred seventy-six inclusive. The remainder shall be paid to the treasury of the city or town and used exclusively for carrying out the plumbing laws in such cities or towns. Fixtures for the purposes of this chapter shall be defined as: receptacles intended to receive and discharge water, liquid, or water carried wastes into a drainage system with which they are connected.

The department shall hold hearings on the first Tuesdays of February, and August of each year or oftener if deemed advisable for the purpose of considering changes in the rules and regulations pertaining to plumbing.

Sec. 176. Regulations of department control where no local regulations are made; provision for local inspectors. In any city or town which does not prescribe plumbing regulations as provided for in section one hundred seventy-four, the rules and regulations of the department in relation to plumbing work for the carrying of such waste and sewage and for the materials and sizes of pipe which carry water to all plumbing fixtures, shall have full force and effect. Permits for the installation of such plumbing in such cities or towns shall be issued by a local inspector appointed or approved by the department on the payment of such fees as shall be determined by that department within the limitations as to amount set forth in section one hundred seventy-five. All amounts so received shall be paid into the state fund described in section one hundred seventy-five.

Sec. 177. Annual reports. Inspectors of plumbing and boards of health shall annually, before the first day of June, make a full report in detail to their respective cities or towns of all their proceedings during the year under the provisions of the five preceding sections.

Sec. 178. Definitions. The words "practical plumber," as used in the seven preceding sections shall mean a person who has learned the business of plumbing by working for at least two years as an apprentice or under a verbal agreement for instruction, and who has then worked for at least one year as a first class journeyman plumber. The word "journeyman" as used in said sections shall mean a person who himself does any work in plumbing which is by law, ordinance, by-law, rule, or regulation subject to inspection. The provisions of said sections shall apply to all persons learning the business of plumbing when they are sent out to do the work of a journeyman plumber.

Sec. 179. Penalty. Whoever violates any provision of the eight preceding sections, or any ordinance, by-law, or regulation made thereunder, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars, nor more than fifty dollars for each offense. Municipal courts and trial justices shall have jurisdiction of all offenses under said sections.

Licensing of Plumbers.

Sec. 180. Plumbers in municipalities which own water-works, to be licensed. In water districts and in cities and towns which own and control municipal water-works, either by direct ownership of the plant or by ownership of the majority of the stock thereof, no plumbing shall hereafter be done on any pipes or fixtures for the use of water from such water-works, unless done by a plumber or other person licensed by the trustees of such district, or the board of water commissioners of such cities, or the municipal officers of such towns. Said trustees, commissioners, and municipal officers are hereby authorized to grant and revoke licenses.

Sec. 181. Reports of fixtures set up, etc., to superintendent of water district or works. Every plumber or the person who shall set up any pipes or fixtures for the use of water from such municipal water-works, or from any other water-works in the state, or shall make repairs upon, additions to, or alterations of, any pipes or fixtures set up previous thereto, shall,

between the first and tenth days of the succeeding month, after the same shall be completed, fill up and return to the superintendent of the water-works on which such work, repairs, or alterations are made, a report, stating particularly what new pipes and fixtures he has set up and what repairs, additions, and alterations he has made upon or to those previously set up, describing all fixtures both new or old for the use of water on the premises.

Sec. 182. Suspension of license and penalty for misrepresentation. For any misrepresentation or omission in the report of the work done, such plumber or other person shall be liable, if licensed, to suspension or to have his license revoked and whether licensed or not to pay a fine of not less than five dollars, nor more than twenty dollars, to be recovered in an action of debt in the name of the treasurer of the city or town in which such work is done, before the municipal court of such city or a trial justice in such town.

Sec. 183. Acting without license; penalty. If any plumber or person not duly licensed shall set up any pipes or fixtures for the use of water from any waterworks designated in section one hundred eighty-one, or make any repairs upon, additions to, or alterations of, any pipes or fixtures previously thereto set up, he shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than five dollars, nor more than twenty dollars, to be recovered by complaint, or in an action of debt in the name of the treasurer of the water district or the city or town in which such work is done, before the municipal court of such city or a trial justice in such town.

Sec. 184. Provisions in city charters not affected. The four preceding sections shall not affect any provisions in city charters and ordinances, inconsistent therewith.

Prevention of Blindness.

Sec. 185. Duty of physician, midwife, or nurse to prevent blindness; penalty. If one or both eyes of an infant become reddened or inflamed at any time within four weeks after birth, the midwife, nurse, or person having charge of said infant shall report the condition of the eyes at once to some legally qualified practitioner of medicine of the town in which the parents of the infant reside. Every physician, midwife, or nurse in charge shall instil or cause to be instilled into the eyes of the infant immediately upon its birth, one or two drops of a pro-

phylactic solution prescribed by the department, unless either parent or the guardian of the infant shall offer conscientious objections thereto. Any failure to comply with the provisions of this section shall be punishable by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than six months.

Recreational Camps and Roadside Places.

Sec. 186. Overnight and recreational camps, eating and lodging places to be licensed; penalty. No person, corporation, firm, or copartnership shall conduct, control, manage, or operate, directly or indirectly, any over-night camp, recreational camp, eating or lodging place, which is operated only part of each year, unless the same shall be licensed by the department. Any person, corporation, association, firm, or copartnership violating the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 187. Department authorized to license; terms and fees. The department is empowered to license overnight camps, recreational camps, eating and lodging places which are operated only part of each year. Such licenses shall be issued by the department under such terms and conditions as it deems advisable, and fees for licenses not exceeding five dollars may be charged.

Laws Relating to Welfare.

Sec. 188. Department to investigate system of public charities. The department shall investigate and inspect the whole system of public charities in the state which derive their support wholly or in part from state, county or municipal appropriations, but not including any institution of a purely educational or industrial nature.

Sec. 189. License for solicitation of charitable funds. No person, firm, corporation, or association shall solicit funds for charitable or benevolent purposes outside of the municipality where such person resides or where such firm, corporation, or association has its place of business, without having in full force a written license therefor from the department; provided, that this section shall not apply to any person or organization already under the supervision of the former department of public welfare on the third day of July, nineteen hundred fifteen, by virtue of the provisions of law then in force. No

license shall be granted for a term exceeding one year. It shall state the name of the licensee, his residence or place of business, and for what purpose the funds are to be solicited. The department shall grant such license whenever it shall be shown to its satisfaction that the person or organization requesting the license is reputable and responsible and has suitable facilities for applying the funds to the purpose for which they are to be solicited, and that the records of such funds and the purpose for which they are used will be properly and accurately kept. Such license shall be furnished to the licensee without fee or charge, and may be revoked by the department whenever in its discretion it seems for the best interest of the public so to do.

Provisions for Mothers with Dependent Children.

Sec. 190. Cities and towns to render aid to mothers with dependent children. Every city and town shall, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, render suitable and needful aid to any mother residing therein, with a dependent child or children under the age of sixteen years, who needs and desires such aid to enable her to maintain herself and children in her home and who is fit and capable, mentally, morally, and physically to bring up her children.

Sec. 191. Settlement or residence in state necessary; not to be deemed paupers. The provisions of sections one hundred ninety to two hundred, inclusive, shall apply to all mothers and their dependent children who may have a settlement in this state, or who shall have resided in the state for not less than five consecutive years next prior to making application for aid. No mother, nor any of her children shall acquire a settlement or be in process of acquiring a settlement while receiving aid nor be deemed a pauper by reason of receiving such aid.

Sec. 192. Aid may be in money or supplies. The aid to be furnished hereunder may be furnished either in money or supplies or both.

Sec. 193. Municipal board, duties. In each city, town, and plantation there shall be a municipal board of mothers' aid, hereinafter referred to as the municipal board, to consist of the overseers or board of overseers of the poor ex officio, unless the city by ordinance or the town or plantation by vote upon warrant shall provide for a special board of not fewer than three persons, one of whom at least shall be a woman,

appointed or elected for three-year terms, one term expiring each year, to serve as such municipal board. The members of such municipal board shall serve without compensation as such.

The municipal board shall keep a record of all applicants investigated, visit regularly or cause to be visited by some agent in their behalf the home of each mother aided hereunder; see that her children are actually living with her in her home, observe the conditions of the home and of the family and make and keep a record of such visits and any fact observed which bears upon the necessity or advisability of continuance of aid under the provisions of sections one hundred ninety to two hundred, inclusive, and report the same to the department.

Sec. 194. Mother to make application to municipal board; form of blank; penalty for false statement. Any mother entitled thereto needing and desiring aid herein provided for may apply therefor personally or by letter to said municipal board. The board shall thereupon cause the applicant to fill out and sign an application blank or shall fill out the same from information furnished by the applicant who shall sign it, in which shall be stated: first, name of the applicant and that of her husband, the time and place of her marriage, and whether her husband is living or deceased; second, the names and ages of her children, whether those required by law to attend school are attending and what school; and if not, the reason of such non-attendance; third, her present residence and address, the length of time she has been a resident of this state and where she has resided therein; fourth, the nature and amount of any property possessed by herself or her husband if living, and her children, and the extent and source of their income and hers; fifth, the name and addresses of her near relatives and those of her husband, and of one or more persons to whom reference may be made for information; sixth, a statement that the applicant will agree to employ all aid received by her under the provisions of sections one hundred ninety to two hundred, inclusive, solely for the support of herself and her children under the age of sixteen years, and for their proper upbringing in her home. The board may, if it deems proper, require any such application and the statements made therein to be substantiated by the oath or affirmation of the applicant.

Any person who shall knowingly, wilfully, and with intent

to deceive make any false statement in said application blank shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than eleven months or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 195. Investigation of applications to be made by municipal board. When such application has been made to the municipal board, it shall forthwith make careful investigation by personally interviewing the mother in her home, looking up her references, and pursuing such other sources of information as are available, for the purpose of determining: first, the truth of the statements contained in her application; second, whether she is a fit and capable person to bring up her children, and whether the inmates and surroundings of her household are such as to render it suitable for her children to reside at home; third, whether the child or children of the applicant are attending school, and if not why; fourth, whether under all the circumstances, considering her own resources and the ability of any member of her family to contribute to her support, the possibility of receiving aid from other relatives, individuals, agencies, or child welfare organizations, and the possibility of compelling contributions by any person under legal obligation so to do, such mother is in need of aid under the provisions of sections one hundred ninety to two hundred, inclusive, and if so, in what amount.

Sec. 196. Department to make final decision. The municipal board shall thereupon file with the department a copy of said application and a written report embodying the results of their investigation and their recommendations thereon, and the department shall determine all matters in question, and communicate in writing its decision to the municipal board. If the applicant is held entitled to aid, the department shall determine its character and amount, which may be less than, but shall not exceed, the amount recommended by the municipal board. The state shall thereupon, by order of the department, pursuant to such decision, pay the same in money or its value to the applicant, or to some person designated by the department upon the recommendation of the municipal board, who shall expend it for the purposes and in the manner set forth in the decision. The department may revise its decision whenever it deems it necessary or equitable so to do, but shall not increase the amount of aid previously awarded except with the consent of the municipal board, nor decrease it without giving said board opportunity to be heard.

Sec. 197. Department to investigate upon failure of municipal board; expenses charged to town. If the said municipal board shall fail for thirty days to act upon and report upon said application, the said mother may make application for aid to the department who shall communicate with the municipal board; and if the municipal board shall thereafter neglect or fail to act for a period of ten additional days the department itself shall proceed to investigate the merits of said application and to determine what, if any, aid shall be awarded the applicant, and the decision of said department shall be of the same effect and validity as if the municipal board had in the first instance proceeded according to sections one hundred ninety-four, one hundred ninety-five, and one hundred ninety-six. The expenses incurred by the department by reason of the default of the municipal board shall be paid by the state, which shall collect said amount of the town in which the municipal board so failing to act as aforesaid is located, by an action at law in the name of the state.

Sec. 198. Proceedings when mother seeking aid has husband living. In any case when application for aid hereunder is made by a mother who has a husband living, who is able by means of his property or labor to contribute to her support and that of her children, but who wilfully neglects or refuses so to do, or who has deserted her or her children, it shall be the duty of the municipal board of the town where the applicant resides to advise the mother in making complaint to compel such husband to contribute to the support of his said wife and children, under the provisions of sections forty-four to forty-eight inclusive of chapter one hundred twenty-nine or in filing a petition under the provisions of section nine of chapter seventy-four; and until such proceedings have been begun, and are being prosecuted in good faith to the satisfaction of the municipal board and the department, and until, in cases of desertion, at least one year has elapsed from date of commencement of such desertion, no aid shall be given under the provisions of sections one hundred ninety to two hundred, inclusive.

Sec. 199. Department to have general supervision; to make annual report. The department shall prescribe appropriate forms for application, reports and other proceedings required by the provisions of sections one hundred ninety to two hundred, inclusive; the department shall keep a record of all cases

reported to it thereunder and action taken by it in relation to the same; and shall keep on file all reports made to it by municipal boards; it shall see that families aided thereunder are visited as therein required and shall have access to any records of the municipal boards or of the overseers of the poor relating to any proceedings thereunder. In order to aid the department in determining any questions presented to it for decision by any municipal boards under the provisions of sections one hundred ninety to two hundred, inclusive, it may, in addition to their reports, make further investigation in such manner as it may deem best.

Sec. 200. Towns to be assessed. The state shall recover from the town in which the mother so aided has legal settlement, one-half the amount expended, which shall be credited to the regular legislative appropriation for aid to mothers with dependent children. Whenever it appears that a city or town is delinquent in making reimbursements to the state, the amounts due shall be collected by the state in the same manner and subject to the same penalties as state taxes. Any balance due shall be assessed in the succeeding year in the same manner as other state taxes.

Protection of Children.

Sec. 201. Designation of state and municipal boards changed. In each city, town, or plantation, the municipal board of mothers' aid, as provided for in the eleven preceding sections, shall be a municipal board of children's guardians, hereinafter referred to as the municipal board.

Sec. 202. Compensation of probation officers for services. County probation and associate probation officers performing any of the duties specified in the following twelve sections shall be allowed, by their respective counties, their actual expenses and such compensation as their respective boards of county commissioners may from time to time determine.

Sec. 203. Investigations and prosecutions. All municipal boards, their agents and employees, all county probation officers and associate probation officers, and the department and its agents so far as funds are available, shall investigate all cases of cruel or injurious treatment of children coming to their knowledge, and shall cause offenders against any law for the protection of children or prevention of cruelty to the same to be prosecuted. The costs of court proceedings under this

section shall be taxed and paid in the same manner as in any criminal process. All fines imposed for the punishment of offenses under any of the provisions of the next eleven sections shall be paid over to the county treasurer of the county in which the offenses may have been committed.

Sec. 204. Warrants to be issued on complaint of cases of neglect to children; child may be given into custody of individual or child welfare institution; court may direct municipal board to care for child pending hearing. When complaint in writing signed by an agent of the department, sheriff, county probation officer, police officer, member of a municipal board or by three or more citizens of any town or city is made under oath to the probate court of the county or the municipal court having jurisdiction in said city or town, alleging that such child in such city or town is cruelly treated or wilfully neglected by its parents or parent or by the wilful failure of such parents or parent is not provided with suitable food, clothing or privileges of education, or is kept at or allowed to frequent any disorderly house, house of ill fame, gambling place, or place where intoxicating liquors are sold, or other places injurious to the health and morals, or that such child is an orphan without means of support or kindred of sufficient ability who will furnish such support, and praying that suitable and proper provision be made for the care, custody, support and education of the child named in such complaint, the court to whom such complaint is made shall issue a warrant causing the parents or other persons having custody or control of such child, if any, and the child, if necessary, to be brought before it, or shall cause notice to be given to said parents or said other persons in such manner or in such length of time as the court deems proper. The court shall cause notice in writing to be given by mail or otherwise to the department, to the municipal board of the town, and to the county attorney of the county where the child is residing at least ten days before the date set for the hearing, provided, however, that the department and the municipal board and the county attorney may waive such notice. It shall be the duty of the county attorney to represent the interests of the department at the hearing. If, upon hearing, it shall appear that any material allegations of said complaint are true, the court may order said child committed into the custody of any suitable person or duly incorporated children's institution or child welfare organization con-

senting to receive same, at their own expense, unless the payment of such expense by the state shall be approved by the department which approval and payment may at any time be withdrawn, whose standards of care and maintenance are approved by the department or into the custody of the department itself. The court shall cause a copy of the order of commitment and of any subsequent modifications thereof to be sent forthwith to the department. The court may direct the municipal board where the child is residing to make such provision for its care as may be necessary pending hearing, and the expense, if any, of such care shall be paid by the town or city in which the child has a lawful settlement. Whoever being a parent of any child committed under this section shall be found guilty of having without just and sufficient cause failed or neglected to support said child shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or by imprisonment for not more than eleven months or by both fine and imprisonment. It shall be the duty of the county attorneys in their respective counties to prosecute all violations of this section that are brought to their attention.

Sec. 205. Orders of court to divest parent of legal rights, but not to relieve of responsibility for support; appeal; condition of child may be investigated and decree altered; guardianship. Orders and decrees provided for in the preceding four sections shall have the same effect to divest the parent or parents of all legal rights in respect to said child as specified in section thirty-eight of chapter eighty, but shall not relieve the parent or parents of liability for the support of such child or from the penalties for failure to support which are provided in sections forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven and forty-eight of chapter one hundred twenty-nine. Such original orders shall not extend beyond the time when the child shall reach the age of eighteen years; but upon application by the department the court, for sufficient cause, may extend such orders to the time when the child shall reach the age of twenty-one years. The children's institution or organization or suitable person or department to which said child is committed shall have full custody and control over said child thereafter for said time and, if no other guardian is appointed, the department shall have all the powers as to the person, property, earnings and education of every child committed to its custody, during the term of commitment, which a guardian

has as to a ward, and shall have authority to give the consent required in section thirty-six of chapter eighty. An appeal may be taken from the order or decree of any probate or municipal court determining the custody of the child under the provisions of sections two hundred one to two hundred thirteen, inclusive, to the next term of the superior court to be holden within the county not earlier than fourteen days after the date of said order or decree. The proceedings under such appeal from the probate court shall follow the form prescribed for appeal from probate courts and under such appeal from a municipal court shall follow the provisions of any special charter of the municipal court concerned, but pending action upon any such appeal the court may order the custody of the child to be retained by said suitable person, children's institution or child welfare organization or department. Upon application by the department, by a municipal board, by the parent or parents or guardian of any such child, or by the children's institution or child welfare organization or suitable person to which such child may have been committed, to the court making the commitment said court shall examine into the conditions and welfare of the said child and may at any time make such further order in relation to his care, custody, support and education as justice may demand and may discharge any child from custody or restore its custody to its parents, or either of them, if satisfied that the objects of commitment have been accomplished.

Sec. 206. Bond required when child given into custody of individual; department may provide for maintenance and education; state to recover from town; children or parents not to be considered paupers. Whenever the court deems it suitable and conducive to the public welfare that any such child be placed under the control of an individual, the court shall first take a bond from such person running to the state in such sum and with such sureties as the court approves, conditioned that such person shall humanely treat and properly support, clothe, and educate the child, and in case of non-performance of the conditions of said bond a suit may be commenced thereon and the sum so recovered shall be paid into the treasury of the state for the joint benefit of the state and town of settlement, if any, of said child in proportion to the amount of expenses incurred by the state and said town because of the failure of said person so to treat, support, clothe, and educate said child.

The department shall provide for the maintenance and education in or by duly incorporated children's institutions and child welfare organizations, where such are available, and otherwise direct in family homes, of any children committed to its custody under the provisions of the preceding sections. Bills itemizing the expense of maintenance and education of children committed under the provisions of sections two hundred one to two hundred thirteen, when approved by the department, shall be paid by the state, as provided by law, which shall recover from the town of settlement, if any, of any such child, two-thirds of any such payments on account of said child. At the request of the parents or next friend of any dependent child under sixteen years of age who is without parent or grandparent of sufficient ability, or without other relatives able and willing to provide for its care, said request being approved by the municipal board of the city or town where the child is domiciled or by any duly incorporated children's institution or organization, the department may make similar provision, without intervention of court, for the care of such child. No such child, nor the parents or grandparents of such child who are unable to provide for its care, shall be deemed paupers by reason of any care furnished to the child under the provisions of sections two hundred one to two hundred thirteen.

Sec. 207. Child to be placed in family or institution of same religious faith as that of the parents; written promise made by either parent to be carried out. Any child who shall come in any way under the inspection or supervision of the department or under the provisions of sections two hundred three to two hundred thirteen, inclusive, shall, when placed in a family be placed in a family of the same religious faith as that of the parents or surviving parent of such child, where a suitable family of such faith can be found willing to take such child. Any written promise made to either parent shall be faithfully carried out by the agent, institution, or private person concerned. If such family can not be found, then such child shall be placed in an institution maintained for children of such faith. In case no institution of such faith exists in this state or is able to take care of said child, then it may be placed in such family or institution as may be approved by the department until such a family has been secured; provided, however, that if the parents of such child are of different religious faiths, or the faith of its parents cannot for any reason be ascertained,

then such child shall be placed in a family or institution of that religious faith in which such child has been reared and educated, but where no such family or institution can be found to take such child, then in some family or institution approved by said department until such family or institution can be found. No child when placed in any home or institution shall be denied the opportunity of attending the religious worship or exercising the religious belief of its parents or surviving parent or in which it was reared and educated.

Sec. 208. No child under sixteen to be placed in almshouse; exceptions. No child under sixteen years of age shall be placed in any almshouse in this state or be suffered by the overseers of the poor to remain in such almshouse except in cases of emergency, and then for a period not exceeding sixty days, provided that children under two years of age may be kept in almshouses when their mother is also an inmate; provided further, that with the consent of the department children when in need of medical or surgical treatment may be kept in hospitals or infirmaries connected with such almshouses for such length of time as they are in need of such treatment; provided also that when upon a certificate of two physicians who are graduates of some legally organized medical college and have practiced three years in this state, it shall be made to appear that any child is a proper subject for the Pownal state school, such child may with the consent of and under such regulations as the department may determine, be kept in the almshouse until such time as it can, under the provisions of section four hundred fifty-one, be committed to said school. Whenever any child or children under sixteen years of age are placed or allowed by the overseers of the poor to remain in an almshouse, or in hospitals or infirmaries connected therewith, notice of that fact giving the name, parentage, and such other facts as the department may require, shall be sent by the overseers of the poor to said department within forty-eight hours of the entrance of such child into the almshouse, infirmary, or hospital. A similar notice within the same time shall be sent by the overseers of the poor to the said department when the child is discharged from said almshouse, hospital, or infirmary.

Sec. 209. Persons maintaining children's homes to have license. No person, firm, corporation, or association shall conduct or maintain a boarding-house or home for three or more children under sixteen years of age, unattended by parents or

guardian, excepting children related to such persons by blood or marriage, or who have been legally adopted by such persons, or engage in, or assist in conducting a business of placing out or finding homes or otherwise disposing of children under sixteen years of age, without having in full force a written license therefor from the department; provided, that nothing in this section shall apply to any institution, which is or shall come under the supervision of the department under any other provisions of this chapter. Whoever violates the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than sixty days.

Sec. 210. Definition of "boarding house for children". The term "boarding-house for children" as used in the preceding section shall be held to mean a house or other place conducted or maintained by any one who advertises himself or holds himself out as conducting a boarding place for children under sixteen years of age, or who receives illegitimate children under sixteen years of age, or who has in his custody or control three or more children under sixteen years of age unattended by parents or guardians, for the purpose of providing such children with food or lodging, excepting children related to him by blood or marriage or who have been legally adopted by him.

The term "home for children" as used in said preceding section, shall be held to mean any children's home, orphanage, or other institution, association, organization, or individual engaged in receiving, caring for, and finding homes for orphaned, dependent, and neglected children.

Whoever advertises himself or holds himself out as placing or finding homes for, or otherwise disposing of children under sixteen years of age, or whoever within a period of six months actually places or assists in placing in homes of persons other than relatives or causes or assists in causing the adoption or disposal otherwise of more than two children under sixteen years of age, shall be deemed as engaged or assisting in conducting a business of placing out or finding homes for children within the meaning of said section.

Sec. 211. Parents or guardians may petition for restoration of custody. Whenever a child is in the custody of any children's institution, or child's welfare organization, or suitable person, or of the department, the parents or either of them

may make application in writing to any justice of the superior court to have its custody restored to him or them, such notice on the application and the time and place of the hearing thereon as the court orders, shall be given to such person, institution, or organization or to the department and to the municipal board of the town where the proceedings therein were commenced; and if, upon such hearing it appears that the applicant is of sufficient ability and inclination suitably to provide for maintenance and education of said child, and that justice requires that its custody be restored to said applicant, the judge shall so order, and the custody and control of said child shall thereafter be given to said applicant until the further order of the court.

Sec. 212. State or town may recover from parents. The state, any town or county incurring expenses under sections two hundred three, two hundred four, two hundred five, two hundred six, and two hundred eleven, through the fault of parents who are able to support and educate their children, but wrongfully neglect and refuse to do so, may recover of them or either of them, in an action of debt, the amount so expended.

Sec. 213. Penalty for failure to perform duty. Whoever violates any provision of section two hundred seven, or wilfully fails, neglects or refuses to perform any of the duties imposed upon him by the provisions of the twelve preceding sections, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than six months.

Pensions for Soldiers and Sailors.

Sec. 214. Pensions to soldiers and sailors. Any person who has served by enlistment in the army or navy of the United States in the war of eighteen hundred sixty-one, on the quota of Maine, and any person not on the quota of Maine, who has served in the army or navy of the United States in said war, and at time of making application for pension shall have been a resident of the state at least five years; also any person who has served by enlistment in the army or navy of the United States in the war with Spain, on the quota of Maine, and any person whether on or not on the quota of Maine, who has served in the army or navy of the United States in the war with Spain or the Philippine insurrection at any time prior to the fourth day of July, nineteen hundred two, and at time of making application for pension shall have been a resident of

the state at least five years, and who is unable from his own resources and the United States pension to obtain a livelihood for himself and those dependent upon him, shall be entitled to a pension from the state, not exceeding twelve dollars a month, provided, he has been honorably discharged from said service. No such pension shall be paid by this state to persons residing in other states.

Sec. 215. Pensions to widow, orphan children, and dependent relatives. The widow during her widowhood, children under sixteen years of age, minor children over sixteen years of age who are partially or totally disabled by physical or mental infirmity, or the son, daughter, parent, or sister of any soldier or seaman deceased, who was dependent upon him at the time of his decease, are entitled to the same pension as is provided in the preceding section and under similar conditions; provided, that not more than twelve dollars a month shall be paid the dependents of any such soldier or seaman. Any son, daughter, parent, or sister of any such soldier or seaman deceased, who was receiving a pension on July tenth, nineteen hundred twenty-five, shall not be rendered ineligible by reason of anything herein contained.

Sec. 216. Benefits are limited to residents; necessary proof. The two preceding sections do not include any soldier or seaman who was not a resident of this state at the time of entering the service, or who has not since become a resident thereof. The department shall regulate the proof required to entitle applicants to the benefits of the provisions of sections two hundred fourteen to two hundred seventeen, inclusive, and shall issue its certificate therefor.

Sec. 217. Pensioners, to be paid quarterly, by town treasurers. Upon the issue of such certificate, the treasurer of the city, town or plantation where the pensioner resides shall be notified thereof, and shall pay quarterly from the treasury of said city, town or plantation, to the pensioner, the amount specified and for the time specified in said certificate, and take vouchers therefor, and the same shall be reimbursed to said treasurer from the state.

Pensions for the Blind.

Sec. 218. Persons entitled to aid. All persons over the age of twenty-one years, who are declared to be blind, in the manner hereinafter set forth, and who come within the provisions

of the following eight sections shall, at the discretion of the department, receive from the state not exceeding three hundred dollars a year, for their exclusive benefit and support, payable at the close of each regular quarter, to said persons or their legal representatives during the life of said persons while they are residents of this state or until the said disability is removed.

Sec. 219. Persons excluded from receiving aid. No person or persons who are charges of any charitable or penal institution of this state or of any charitable or penal institution of any county, city, or town thereof, no person or persons who are able to earn or obtain an income sufficient for their support, and no person who has not resided within the state continuously for ten consecutive years immediately before applying for said benefit shall be entitled to benefits under the provisions of the following seven sections; provided, however, that this section shall not be so construed as to exclude persons receiving pauper supplies or persons who may wish to leave any charitable institution in order to avail themselves of the provisions of the said sections.

Sec. 220. Procedure for securing aid. Any person claiming the benefits provided herein may go before the clerk of the city, town, or plantation where he resides and make affidavit to the facts which bring him within the provisions of sections two hundred eighteen to two hundred twenty-five, both inclusive; said affidavit shall be deemed an application for said benefit; the clerk shall transmit the same, together with the affidavit of two witnesses having knowledge of the facts as to the places and periods of residence of said applicant, to the municipal officers of the city, town, or plantation in which said blind person resides.

Sec. 221. Appointment of examiner of the blind. The municipal officers of cities, towns, and plantations shall appoint a regular practicing physician whose official title shall be examiner of the blind, and said municipal officers shall promptly forward to said examiner all applications received from the clerk of the city, town, or plantation where the applicant resides.

Sec. 222. Duties of examiner of the blind; his compensation. The examiner of the blind shall with reasonable promptness examine all applicants for said benefits referred to him by the municipal officers, and shall endorse on the applications certificates showing whether or not the applicant is blind, the

word "blind" within the meaning of the provisions of sections two hundred eighteen to two hundred twenty-six being construed as having less than one-tenth vision. He shall also state, as fully as his knowledge will permit, the cause of the blindness, or partial blindness, of the applicant, and the percentage of vision, if any, actually retained. He shall keep a register in which he shall enter all the facts contained in each certificate and shall forthwith return said application with his certificate thereon to the municipal officers from whom it was received. He shall be paid from the municipal treasury two dollars for each examination.

Sec. 223. Duties of municipal officers to certify names of applicants entitled. The municipal officers shall register the name, address, number, and the date of examination of each applicant, shall promptly make or cause to be made careful investigation by personally interviewing the applicant in his home, looking up his references, and pursuing such other sources of information as are available for the purpose of determining the truth of the statements contained in the application; and whether, under all the circumstances, considering his own resources, and the ability of any member of his family to contribute to his support, the possibility of receiving aid from other relatives, the possibility of compelling contributions from any person under obligation to do so, under the provisions of chapter thirty-three, and the possibility of the applicant receiving such education or instruction as will enable him to become at least partially self-supporting, the applicant is in need of a benefit under the provisions of sections two hundred eighteen to two hundred twenty-five, and if so, to what amount, and shall forward the application to the department with their recommendations endorsed thereon.

Sec. 224. Duty of department. The department shall prescribe such blank forms, and make such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, as it deems proper for carrying out the provisions of the preceding six sections, shall review the evidence submitted to it under the provisions of said sections, and shall determine what applicants are entitled to benefits, and the amount thereof, and the benefit shall begin on the first day of the month next succeeding the date on which the decision is made; it may at any time require a reexamination of any applicant or applicants.

Sec. 225. Penalty for making false affidavit. Whoever

makes a false affidavit in order to secure the benefit provided for in sections two hundred eighteen to two hundred twenty-five shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than eleven months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 226. Cities and towns may grant additional aid; beneficiaries not pauperized. Whenever the benefits granted by the department under sections two hundred eighteen to two hundred twenty-five inclusive are insufficient, the cities and towns in which such persons reside may grant additional aid to such persons without creating any pauper disabilities, and the expense of such additional aid shall be borne by the cities and towns in which such persons respectively have a settlement. Cities and towns are hereby authorized to raise money for the purpose of granting such additional aid. Any blind person shall not acquire a settlement or be in process of acquiring a settlement while receiving such aid from his city or town.

Pensions for State Employees.

Sec. 227. How retirement may be recommended. The superintendent of any state institution and the head of any state department may recommend the retirement from active service and the placing upon a pension roll, any employee who has been employed in any one or more of the state institutions or departments of this state, with a good record for the term of twenty-five years or more; or has attained the age of seventy years and has been so employed with a good record for twenty years; or the governor and council may recommend the retirement from active service and the placing upon such a roll one who has served as an official, or for part of the time as an official and a part of the time as an employee, and such official or employee shall be so retired and pensioned.

Sec. 228. Any officer or employee who is retired; pension amount. Any officer or employee who is retired, as provided in the preceding section, shall be allowed such amount as the governor and council shall determine not to exceed one-half of the average wage or salary he was receiving for the five years previous to the time of his retirement.

Sec. 229. "Employee" defined. The word employee shall be held to include clerks and other employees of the several state departments and state institutions; also teachers in the state normal schools and the Madawaska training school, in-

cluding such teachers as have retired since March first, nineteen hundred twenty.

Sec. 230. Application of law limited. No person receiving retirement pay under sections two hundred twenty-seven to two hundred twenty-nine, inclusive, shall receive retirement pay under any other law of this state.

Sec. 231. Officers of state prison may be retired and pensioned. The commissioner may, with the approval of the governor and council, retire from active prison service and place upon a pension roll any officer of the prison, who has been employed in the prison service in the state, with a good record, for the term of thirty years or who, after twenty years of continuous service in said prison, has attained the age of sixty years.

Sec. 232. Terms "prison service" and "good record," how construed. The words "prison service" as used in the preceding section shall be construed to mean service in the state prison, and an officer of the state prison, shall, for the purpose of said section, be credited with all the time which he has served as an officer, with a good record. The words "good record" shall be construed to mean that the officer has not been discharged for misconduct from the state prison, or that, if so discharged, it was afterwards found that he was not at fault; and the restoration to duty or reappointment in the prison from which he was discharged shall be sufficient evidence for the exoneration of any officer.

Sec. 233. Amount of pension; conditions for retirement and pension. An officer who is retired, as provided in section two hundred thirty-one, shall be allowed a pension which shall be paid from the state treasury, equal to one-half the salary he was receiving at the time of his retirement. Prison officers shall only be retired and pensioned, as provided in section two hundred thirty-one, upon the recommendation of the warden, approved by the department and by the governor and council.

The Support of Dependents of Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines of the World War.

Sec. 234. Department to administer relief to dependents of veterans. The department shall consider and pass on all applications for relief under the provisions of sections two hundred thirty-four to two hundred forty, inclusive. It shall establish a separate division to administer the relief provided and make

such rules and orders for the regulation of the proceedings of said division as it may deem necessary. It shall utilize its agents and field workers for visatorial duties.

Sec. 235. Persons entitled to relief defined. The wife, children under the age of sixteen years, the infirm and dependent father or mother, incapable of self maintenance, of any soldier, sailor or marine of the armed forces of the United States on active duty during the World War before the eleventh day of November, nineteen hundred eighteen, killed in battle or dead, or who is disabled, and in necessitous circumstances, and who was honorably discharged, provided that on the first day of April, nineteen hundred nineteen, such soldier, sailor or marine, if living, was a resident of the state, shall be eligible for relief to such amount as hereinafter provided. Any person entitled to receive relief hereunder shall not forfeit the same by reason of temporary absence from the state.

Sec. 236. Conditions of the relief. Such relief shall be granted in sums not exceeding seven dollars a week, to relieve the necessitous circumstances, if such exist, of the wife, the infirm and dependent father or mother of such soldier, sailor or marine, and in sums not exceeding three dollars a week to relieve the necessitous circumstances of each child under the age of sixteen years, incapable of self maintenance, who was or is dependent on such soldier, sailor or marine, provided, that the department, in determining amount to be paid, shall give consideration to allowances received by said dependents from the federal government. In the administration of the provisions of sections two hundred thirty-four to two hundred forty, the department shall endeavor to give preference to the applications of dependents of veterans deceased from or suffering with disabilities of service origin, or that the department might presume to be of service origin.

Sec. 237. Payment of relief. Relief granted under the provisions of sections two hundred thirty-four to two hundred forty shall be paid monthly by the state. Such relief may, in the discretion of the department, be paid to any other persons whom it may designate for the benefit of such dependents.

Sec. 238. Not to be considered paupers. No pauper disabilities shall be created by reason of receiving the relief provided in sections two hundred thirty-four to two hundred forty.

Sec. 239. Form of application to be designated by commission. Application for relief shall be made in any form designated by the department.

Sec. 240. Penalty for false statements or fraudulent claims. Whoever knowingly makes a false statement, oral or written, relating to a material fact in support of claim to war allowance or state aid under the provisions of sections two hundred thirty-four to two hundred forty, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than eleven months. Whoever, being entitled to the benefits of said sections, fraudulently claims or receives pay for a period of time following a termination of his right to receive the same, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than eleven months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Indian Tribes.

Sec. 241. Department to have general supervision, to keep records; controller to file and audit accounts. The department shall have general supervision over the Indian tribes and shall keep in its office all records pertaining to the tribes except such matters as pertain to the filing and auditing of accounts, which shall be kept in the office of the state controller.

Sec. 242. Agents, appointment and tenure. Agents for the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy tribes of Indians shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, and hold their office during the pleasure of the governor and council.

Sec. 243. Vacancies. Vacancies shall be filled by the governor with the advice and consent of the council, but there shall never be more than three agents for each tribe.

Sec. 244. Duties of agents. Such agents shall have the care and management of the property belonging to the tribes for their benefit; each of said agents shall at least once in six months visit each Indian reservation within his agency limits where Indians reside, and incorporate into his reports the dates of such visits and the condition in which he found the Indians on each reservation at each visit.

Sec. 245. Record of proceedings; account of receipts and expenditures. The agents shall keep a true record of their proceedings, and correct accounts of all receipts and expenditures of every kind; and shall carry into effect all treaties with said tribes.

Sec. 246. Contracts of Indians for timber and grass, void. Contracts relating to the sale or disposal of trees, timber, or

grass on the Indian lands made with any Indian belonging to either of said tribes, unless examined and allowed by the agent of his tribe, are void.

Sec. 247. Limitations of leases and contracts made by agents. No lease of land, or contract for trees, timber, or grass, made by the agent of either tribe, has effect for more than one year; nor shall an agent, in any one year, sell or dispose of trees or timber of said Indians to an amount exceeding five hundred dollars, except as provided in sections two hundred sixty-six and two hundred seventy-nine.

Sec. 248. Agents may sue in their own names. Such agents may, in their own names and capacity, maintain actions for money due to any Indians, and for injuries done to them or their property; and all sums or damages so recovered shall be distributed to the Indians of the tribe, according to their usages, or be invested in useful articles.

Penobscot Tribe.

Sec. 249. Tribal committee chosen annually; membership. A tribal committee of the Penobscot tribe of Indians shall be chosen annually, in the month of November, to consist of twelve members of said tribe. No member of said committee shall be less than twenty-one years of age. The said members shall be chosen at a meeting held as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 250. Meetings for election of committee; certificates of election; vacancies. A meeting for the election of members of said committee shall be called by the agent of said tribe, who shall give notice thereof in the same manner as notice of the meeting for the election of governor of said tribe is required to be given; and at such meeting said agent or some person appointed in writing by him shall preside, who shall receive, sort, count, and declare in open meeting the vote given in for members of said committee. The said agent shall issue certificates of election to the persons thus elected, who shall hold office as such members, until a new election is had, unless their term of office is sooner terminated by resignation or by ceasing to be members of said tribe. Whenever any vacancy occurs in said committee, the agent shall call a meeting of the tribe to fill such vacancy.

Sec. 251. Committee may adopt person into tribe. The tribal committee at any regularly held meeting may, by three-fourths vote of its total membership, adopt into said tribe any

person who is in whole or in part of Indian blood, and who has had his or her residence for at least one year next preceding such adoption upon any reservation of said tribe; and the decision of said committee upon such residence and Indian descent shall be conclusive. The adoption of a child by any member of the tribe under ordinary legal process shall not of itself constitute such child a member of said tribe; but the power of adoption into the tribe shall in all cases rest with the aforesaid tribal committee.

Sec. 252. Certificate of adoption to be filed with agent; such person not to hold certain offices. Whenever said tribal committee shall vote to adopt any person into said tribe, a certificate of such vote of adoption shall be signed by the person presiding at the meeting, and said certificate shall be filed with the agent of said tribe; and said adopted person shall thereafter be deemed and accepted to be a member of said tribe for all intents and purposes, and shall be enrolled as such upon the list of its members. But no person hereafter adopted into the tribe shall be eligible to hold the office of governor, lieutenant-governor, or representative of said tribe.

Sec. 253. Persons adopted, required to make oath. Every male person adopted as above provided, shall, within one month after such adoption, or if a minor within one month after becoming twenty-one years of age, make oath before the agent of said tribe that he will demean himself as a discreet, industrious, and good member of said tribe, and will faithfully fulfil the duties incumbent upon him as such member.

Sec. 254. Membership, how acquired. Membership in the Penobscot tribe of Indians may, after March twenty-two, nineteen hundred one, be acquired only as follows:

I. By birth.

II. By adoption into the tribe as determined by its tribal committee, in accordance with the provisions of sections two hundred fifty-one and two hundred fifty-two.

III. By marriage to a male member of said tribe; but membership by marriage can be acquired only by such persons as are in whole or in part of Indian blood, and it shall not include the previous issue of the person acquiring it.

Sec. 255. Evidence of marriage. A certificate of marriage signed by the person solemnizing the same, or an attested copy of the record thereof, shall be sufficient evidence of such marriage.

Sec. 256. Membership deemed lost when tribe is abandoned.

If any member of said tribe shall abandon it and join another tribe of Indians, he shall be deemed to have lost his membership in the Penobscot tribe, and shall not be entitled to any share of dividends, rentals, or other money thereafter apportioned among the members of said tribe, nor to any other subsequent rights of membership.

Sec. 257. Dividends payable if member resides within state and reports to agent once a year; otherwise not. If any member of the tribe shall reside outside the tribal reservation, but within the state, he shall report to the agent of the tribe at least once in each year in order to be entitled to his share of dividends, rentals, or other money apportioned to members of the tribe. During such time as he shall reside without the state he shall not be entitled to any part of the dividends, rentals, or other money apportioned to members of the tribe.

Sec. 258. Loss of membership does not affect membership of other members of the family. When any member loses his membership under section two hundred fifty-six, or his right to share in dividends, rentals, or other moneys under section two hundred fifty-seven, no member of his family to whom the provisions of said sections do not personally apply shall be deemed to have lost such membership or right.

Sec. 259. Restoration to membership; proceedings. Any person a member of said tribe on March twenty-second, nineteen hundred one, as shown by the tribal census taken under the laws of the state, who shall have forfeited any rights of membership may regain said rights by petition, under oath, to the Indian agent, alleging one year's continuous residence within the state. If at the end of sixty days said agent shall have refused or neglected to restore said person to membership he shall have the right of appeal to the tribal committee which shall thereupon forthwith hear the facts and enter such judgment as to restoration to membership as is just and right. Such renewal of rights shall not entitle such person to any share of the dividends, rentals, or moneys which previously thereto have come into the hands of the agent, nor have any other retrospective effect.

Sec. 260. Money forfeited may be used for benefit of family. If any member of said tribe shall desert his family, or fail to provide properly for said family's support, the agent may in his discretion use for the benefit of such family any part or all

of said member's dividends or share of rentals or any money assigned to him from state funds or coming to him in any way by apportionment or distribution through the hands of said agent.

Sec. 261. Persons not belonging to tribe may be required to remove from reservation; proceedings; penalty if respondent does not comply with order to remove; costs. Any person residing or commorant upon the tribal reservation of the Penobscot tribe of Indians, not being a member, nor the husband, wife, or legally adopted child of a member of said tribe, may be required to remove therefrom by a written notice given to him in hand under the signature of the governor, or in his absence, the lieutenant-governor and of the agent of said tribe. A copy of such notice attested by said agent, with a return of service thereon by any officer qualified to serve criminal precepts, or an affidavit of service by any other person, shall be filed with said agent and be sufficient evidence of such service. If the person so notified shall not remove from said reservation within two days after service of said notice upon him, the agent or any member of the tribe may make complaint to the judge of the Old Town municipal court, who shall cause a certified copy of said complaint with a notice of the time and place of hearing thereon to be given in hand to said person or left at his place of last and usual abode at least two days before the time fixed for said hearing, or may cause said person to be at once apprehended and brought before said court. After due hearing, said judge may, if he is satisfied that such removal is approved by the majority of the adult members of said tribe or is for any cause proper to be enforced, order the respondent to remove within a specified time beyond the tribal reservation limits. If the respondent fails to obey said order, or if within one year after the service of said notice he shall again become resident or commorant upon any reservation of said tribe without the consent of said agent and said governor or lieutenant-governor, said judge may cause such person to be apprehended and brought before said court, and may punish him by fine of not more than twenty dollars or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or by both fine and imprisonment. The costs of all such court proceedings under this section may be included in the order or sentence of said judge; and if the respondent fails to pay the same, he may be committed to jail for not more than thirty days additional to any imprisonment

otherwise imposed upon him; and in such case, or if the judge does not include said costs in his order or sentence, such costs shall be paid by said agent from the tribal fund. Costs shall be taxed as in ordinary proceedings upon complaint.

Sec. 262. Relief of persons found destitute on reservation, not members of tribe. For all relief to any person not a member of the Penobscot tribe of Indians, nor having a pauper settlement in this state, found destitute and in distress upon any tribal reservation of said tribe, which has been furnished by the agent of said tribe or by the overseers of the poor of the town within whose territorial limits such person is so found, the state shall reimburse said agent or said town to such extent as the department adjudges to have been necessarily expended therefor. The reasonable expenses and services of said overseers relative to said pauper shall be included in the amount to be so reimbursed.

Sec. 263. Relief of members of tribe found destitute beyond tribal reservations. When any member of said tribe is found destitute and in distress beyond the tribal reservation and is relieved by the town in this state where he is so found, the overseers of the poor of said town may send to the agent a statement specifying the nature, dates and amounts of the supplies furnished, which shall be transmitted to the department with such additional statements of fact as said agent may think proper; and the state shall reimburse said town for the relief so furnished, to such extent as the department adjudges to have been necessarily expended therefor. Any member of said tribe found destitute and in distress beyond the tribal reservation may be removed by the agent from any place in which he may be residing, or be found, to said tribal reservation, whenever, in the judgment of the agent, such removal should be made.

Sec. 264. Payments by agent. The agent for the Penobscot tribe shall provide, furnish, pay, and deliver to said tribe, on account of the state, such articles, goods, provisions, and moneys, as from time to time become due under any treaty or law.

Sec. 265. School moneys of tribe, how expended. All moneys appropriated for schools for the Penobscot tribe of Indians shall be expended under the supervision of the agent of said tribe, subject to the approval of the department; said agent and the superintendent of the Old Town schools shall jointly employ the teachers and fix their salaries, limited by such

appropriation. Said teacher shall meet all minimum qualifications as required for certification in the public schools of the state. The schools upon island number one, commonly called Indian Old Town island, shall be under the care and supervision of the superintendent of schools of the city of Old Town; and those within the territorial limits of any other town, under the care and supervision of the superintending school committee of such town. Said superintendent or school committee shall visit such schools at least three times during each school term; regulate the grades and courses of study; assist the teachers and scholars by counsel; and make reports to the agent and to the commissioner of education once each year, noting therein such facts and information as may seem of importance in the interest of education among said tribe, or as may be required by the department. The superintendent of schools of Old Town shall have such authority over the schools on Indian Island as superintendents in any town may have, except as limited by this section. Said superintendent shall be paid from the state appropriation for school superintendents a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars per year for his services. The children of Indian Island may have the option of attending the Old Town schools whenever their parents may express a desire for them to so attend and the superintendent of schools shall transfer them to the building appropriate and suitable for their grades. The said children of said island shall be subject to all compulsory attendance laws as per sections seventy-four to eighty-two, inclusive, of chapter nineteen, except that the superintendent of the Old Town schools and the agent of the Penobscot tribe of Indians, shall jointly have full authority to enforce the full provisions of said attendance laws, and for purposes of such enforcement the attendance officer for the city of Old Town shall act as attendance officer for Indian Island. All laws relating to the public schools shall be applicable to the schools on Indian Island, and the superintendent of the Old Town schools and the agent of the Penobscot Tribe of Indians shall be jointly responsible for the enforcement of the provisions of said laws.

Sec. 266. Islands of Penobscot tribe may be leased; assent. The islands belonging to said tribe may be leased by their agents for the benefit of such tribe, for a term not exceeding twelve years, if such lease, and the terms and conditions thereof are assented to by the governor and lieutenant-governor of the

tribe, and approved by the department; if such lease is on credit, it shall be at the risk of the agent, and accounted for as money; and the avails thereof shall be placed by him in the state treasury, subject to the order of the department according to law.

Sec. 267. Members of tribe not to sell standing wood or timber on reservation except to members of tribe. No member of Penobscot tribe of Indians shall hereafter be permitted to sell any standing wood or timber growing on any islands or lands in the Penobscot river within the limits of the Indian reservation except to members of the tribe for fire-wood only; nor shall any member of said tribe lease any portion of his lands or islands within the limits of said reservation for the purpose of permitting any standing wood or timber to be cut and removed therefrom, except with the consent and approval of the Indian agent.

Sec. 268. Indian holding land under certificate, may convey same to another Indian of same tribe. Any Indian holding lands under a certificate issued under authority of chapter one hundred thirty-seven of the public laws of eighteen hundred eighty-three, or by virtue of any assignment under the laws for the apportionment of the lands of said Penobscot tribe, may sell and convey the same to any member of the same tribe with the approval of the agent; provided, that no Indian shall purchase lands upon the reservation of said tribe beyond his fair proportion of such reservation.

Sec. 269. Lots not to be sold or leased. No such Indian shall sell or lease his lot except as provided by law; and if he carries off the growth faster than is necessary for cultivation, except by permission of the agent, or commits strip or waste, he shall be dealt with as a trespasser.

Sec. 270. Surveys and plans of islands deemed authentic; water privileges and wood and timber lands reserved for public use of tribe. Surveys of the islands in Penobscot river from Old Town Falls to Mattawamkeag Point and field notes thereof, as made under chapter one hundred fifty-eight of the public laws of eighteen hundred thirty-five and chapter three hundred ninety-six of the public laws of eighteen hundred thirty-nine, plans of which were returned to the land office and to the Indian agent, shall be deemed authentic in all matters to which they relate; and the water privileges belonging to said islands, valuable for mills, booms, fisheries, tracts of wood and timber

land, and other lots indicated on said plans as reserved for public use, (except the public farm which is subject to allotment by chapter twenty-two, of the private and special laws of eighteen hundred seventy-eight,) are not subject to assignment or distribution to members of said tribe, but shall remain for the benefit of the whole tribe.

Sec. 271. Assignments of unassigned lands. The agent of said tribe, on application of any Indian thereof, male or female, twenty-one years of age or more, to whom his proportion of the tribe's lands has never been assigned, or has never come by inheritance, or who does not already hold by assignment, purchase, or otherwise his fair share of said lands, may cause a lot suitable for cultivation to be surveyed to such applicant from the unassigned lands of the tribe, if any, and may assign the same to him and designate the same upon the plan aforesaid. All lots so designated shall be limited by said plan and occupied accordingly, and any lot, when so assigned, shall be the property of the person to whom it is assigned during the pleasure of the legislature.

Sec. 272. Assignments accompanied by certificate of agent; form of certificate. Such assignments shall be accompanied by a certificate from the agent to be recorded as in section two hundred seventy-five, in form substantially as follows:

"Know all men by these presents, that I,———, agent of the Penobscot tribe of Indians, have caused to be surveyed and set off to ——, a portion of the lands belonging to said tribe on the islands in Penobscot river, as contemplated by acts of the legislature, bounded and described as follows, viz. :—

* * * * *

To have and to hold to him, his heirs and assigns, as contemplated by said acts, during the will of the legislature.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal as agent of the Penobscot tribe of Indians, this —— day of ——, nineteen hundred and ——.

Sec. 273. Abandonment of tribe forfeits lands. Any member of said tribe who abandons it and joins any other tribe, forfeits all lands assigned to him, and the same may be assigned anew, as provided in section two hundred seventy-one.

Sec. 274. Death of owner and description of lots to be recorded. Said agent shall enter upon his record a memorandum of the death of any Indian owning lands, the date thereof, a

description of the lots owned by the deceased, and the names of those persons, so far as ascertainable, who are entitled to such lands by inheritance.

Sec. 275. Conveyances to be by release deed; record; lots on Old Town island. Conveyances made by virtue of section two hundred sixty-eight shall be by release deed, executed and acknowledged, and the approval of the agent shall be written thereon; said deed and approval shall be recorded by the agent, without fee, in a suitable book kept by him; also by the register of deeds of Penobscot county in a like book kept in the registry of deeds in said county, upon payment of twenty-five cents for each deed so recorded. And until recorded as herein provided, no deed made as aforesaid shall pass any title. Sections two hundred forty-one to two hundred ninety-nine apply to house lots on the point of Old Town island, as well as to lands allotted for agricultural purposes.

Sec. 276. Deeds made and deposited with agent may be delivered after death of grantor. Deeds made by any Indian of the Penobscot tribe as provided in the preceding section, may be deposited with said agent to be delivered by him to the grantee named therein, after the death of the grantor, if the fact that such deed is so deposited to be so delivered appears by the deed itself; and when delivered by said agent, it shall pass all the title of the grantor in the premises at the time of his death.

Sec. 277. Copies of deeds are evidence. Copies of deeds or certificates recorded as provided in sections two hundred forty-one to two hundred ninety-nine, duly attested by the register of deeds or by the agent of said tribe, shall be evidence in all actions or controversies relating to title to lands between members of said tribe.

Sec. 278. Lease of island shores; rents of shores, how appropriated. The shores of the islands in the Penobscot river belonging to said tribe shall be leased for booming or hitching logs, under the orders of the department. Such leases shall not run longer than five years. All sums received from rent of said shores shall be paid to the state, to be held in trust, and paid to said tribe as provided in section one of chapter two hundred sixty-seven of the special laws of eighteen hundred seventy-three.

Sec. 279. Agents may lease privileges for mills, booms, and fisheries. The agent may, with the approval of the depart-

ment, lease any reserved privileges for mills, booms, and fisheries for a term sufficiently long to induce persons to take leases of them; and all rents shall be paid into the treasury, to be expended for the benefit of the tribe, under the direction of the department.

Sec. 280. Warrants for interest on four townships purchased; also for rents. The governor and council may draw warrants on the treasury for any sum not exceeding the interest on the price of the four townships purchased by the state of the Penobscot tribe in June, eighteen hundred thirty-three, and of any other money paid into the treasury; and for the full amount of rents paid in as aforesaid; and when the whole amount of such sums, in the opinion of the department, is more than is necessary for said tribe, the excess may be invested for their benefit.

Sec. 281. Census of Penobscot Indians; annual meeting with school committee of Old Town; notices; tribal committee to meet school committee; persons entitled to membership to be reported; correction of lists; compensation of committee. An accurate census of the Penobscot tribe shall be taken early each January by one or more of the superintending school committee of the town of Old Town upon the best information which they can obtain, as hereinafter provided, stating, as nearly as may be, the name, sex, and age of each Indian as it existed on the first day of such January, each family by itself. On or before the tenth day of January, annually, the original, certified under oath, shall be delivered to the agent, and a copy thereof to the governor of said tribe for their use. On the first Wednesday of January, annually, said committee shall hold a meeting with said tribe on Old Town island, for receiving information from such of the tribe as may attend, as to the membership of the tribe, the identity of persons, and the correctness of names; due notice in writing of the time and place of which meeting shall be given by said committee. The tribal committee shall meet the said superintending school committee at the time and place so appointed. At said meeting any member of said school committee shall preside, and fifteen of said tribal committee shall constitute a quorum thereof; and on said first Wednesday of January annually, the names of all persons entitled to membership under section two hundred fifty-four shall be reported by the tribal committee to the person authorized by law to take the census of said tribe, and shall thereupon be placed on the census roll.

Corrections of the list, by reason of births, deaths, or omissions, may, as they come to the knowledge of the committee, be certified to the agent, and he shall correct his list accordingly. This list, so corrected, shall, with his account, be returned to the department. A reasonable compensation shall be paid to the committee by the agent and charged in his account, and allowed and paid to him out of the state treasury.

Sec. 282. Biennial election of tribe. Biennially on the even numbered years, on the first Tuesday of November, the Penobscot Indians shall hold their election for the choice of governor and lieutenant-governor of said tribe, and a representative to the legislature of this state. The agent of said tribe shall give notice of the time and place, seven days before said day of election, by posting notices thereof, one at his office and one in some conspicuous place on Old Town island. Said agent shall receive, sort, and count the votes given in at said election, in presence of the members of the tribe, and shall give to those elected certificates thereof.

Passamaquoddy Tribe.

Sec. 283. The department may sell timber on Indian township; surveyor to be sworn. The department may sell to the best advantage, at public or private sale, to a citizen of the state, the timber and grass from township numbered two on the St. Croix river, usually called the Indian township, to the amount of one thousand dollars annually, and may in any year sell such larger amount as the governor, with the advice and consent of his council, shall approve; expressly retaining in the written contract of sale a lien on the timber and grass cut, until the amount due for stumpage thereon is paid. Every surveyor appointed by said department to scale or survey the lumber so sold, before entering on his duties, shall be sworn to the faithful performance of his trust, and shall file a certificate of his oath with the agent.

Sec. 284. No sale or permit to a foreigner. No citizen or subject of a foreign government shall purchase, cut, or carry off trees, timber, or grass from the township reserved for the benefit of the Passamaquoddy tribe; and if their agent gives to such citizen or subject a permit for such unlawful purpose, he forfeits not more than five hundred dollars, nor less than one hundred dollars, to be recovered by an action of debt, half to the state and half to the prosecutor.

Sec. 285. Lands in Indian township may be leased or sold.

The department, subject to the approval of the governor and council, may, at the expense of the state, and for the benefit of the Passamaquoddy tribe, lease or sell the whole or any part of the Indian township, on such terms as they deem just, and all sums received from such leases or sales shall be credited to the funds of said tribe.

Sec. 286. Amounts due Indians to be certified to controller by agent; controller to prepare warrants for payment of fund.

Out of the interest accruing upon the funds belonging to said tribe, the agent shall certify to the state controller the amounts due to said Indians in conformity to resolves of the legislature and for any further amounts that the legislature may appropriate, and the state controller shall prepare warrants for the same, making all payments so far as possible direct to the person to whom such payment is due.

Sec. 287. Agent may remove distressed poor to reservation; towns to be reimbursed for relief furnished. Any member of the Passamaquoddy tribe requiring assistance may be removed by the agent of said tribe from any place in which he may be residing, or be found, to either of the Indian reservations provided for said tribe, or may be removed from one of such reservations to another such reservation, whenever, in the judgment of the agent, such removal should be made. And when any member of said tribe is found destitute and in distress beyond the tribal reservation and is relieved by the town in this state where he is so found, the overseers of the poor of said town may send to the agent a statement specifying the nature, dates, and amounts of the supplies furnished, which shall be transmitted to the department with such additional statements of fact as said agent may think proper; and the state shall reimburse said town for the relief so furnished, to such extent as the department adjudges to have been necessarily expended therefor.

Sec. 288. Supervision of schools at Pleasant Point and at Peter Dana's Point; reports and compensation of superintendent; teaching in English and use of textbooks; free tuition in high schools. The school at the Pleasant Point Reservation shall be under the care and supervision of the superintendent of schools of the town of Perry or of the school union of which Perry may be a member. The school at Peter Dana's Point shall be under the care and supervision of the superintendent of

schools of the town of Princeton, or of the school union of which Princeton may be a member. All subjects shall be taught in the English language, and the text-books used shall be the same as those used in the town in which said schools are located. Said superintendents shall visit said schools at least four times during each school term; regulate the grades and courses of study; assist the teachers and scholars by counsel, or discipline; and make report once each year to the agent and to the department, noting therein such facts and information as may seem of importance in the interest of education among the Indians of said reservation, or as may be required by the department. The governor and council are hereby authorized to pay said superintendents reasonable compensation for said services; but the compensation shall not be less than one hundred dollars in each case, and shall be paid out of the state fund for the superintendence of school unions. Whenever it shall be shown that any of the children of the Passamaquoddy tribe shall have completed the course of study for elementary schools as prescribed or shall have passed the examination prepared by the state commissioner of education for entrance into high school under the free attendance act, such children shall be granted free entrance to any high school in the state to which said children may apply. When the children of the Passamaquoddy tribe shall have entered any high school they shall be given free tuition by said high school, and so long as they shall apply themselves with due diligence and shall make reasonable progress they shall be allowed to continue in said school to the completion of the standard secondary school course.

Sec. 289. Police officers to act as attendance officers. It shall be the duty of the police officer at Pleasant Point and at Peter Dana's Point, in addition to the regular duties of his office, to act as a school attendance officer. Said police officer shall receive the salary provided in the appropriation made by the legislature, and fifty dollars in addition thereto at Pleasant Point, and twenty-five dollars at Peter Dana's Point, in consideration of the extra duties herein provided for. Such salary and such additional sum shall be payable by the agent quarterly, but no such payment shall be made unless it shall appear from the records of attendance at the school in the reservation in which the police officer is acting, that the attendance at the school shall have been maintained at not less than two-thirds of the total registration of children of school age, as defined by

the laws of the state during the quarter for which payment is due; provided that absences caused by epidemics, regular school holidays, and the necessary absence of pupils from the reservations shall not be counted against the said attendance average. Said sums for attendance officers shall be paid out of the appropriations for the Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians.

Sec. 290. Health officers provided for. The duty of caring for the health of the residents and for the general sanitation of the reservations at Pleasant Point and at Peter Dana's Point shall be vested in a person who shall be appointed by and hold office during the pleasure of the governor and council, and who shall exercise all the powers, rights, and privileges of a local board of health and health officer, as defined by the laws of the state. Said person shall have received training equivalent to that of a graduate nurse or of a nurse Sister of the Order of Sisters of Mercy, and shall receive as compensation not less than five hundred dollars per year, to be paid out of the appropriation for the Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians. Said person shall, as nearly as may be, spend two-thirds of his or her time at the reservation at Pleasant Point, and one-third at the reservation at Peter Dana's Point; and shall at all times act under the direction of the commissioner.

Sec. 291. Provisions of § 261 made applicable to Passamaquoddy reservation. All the provisions of section two hundred sixty-one shall apply to the Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians as well as to the Penobscot tribe, except that complaints under said section relating to the Passamaquoddy tribe shall be made to the judge of the Calais or Eastport municipal courts instead of the Old Town municipal court as provided in said section.

Sec. 292. Biennial election of Passamaquoddy tribe; procedure. Biennially on the even numbered years, on the first Tuesday of November, the Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians shall hold their election for the choice of governors and lieutenant-governors of said tribe, and a representative to the legislature of this state. The agents of said tribe shall give notice of the time and place, seven days before said day of election, by posting notices thereof, one at their respective offices and one in some conspicuous place on the reservations at Pleasant Point and Peter Dana's Point. Said agents shall receive, sort, and count the votes given in at said election, in the presence of members of the tribe, and those elected shall be given certificates therefor.

General Provisions.

Sec. 293. Warrants, how drawn. The governor and council may draw warrants on the treasurer for such sums as are payable to the Indians, for the salary of the agent, and for the bounties on agricultural products as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 294. Penalty for selling or giving liquor to Indians. Whoever sells or gives to an Indian intoxicating liquors, forfeits not less than five dollars, nor more than twenty dollars, half to the state and half to the complainant.

Sec. 295. Bounties on produce. Bounties shall be paid to every Indian of either of said tribes for produce raised by him either on his own land, or on land belonging to the tribe, as follows:

- I. For every bushel of wheat, twenty cents.
- II. For every bushel of rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, peas, or beans, ten cents.
- III. For every bushel of potatoes, turnips, parsnips, beets, or carrots, five cents.

Sec. 296. Proof made to agent. Before any bounty is paid to such Indian, he shall prove to the satisfaction of the agent the number of bushels of each article before named, raised by him on such land.

Sec. 297. Agent to settle account annually. Agents shall keep an account of appropriations so paid out, and present it duly certified to the department in July annually for examination.

Sec. 298. Relief of Indians not members of Penobscot or Passamaquoddy tribes; overseers of poor to transmit to department a statement of such cases; contents of statement. Whenever any Indian, not a member of the Penobscot or Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians or any member of the family of such Indian, is found destitute and in distress, and is relieved by the overseers of the poor of the town required by law to provide relief for such person, the overseers of the poor shall transmit to the department a statement specifying the nature, dates, and amounts of the supplies furnished, together with a statement of fact relating to the condition, tribe, length of time in the state so far as may be ascertained, and such other data as may be required concerning such Indian, whereupon the state shall reimburse said town for the relief so furnished to such extent as the department adjudges to have been expended necessarily therefor.

Sec. 299. Department may expend fund of Indian tribes; conditions, consent of tribe. The department, subject to the approval of the governor and council, may expend for the benefit of either Indian tribe, any portion of the funds of that tribe; provided, however, that the expenditure will not decrease the principal of the fund to such an extent as to prevent compliance with any existing provisions of statute, and provided further, that the tribe whose funds are used shall consent to the expenditure at a meeting duly called for the purpose.

Laws Relating to Institutions.

Sec. 300. Supervision of institutions; heads; enforcement of laws. The department of health and welfare shall have the general supervision, management and control of the grounds, buildings and property, officers and employees, and patients and inmates of all of the following state institutions: the insane hospitals, the state prisons, the reformatories for men and women, the juvenile institutions, the state sanatoriums, the school for the deaf, the military and naval children's home and such other charitable or correctional state institutions as may be created from time to time. The heads or superintendents of the several state institutions under the department shall be appointed by the commissioner subject to the approval of the governor and council, and shall report directly to the said commissioner or to a bureau under the department designated by the commissioner. Each institutional head shall be experienced in the management of the particular type of institution to which he or she is assigned.

The department shall be charged with the enforcement of all laws concerning the aforesaid institutions except in those cases where specific duties are given elsewhere.

Sec. 301. Inspection and licensing of institutions; administration of funds. The department shall inspect and investigate as frequently as it deems necessary the condition and management of all institutions and agencies of a charitable or correctional nature for the treatment of defectives, dependents, or delinquents which derive their support wholly or in part from state, county or municipal appropriations or funds; but not including any institutions of a purely educational or industrial nature. Any private institution of a charitable or correctional nature may upon application and request in writing made to the department become subject to the inspection of the

department. It shall classify all inmates, having regard to age, character and offenses, and shall order such alteration in jails and other institutions as shall permit proper classification of the said inmates.

It shall also license and supervise all other institutions and agencies operating within the state for the care and treatment of defectives, dependents and delinquents and shall administer all state funds and appropriations for the aid of private institutions and agencies doing health and welfare work in the state.

Sec. 302. Department to advise on incorporation of institutions. The department shall give its opinion as to the advisability of the proposed organization and incorporation of all institutions of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional or reformatory character which are or shall be subject to the supervision and inspection of the department.

Sec. 303. Improper conduct of officers of institutions; procedure. The department may inquire into any improper conduct imputed to its officers in relation to the concerns of their institutions, and for that purpose may issue subpoenas for witnesses and compel their attendance and the production of papers and writings by punishment for contempt in case of wilful failure, neglect or refusal; may examine witnesses under oath administered by the commissioner and may adjudicate on such alleged improper conduct in like cases and with like effect as in cases of arbitration.

Sec. 304. Rules and regulations; fees. The department shall establish such rules and regulations not inconsistent with law as it may deem expedient for the care and management and the custody and preservation of the property of all state institutions and for the government and discipline of the various patients and inmates of the said institutions; and for the production and distribution of farm, dairy and industrial products of the said institutions.

It shall also establish such rules and regulations for the instruction and employment of the patients and inmates of the various institutions having due regard to their age, sex, strength and disposition for the purpose of securing their improvement and future welfare.

It shall also fix rates and collect fees for the support of patients in state hospitals, sanatoriums and other state institutions and provide for the training of nurses in state hospitals and sanatoriums.

Sec. 305. Plans for new institutions to be submitted to department. All plans and specifications for new institutions and buildings for charitable or correctional purposes, which are to be in any way under the inspection of the department, shall be submitted to the department for criticism and suggestions before the same are accepted.

Sec. 306. Institutional officials may sue for state in certain cases. Actions founded on any contract made with the state purchasing agent or any official of the department under the authority granted by the said agent on behalf of any of the state institutions enumerated in section three hundred may be brought by the official making the contract, or his successor in office; and actions for injuries done or occasioned to the real and personal property of the state and appropriated to the use of any state institution and under the management of any officer thereof, may be prosecuted in his name; and no such action shall abate by the retirement, removal or death of such officer, but his successor, upon notice, shall assume its prosecution.

Sec. 307. Parole board; parole standards; probation officer. There shall be a parole board in the department of health and welfare consisting of the commissioner of health and welfare, and any two members of the executive council designated by the governor. Such board shall have authority to grant or revoke all paroles in connection with the state penal and correctional institutions. The department shall establish parole standards and procedure and supervise the parole of inmates in the state penal and correctional institutions. The department may appoint a state probation officer to serve during its pleasure and who shall perform such duties in connection with the employment, care and supervision of paroled convicts as the parole board may determine.

Sec. 308. Reward for escaped prisoners or inmates. The department shall take all proper measures for the apprehension and return of any prisoner or inmate of a state penal or correctional institution and may offer a reward of not more than one hundred dollars for the apprehension and return of any such prisoner or inmate who has escaped from the control of the department, or who having been released on parole shall have violated the terms of the release. Upon satisfactory proof that the terms of the offer have been complied with, the reward shall be paid by the state.

Sec. 309. Aiding escape from state institutions; penalty.

Whoever induces, aids or abets anyone committed to any state institution in escaping therefrom or from the custody of the department, or who knowingly aids, harbors or conceals in any way anyone who has escaped therefrom, or who elopes with or marries a female committed to the custody of the department or any state institution without the consent of the department shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or by imprisonment for not more than eleven months or by both such fine and imprisonment.

It shall be the duty of any sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, police officer or other person finding any fugitive from any of said institutions at large to apprehend them without a warrant and return said fugitive to the institution from which the escape was made or to any officer or agent of the department. Such officer shall be paid a reasonable compensation by the state for his services.

Sec. 310. Venereal diseases; cases found in charitable or correctional institutions to be reported. It shall be the duty of every superintendent, manager, or physician in charge of any state, county, or municipal, charitable or correctional institution immediately to report to the department every case of venereal disease among the inmates of said institution of which he has knowledge. It shall be the duty of every superintendent, manager, or physician in charge of any state-aided, county-aided, or municipally-aided charitable institution to make a similar report to the department in relation to inmates of such institution, the cost of whose care and treatment is being paid in whole or in part by the state or by any county or municipality in the state. Said report shall be made in the form which may be required by the rules and regulations of the said department, provided that such rules and regulations shall not require said reports to be made in a form which will disclose to the department or to any other person, except the said superintendent, manager, or physician, the identity of the inmate. Said superintendents, managers, and physicians shall comply with such rules and regulations as are made by the department to prevent the spread of venereal disease.

Sec. 311. Reports to be treated as confidential. The reports to the department prescribed by the preceding section shall be confidential, and shall not be accessible to the public, nor shall such records and reports be deemed public records.

Sec. 312. Persons discovered affected in institutions to be treated; may be isolated; department to be notified of release. Any inmate of any state, county, or municipal charitable or correctional institution, or any dependent child supported or partially supported by public funds, afflicted or suspected of being afflicted with venereal disease, shall forthwith be placed under medical treatment, and, if in the opinion of the attending physician, it is necessary, shall be isolated until danger of contagion is passed. Such case shall be immediately reported to the department in accordance with the latter's rules and regulations, provided that such rules and regulations shall not require information disclosing the identity of any dependent or delinquent child, and the rules and regulations of the department for the examination, testing, and treatment of cases of venereal disease shall be faithfully observed.

Not more than thirty days and not less than fourteen days before the estimated date of release from custody of any inmate of a state, county, or municipal charitable or correctional institution who is afflicted with venereal disease in an infectious form, the superintendent or other person in charge of such institution shall notify the department in writing of the proposed release of such individual and the department shall thereupon take necessary measures to protect others from such infection.

Sec. 313. Penalty for neglect of duty. Any official or person who shall wilfully fail, neglect, or refuse to perform any of the duties imposed upon him by the provisions of the three preceding sections shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than six months.

Sec. 314. Inmates may be removed in case of contagious disease. If a pestilence or contagious disease breaks out among the inmates of any state institution or county jail, the department may cause any of the said inmates to be removed to some suitable place of security where they shall receive all necessary care and medical attention and be returned as soon as may be to the place from whence they were removed, to be there confined according to their sentences if unexpired.

Sec. 315. Physical and psychopathic examination of inmates. The department may require a physical and psychopathic examination of persons committed to any state penal or correctional institution and shall keep a record thereof.

It shall designate competent physicians employed at the Augusta and Bangor state hospitals to conduct such examinations; and the actual expenses of physicians in making such examinations shall be paid from funds available for the use of the institution to which such person was committed. The department may transfer any such person to either of said hospitals for further study or observation of his mental condition if it is deemed advisable.

Sec. 316. Transfer of inmate to other institution; original sentence to continue. Any person who is committed to a state correctional institution, and is under the control of the department, who becomes insane, or who is found to be insane by the examination authorized by the preceding section, shall be transferred to either of the state hospitals, and any person who is committed to a state correctional or charitable institution and is under the control of the department, who in the opinion of the superintendent thereof is in such condition that she or he is a fit subject for the Pownal state school, shall be transferred to the Pownal state school whenever, in the judgment of the commissioner, the welfare of the patients and inmates, or of either institution, or of the person will be promoted thereby. Such patient shall be there detained in custody in the same manner as if he or she had been committed thereto originally. The transfers authorized in this and the preceding section shall have no effect on the original sentences which shall continue to run, and if the original sentence has not expired when the patient has been declared ready for discharge or release, the patient shall be returned to the institution to which he or she was originally committed. If the original sentence expires while the patient is in the charge of the institution, the patient shall be discharged therefrom under the same conditions as if the patient had originally been committed thereto.

A copy of the certificate of original commitment certified by the head of the institution in which said person is confined and a certificate from a regular practicing physician in the state certifying that the person committed is feeble minded or insane, as the case might be, with an order of transfer signed by the commissioner shall authorize the superintendent of the institution to receive and detain the said person, as above provided for.

The expense attending such transfers shall be paid from

funds available for the use of the institution from which such person is transferred.

Sec. 317. Inmates of state prison or other institutions afflicted with tuberculosis may be transferred to state sanatoriums. Inmates of the state prison or any other state institution afflicted with tuberculosis may be transferred to state sanatoriums. Whenever any inmate of the state prison or of any other state institution shall become afflicted with tuberculosis so that the welfare of such inmate or the safety of the other inmates of such institution shall require removal therefrom, the department, with the approval of the governor, may cause him or her to be removed to one of the state sanatoriums, to be there kept and treated until he or she may safely be returned to said prison or other institution. In the admission of new patients the officers of such sanatoriums shall give preference to persons transferred under this section.

Sec. 318. Transfer of prisoners. Said department may remove prisoners from jails where no arrangements have been made for the labor of convicts, to some work-jail, and when any jail has a larger number of convicts, either in custody or at labor than can be well accommodated, it may remove a portion of them to any other jail where better accommodations can be afforded. Any jail where arrangements have been made or shall be hereafter made for the labor of convicts committed for any special crime, or class of crimes, at any special kind of labor, shall be deemed a work-jail. For the removal of convicts as aforesaid, the department may issue precepts to any officer qualified to serve precepts in criminal cases in his county, to cause such removal, whether such service is performed in whole or in part in one or more counties, and the expense of removal shall be paid by the county in which such convicts were sentenced. The department shall make a report of the condition of all the jails to the governor and council by the thirtieth day of November annually.

Sec. 319. Cost of transportation; fees when woman attendant required. The costs of committing and transporting a girl to or from the state school for girls, or a boy to or from the state school for boys, or of a person to or from the Pownal state school, or of a woman to or from the reformatory for women, or of a man to or from the reformatory for men, shall, when not otherwise provided for, be paid from the treasury of the county from which such person is committed as the costs

of conveying prisoners to the jails are paid; and the county commissioners of such county shall examine and allow all such reasonable costs.

In cases where a woman attendant is required or used the fees to be paid shall be the same as those provided for aids in criminal cases and when not otherwise provided for shall be audited by the county commissioners and paid from the county treasury.

Sec. 321. Board of visitors to be appointed by governor. The governor may appoint a board of five visitors, at least two of whom shall be members of the minority party, in connection with each state institution under the department of health and welfare. These visitors shall be appointed for a term of one year and shall be eligible for reappointment. No member of the legislature, the council, or advisory council of health and welfare shall serve on any board of visitors. The members of the boards of visitors shall receive no compensation. Each board of visitors shall have the right to inspect the institution to which it is assigned and to make recommendations relative to the management of said institution to the commissioner of health and welfare.

The State Prison.

Sec. 322. Location. The state prison at Thomaston, in the county of Knox, shall continue to be maintained as the prison and penitentiary of the state, in which convicts, lawfully committed thereto, shall be confined, employed, and governed as provided by law.

Sec. 323. Forms of imprisonment. Punishment in the state prison by imprisonment shall be by confinement to hard labor, and not by solitary imprisonment, except as a prison discipline for the government of the convicts.

Sec. 324. Convicts of United States courts shall be received. Convicts, sentenced to hard labor in the state prison, for life or for any term not less than one year, by any court of the United States held within the state, shall be received into the prison by the warden thereof, when delivered by the authority of the United States, and there kept in pursuance of their sentences.

Sec. 325. Department may authorize employment of prisoners on public works. The department may authorize the employment of able-bodied prisoners, sentenced for any term less than life, in the construction or improvement of highways or

on other public works within the state under such arrangements as may be made with the state highway commission or other department of the state having such public works in charge, and said department shall prescribe such rules and conditions as it deems expedient to insure the proper care and treatment of the prisoners while so employed and their safe-keeping and return. Prisoners while so employed shall not be required to wear clothing which will materially distinguish them from other workmen.

Sec. 326. Department to examine into disorderly conduct of prisoners and enforce obedience. The department shall examine into all disorderly conduct among the prisoners, and when it appears to it that a convict is disorderly, refractory, or disobedient, it may order any punishment other than corporal which it deems necessary to enforce obedience, not inconsistent with humanity, and authorized by the established rules and regulations of the prison.

Sec. 327. Warden shall not be concerned in trade or commerce; his duties; deputy warden. The head of the state prison shall be called the warden. He shall have a deputy appointed by the commissioner who, when the office of warden is vacant or the warden is absent from the prison or unable to perform the duties of his office, shall have the powers, perform the duties and be subject to all the obligations and liabilities of the warden. The warden shall not carry on or be concerned in trade or commerce during his continuance in office; he shall reside constantly within the precincts of the prison, and have the care, custody, and charge thereof, and of the convicts therein, in conformity to their sentences, and of the lands, buildings, machines, tools, stock, provisions, and every other kind of property belonging to or within its precincts, under the direction and control of the department.

Sec. 328. His government in the prison. He shall inspect and oversee the conduct of the convicts, and cause all the rules of the prison to be strictly and promptly enforced; he shall give the department immediate information of any officer who refuses or neglects to enforce the discipline established, and it shall forthwith remove any officer guilty of such neglect. He may punish any convict for disobedience, disorderly behavior, or indolence, as directed by the department or prescribed in the rules, and shall keep a register of all such punishments, and the causes for which they are inflicted.

Sec. 329. Warden shall keep a record of each convict's conduct, and recommend a deduction of sentence. He shall keep a record of the conduct of each convict, and for every month, during which it thereby appears that such convict has faithfully observed all the rules and requirements of the prison, the warden may, with the approval of the commissioner, make a deduction of seven days from the term of said convict's sentence, except those sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Sec. 330. Service of precepts within the prison walls; command of the guard, officers and employees; service of a writ of replevin. The warden or his deputy shall serve, execute, and return, all processes within the exterior walls of the prison yard, and they shall be directed to him or his deputy accordingly; and for the doings of his deputy, both the warden and the deputy shall be answerable. The warden shall have command of all the force for guarding the prison, and of all officers and persons employed under him in overseeing, guarding, and governing it. For serving executions and returning processes, like fees shall be taxed as for sheriffs. The warden, on demand of an officer having a writ commanding him to replevy from the warden's possession, any goods or chattels of a private individual, not a prisoner, shall expose them outside of the prison yard, so that they may be replevied. The officer shall pay the warden a reasonable charge for removal, and tax the same in his fees on the writ.

Sec. 331. Warden shall contract for sale of articles from the prison; security. All sales of articles from the prison, and the letting to hire of such of the convicts as the department deems expedient, and all other contracts on account of the prison, except those made by the state purchasing agent, shall be made with the warden, in the manner prescribed by the department. No such contract shall be accepted by the warden, unless the contractor gives satisfactory security for its performance; and no officer of the prison shall be directly or indirectly interested therein.

Sec. 332. Service of the warrant for the removal of convicts. When the warden receives from any sheriff a warrant requiring him to remove a convict to the prison, he shall, by himself or such other person as he appoints or contracts with for that purpose, forthwith cause such warrant to be executed in the least expensive manner consistent with security of the convict; and he shall file said warrant, with his return thereon, in his

office, and cause a copy of it to be filed in the office of the clerk of the court from which it issued.

Sec. 333. Convicts en route may be temporarily lodged in jails, at the state's expense. When, during the conveyance of any such convict to the state prison in pursuance of his sentence, it is necessary or convenient to lodge him for safe-keeping in any jail until the residue of such conveyance can be conveniently performed, the keeper of such jail shall receive and safely keep and provide for him, until called for by the person employed to convey him as aforesaid, into whose custody he shall be delivered; and said jail keeper shall be allowed his reasonable charge and expenses incurred thereby, to be paid from the state treasury. When the warden believes that there are more convicts in the state prison than can be confined there securely, he shall certify the fact to the governor and council, who may authorize him to transfer them, so far as is necessary, to some jail; and the jailer thereof shall receive such compensation from the state treasury as he and the warden agree upon; but when the accommodations of the prison shall be so increased that they can be safely confined therein, the warden shall remove them from such jail to the state prison. The time during which they were so confined in jail shall be deducted from their sentences.

Sec. 334. Warden may convey real estate. The warden, under the direction of the commissioner, may sell and convey any real estate to which he acquires title in the adjustment of debts in the behalf of the state.

Sec. 335. Warden exempt from arrest; procedure of creditor with an execution against him. The warden shall not be arrested on any civil process or execution while in office; but execution upon any judgment against him personally, and not in his official capacity, may be issued against his goods and estate only; and if it is returned unsatisfied, the creditor may file with the governor and council a copy of such execution and return, and serve on the warden a copy of such copy attested by the secretary of state, with a notice under his hand of the day on which such copy was filed; and if the warden does not, within forty days after such service, pay the creditor his full debt, with reasonable costs for copies and service thereof, he shall be removed; and when he ceases to be warden, alias executions may be issued against his body and property as in other cases.

Sec. 336. Overseers. Persons having suitable knowledge and skill in the branches of labor and manufactures carried on in the prison, shall, when practicable, be employed to superintend such branches as are assigned to them by the warden; and all of them and the other subordinate officers shall perform the services in the management, superintending, and guarding of the prison, as prescribed by the rules, or directed by the warden.

Sec. 337. Neglect of subordinate officers, how punished. If any subordinate officer is guilty of negligence or unfaithfulness in the discharge of his duties, or of a violation of any of the laws or rules for the government of the prison, the warden, with the approbation of the department, may deduct from his wages a sum not exceeding a month's pay.

Sec. 338. Articles shall be labeled. All articles and goods manufactured at the prison for sale shall be distinctly labeled or branded with these words "Manufactured at the Maine State Prison."

Sec. 339. Appointment and duties of prison physician. The department and warden shall appoint some suitable person physician and surgeon of the prison, who shall visit the same daily, and whenever requested by the warden, to attend and prescribe for sick convicts, and to examine all convicts claiming to be ill, and determine their ability to work. He shall see that proper attention is paid to the clothing, regimen, and cleanliness of those in the hospital, and advise when illness of any convict requires his removal thereto; and upon such advice and in other cases when he deems it necessary, the warden shall cause any sick convict to be forthwith removed to the hospital, there to receive such care and attention and to be furnished with such medicines and diet, as his situation requires, until the prison physician determines that he may leave it without injury to his health.

Sec. 340. Officers suffering an escape, or allowing convict to go at large; penalty. If any officer, or other person employed in the state prison or its precincts, voluntarily suffers, aids, or connives at the escape of a convict therefrom, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for any term not greater than the whole term for which the convict was sentenced; and if he negligently suffers any convict confined therein to be at large out of the precincts of the prison, or the cell or apartment assigned to him, or to be conversed with,

relieved or comforted, contrary to law or the rules of the prison, he shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 341. Rescue, or aiding prisoners to escape; penalty. Whoever forcibly rescues or attempts to rescue any convict sentenced to the state prison, from the legal custody of any officer or other person, or from the state prison, jail or other place where he is legally confined, or causes to be conveyed to such convict, into such jail, state prison, or other place, any tool, instrument, weapon or other aid, with intent to enable him to escape, shall, whether an escape is effected or not, be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than twenty years.

Sec. 342. Aiding escaped convicts; penalty. Whoever, not standing in the relation of husband or wife, parent or child, to the principal offender, conceals, harbors, or in any way aids any convict escaping from the state prison, knowing him to be such; or furnishes such convict with food, clothing, weapon, matches, or other article, or information that would aid him to escape recapture, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for a term of not more than the whole time for which the convict was sentenced.

Sec. 343. Conveying, or attempting secretly to convey, any article to a convict; penalty. If any officer, contractor, teamster, or other person delivers or has in his possession, with intent to deliver to any convict confined in the state prison, or deposits, or conceals, in any place in or about the prison or its precincts, or in any wagon or other vehicle going thereto, any article, with intent that any convict therein shall obtain it, without consent or knowledge of the warden or deputy warden, he shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, and by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by imprisonment for not more than two years.

Sec. 344. Penalty for convict assaulting an officer, and for escape; prosecution. If a convict, sentenced to the state prison for a limited term of years, assaults any officer or other person employed in the government thereof, or breaks or escapes therefrom, or forcibly attempts so to do, he may, at the discretion of the court, be punished by confinement to hard labor for any term of years, to commence after the completion of his former sentence. The warden shall certify the fact of a violation of the foregoing provisions to the county attorney for the county of Knox, who shall prosecute such convict therefor.

Sec. 345. Punishment. Solitary confinement, as a punishment for the violation of the rules of the prison, shall be inflicted upon the convict in a cell and he shall be fed on bread and water only, unless the physician certifies to the warden that the health of such convict requires other diet.

Sec. 346. If resisted, officers shall use force. If a convict sentenced to the state prison resists the authority of any officer, or refuses to obey his lawful commands, the officer shall immediately enforce obedience by the use of weapons or other effectual means; and if, in so doing, a convict thus resisting is wounded or killed by the officer and his assistants, they shall be justified.

Sec. 347. Warden to keep arms and ammunition, etc. The warden shall constantly keep on hand a suitable and sufficient supply of arms and ammunition, and may require all officers and other citizens to aid him in suppressing an insurrection among the convicts in prison, and in preventing their escape or rescue therefrom, or from any other legal custody or confinement; and if, in so doing, or in arresting any convict who has escaped, they wound or kill such convict or those aiding him, they shall be justified.

Sec. 348. Application of §§ 344-347. The four preceding sections apply to convicts and officers in the county jails having workshops attached thereto, and in any county farm that may be established for the reformation of inebriates.

Sec. 349. When term commences. No convict shall be discharged from the state prison, until he has served the full term for which he was sentenced, including the day on which he was received into it, unless he is pardoned, or otherwise released by legal authority.

Sec. 350. Convict's property shall be taken care of by warden. The warden shall receive and take care of any property that a convict has with him at the time of his entering the prison; when it is convenient, place the same at interest for his benefit; keep an account thereof, and pay the same to him on his discharge, or, in case of his death, to his representatives, unless otherwise legally disposed of.

Sec. 351. Provision for convicts, on discharge. On the discharge of any convict who has conducted himself well during his imprisonment, the warden may furnish him a sum not exceeding ten dollars, and, if he requests it, a certificate of such good conduct; and shall take care that every convict on his

discharge is provided with decent clothing. The warden shall also furnish transportation to the place where he was convicted, or to his home, if within the state; or if he has secured employment within the state, to that place. If he lived out of the state or if he has secured employment out of the state, he shall receive transportation to the state border nearest his home or nearest the place where he has secured employment.

Sec. 352. Alterations may be made by warden, under certain conditions. The warden, on the approval of the department and with the approbation of the governor and council, may erect such additional buildings or make such alterations within the prison or its precincts, as they deem necessary and proper.

Sec. 353. Chaplain of state prison; duties. The chaplain shall, in accordance with the rules of the prison, conduct religious services in the chapel every Sunday, visit the sick, labor diligently and faithfully for the mental, moral, and religious improvement of the convicts, and aid them when practicable in obtaining employment after their discharge. With the assent of the department, a Sunday-school may be established, and persons from without, of proper character, may be admitted to assist in it.

Reformatory for Women.

Sec. 354. Establishment and maintenance of reformatory for women. The state shall maintain a reformatory in which all women over the age of sixteen years and under the age of forty years who have been convicted of or have pleaded guilty to crime in the courts of the state or of the United States, and who have been duly sentenced and removed thereto, shall be imprisoned in accordance with the sentences or orders of said courts and the rules and regulations of said reformatory. The head of the reformatory shall be a woman, and be called the superintendent.

Sec. 355. Commitment; length of sentence; woman attendant in serving mittimus. When a woman over the age of sixteen years is convicted before any court or trial justice having jurisdiction of the offense, of an offense punishable by imprisonment, such court or justice may order her commitment to the reformatory for women, or sentence her to the punishment provided by law for the offense. Commitments to the reformatory shall be for an indefinite period except that in felony cases a definite sentence may be given for a period of over five years.

No woman committed to the reformatory for an indefinite period shall be held therein for more than three years when the offense for which she was committed was a misdemeanor, nor for more than five years if the said offense was a felony.

Upon commitment of such woman, if the officer to whom the mittimus or order of commitment is addressed is not a woman, the judge or trial justice shall in all cases when feasible designate a woman to be an attendant to accompany her to said reformatory.

Sec. 356. Sentence not void because for a definite period. If, through oversight, or otherwise, any person is sentenced to imprisonment in the said reformatory for women for a definite period of time, said sentence shall not for that reason be void; but the person so sentenced shall be entitled to the benefit, and subject to the liabilities of sections three hundred fifty-four to three hundred sixty-five, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the sentence had been in the terms required by section three hundred fifty-five. In such case the superintendent shall deliver to such offender a copy of said sections.

Sec. 357. Record of commitments shall be kept by superintendent. The judge or magistrate committing a woman to the reformatory, shall cause the superintendent to be immediately notified of such commitment, and shall cause a record to be kept of the name, age, birthplace, occupation, previous commitments, if any, and for what offense, the last place of residence of such woman, and the particulars of the offense for which she is committed. A copy of such record shall be transmitted with the warrant of commitment to the superintendent of such institution, who shall cause the facts stated therein and such other facts as may be directed by the department to be recorded in such form as the department shall determine.

Sec. 358. Age of woman committed shall be determined and stated in mittimus; effect. Such judge or magistrate shall, before committing any such woman, inquire into and determine the age of such woman at the time of her commitment, and her age as so determined, shall be stated in the mittimus. The statement of the age of such woman in such mittimus shall be conclusive evidence as to such age in any action to recover damages for her detention or imprisonment under such mittimus, and shall be presumptive evidence thereof in any other inquiry, action, or proceeding relating to such detention or imprisonment.

Sec. 359. Care of children of women committed. If any woman committed to said reformatory is, at the time of her commitment, the mother of a nursing child in her care and under one year of age, or is pregnant with child which shall be born after such commitment, such woman may retain such child in said reformatory until it shall be two years of age, when it must be removed therefrom. The department may cause such child to be placed in any asylum for children in this state and pay for the care and maintenance of such child therein until the mother of such child shall have been discharged, or may commit such child to the care and custody of some relative or proper person willing to assume such care, or such child may be committed to the custody of the department under the provisions of section two hundred four. If such woman, at the time of such commitment, shall be the mother of and have under her exclusive care, a child more than one year of age, which might be otherwise left without proper care or guardianship, the magistrate committing such woman shall cause such child to be committed to such asylum as may be provided by law for such purposes, or to the care and custody of some relative or proper person willing to assume such care or to the custody of the department. Any commitment of a child under the provisions of this section to the custody of any asylum for children or to any relative or other person, or to the department, shall be subject to the provisions of section two hundred seven.

Sec. 360. Department may issue liberty permit in certain cases; revocation; return for unexpired term. When it appears to the department that a woman who has been sentenced to the reformatory for women has reformed, they may issue to her a permit to be at liberty, provided that some suitable employment or situation has been secured in advance for such woman, upon such other conditions as they shall prescribe, during the remainder of the term for which she might otherwise be held in said reformatory, and they may revoke said permit at any time before its expiration; but no such permit shall be issued to any woman who has been sentenced for more than five years. If a permit so issued be revoked, or if a woman escapes from the reformatory, the department may cause her to be rearrested and returned thereto for the unexpired portion of her term, dating from the time of her escape or the revocation of her permit. Any inmate ordered returned

to the reformatory may, on the order of the superintendent or other officer of the institution, be arrested and returned to the reformatory or to any officer or agent thereof, by any sheriff, constable, police officer, state agent for the protection of children or other person, and may also be arrested and returned by any officer or agent of the reformatory.

Sec. 361. Escape of inmate; penalty. Any woman lawfully committed to said reformatory who escapes therefrom, or who violates the condition of any permit by which she may have been allowed to be at liberty under the preceding section, shall be punished by additional imprisonment in said reformatory for not more than eleven months for each such offense. Prosecution under this section may be instituted in any county in which said woman may be arrested or in the county of Somerset, but in such case the costs and expense of trial shall be paid by the county from which said woman was originally committed, and payment enforced as provided in the following section.

Sec. 362. Expense of trial for crime committed while an inmate. Whenever any inmate of the reformatory for women, not having been sentenced thereto by the court of the county wherein such reformatory for women is situated, shall be convicted in such county of any misdemeanor or felony committed while an inmate of the said reformatory, the costs and expenses of trying such convicted inmate, and of her maintenance after conviction and sentence, if to the county jail of such county, shall be paid by the county from which the said convicted inmate was originally sentenced; the costs and expenses of the trial of such convicted inmate shall, in the first instance, be paid by the county wherein such reformatory for women is situated, and the commissioners thereof may thereupon draw their warrant upon the treasurer of the county, from which said convicted inmate was sentenced to the reformatory, for the amount so paid by the said county wherein such reformatory is situated, for said costs and expenses, and the treasurer upon whom said warrant may be drawn shall pay it forthwith.

Sec. 363. Governor may grant pardon. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with the power of the governor to grant a pardon or commutation in any case.

Sec. 364. Incurrigible inmates; trial and sentence; discharge from reformatory. Any person committed to the reformatory for women whose presence therein may be seriously detrimental

to the well-being of the institution or who wilfully and persistently refuses to obey the rules and regulations of said institution, may be deemed and declared an incorrigible. When complaint is made to any judge of any municipal court having jurisdiction, he may upon hearing bind over any person so accused to the term of the superior court next to be holden, within such county, and if indictment is returned therefor, then upon conviction said incorrigible may be sentenced to the state prison for not less than one year nor more than five years. Upon conviction as such incorrigible and sentence as above provided said person shall be discharged from said reformatory and be relieved from serving the balance of sentence in said reformatory.

Sec. 365. Transfer to reformatory from other penal institutions. Upon petition of the department asking for the transfer to the reformatory for women of any woman serving sentence in the state prison, in any county jail, or in any house of correction, presented to the court or trial justice having imposed sentence, the judge or magistrate shall set a time for hearing, giving at least forty-eight hours' notice to said woman, and shall notify the custodian of said woman to bring said woman before him for hearing. After hearing, said judge or said magistrate may order said woman transferred to the reformatory for women to serve the remainder of the term of sentence under which said woman was committed to the state prison, county jail, or house of correction. The provisions of this chapter in regard to original commitments to the reformatory shall apply to any transfer under this section, but in no case shall the time of sentence to be served in the reformatory exceed the remaining time of the sentence originally imposed. A woman transferred under this section shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter relating to the reformatory and to the same rules and regulations as inmates originally committed to the reformatory.

Reformatory for Men.

Sec. 366. Reformatory for men. The state shall maintain a reformatory in which all males over the age of sixteen years and under the age of thirty-six years who have been convicted of or have pleaded guilty to crime in the courts of this state or of the United States, and who have been duly sentenced and removed thereto, shall be imprisoned and detained in accord-

ance with the sentences or orders of said courts and the rules and regulations of said reformatory. The provisions for the safekeeping or employment of such inmates shall be made for the purpose of teaching such inmates a useful trade or profession, and improving their mental and moral condition.

The head of the institution shall be called the superintendent.

Sec. 367. Commitments for less than five years; to be of indeterminate duration. When a male over the age of sixteen years and under the age of thirty-six years is convicted before any court or trial justice having jurisdiction of the offense, of an offense punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, or in any county jail, or in any house of correction, such court or trial justice may order his commitment to the reformatory for men, or sentence him to the punishment provided by law for the same offense. When a male is ordered committed to the reformatory for men, the court or trial justice ordering the commitment shall not prescribe the limit thereof except as provided in sections three hundred seventy and three hundred seventy-one, but no man committed to the reformatory as aforesaid shall be held for more than five years if convicted for a felony; nor for more than three years if convicted for a misdemeanor after a prior conviction of crime, otherwise for not more than one year.

If through oversight, or otherwise, any person be committed to imprisonment in the said reformatory for men for a definite period of time, said commitment for that reason shall not be void; but the person so committed shall be entitled to the benefit, and subject to the provisions of this section, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the commitment had been in the terms required by this section. In such case the superintendent of the reformatory shall deliver to such offender a copy of sections three hundred sixty-six to three hundred seventy-three, inclusive.

Sec. 368. Court to notify superintendent of commitments and to furnish copy of record with warrant. The judge or trial justice making a commitment pursuant to section three hundred sixty-seven, shall cause the superintendent of the reformatory to be notified immediately of such commitment and shall cause a record to be kept of the name, age, birth-place, occupation, previous commitments, if any, and for what offense, the last residence of such person so committed, and the particulars of the offense for which he is committed. A copy

of such record shall be transmitted with the warrant of commitment to the superintendent of such reformatory, who shall cause the facts stated therein and such other facts as may be directed by the department to be recorded in such form as the department may direct.

Sec. 369. Court to determine age of person committed. Such judge or trial justice shall, before committing any such person, inquire into and determine the age of such person at the time of commitment, and his age so determined, shall be stated in the mittimus. The statement as to the age of said person so committed shall be conclusive evidence as to such age in any action to recover damages for his detention or imprisonment under such mittimus, and shall be presumptive evidence thereof in any other inquiry, action, or proceeding relating to such detention or imprisonment.

Sec. 370. Condition of parole; violation of term of parole; penalty. When it is made to appear to the department that a person who has been committed to the reformatory has reformed, it may issue to him a permit to be at liberty providing that some suitable employment or situation has been secured in advance for such person, and upon such other conditions as the department shall prescribe during the remainder of the term for which he might otherwise be held in said reformatory, and it may revoke such permit at any time before its expiration. If any permit so issued is revoked by the department for any violation of the conditions thereof, it may cause such person to be rearrested and returned thereto for the unexpired portion of the term for which he might have been held in said reformatory as provided in section three hundred sixty-seven and such unexpired portion shall date from the time of the revocation of the said permit, and in addition he shall be punished by imprisonment in said reformatory for not more than one year to commence at the expiration of said unexpired portion above determined. Any inmate ordered returned to the reformatory may, on the order of the superintendent or other officer of the institution be arrested and returned to the reformatory, or to any officer or agent thereof, by any sheriff, constable, police officer, state agent for the protection of children, or other person, and may also be arrested and returned by any agent or officer of the reformatory.

Sec. 371. Escapes; apprehension; assaults; penalties. When a person sentenced to the state reformatory for men

escapes therefrom, the superintendent shall take all proper measures for his apprehension.

Any person lawfully committed to said reformatory who escapes therefrom or forcibly attempts so to do or assaults any officer or other person employed in the government thereof shall be punished by additional imprisonment in said reformatory for not more than one year to commence at the expiration of the term for which he might have been held as provided in section three hundred sixty-seven or at the discretion of the court he shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for any term of years. Prosecution under this section may be instituted in any county in which said person may be arrested or in the county of Cumberland but in such case the costs and expense of trial shall be paid by the county from which said person was originally committed, and payment enforced as provided in the following paragraph.

Whenever any inmate of the reformatory, not having been sentenced thereto by a court of the county wherein such reformatory is situated and established shall be convicted in such county of any misdemeanor or felony committed while an inmate of said reformatory, or of an escape therefrom, the cost and expense of trying such convicted inmate, and of his maintenance after conviction and sentence, if to the county jail of such county, shall be paid by the county from which the said convicted inmate was sentenced, and the costs and expenses of such trial shall, in the first instance, be paid by the county wherein such reformatory shall be established, whose commissioners are thereupon authorized to draw their warrant upon the treasurer of the county, from which said convicted inmate was sentenced to said reformatory, for the amount paid as aforesaid by said county wherein said reformatory is established, for said costs and expenses which warrant it shall be the duty of the treasurer upon whom it may be drawn to pay forthwith.

Sec. 372. Pardoning power of governor not to be abridged. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with the pardoning power of the governor or commutation in any case.

Sec. 373. Incurrible inmates; proceedings for transfer to state prison. Any person committed to the reformatory for men whose presence therein may be seriously detrimental to the well-being of the institution or who wilfully and persistently

refuses to obey the rules and regulations of said institution, may be deemed and declared an incorrigible. Upon complaint being made to any judge of any municipal court in the county, he may upon hearing bind over any person so accused to the term of the superior court next to be holden within such county, and if indictment is returned therefor, then upon conviction said incorrigible may be sentenced to the state prison for not less than one year nor more than five years. Upon conviction of such person committed to the reformatory for men as such incorrigible and sentence as above provided said person shall be discharged from said reformatory for men and be relieved from serving the balance of his sentence in said reformatory.

Juvenile Institutions.

Sec. 374. Institutions for juvenile offenders vs. state and federal law. The state shall maintain the state school for boys, established in the city of South Portland, for the instruction, employment and reform of juvenile offenders, and of the state school for girls, established in Hallowell, for the education, employment, and reform of girls, the head of each of which shall be called the superintendent. The department may contract with the attorney-general of the United States for the confinement and support in said schools of juvenile offenders against the laws of the United States in accordance with the provisions of the United States Code, Title eighteen, sections seven hundred six and seven hundred seven.

The State School for Boys.

Sec. 375. Commitments to the school, and to alternative punishment; deaf and dumb, non compos, or insane not to be sent; records. When a boy between the ages of eleven and seventeen years is convicted before any court or trial justice having jurisdiction of the offense, of an offense punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, not for life, or in the county jail, or in the house of correction, such court or justice may order his commitment to the state school for boys or sentence him to the punishment provided by law for the same offense. If to such school, the commitment shall be conditioned that if such boy is not received or kept there for the full term of his minority, unless sooner discharged by the department as provided in section three hundred seventy-eight, or released on probation as provided in section three hundred eighty, he

shall then suffer the punishment provided by law, as aforesaid, as ordered by the court or justice: but no boy shall be committed to said school who is deaf and dumb, non compos, or insane. The record in the event of conviction in all such cases shall be that the accused was convicted of juvenile delinquency, and the court shall have power at the hearing of any such case to exclude the general public other than persons having a direct interest in the case. The records of any such case by order of the court may be withheld from indiscriminate public inspection, but such records shall be open to inspection by the parent or parents of such child or lawful guardian or attorney of the child involved.

Sec. 376. Age, residence, and day when minority expires certified in mittimus. When any boy is ordered to be committed to the state school for boys, the court or trial justice by whom such commitment is ordered shall certify in the mittimus the city or town in which such boy resides at the time of his commitment, the age of the boy, and the date on which his term of minority will expire. The finding of the court or justice regarding the age and residence of the boy shall be deemed a decision of a question of fact, and his certificate thereof shall be conclusive evidence of the age and residence of the boy and of the day on which his term of minority will expire.

Sec. 377. Instruction and discipline. Every boy committed to said school, shall there be kept, disciplined, instructed, employed, and governed, under the direction of the department until the term of his commitment expires, or he is discharged as reformed, bound out by said department according to its by-laws, or remanded to some penal institution under the sentence of the court or transferred to the reformatory for men as incorrigible, upon information to the department as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 378. Proceedings, when department or superintendent do not receive a boy. When a boy is ordered to be committed to said school and the department deems it inexpedient to receive him, or his continuance in the school is deemed injurious to its management and discipline, it shall certify the same upon the mittimus by which he is held, and the mittimus and boy shall be delivered to any proper officer, who shall forthwith commit said boy to the jail, house of correction, or state prison, or if he has attained the age of sixteen years, to the

state reformatory for men according to his sentence. The department may discharge any boy as reformed; and may authorize the superintendent, under such rules as it prescribes, to refuse to receive boys ordered to be committed to said school, and his certificate thereof shall be as effectual as its own.

Sec. 379. Term of commitment; record of discharge; effect of discharge. All commitments of boys shall be during their minority unless sooner discharged by order of the department, as before provided; and when a boy is discharged from the school at the expiration of his term, whether he be then in the institution or lawfully out on probation, or when discharged as reformed, an appropriate record of such discharge shall be made by the superintendent upon the register of the school required to be kept by provisions of section three hundred eighty-two. Such discharge shall be a full and complete release from all penalties and disabilities created by his sentence and commitment, and the record of the proceedings under which such boy was so committed shall not be deemed to be, nor shall it be subsequently used as, a criminal record against him. Each boy discharged from the institution shall receive an appropriate written discharge, signed by the superintendent. Such discharge, or a copy, duly certified by the superintendent, of the record of discharge upon the register of the school, shall be receivable in evidence and conclusive of the facts therein stated.

Sec. 380. Boys may be committed on probation to any suitable inhabitants of the state; return to the school. The department may commit, on probation and on such terms as it deems expedient, to any suitable inhabitant of the state, any boy in their charge, for a term within the period of his commitment, such probation to be conditioned on his good behavior and obedience to the laws of the state. Such boy shall, during the term for which he was originally committed to the school, be also subject to the care and control of the department, and on its being satisfied at any time, that the welfare of the boy will be promoted by his return to the school, it may order his return. On his return to the school, such boy shall there be held and detained under the original mittimus. The department may delegate to the superintendent under such rules as they prescribe the powers herein granted to the department to commit any boy on probation to any suitable inhabitant of the state, and to return to the school any boy so committed

when he is satisfied that the welfare of the boy will be promoted by his return. Any boy ordered returned to the school may, on the order of the superintendent or other officer of the institution, be arrested and returned to the school, or to any officer or agent thereof, by any sheriff, constable, or police officer or other person; and may also be arrested and returned by any officer or agent of the school.

Sec. 381. Instruction to inmates; department to make rules, and specify punishments. The department shall establish and maintain a mechanical school, and cause the boys under its charge to be instructed in mechanical trades and in the branches of useful knowledge, adapted to their age and capacity; also in agriculture and horticulture, according to their age, strength, disposition, and capacity; and otherwise, as will best secure their reformation, amendment, and future benefit. In binding out the inmates, the department shall have scrupulous regard to the character of those to whom they are bound. The department shall specify the punishments that may be inflicted upon boys in the school, and any officer, agent, or servant, who inflicts punishment not so authorized shall be discharged.

Sec. 382. The superintendent; record of punishment, open to public inspection; register. The superintendent shall be a constant resident at the institution; and discipline, govern, instruct, employ, and use his best endeavors to reform the inmates, so as to preserve their health, and secure, so far as possible, moral and industrious habits, and regular improvement in their studies, trades, and various employments. He shall see that no punishment is inflicted in violation of the rules of the department, and shall immediately enter in a book kept for the purpose, a particular record of all corporal punishment inflicted, stating the offense, the punishment, and by whom administered, which record shall be open to public inspection. He shall keep a register containing the name and age of each boy, and the circumstances connected with his early life and add such facts as come to his knowledge relating to his subsequent history, while at the institution, and after he left it.

Sec. 383. Homeless reformed boys may be returned. Any boy deemed by the department to be reformed who has no suitable home to which he can be sent and for whom, in consequence of physical infirmity or other reason, no suitable home can be found by the department, may be discharged by said

department and returned to the selectmen of the town or the overseers of the poor of the city where such boy resided at the time of his commitment.

Sec. 384. Solitary confinement regulated; denial of food prohibited. The inmates shall, so far as practicable, take daily outdoor exercise and be employed in some outdoor labor. Each shall be provided with his own clothing and be taught to care for it. Solitary confinement is not allowed except for grave offenses specified in the rules of the department and the apartment where it is inflicted, shall be suitably warmed, lighted, and provided with a bed and proper appliances for cleanliness. All the boys shall receive the same quality of food and in quantities to satisfy their appetites. They shall not be punished by a denial or short allowance of food.

Sec. 385. Incurrable inmate over sixteen years of age may be transferred to reformatory for men. If, in the opinion of the department, any boy, under the guardianship of the state school for boys, or who may hereafter be committed thereto, who has attained the age of sixteen years, is incurrable, the superintendent may certify the same on the original mittimus and have it signed by the commissioner or some official duly authorized by him; whereupon said boy shall be transferred from said state school for boys to the reformatory for men, together with the original mittimus and certificate thereon. It shall be the duty of the officers of the reformatory for men to receive any boy so transferred and the remainder of the original commitment shall be executed at the reformatory for men.

State School for Girls.

Sec. 386. Duties of department; may bind to service any girl committed to its charge. The department shall have all the powers as to the person, property, earnings, and education of every girl committed to the charge of said department during the term of her commitment, which a guardian has as to his ward, and all powers which parents have over their children. At the discretion of said department, any such girl, during her commitment, may be kept at said school, or entrusted to the care of any suitable person and may be required to work for such person, for a period not exceeding the term of her commitment, on such conditions as said department may deem reasonable and proper. The department shall require

the person to whom such girl is entrusted, to report to said department as often as once in three months the conduct and behavior of such girl, and whether she remains under such person, and if not, where she is. Said department shall take care that the terms of such trust are fulfilled, and the girl well treated, and if it believes that by reason of her misconduct, vicious inclinations or surroundings, she is in danger of falling into habits of vice or immorality, or that her welfare is in any way imperiled, it may cancel such trust and resume charge of such girl with the same powers as before the trust was made. The powers of said department with respect to any girl entrusted, as herein provided, to the care of a suitable person are not affected thereby. Said department may authorize any officer thereof, or the superintendent of said school to entrust said girls to the care and service of a suitable person or persons without indenture, to see to their welfare during such service and to require their return to said school at discretion. The department shall have regard to the character of those to whom any girl is entrusted.

Sec. 387. Commitments to school; effect of a discharge with a certificate of good behavior; when discharged for misbehavior. On complaint to a trial justice or municipal court of the county, that a girl of the age herein limited has been guilty of an offense punishable by fine or imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, such justice or court may so far examine into the case as to satisfy himself whether she is a suitable subject for commitment to said school, and if he so decides, he may thereupon suspend the case and certify accordingly, and order her to be committed to the guardianship of the department during her minority, unless sooner discharged by process of law. No girl so committed, if she remains under the guardianship of said department during the term of her commitment, or is sooner discharged with a certificate of good behavior, shall thereafter be examined or tried on the suspended complaint or for the offense therein charged. But if discharged for misbehavior, or if she escapes from said school, she may be tried therefor, and punished according to law.

Sec. 388. If not received, or if discharged for misbehavior, punishment; records. If a girl of the age herein limited is found guilty of an offense punishable with fine or imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, she may be sentenced in the alternative to the aforesaid school, or if not received

therein, or if discharged therefrom for misbehavior, to such punishment as the law provides for like offenses. The record in the event of conviction in all such cases shall be that the accused was convicted of juvenile delinquency, and the court shall have power at the hearing of any such case to exclude the general public other than persons having a direct interest in the case. The records of any such case by order of the court may be withheld from indiscriminate public inspection, but such records shall be open to inspection by the parent or parents of such child or lawful guardian or attorney of the child involved.

Sec. 389. Department may refuse to receive, or may discharge any girl committed. The department may refuse to receive any girl committed to said school under the two preceding sections, or may discharge any girl whose continuance, by reason of her vicious example and influence, or other misconduct, is in their opinion prejudicial to the school, or who for any reason ought not to be retained therein. Its refusal may be certified on the warrant of commitment, and she shall remain in the custody of the officer having the same, to be disposed of as prescribed in said sections. If it discharges her, it shall set forth its reasons therefor in a warrant of discharge, and any proper officer may return her to the court which committed her, or commit her as provided in the alternative sentence.

Sec. 390. Precepts, how to be executed. Precepts issued in pursuance of the three preceding sections may be executed by any officer who may execute criminal process; and the fees of judges, justices, and officers are the same as for similar services in criminal cases, and shall be audited by the county commissioners and paid from the county treasury.

Sec. 391. Commitment of idle or vicious girls. A parent or guardian of any girl between the ages of nine and seventeen years, the municipal officers, or any three respectable inhabitants of any city or town, where she may be found, may complain in writing to the judge of probate or any trial justice in the county, or to the judge of the municipal court for such city or town, alleging that she is leading an idle or vicious life, or has been found in circumstances of manifest danger of falling into habits of vice or immorality, and request that she may be committed to the guardianship of the department. The judge or justice shall appoint a time and place of

hearing, and order notice thereof to all persons entitled to be heard, and at such time and place, may examine into the truth of said allegations, and if satisfactory evidence thereof is adduced, and it appears that the welfare of such girl requires it, he may order her to be committed to the custody and guardianship of the department during her minority, unless sooner discharged by process of law. All precepts issued in pursuance of this section may be executed by any officer who may execute civil process. Upon commitment of such girl if the officer to whom the mittimus or order of commitment is addressed is not a woman the judge or trial justice shall designate a woman to be an attendant to accompany her to the state school for girls, and the fees of judges of municipal courts, trial justices, and officers shall be the same as for similar services in civil cases.

Sec. 392. Record of proceedings to be filed with clerk of courts; appeal; recognizance of appellant; fees. The judge or justice before whom a girl is brought under this chapter, shall make a brief record of his proceedings, and transmit it with all the papers in the case to the clerk of courts for the county, who shall file and preserve them in his office. A girl committed to the school may appeal from the order of commitment in the manner and to the court provided in case of appeals from trial justices, and the case shall be entered, tried and determined in the appellate court. In case of appeal, in lieu of any other recognizance, the justice or judge shall require the recognizance, in a reasonable sum, of some responsible and proper person for the custody, care and nurture of the girl, pending the appeal, and for her appearance to abide the final order of the appellate court, and in default thereof, may commit her to said school until final disposition of the appeal. In such cases, no fees shall be required of the appellant for recognizance or copies of papers.

Sec. 393. Age, parentage, birthplace, and offense certified on mittimus; expenses of clothing, etc., paid by the state. The court or justice by whom a girl is committed shall certify on the mittimus, her age, parentage, birthplace, the charge on which she is committed, and the city or town where she resided at the time of her arrest, so far as he can ascertain such particulars; and this certificate shall be conclusive evidence of her age. The expenses of clothing and subsistence of all girls committed to said school shall be paid by the state.

Sec. 394. Incurrigible girl, sixteen years of age and over, may be transferred to reformatory for women. If, in the opinion of the department, any girl, under the guardianship of the department, or who may hereafter be committed to the school, who has attained the age of sixteen years, is incurrigible, it may certify the same on the original mittimus and have it signed by the commissioner, or such bureau director as he may designate, whereupon said girl shall be transferred from said state school for girls to the reformatory for women, together with the original mittimus and certificate thereon. It shall be the duty of the officers of the reformatory for women to receive any girl so transferred, and the remainder of the original commitment shall be executed at the reformatory for women.

Insane Hospitals.

Sec. 395. Insane hospitals to be maintained. The state shall maintain two hospitals for the insane, one at Bangor called the Bangor state hospital and the other at Augusta, called the Augusta state hospital.

Sec. 397. Duties and powers of the superintendent; his annual report. The head of each hospital shall be called the superintendent, and shall be a physician. He shall reside constantly at the hospital and have general superintendence of the hospital and grounds under the direction of the department; and shall receive all patients in need of special care and treatment, legally sent to the hospital, that the accommodations permit, subject to the regulations of the department.

Sec. 398. Rules and regulations to be kept posted. The superintendent of each hospital shall keep posted, in conspicuous places about the hospital under his charge, printed cards containing the rules and regulations prescribed for the government of employees.

Sec. 399. Ill treatment of patients by employees; penalty. When it appears that any employee treats a patient with injustice or inhumanity, he shall immediately be discharged. When the superintendent is satisfied that any employee abuses or ill treats an inmate of the hospital, he shall discharge him at once, and make complaint of such abuse or ill treatment before the proper court; and such employee on conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more

than ninety days. In a trial of any officer or employee for wilfully inflicting an injury upon the person of any patient, the statement of any patient, cognizant thereof, shall be taken and considered for what it is worth; and no one connected with the hospital shall sit upon the jury trying the case.

Sec. 400. Inquest held on sudden death. In case of the sudden death of a patient in either hospital under circumstances of reasonable suspicion, an examination and inquest shall be held as in other cases, and the superintendent or department shall cause a medical examiner to be immediately notified for that purpose.

Sec. 401. Names of visiting committee to be posted in the wards; inmates allowed to write to committee. The name of the commissioner and his post-office address shall be kept posted in every ward of each hospital, and every inmate shall be allowed to write when and whatever he pleases to him, unless otherwise ordered by the commissioner in writing, which order shall continue in force until countermanded in writing by said commissioner. For this purpose, every patient, if not otherwise ordered as aforesaid, shall be furnished by the superintendent, on request, with suitable materials for writing, enclosing and sealing letters. The superintendent shall provide at the expense of the state, securely locked letter-boxes, easily accessible to all inmates, to be placed in each hospital, into which such letters can be dropped by the writer. No officer, attendant, or employee of either hospital shall have the means of reaching the contents of these boxes, but the letters in them shall be collected weekly by some representative of the commissioner, or by such person as the commissioner authorizes for the purpose, who shall prepay such only as are addressed to the commissioner and deposit them in the post-office without delay.

Sec. 402. Letters to be delivered to patients, unopened. The superintendent, or party having charge of any patient, shall deliver to him any letter or writing to him directed, without opening or reading the same, provided, that such letter has been forwarded by the commissioner, or is directed to such persons as the commissioner has authorized to send or receive letters without the department's inspection.

Sec. 403. Transfer of patients; costs, how paid. The department may transfer any patient from one hospital for the insane to the other, or from one building for the criminal in-

sane to any other building used for the care of the insane, whenever in its judgment the welfare of the patients or of either institution will be promoted thereby. The expense attending such transfer shall be paid out of the funds of the hospital making the transfer and shall be a charge on the person liable for the board of such patient.

Sec. 404. Removal for neglect of duties. Any person neglecting to perform the duties imposed upon him by the provisions of law relating to the state hospitals is removable from office by the authority from whom he received his appointment, and if removed, is forever ineligible to office or place in the hospital.

Commitment of the Insane.

Sec. 405. Duties of parents and guardians of insane minors. Parents and guardians of insane minors, if of sufficient ability to support them there, shall, within thirty days after an attack of insanity, without legal examination, send them to one of said hospitals and give to the department the bond required; or they may send them to some other hospital for the insane, within said period.

Sec. 406. Municipal officers may commit to the hospitals. Insane persons, not thus sent to any hospital, shall be subject to examination as hereinafter provided. The municipal officers of towns shall constitute a board of examiners, and on complaint in writing of any blood relative, husband, or wife of said alleged insane person, or of any justice of the peace, they shall immediately inquire into the condition of any person in said town alleged to be insane; shall appoint a time and place for a hearing by them of the allegations of said complaint, and shall cause to be given in hand to the person so alleged to be insane, at least twenty-four hours prior to the time of said hearing, a true copy of said complaint, together with a notice of the time and place of said hearing and that he has the right and will be given opportunity then and there to be heard in the matter; shall call before them all testimony necessary for a full understanding of the case; and if they think such person insane and that his comfort and safety or that of others interested, will thereby be promoted, they shall forthwith send him to one of the insane hospitals with a certificate stating the fact of his insanity, and the town in which he resided or was found at the time of examination, together with a statement

of facts under oath satisfactory to the department in regard to the financial ability of such patient, or of any of his relatives legally liable to pay for his support, and directing the superintendent to receive and detain him until he is restored or discharged by law, or by the superintendent or department.

Sec. 407. Emergency cases. Pending the issue of such certificate by the municipal officers such superintendent may receive into his hospital any person so alleged on complaint to be insane, provided such person be accompanied by a copy of the complaint and physicians' certificate, which certificate shall set forth that in the judgment of the physicians the condition of said person is such that immediate restraint or detention is necessary for his comfort and safety, or the safety of others, and provided further that unless within ten days thereafter said superintendent shall be furnished with the certificate hereinbefore provided for, the said city or town shall be liable to the hospital for the full support of such patient until such certificate of commitment is furnished. Said municipal officers shall keep a record of their doings, and furnish a copy to any interested person requesting and paying for it.

Sec. 408. Evidence of two physicians required. In all cases of preliminary proceedings for the commitment of any person to the hospital, to establish the fact of the insanity of the person to whom insanity is imputed, the evidence of at least two reputable physicians given by them under oath before the board of examiners shall be required, together with a certificate signed by such physicians and filed with said board, that in their opinion such person is insane, such evidence and certificate to be based upon due inquiry and personal examination of the person to whom insanity is imputed; and a certified copy of the physicians' certificate shall accompany the papers of commitment of the insane person to the hospital.

Sec. 408-A. Jurisdiction of justices of peace to commit. If the municipal officers neglect or refuse, for three days after complaint is made to them to examine and decide any case of insanity in their town, complaint may be made by any blood-relative, husband, or wife of said alleged insane person, or by any justice of the peace, to two justices of the peace; and the two justices to whom such application is made shall immediately inquire into the condition of such alleged insane person and shall proceed in the manner provided in section four hundred six.

Sec. 409. Justices to keep record; fees. Such justices shall keep a record of their doings and furnish a copy thereof to any person interested requesting and paying for it; they shall be entitled to the same fees as for a criminal examination, to be paid by the person or corporation liable in the first instance for the support of the insane person in the hospital.

Sec. 410. Execution of order for commitment. When such justices order a commitment to a hospital, the municipal officers of the town where the insane resides, or such other person as the justices direct, shall cause such order to be complied with forthwith at the expense of the town; and after such commitment is made, the justices shall decide and certify the expenses thereof.

Sec. 411. Jurisdiction of judges of probate. The judges of probate in the several counties shall likewise have jurisdiction to examine insane persons except in those cases covered by section four hundred five, and upon complaint in writing of any blood-relative, husband, or wife, of said alleged insane person, or of any justice of the peace, accompanied by the certificate of some reputable physician stating that in his opinion such person is insane, may immediately appoint a time and place for hearing, within the town or city in which said person resides or is found; and shall cause to be given in hand to the person so alleged to be insane, at least twenty-four hours prior to the time appointed for said hearing, a copy of said complaint attested by the register of probate of the county in which said hearing is to be held, together with a notice of the time and place of said hearing, and that he has a right and will be given opportunity there and then to be heard in the matter, and a like copy of said complaint and of said notice of hearing shall be served upon the clerk of the town in which said person resides or is found. Nothing herein contained shall require a judge of probate to appoint a hearing for the purpose of this section in any town other than the shire town of the county, or the town in which said person resides.

Sec. 412. Proceedings at hearing. The judge of probate before whom the hearing is held shall have authority to summon such witnesses as shall be necessary for the full understanding of the case; and if he shall decide that such person is insane, and that his comfort and safety, or that of others interested will thereby be promoted, he shall forthwith send him to one of the insane hospitals, with a certificate stating the fact of his insanity and the town in which he resided or

was found at the time of the examination, and directing the superintendent to receive and detain him until he is restored or discharged by law or by the superintendent or department. The register shall keep a record of the doings in each case and furnish a copy to any interested person requesting and paying for it. Excepting sections four hundred five and four hundred six, all other sections of this chapter, relating to the commitment, expense of supporting and discharge of the insane, shall also apply to commitments under this section.

Sec. 413. Jurisdiction first taken. The municipal officers or the judge of probate first taking jurisdiction of a complaint referred to in sections four hundred six and four hundred eleven hereof, shall have exclusive jurisdiction in the matter until such complaint is finally disposed of. In case of refusal to commit by one of said tribunals after notice and hearing, no complaint shall be made to the other tribunal with reference to the same person within thirty days after such decision is recorded; and only after application to each of said tribunals and neglect or refusal for three days on the part of each to act, shall proceedings under section four hundred eight-A be taken.

Sec. 414. Commitment of persons of unsound mind for observation. If a person is found by two physicians qualified as examiners in insanity, to be in such mental condition that his commitment to an institution for the insane is necessary for his proper care or observation, he may be committed by any judge or any other officer authorized to commit insane persons to either of the state hospitals for the insane, under such limitations as the judge may direct, pending a determination of his insanity.

Sec. 415. Voluntary patients may be received at state hospitals for insane; release on request. The superintendent in charge of either of the state hospitals to which an insane person may be committed, may receive and detain therein, as a boarder and patient, any person who is desirous of submitting himself to treatment and who makes written application therefor, and whose mental condition in the opinion of the superintendent or physician in charge is such as to render him competent to make the application. Such superintendent shall give immediate notice of the reception of such voluntary patient to the department. Such patient shall not be detained for more than ten days after having given notice in writing of his intention or desire of leaving the institution. The charges for support

of such a voluntary patient shall be governed by the laws or rules applicable to the support of an insane person in such institution.

Disposal of Insane Criminals.

Sec. 416. Proceedings when a person, committed to jail on a criminal charge, pleads insanity. When a person is indicted for an offense, or is committed to jail on a charge thereof by a trial justice, or judge of a municipal court, any justice of the court before which he is to be tried, if a plea of insanity is made in court, or he is notified that it will be made, may, in vacation or term time, order such person into the care of the superintendent of either insane hospital, to be detained and observed by him until further order of court, that the truth or falsity of the plea may be ascertained. The superintendent of the hospital to which such person is committed shall, within the first three days of the term next after such commitment, and within the first three days of each subsequent term so long as such person remains in his care, report to the judge of the court before which such person is to be tried, whether his longer detention is required for purposes of observation.

Sec. 417. Proceedings when grand jury omit to indict, or traverse jury acquit on account of the insanity of the accused. When the grand jury omit to find an indictment against any person arrested to answer for an offense, by reason of his insanity, they shall certify that fact to the court; and when a traverse jury, for the same reason, acquit any person indicted, they shall state that fact to the court when they return their verdict; and the court, by a precept stating the fact of insanity, may commit him to the department for the criminal insane at the Augusta state hospital or to either insane hospital; and any person so committed shall be discharged by the court having jurisdiction of the case only on satisfactory proof that his discharge will not endanger the peace and safety of the community; and when such person so discharged is on satisfactory proof again found insane and dangerous, any justice of the superior court may, by a precept stating the fact of his insanity, recommit him to the department for the criminal insane at the Augusta state hospital or to either insane hospital.

Sec. 418. Discharge of person so committed to the hospital; recommitment. Any person so committed to an insane hospital may be discharged by any justice of the superior court, in term time or vacation, on satisfactory proof that his discharge

will not endanger the peace and safety of the community; or such justice may, on application, commit him to the custody of any friend who will give bond to the judge of probate for the county of Kennebec, if such commitment was to the Augusta state hospital, or to the judge of probate for the county of Penobscot, if such commitment was to the Bangor state hospital, with sufficient sureties, approved by said judge of probate, conditioned for the safe-keeping of such insane person, and the payment of all damages which any person may sustain by his acts. And when, on satisfactory proof, he is again found insane and dangerous, any justice of the superior court may, by a precept stating the fact of his insanity, recommit him to the insane hospital from which he was discharged.

Sec. 419. Support at hospital. The person so committed shall be there supported at his own expense, if he has sufficient means; otherwise, at the expense of the state.

Sec. 420. Governor to appoint an examiner of insane convicts, in each county; proceedings when a prisoner becomes insane. The governor shall appoint in each county in the state a competent physician, who shall be a resident of the county, to act as an examiner of insane convicts in the county jail of the county. When a convict in the state prison or the county jail becomes insane or a convict whose sentence has expired is there detained, and in the opinion of the warden of the state prison or keeper of the jail is insane, the warden shall forthwith notify the prison physician and the jailer shall forthwith notify such examiner in the county of the fact, and the prison physician or such examiner shall forthwith investigate the case and make a personal examination of the convict or party so detained; and if such physician finds such convict or person detained to be insane he shall forthwith certify such fact in writing to the warden of the state prison or keeper of such jail. Said warden shall apply in writing to the judge of the municipal court for the city of Rockland in the county of Knox, and such keeper shall apply to the judge of the municipal court in the place where such jail is located, if any; otherwise to the judge of the nearest municipal court in the county, and if there is no municipal court in such county, to any justice of the superior court, stating the facts connected therewith, and praying that the condition of such convict or person detained as aforesaid may be inquired into and such decree made as to his commitment or detention as justice may require.

Sec. 421. Hearing to be appointed by judge; proceedings thereat; appointment of guardian ad litem and counsel. Such judge shall thereupon appoint a time and place for a hearing by him of the allegations of such application, and shall cause a true copy of said application to be given in hand to the person so alleged to be insane at least twenty-four hours prior to the time of said hearing, together with a notice of the time and place of said hearing, and that he has a right and will be given an opportunity then and there to be heard in the matter; he shall call before him all testimony necessary for a full understanding of the case, and shall personally examine and interview such person, whether he shall or shall not appear at such hearing, and shall require and receive evidence of at least two reputable physicians not in the employ of the state prison or either of the said jails, all such evidence being given under oath before such judge, with the certificate signed by such physicians and filed with the papers in the case, that in their opinion such person is or is not insane. Such evidence and certificate shall be based upon due inquiry and personal examination of the person to whom insanity is imputed. At said hearing the judge shall appoint a guardian ad litem for the person so alleged to be insane and may in his discretion appoint counsel for such person. The compensation of such guardian and counsel shall be fixed by the judge and included in the expense of the proceedings to be paid by the state or county.

Sec. 422. Commitment, if person is adjudged insane. If upon the foregoing proceedings such judge shall determine that such convict or person detained as aforesaid is insane and that his comfort and safety or that of others interested will thereby be promoted, he shall, in case of such convict or person so detained in the state prison, commit him to the department for the criminal insane at the Augusta state hospital and in the case of a convict or person so detained in either of the county jails he shall commit him to one of the insane hospitals, with a certificate stating the fact of his insanity and directing that he shall be received and detained accordingly until he is restored or discharged by law. The certificate of said judge shall state the town in which the prisoner, or person detained, so committed resided at the time of his original commitment to prison or jail. A certified copy of the certificate signed by the prison physician shall accompany said order of commitment made hereunder, and said judge shall keep a record of

his doings and furnish a copy to any interested person requiring and paying for it.

Sec. 423. Persons recovering before expiration of sentence. If a person so committed as insane is restored or discharged from such commitment before the expiration of the term of the sentence on which he was originally committed, he shall be returned to the prison or jail in which he was serving his original sentence, and shall be there detained until the time when his original sentence would have expired.

Sec. 424. Fees for examination and certificate. The fee of each physician for such examination and certificate and testifying before said judge shall be five dollars. All the fees, costs and expenses incident to any such hearing shall be taxed by the judge, and in any case relating to the state prison, audited and allowed by the state, and in any cases arising in either of the county jails, by the county commissioners for such county, who shall include therein a reasonable compensation for such judge, and said fees and costs shall be paid by the state and county respectively.

Sec. 425. Commitment of inmates of jails and persons under indictment. Inmates of the county jails and persons under indictment becoming insane before final conviction may be committed to either insane hospital by any justice of the superior court in the county where such person is to be tried, or the case is pending, for observation, under such limitations as such judge may direct.

Sec. 426. Municipal judges may hold court in towns where prison or jails are located. The judge of the municipal court of the city of Rockland is hereby authorized for the purposes provided in the eight preceding sections, if he shall see fit, to hold his court in the town of Thomaston, and the judge of any municipal court to which application is made by any jailer, and which court is located in a town other than that in which the jail is situated, and which is within the same county, may hold his court for the purposes herein provided in the town where such jail is located.

Sec. 427. Commitment of persons insane when motion for sentence is made; proceedings if insane at expiration of term of commitment; support. If a person convicted of any crime, in the superior court, is found by the judge of such court to be insane when motion for sentence is made, the court may cause such person to be committed to the department for the

criminal insane at the Augusta state hospital under such limitations as the court may direct; provided that the crime of which such person is convicted is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison; otherwise such commitment shall be to one of the insane hospitals; if at the expiration of the period of commitment to the department for the criminal insane at the Augusta state hospital such person has not become of sound mind in the opinion of the superintendent of the Augusta state hospital, he shall be removed to one of the insane hospitals. Persons committed by a justice of the superior court before final conviction, or after conviction and before sentence whether originally committed or subsequently removed thereto, and insane convicts after the expiration of their sentences, shall be supported while in the insane hospital in the manner provided by law in the case of persons committed by municipal officers, and the provisions of sections four hundred thirty-five to four hundred thirty-seven shall apply to such cases.

Sec. 428. Commitment of women regulated. When a woman is committed to either of the insane hospitals, the officers committing her shall, unless she is to be accompanied by a father, husband, brother, or son, designate a woman to be an attendant or one of the attendants to accompany her thereto.

Recommitment of Patients.

Sec. 429. Application by superintendent for recommitment. Whenever the superintendent of either hospital is in doubt as to the legality of the commitment of any person, now or hereafter committed to the hospital of which he is superintendent, he may apply in writing to the judge of the municipal court of the city where such person is then detained under such commitment, stating therein the material facts connected therewith and annexing thereto copies of all papers under which such person is so detained, with a prayer that the condition of such person may be inquired into and such decree made as to his commitment as justice may require.

Sec. 430. Proceedings; notice, hearing, adjudication, record. Such judge shall thereupon appoint a time and place for a hearing by him of the allegations of such application; shall cause to be given in hand to the person so alleged to be insane, at least twenty-four hours prior to the time of said hearing, a true copy of said application together with a notice of the time and place of said hearing and that he has a right and will

be given opportunity then and there to be heard in the matter; shall call before him all testimony necessary for a full understanding of the case; shall personally examine and interview such person whether he shall or shall not appear at such hearing; shall require and receive the evidence of at least two reputable physicians, not in the employ of either hospital to be given under oath before such judge, together with a certificate signed by such physicians and filed with such judge that in their opinion such person is insane, such evidence and certificate to be based upon due inquiry and personal examination of the person to whom insanity is imputed; and if such judge thinks such person insane and that his comfort and safety, or that of others interested, will thereby be promoted, he shall forthwith commit him to that insane hospital the superintendent of which made said application, with a certificate stating the fact of his insanity, and the town in which he resided or was found at the time of the examination referred to in the original papers of commitment annexed to the foregoing application, and directing the superintendent to receive and detain him until he is restored or discharged by law, or by the superintendent or department. A certified copy of the physicians' certificate shall accompany said order of commitment made hereunder. Such judge shall keep a record of his doings and furnish a copy to any interested person requesting and paying for it.

Sec. 431. Expenses paid by state. All the fees, costs, and expenses incident to any such hearing shall be taxed by such judge, who shall include therein a reasonable compensation for such judge. Payment thereof shall be made from any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 432. Inquiry into cases of alleged unreasonable detention. A friend of any person adjudged insane and committed to either state hospital, thinking such person is unreasonably detained, may apply in writing to any justice of the superior court, who shall inquire into the case and summon before him such witnesses as in his judgment may be necessary and upon such application vacate such commitment, and if such person was committed under a sentence following conviction for crime, and the sentence has not expired, remand him to the proper custody, and if the original sentence has expired, discharge such person. He shall tax legal costs and shall decide whether they shall be borne by the petitioner or by the state. If such application is unsuccessful, it shall not be renewed until the expiration of one year.

Expenses of Commitment and Support.**Sec. 433. Support of persons committed charged to state.**

The officers ordering the commitment of a person unable to pay for his support, or becoming unable to pay for his support after commitment, or their successors, or any officer with like power to commit, shall in writing certify that fact to the department and that he has no relatives liable and of sufficient ability to pay for his support, and such certificate shall be sufficient evidence in the first instance to charge the town where the insane resided or was found at the time of his arrest for the expenses of his examination and commitment, and to charge the state for the expenses of his support in the hospital, and the department shall charge to the state the reasonable expense of his support which shall be paid by the state.

If the inability to pay for support exists at the time of commitment, and said municipal officers fail to certify such fact, as required herein, the city or town making such commitment shall be liable for the support of said person until such certificate is furnished.

Sec. 434. Department may recover money improperly paid by state for support of insane. The department may, in its discretion, investigate, or cause to be investigated, the allegations contained in any certificate provided for in the preceding section and if such investigation discloses the fact that any person was, or may be, lawfully liable for the support of the insane person mentioned in any such certificate, the department shall collect, by action in the name of the state, if necessary, all sums which have been paid by the state to the hospital for board of such insane person from the person lawfully liable as aforesaid to pay for the support of such insane person, and thereafter the state shall not be required to pay to said hospital the sum mentioned in said section so long as the liability of any person to support such insane person may lawfully exist. All moneys collected under the provisions of this section shall be forthwith turned over to the treasurer of state, who shall receipt for the same; and the expenses of the collection of said moneys shall be charged against and paid out of any sums so collected and turned over.

Sec. 435. Liability of town where insane person resided, or was found. The certificate of commitment to the hospital after a legal examination, is sufficient evidence, in the first instance, to charge the town where the insane resided, or was found at

the time of his arrest, for the expenses of his examination and commitment to the hospital; and when his friends or others file a bond with the treasurer of the hospital in which he is confined the state shall not be liable for his support, unless new action is had by reason of the inability of the patient or his friends longer to support him; and such action may be had in the same manner, and before the same tribunal, as if he had never been admitted to the hospital.

Sec. 436. Remedy of towns; bills chargeable to the state to be filed with department of finance. Any town thus made chargeable for the expenses of examination and commitment in the first instance, and paying for the examination of the insane and his commitment to a hospital, may recover the amount paid, from the insane, if able, or from persons legally liable for his support, or from the town where he has a legal settlement, as if incurred for the expense of a pauper, but if he has no legal settlement in the state, such expenses shall be refunded by the state.

All bills for expenses so incurred and chargeable to the state, shall be filed with the department of finance within three months after the same are contracted, and no such bills shall be allowed, unless they are filed with the said department within sixty days after the thirty-first day of December of the year in which they are incurred. No insane person shall suffer any of the disabilities of pauperism nor be deemed a pauper, by reason of such support. But the time during which the insane person is so supported shall not be included in the period of residence necessary to change his settlement.

Sec. 437. Recovery by state. The state may recover from the insane, if able, or from persons legally liable for his support, the reasonable expenses of his support in either insane hospital.

Discharge of Patients.

Sec. 438. Removal of patient; liability of town for costs. When the municipal officers of any city or town are requested in writing by the superintendent of a state hospital to remove any patient committed to said state hospital from said city or town, when in the opinion of said superintendent such patient does not require further state hospital care or treatment, or when such patient has been discharged by the trustees, it shall be the duty of said municipal officers to remove such patient within fifteen days after receiving such notice. After the

expiration of said fifteen days, said city or town shall be liable for the full support of said patient so long as he remains in said hospital.

Sec. 439. Application of § 438, limited. The preceding section does not apply to towns having less than two hundred inhabitants, but all insane persons found, and having their residence in such towns, who have no settlement within any town in the state, and have no means of their own for support, or are without relatives able and liable to support them, shall be supported in the hospital at the expense of the state.

Sec. 440. Superintendent may permit inmate to temporarily leave institution. The superintendent of either hospital may permit any inmate thereof to leave such institution, temporarily, in charge of his guardian, relatives, friends, or by himself for a period not exceeding six months, and may receive him when returned by any such guardian, relatives, friends, or upon his own application within such period, without any further order of commitment, and the liability of the state, or of any person by bond given for the care, support and treatment of such insane person as originally committed, shall remain in full force and unimpaired upon the return of such person as if he had remained continuously in such hospital. The superintendent of either hospital with the approval of the department may on receipt of formal application in writing before the date of expiration of such leave of absence grant an extension of time for another six months.

Sec. 440-A. Discharge of patients. The department shall make a particular examination into the condition of each patient in the state hospitals, including patients committed while under sentence in the state prison or any of the county jails, at least once a year. The department may discharge any one so far restored that his comfort and safety, and that of the public, no longer require his confinement; except in such cases where the patient has been transferred to said hospital from some penal or correctional institution, and the original sentence under which he or she was committed to such institution has not expired; in which cases the patient shall be returned to that institution to serve the remainder of the sentence according to the provisions of the law; and it may transfer to the care and custody of his relatives and friends applying therefor, on conditions to be fixed by the superintendent and department, any such patient not held under sen-

tence whom it is satisfied will be properly cared for by the person making such application.

Regulation of Private Hospitals for the Mentally Deranged.

Sec. 441. Private hospitals to be licensed; to be subject to visitation. The department may license any suitable person to establish and keep a private hospital, or private house for the reception and treatment of patients who are mentally deranged, and may revoke such license at any time. Such hospital or private house shall be subject to visitation by the department or any member thereof.

Sec. 442. Penalty for violation of § 441. Whoever establishes or keeps such private hospital or private house without a license, or after revocation of said license, shall forfeit not more than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 443. Voluntary patients may be received on written application; release on request. The superintendent or manager of such licensed hospital or house for the treatment of mental patients may receive and detain therein as a boarder and patient any person who is desirous of submitting himself to treatment and who makes written application therefor, and is mentally competent to make the application; and any such person who desires so to submit himself for treatment may make such written application. No such person shall be detained more than five days after having given notice of his intention, in writing, to leave this institution.

Sec. 444. Commitment to private hospitals. If a person is found by two regular physicians registered in Maine to be in such mental condition that his commitment to such hospital or house for mental treatment is necessary for his proper care or observation, when the expense of his care and support are to be paid by himself, or relatives, or friends, or legal or natural guardians, he may be committed for treatment to said private hospital or house for a period not exceeding thirty days, provided such person be accompanied by a certificate signed by said physicians, which certificate shall show that in the judgment of the two physicians after an examination by each of them, such person needs treatment in such institution because of his mental condition. Such certificate shall be filed at such institution at the time of admission of the patient, together with a statement of facts regarding the family and personal history of the patient. Within thirty days after such

commitment, if, in the opinion of the superintendent or manager or the attending physician, the said person has recovered or improved mentally to such an extent that in the judgment of said physician further treatment at such hospital or house is not necessary, the said person shall be discharged.

Sec. 445. If patient is to be kept more than thirty days, examination to be made and hearing held. If after a patient has been committed to such hospital or house for treatment for a period not exceeding thirty days by two registered physicians, and it is the opinion of the superintendent or the manager or attending physician, after fifteen days or more of observation and treatment, that such patient will not improve or recover to such an extent that it will be for his welfare to leave such hospital or house at the end of the thirty day period, it shall be the duty of the superintendent, manager or attending physician to have the said patient examined by two disinterested, registered physicians who have practiced three years or more in Maine and who are not employed by such hospital or house, and if in the opinion of these physicians the said patient should require further treatment at said hospital or house, the superintendent, manager or attending physician shall make application to the judge of a municipal court or probate court in the county where said hospital or house is located, for a hearing, before the expiration of the thirty day period. Said judge shall then cause a notice of time of hearing to be served upon such patient at least twenty-four hours prior to the time of hearing, and the superintendent, manager or attending physician shall give the patient an opportunity to be present at the hearing if the patient so wishes, provided that in the opinion of the superintendent, manager or attending physician the patient's physical and mental condition is such that it would not be injurious to his health or dangerous to others for the patient to attend the hearing, and the said patient shall have the right to be represented at said hearing by relatives, friends, legal or natural guardians or attorneys at his own expense, if he so wishes.

Sec. 446. Patient may be committed for indefinite treatment on oath of two physicians and order of judge. In all such cases for commitment of any person to such licensed hospital or house for treatment for an indefinite period, the opinion that the patient requires further treatment at said hospital or house shall be given under oath by at least two registered

physicians who have practiced at least three years in Maine, and if in the opinion of the judge additional medical testimony as to the mental condition of the patient is required, he may appoint a physician to examine and report thereon, the expense of said examination and report to be paid by the patient. The said judge may then commit such person to said hospital or house for further treatment by an order of commitment directed to the superintendent or manager accompanied by a certificate of at least two registered physicians who have practiced three or more years in Maine, which certificate shall set forth that in their opinion such patient requires further treatment. The order of commitment shall direct the superintendent or manager to detain such patient for further treatment in said hospital until such time as in the opinion of a recognized alienist the patient has recovered or improved mentally to such an extent that his detention in such hospital is no longer necessary for his own welfare or the safety of the public; or until suitable arrangements have been made for said patient's proper care and supervision outside of said institution by his legal or natural guardians; or until on three days' notice, said superintendent or manager shall notify the legal or natural guardian to remove said patient from said institution; or until such time as it shall become necessary to commit said patient to a state hospital, or said patient shall be discharged by order of law.

Sec. 447. Private hospital to be visited. Each of said licensed hospitals or houses shall be visited at least once a year, and oftener if the commissioner so directs, by a member of the department who shall carefully inspect every part of said hospital or house visited with reference to its cleanliness and sanitary conditions and who shall make a report to the department with such recommendations to improve conditions as said department may deem necessary.

Sec. 448. License may be revoked after hearing. Upon the failure of any superintendent or manager of such licensed hospital or house to comply with any of the provisions of the seven preceding sections, the commissioner may order a hearing to be held and notify in writing said superintendent or manager of such hearing, by seven days' notice, to be held at the state house at Augusta, and if it shall appear to the commissioner that the provisions of said sections have not been complied with, he may revoke the license of said hospital or house.

Pownal State School.

Sec. 449. Management of school; ages of inmates. The Pownal state school, heretofore established at Pownal, in the county of Cumberland, shall be maintained for the care and education of idiotic and feeble-minded males, between the ages of six years and forty years, and females, between the ages of six years and forty-five years, except that idiotic and feeble-minded state paupers of either sex or patients transferred from either state hospital for the insane under the provisions of this chapter may be admitted after the above stated ages.

Sec. 450. Payment for support of inmates; state may recover reasonable expenses for support. All indigent and destitute persons in this state, who are proper subjects for said school, and have no parents, kinsmen, or guardian able to provide for them, may be admitted as state charges and all other persons in this state, who are proper subjects for said school, when parents, kinsmen, or guardian bound by the law to support such persons are able to pay, shall pay such sum for care, education, and maintenance of such persons as the department shall determine, and such persons from other states having no such institution or similar school may be received into such school when there is room for them without excluding state charges, at a cost to such person or those who are legally responsible for their maintenance, of not less than three dollars and twenty-five cents per week; and the state may recover from any person admitted to said school, if able, or from persons legally liable for his support, the reasonable expenses of his support in said school.

Sec. 451. Judge of probate may commit. Whenever it is made to appear, upon application to the judge of probate for any county and after due notice and hearing, that any person resident in said county, or any inmate of the state school for girls, the state school for boys, the military and naval children's home, or any person supported by any town, is a fit subject for the Pownal state school, such judge may commit such person to said school by an order of commitment directed to the department accompanied by a certificate of two physicians who are graduates of some legally organized medical college and have practiced three years in this state, that such a person is a proper subject for said institution: provided no such order of commitment shall issue until an application for admission of such person has first been made to the depart-

ment which shall be placed on file at the institution and evidence thereof presented to the judge of probate, accompanied by a certificate of the superintendent, stating, in substance, that such person will be received under the provisions of section four hundred fifty-three, when properly committed. Whenever, upon such application, there is occasion for the judge of probate to attend a hearing on days other than days fixed as the regular day for holding the probate court, said judge of probate shall be allowed five dollars per day for his services and expenses, which shall be paid by the county treasurer upon the certificate of the county commissioners.

Sec. 452. Order of committal subject to appeal; discharge of inmates. Any order of committal under the preceding section shall be subject to appeal in the same manner, by the same persons and to the same extent, that decrees of the judge of probate appointing guardians over persons alleged to be insane or incompetent or spendthrift, and no committal under said section shall bar habeas corpus proceedings, but the court upon habeas corpus proceedings may confirm the order of commitment whenever justice requires. Any inmate of the school may be discharged by the department or by a justice of the superior court, whenever a further detention in such school in their opinion is unnecessary; but any person so discharged who was under sentence of imprisonment at the time of his commitment, the period of which shall not have expired, shall be committed or remanded to prison for such unexpired time.

Sec. 453. Order of admittance. Feeble-minded persons shall be admitted to the institution in the following order: first, feeble-minded persons who are now in public institutions supported entirely at public expense; second, feeble-minded persons in public institutions not supported as aforesaid; third, feeble-minded persons who are not in any institution of the state, who have no parents, kinsmen, or guardian able to provide for them, or who are committed by a judge of probate; fourth, those residing within the state whose parents, kinsmen, or guardian bound by law to support such persons are able to pay; fifth, persons of other states whose parents, kinsmen, or guardian are willing to pay.

Sec. 454. Appointment of specialists for care of temporary patients; department of community service, organization and duties of; superintendents of hospitals for insane, etc., to co-

operate with other state institutions; dissemination of knowledge as to mental diseases; expenses of department. In every state institution, to which an insane, feeble-minded or epileptic person may be committed, the department shall appoint a physician experienced in the care and treatment of such persons, also the necessary assistants to such physician and shall organize and administer under his direction a bureau for community service in the district served by the institution. The duties of said bureau shall be:

First: The supervision of patients who have left the institution with a view to their safe care at home, suitable employment, and self support under good working and living conditions, and prevention of their relapse and return to public dependency.

Second: Provision for informing and advising any indigent person, his relatives, or friends and the representatives of any charitable agency as to the mental condition of any indigent person, as to the prevention and treatment of such condition, as to the available institutions or other means of caring for the person so afflicted, and as to any other matter relative to the welfare of such person.

Third: Whenever it is deemed advisable the superintendent of the institution may cooperate with state departments to examine upon request and recommend suitable treatment and supervision for

(a) Persons thought to be afflicted with mental or nervous disorder.

(b) School children who are nervous, psychopathic, retarded, defective, or incorrigible.

(c) Children brought before any juvenile court.

Fourth: The acquisition and dissemination of knowledge of mental disease, feeble-mindedness, epilepsy, and allied conditions, with a view to promoting a better understanding and the most enlightened public sentiment and policy in such matters. In this work the bureau may cooperate with local authorities, schools, and social agencies.

Sterilization in Certain Cases.

Sec. 455. Sterilization may be performed to prevent reproduction of feeble-mindedness or in treatment of mental disease; consent necessary; procedure prior to operation. The operations of vasectomy and fallocotomy may be performed under

the conditions and within the restrictions herein described, and under such provisions shall be lawful.

When either of the recognized sterilizing operations herein referred to may be indicated for the prevention of the reproduction of further feeble-mindedness, or for the therapeutic treatment of certain forms of mental disease, physicians having the custody of such cases may recommend to the nearest relative, guardian, and affected individual the advisability and necessity of such operation; and when the written consent of the patient, when mentally competent to give such consent, or the written consent of the guardian when the patient is mentally incompetent to give such consent, is given, the physician having the custody aforesaid of said case shall call a counsel of two registered medical practitioners—one a physician and one a surgeon—of not less than five years' practice and not related to the patient, whose duty it shall be in conjunction with the physician in charge of the case, to examine the individual recommended for operation. Whether the person to be operated upon is mentally capable of giving his consent shall be decided by the consultants and stated in writing, with their reasons therefor, and such written statement shall be kept on file at the Pownal state school and in case they find that the patient is mentally incapable of giving his consent, the consent of the guardian must be secured. If in the judgment of the consulting physicians the operation will prevent the further propagation of mental deficiency, or if in the judgment of the medical consultants the physical or mental condition of any such person will be substantially benefited thereby, then the consultants shall select a competent surgeon to perform the operation of fallectomy or vasectomy, as the case may be, upon such person.

Sec. 456. Provisions for recommendation for sterilization in certain cases. Whenever it appears to the medical staff or institution physician of any institution in this state which has the care or custody of insane or feeble-minded persons that any inmate under the care or custody of such institution would be likely, if released without sterilization, to produce a child or children who by reason of inheritance would have a tendency to serious mental disease or mental deficiency, said medical staff or institution physician shall submit to the department a recommendation that a surgical operation be performed upon said patient for the prevention of parenthood. This recom-

mentation shall be in writing and accompanied by the sworn statement of the superintendent of such institution containing the history of the inmate as shown by the records of the institution, so far as it bears upon the recommendation for sterilization and setting forth the reasons why sterilization is recommended.

Sec. 457. Written order for sterilization; conditions for. If, in the judgment of the department, procreation by said inmate would be likely to produce a child or children who by reason of inheritance would have a tendency to serious mental deficiency it shall be the duty of the department to approve said recommendation within thirty days and send to the superintendent of such institution a written order, signed by the commissioner directing him to proceed with the sterilization not earlier than fifty days after the receipt of said order; provided, however, that no order of sterilization shall be carried into effect until the same shall have been further approved by two of the following persons, the superintendent of the Bangor state hospital, the superintendent of the Augusta state hospital and the superintendent of the Pownal state school for the feeble-minded.

Sec. 458. Notice to be given. Such department shall also send one copy of the order for sterilization to the inmate and another copy to the father or mother, husband or wife or legal guardian of the inmate, accompanying it in each case by a certified copy of the recommendation aforesaid and notification that the inmate or his or her representative has a right of appeal to the courts. If none of the foregoing relatives are known and no legal guardian has been appointed, the department shall request a judge of the superior court to appoint some attorney to protect the rights of the inmate and such notices and copies shall be sent to such attorney.

Sec. 459. Appeal from order for sterilization. Within thirty days of the issuance of any order of sterilization an appeal may be taken therefrom to the superior court by the inmate or his or her representative. Such appeal shall be entered and heard at the next term of said court held at least fourteen days after the date of such appeal in the county where inmate was domiciled when committed. The proceedings in such appeals shall be governed by the rules provided for probate appeals.

In this appeal the person for whom an order of sterilization

has been issued shall be designated as the plaintiff and the superintendent of the institution in which said inmate is under care or custody shall be designated as defendant. The finding of the court shall be certified to the department. Such finding may affirm, revise or reverse the order of the board appealed from.

Sec. 460. Proceedings stayed pending appeal; how order shall be carried out. The pendency of any appeal shall stay proceedings under the order of such department until the appeal be determined. Should the decision of the court uphold the plaintiff's objection, the order for sterilization shall be vacated automatically and the case may not be initiated again within one year of the date of the final decision of the court. Should the court find against the plaintiff said order shall be put into effect by the superintendent of the institution in which the inmate is under care or custody and the inmate shall be sterilized by vasectomy, if a male; by fallocotomy, if a female.

Sec. 461. Permanent record, where kept; inspection of. The completed original documents in every case not originated and completed at the Pownal state school shall be forwarded to said school for permanent record and a duplicate thereof shall be retained by the institution where the inmate was confined. Such records or documents shall not be open to public inspection except for such purposes as may be approved by the superintendent of the Pownal state school, and the commissioner with the assurance that the names of the persons sterilized shall not be made public.

Sec. 462. Liability of persons executing the provisions of §§ 456-462. Neither any of said superintendents nor any other person legally participating in the execution of the provisions of sections four hundred fifty-six to four hundred sixty-two, inclusive, shall be liable either civilly or criminally on account of said participation, except in the case of negligence in the performance of the operation.

State Sanatoriums for Treatment of Tuberculosis.

Sec. 463. Establishment and maintenance of one or more sanatoriums. The state shall maintain by building, lease, or by purchase one or more sanatoriums in such districts of the state as shall seem best to serve the needs of the people for the care and treatment of persons affected with tuberculosis. Where lease or purchase is made the state shall have the right

to enlarge or otherwise adapt the property to meet the needs of the situation; and such additions or improvements shall be considered permanent. At the expiration of the original lease of any property for use as a tuberculosis sanatorium the state shall have the right of renewal or of purchase.

Sec. 464. Admittance of patients; charges for treatment. Persons having legal residence in Maine may be admitted to these sanatoriums from any part of the state; provided after due examination by any reputable physician or the superintendent of the sanatorium said person shall be found to be suffering from tuberculosis. All patients in the state sanatoriums shall pay to the state the actual cost of such treatment including all board, supplies, and incidentals; provided that the department may, after a proper investigation of the financial circumstances of the patient, either before or after admission, if it finds said patient or his or her relatives are unable to pay said cost in whole or in part, waive such cost charge or so much thereof as it deems the circumstances warrant and provided further, that said department in granting admissions to said sanatoriums after giving consideration to the need of treatment by and the menace to other persons of, the prospective patient, shall not give preference to any person because of his ability to pay the whole or any part of said cost charge. No discrimination shall be made in the accommodation, care, or treatment of any patient because of the fact that the patient or his relatives do or do not contribute in whole or in part to the charge for treatment; and no officer or employee of such state sanatorium shall accept from any patient thereof any fee or gratuity whatever for any service rendered.

Maine School for the Deaf.

Sec. 465. Purpose of Maine school for the deaf. Maine school for the deaf, established by chapter four hundred and forty-six, of the private and special laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, is to be devoted to the education and instruction of deaf and dumb children.

Sec. 466. State to assume charge and expenses; government. Said school shall be located at Portland, in the county of Cumberland, and the state shall have the entire charge, responsibility and expense of maintaining said school. The government of said school is vested in the department.

Sec. 467. Powers and duties of department. The depart-

ment shall have charge of the general interests of said school and see that its affairs are conducted in accordance with law. It may employ officers, teachers and other employees as it may deem advisable and fix the compensation of the same, subject to the approval of the governor and council; it may from time to time prescribe the system of education and course of study to be pursued in the school.

Sec. 468. Admittance of children to school. With the consent of its parent or guardian, the department may admit to said school for a term not exceeding twelve years, any deaf and dumb child residing in this state and not less than five years of age, who shall not be withdrawn or discharged from said school, except with the consent of the department or the governor and council, and the sums necessary for the support and instruction of such children while attending said school, shall be paid by the state.

Sec. 469. Admittance of children from other states. Deaf and dumb children residing in other states may, at the discretion of the department, be admitted to said school upon the payment by their parents, guardian or other responsible agency of a reasonable compensation to be fixed by the department. All income from this or any other source shall be paid to the treasurer of state and shall be added to the appropriation for the maintenance of said school.

State Military and Naval Children's Home.

Sec. 470. Bath Military and Naval Children's Home declared a state institution; purposes. The State Military and Naval Children's Home established as the Bath Military and Naval Orphan Asylum at Bath by chapter one hundred sixty-three of the private and special laws of eighteen hundred sixty-six, is hereby declared to be a state institution, the purpose of which is the rearing and educating, gratuitously in the common branches of learning and ordinary industrial pursuits of the poor and neglected children of this state, preference being given to the children of soldiers and sailors of Maine who have served in the various wars in which the United States has engaged.

Sec. 471. Guardianship of members of home. The department shall have charge of the affairs of said home. Its head shall be called the superintendent. The commissioner, or such bureau chief as he may select, and the superintendent shall act

as a board of guardians of all the children who are members of said home and shall have all the power and authority granted by law to guardians.

Sec. 472. Repealing clause. All of the following enumerated provisions of statute law are hereby repealed:

§§ 122-125 inclusive of c. 2 of the Revised Statutes.

"	I-62	"	"	c.	17	"	"	"	"
"	249-254	"	"	c.	19	"	"	"	"
"	I-152	"	"	c.	22	"	"	"	"
"	28-30	"	"	c.	36	"	"	"	"
"	7-11	"	"	c.	42	"	"	"	"
"	I5-40	"	"	c.	72	"	"	"	"
"	49-61	"	"	c.	72	"	"	"	"
"	I-18	"	"	c.	149	"	"	"	"
"	I-88	"	"	c.	152	"	"	"	"
"	I-36	"	"	c.	154	"	"	"	"
"	I-65	"	"	c.	155	"	"	"	"
"	I-7	"	"	c.	156	"	"	"	"
"	I-12	"	"	c.	157	"	"	"	"
"	I-23	"	"	c.	158	"	"	"	"
"	I-11	"	"	c.	161	"	"	"	"

All of the following enumerated provisions of the Public Laws of 1931 are hereby repealed:

- c. 17
- c. 33
- c. 35
- c. 46
- c. 134
- c. 136
- c. 143
- c. 153
- c. 167
- c. 171
- c. 174
- c. 200
- c. 204
- c. 214
- c. 225, §§ 2, 6, 7, 8, 31
- c. 235
- c. 272
- c. 275
- c. 279

NOTE

Because of the fact that it has been necessary to change the order of so many sections, and in order that persons familiar with the old statutes may be able to locate in the new law the old provisions of law, the following cross reference tables have been prepared. Table No. 1 shows the sources from which the present new sections were derived; and Table No. 2 shows where the law in the old statutes is now taken care of. This revision was made necessary because of chapter 216 of the Public Laws of 1931, which created the Department of Health and Welfare, with the legislative intent of coordinating the operation of the laws pertaining to health, welfare and institutions. In collecting the various sections throughout the statutes concerning these laws and putting them together in an orderly arrangement, many technical and legal difficulties have been encountered, mainly because the various chapters and amendments thereof were created or made with little consideration of the other laws pertaining to health and welfare. There were several obsolete or impractical sections that have been deleted. In preparing this revision, frequent, if not daily, discussion has been had with the Attorney-General's department, the various officials of the Department of Health and Welfare, and other persons who have been familiar with the law covered in this bill. It is realized that in the short space of the twelve months that have been available for this work, that many improvements remain to be made in this law. This one bill contains more actual statutory change than there was in the whole of the 1930 revision, but thanks to the cooperation received from the various state officials, the substantive law is correctly set forth herein. If any errors are noted, they should be reported to the office of the Revisor of Statutes in order that proper amendments to this bill may be drawn.

CROSS REFERENCE TABLE NO. 1.

(Showing Source of Laws Herein)

New Section Number	Source of Law	New Section Number	Source of Law
1	P. L. 1931, c. 216 Art. I, §§ 1, 2, 3, 4; Art. III, § 1.	5	P. L. 1931, c. 216 Art. III, § 7.
2	P. L. 1931, c. 216 Art. III, § 3.	6	P. L. 1931, c. 216 Art. III, § 2, ¶ 26.
3	Necessary definitions	7	c. 17, § 7; c. 152, §§ 60, 78; c. 154, § 13; c. 155, § 42; c. 157, §§ 4, 9.
4	P. L. 1931, c. 216 Art. III, § 6.		

New Section Number	Source of Law	New Section Number	Source of Law
8	Rules and Regulations	66	c. 72, § 21
9	c. 157, § 12	67	c. 72, § 22
10	c. 22, § 13; c. 42, § 11; c. 157, § 11.	68	c. 72, § 23
11	c. 152, § 14; c. 155, § 7; c. 157, § 9.	69	c. 72, § 24
12	c. 2, §§ 122, 123	70	c. 72, § 25
13	c. 2, § 124	71	c. 72, § 26
14	c. 22, §§ 1, 3	72	c. 72, § 27
15	c. 22, § 6	73	c. 72, § 28
16	c. 22, § 7	74	c. 72, § 29
17	c. 22, § 12	75	c. 72, §§ 30; 40, 1st ¶
18	c. 22, § 14	76	c. 72, § 31
19	c. 22, § 45	77	c. 72, § 32
20	c. 22, § 46	78	c. 72, § 33
21	c. 22, § 34	79	c. 72, § 34
22	c. 22, § 35	80	c. 72, § 40 part of 2nd ¶
23	c. 22, § 36	81	c. 72, § 35
24	c. 22, § 37	82	c. 72, § 36; c. 72, § 40 part 2nd & 3rd ¶
25	c. 22, § 38	83	c. 72, § 37
26	c. 22, § 39	84	c. 72, § 38
27	c. 22, § 40	85	c. 72, § 39
28	c. 22, § 41	86	c. 72, § 39-A
29	c. 22, § 42	87	c. 22, §§ 8, 10 P. L. 1931, c. 216, Art. III, § 9
30	c. 22, § 43	88	c. 22, § 47
31	c. 22, § 44	89	c. 22, § 48
32	c. 22, § 32	90	c. 22, § 49
33	c. 22, § 33	91	c. 22, § 9
34	c. 22, § 34	92	c. 22, § 50
35	c. 22, § 136	93	c. 22, § 51
36	c. 22, § 137	94	c. 22, §§ 11, 52
37	c. 22, § 140	95	c. 22, § 53
38	c. 22, § 141	96	c. 22, § 54
39	c. 22, § 142	97	c. 22, § 55
40	c. 22, § 150	98	c. 22, § 56
41	c. 22, § 151	99	c. 22, § 57
42	c. 22, § 152	100	c. 22, § 58
43	c. 22, § 143	101	c. 22, § 59
44	c. 22, § 144	102	c. 22, § 60
45	c. 22, § 26	103	c. 22, § 61
46	c. 22, § 27	104	c. 22, § 62
47	c. 22, § 28	105	c. 22, § 63
48	c. 42, § 7	106	c. 22, § 64
49	c. 42, § 8	107	c. 22, § 65
50	c. 42, § 9	108	c. 22, § 66
51	c. 42, § 10	109	c. 22, § 67
52	c. 22, § 131	110	c. 22, § 68
53	c. 22, § 132	111	c. 22, § 69
54	c. 22, § 133	112	c. 22, § 70
55	c. 22, § 145	113	c. 22, § 71
56	c. 22, § 146	114	c. 22, § 72
57	c. 22, § 147	115	c. 22, § 73
58	c. 22, § 148	116	c. 22, § 74
59	c. 22, § 149	117	c. 22, § 75
60	c. 72, § 15	118	c. 22, § 76
61	c. 72, § 16	119	c. 22, § 77
62	c. 72, § 17	120	c. 22, § 78
63	c. 72, § 18	121	c. 22, § 79
64	c. 72, § 19	122	c. 22, § 80
65	c. 72, § 20		

New Section Number	Source of Law	New Section Number	Source of Law
123	c. 22, § 81	184	c. 22, § 129
124	c. 22, § 15	185	c. 22, § 130
125	c. 22, § 16	186	c. 36, § 28
126	c. 22, § 17	187	c. 36, §§ 29, 30
127	c. 22, § 18	188	c. 157, § 3
128	c. 22, § 19	189	c. 157, § 5
129	c. 22, § 20	190	c. 161, § 1
130	c. 22, § 21	191	c. 161, § 2
131	c. 22, § 22	192	c. 161, § 3
132	c. 22, § 23	193	c. 161, § 4
133	c. 22, § 24	194	c. 161, § 5
134	c. 22, § 25	195	c. 161, § 6
135	c. 22, § 82	196	c. 161, § 7
136	c. 22, § 83	197	c. 161, § 8
137	c. 22, § 84	198	c. 161, § 9
138	c. 22, § 85	199	c. 161, § 10
139	c. 22, § 86	200	c. 161, § 11
140	c. 22, § 87	201	c. 72, § 49
141	c. 22, § 89	202	c. 72, § 50
142	c. 22, § 90	203	c. 72, § 51
143	c. 22, § 91	204	c. 72, § 52
144	c. 22, § 92	205	c. 72, § 53
145	c. 22, § 93	206	c. 72, § 54
146	c. 22, § 94	207	c. 72, § 55
147	c. 22, § 95	208	c. 72, § 56
148	c. 22, § 96	209	c. 72, § 56-A
149	c. 22, § 97	210	c. 72, § 56-B
150	c. 22, § 98	211	c. 72, § 57
151	c. 22, § 99	212	c. 72, § 58
152	c. 22, § 100	213	c. 72, § 59
153	c. 22, § 101	214	c. 158, § 1
154	c. 22, § 102	215	c. 158, § 2
155	c. 22, § 103	216	c. 158, §§ 3, 4
156	c. 22, § 104	217	c. 158, § 5
157	c. 22, § 105	218	c. 158, § 11; § 17, last sentence
158	c. 22, § 106	219	c. 158, § 12
159	c. 22, § 107	220	c. 158, § 13
160	c. 22, § 108	221	c. 158, § 14
161	c. 22, § 32	222	c. 158, § 15
162	c. 22, § 33	223	c. 158, § 16
163	c. 22, § 110	224	c. 158, § 17
164	c. 22, § 111	225	c. 158, § 18
165	c. 22, § 112	226	c. 158, § 19
166	c. 22, § 113	227	c. 158, § 20
167	c. 22, § 114	228	c. 158, § 21
168	c. 22, § 115	229	c. 158, § 22
169	c. 22, § 116	230	c. 158, § 23
170	c. 22, § 117	231	c. 152, § 36
171	c. 22, § 118	232	c. 152, § 37
172	c. 22, § 119	233	c. 152, § 38
173	c. 22, § 120	234	P. L. 1931, c. 279, § 1
174	c. 22, § 121	235	P. L. 1931, c. 279, § 2
175	c. 22, § 121-A	236	P. L. 1931, c. 279, § 3
176	c. 22, § 121-B	237	P. L. 1931, c. 279, §§ 4, 5
177	c. 22, § 122	238	P. L. 1931, c. 279, § 6
178	c. 22, § 123	239	P. L. 1931, c. 279, § 7
179	c. 22, § 124	240	P. L. 1931, c. 279, § 8
180	c. 22, § 125	241	c. 17, § 1
181	c. 22, § 126	242	c. 17, § 2
182	c. 22, § 127		
183	c. 22, § 128		

New Section Number	Source of Law	New Section Number	Source of Law
243	c. 17, § 3	301	c. 152, § 17; c. 157, § 3
244	c. 17, § 4	302	c. 157, § 6
245	c. 17, § 5	303	c. 152, § 15
246	c. 17, § 8	304	c. 152, §§ 5, 70, 86; c. 154, § 30, P. L. 1931, c. 216, Art. III, §§ 2, 22
247	c. 17, § 9	305	c. 157, § 7
248	c. 17, § 10	306	c. 152, § 27; c. 154, § 12; c. 155, § 2
249	c. 17, § 11	307	P. L. 1931, c. 216, Art. III, § 2, ¶ 19; § 5; c. 152, §§ 12, 75
250	c. 17, § 12	308	c. 152, §§ 10, 50
251	c. 17, § 13	309	Part of c. 152, § 84
252	c. 17, § 14	310	c. 152, §§ 67, 83, and part of § 84; c. 154, § 15; c. 155, § 52
253	c. 17, § 15	311	c. 22, § 134
254	c. 17, § 16	312	c. 22, § 135
255	c. 17, § 17	313	c. 22, § 138
256	c. 17, § 18	314	c. 22, § 139
257	c. 17, § 19	315	c. 152, § 41
258	c. 17, § 20	316	c. 152, § 9
259	c. 17, § 21		c. 149, §§ 15, 16, 17, 18; c. 154, §§ 35, 36; c. 155, § 6
260	c. 17, § 22	317	c. 156, § 7
261	c. 17, § 23	318	c. 152, § 17, last ¶
262	c. 17, § 24	319	c. 152, § 88; c. 154, § 7, and last part of § 21
263	c. 17, § 25	321	P. L. 1931, c. 216, Art. III, § 8
264	c. 17, § 26	322	c. 152, § 1
265	c. 17, § 27	323	c. 152, § 2
266	c. 17, § 28	324	c. 152, § 3
267	c. 17, § 45	325	c. 152, § 8
268	c. 17, § 30	326	c. 152, § 16
269	c. 17, § 31	327	c. 152, §§ 18, 31
270	c. 17, § 32	328	c. 152, § 19
271	c. 17, § 33	329	c. 152, § 20
272	c. 17, § 34	330	c. 152, § 22
273	c. 17, § 35	331	c. 152, § 24
274	c. 17, § 36	332	c. 152, § 25
275	c. 17, § 37	333	c. 152, § 26
276	c. 17, § 38	334	c. 152, § 28
277	c. 17, § 39	335	c. 152, § 30
278	c. 17, § 40	336	c. 152, § 34
279	c. 17, § 41	337	c. 152, § 35
280	c. 17, § 42	338	c. 152, § 39
281	c. 17, § 43	339	c. 152, § 40
282	c. 17, § 44	340	c. 152, § 42
283	c. 17, § 46	341	c. 152, § 43
284	c. 17, § 47	342	c. 152, § 50, 2nd ¶
285	c. 17, § 48	343	c. 152, § 44
286	c. 17, § 49	344	c. 152, § 45
287	c. 17, § 50	345	c. 152, § 46
288	c. 17, § 51	346	c. 152, § 47
289	c. 17, § 52		
290	c. 17, § 53		
291	c. 17, § 54		
292	c. 17, § 55		
293	c. 17, § 56		
294	c. 17, § 57		
295	c. 17, § 58		
296	c. 17, § 59		
297	c. 17, § 60		
298	c. 17, § 61		
299	c. 17, § 62		
300	P. L. 1931, c. 216, Art. I, § 1; Art. III, § 4; c. 152, §§ 5, 57		

New Section Number	Source of Law	New Section Number	Source of Law
347	c. 152, 48	406	c. 155, § 17, 1st part
348	c. 152, 49	407	c. 155, § 17, 2nd part
349	c. 152, 51	408	c. 155, 18
350	c. 152, 52	408-A	c. 155, 22
351	c. 152, 53	409	c. 155, 23
352	c. 152, 54	410	c. 155, 24
353	c. 152, 55	411	c. 155, 25
354	c. 152, 56	412	c. 155, 26
355	c. 152, 61	413	c. 155, 27
356	c. 152, 62	414	c. 155, 53
357	c. 152, 63	415	c. 155, 54
358	c. 152, 64	416	c. 149, 1
359	c. 152, 65	417	c. 149, 2
360	c. 152, 66	418	c. 149, 3
361	c. 152, § 67, last part	419	c. 149, 4
362	c. 152, 68	420	c. 149, 5
363	c. 152, 69	421	c. 149, 6
364	c. 152, 71	422	c. 149, 7
365	c. 152, 72	423	c. 149, 8
366	c. 152, §§ 73, 86	424	c. 149, 9
367	c. 152, 79	425	c. 149, 10
368	c. 152, 80	426	c. 149, 12
369	c. 152, 81	427	c. 149, 14
370	c. 152, 82	428	c. 155, 19
371	c. 152, § 83, in part	429	c. 155, 44
372	c. 152, 85	430	c. 155, 45
373	c. 152, 87	431	c. 155, 46
374	c. 154, § 1; part of § 2	432	c. 149, 11
375	c. 154, 3	433	c. 155, 20
376	c. 154, 4	434	c. 155, 21
377	c. 154, 5	435	c. 155, 28
378	c. 154, 6	436	c. 155, 29
379	c. 154, 8	437	c. 155, 30
380	c. 154, 9	438	c. 155, 31
381	c. 154, 10	439	c. 155, 33
382	c. 154, 11	440	c. 155, 34
383	c. 154, 14	440-A	c. 155, § 4
384	c. 154, 17	441	c. 155, 58
385	c. 154, 18	442	c. 155, 59
386	c. 154, 22	443	c. 155, 60
387	c. 154, 24	444	c. 155, 61
388	c. 154, 25	445	c. 155, 62
389	c. 154, 26	446	c. 155, 63
390	c. 154, 27	447	c. 155, 64
391	c. 154, § 21, 1st part	448	c. 155, 65
392	c. 154, 28	449	c. 155, 47
393	c. 154, 29	450	c. 155, 48
394	c. 154, 32	451	c. 155, 49
395	c. 155, 1	452	c. 155, 50
397	c. 155, 8	453	c. 155, 51
398	c. 155, 10	454	c. 155, 56
399	c. 155, §§ 11, 36	455	c. 155, 57
400	c. 155, 37	456	c. 155, 57-A
401	c. 155, 39	457	c. 155, 57-B
402	c. 155, 40	458	c. 155, 57-C
403	c. 149, 13	459	c. 155, 57-D
404	c. 155, § 5	460	c. 155, 57-E
405	c. 155, 43	461	c. 155, 57-F
	c. 155, 16	462	c. 155, 57-G
		463	c. 156, § 1

New Section Number	Source of Law	New Section Number	Source of Law
464	c. 156, § 5	468	c. 19, § 253
465	c. 19, § 249	469	c. 19, § 254
466	c. 19, § 250; § 251, 1st part	470	c. 72, § 60
467	c. 19, § 252	471	c. 72, § 61
		472	Repealing clause

CROSS REFERENCE TABLE NO. 2

(Showing Allocation Herein of Statutes Repealed)

Old Section Number	New Section Number	Number Old Section	Number New Section
c. 2, 122	12	c. 17, 44	282
c. 2, 123	12	c. 17, 45	267
c. 2, 124	13	c. 17, 46	283
c. 2, 125	Repealed by Code	c. 17, 47	284
c. 17, 1	241	c. 17, 48	285
c. 17, 2	242	c. 17, 49	286
c. 17, 3	243	c. 17, 50	287
c. 17, 4	244	c. 17, 51	288
c. 17, 5	245	c. 17, 52	289
c. 17, 6	Useless	c. 17, 53	290
c. 17, 7	7	c. 17, 54	291
c. 17, 8	246	c. 17, 55	292
c. 17, 9	247	c. 17, 56	293
c. 17, 10	248	c. 17, 57	294
c. 17, 11	249	c. 17, 58	295
c. 17, 12	250	c. 17, 59	296
c. 17, 13	251	c. 17, 60	297
c. 17, 14	252	c. 17, 61	298
c. 17, 15	253	c. 17, 62	299
c. 17, 16	254	c. 19, 249	465
c. 17, 17	255	c. 19, 250	466
c. 17, 18	256	c. 19, 251, 1st part	466
c. 17, 19	257	c. 19, 252	467
c. 17, 20	258	c. 19, 253	468
c. 17, 21	259	c. 19, 254	469
c. 17, 22	260	c. 22, 1	14
c. 17, 23	261	c. 22, 2	Repealed
c. 17, 24	262	c. 22, 3	1st part repealed
c. 17, 25	263		Last sentence in § 14
c. 17, 26	264	c. 22, 4	Repealed by Code
c. 17, 27	265	c. 22, 5	Repealed by Code
c. 17, 28	266	c. 22, 6	15
c. 17, 29	Obsolete	c. 22, 7	16
c. 17, 30	268	c. 22, 8	87
c. 17, 31	269	c. 22, 9	91
c. 17, 32	270	c. 22, 10	87
c. 17, 33	271	c. 22, 11	94
c. 17, 34	272	c. 22, 12	17
c. 17, 35	273	c. 22, 13	10
c. 17, 36	274	c. 22, 14	18
c. 17, 37	275	c. 22, 15	124
c. 17, 38	276	c. 22, 16	125
c. 17, 39	277	c. 22, 17	126
c. 17, 40	278	c. 22, 18	127
c. 17, 41	279	c. 22, 19	128
c. 17, 42	280	c. 22, 20	129
c. 17, 43	281	c. 22, 21	130

Old Section Number	New Section Number	Old Section Number	New Section Number
c. 22, 22	131	c. 22, 82	135
c. 22, 23	132	c. 22, 83	136
c. 22, 24	133	c. 22, 84	137
c. 22, 25	134	c. 22, 85	138
c. 22, 26	45	c. 22, 86	139
c. 22, 27	46	c. 22, 87	140
c. 22, 28	47	c. 22, 88	c. 91, § 77-A
c. 22, 29	32	c. 22, 89	141
c. 22, 30	33	c. 22, 90	142
c. 22, 31	34	c. 22, 91	143
c. 22, 32	161	c. 22, 92	144
c. 22, 33	162	c. 22, 93	145
c. 22, 34	21	c. 22, 94	146
c. 22, 35	22	c. 22, 95	147
c. 22, 36	23	c. 22, 96	148
c. 22, 37	24	c. 22, 97	149
c. 22, 38	25	c. 22, 98	150
c. 22, 39	26	c. 22, 99	151
c. 22, 40	27	c. 22, 100	152
c. 22, 41	28	c. 22, 101	153
c. 22, 42	29	c. 22, 102	154
c. 22, 43	30	c. 22, 103	155
c. 22, 44	31	c. 22, 104	156
c. 22, 45	19	c. 22, 105	157
c. 22, 46	20	c. 22, 106	158
c. 22, 47	88	c. 22, 107	159
c. 22, 48	89	c. 22, 108	160
c. 22, 49	90	c. 22, 109	Repealed by 1931, c. 225, § 8
c. 22, 50	92		
c. 22, 51	93	c. 22, 110	163
c. 22, 52	94	c. 22, 111	164
c. 22, 53	95	c. 22, 112	165
c. 22, 54	96	c. 22, 113	166
c. 22, 55	97	c. 22, 114	167
c. 22, 56	98	c. 22, 115	168
c. 22, 57	99	c. 22, 116	169
c. 22, 58	100	c. 22, 117	170
c. 22, 59	101	c. 22, 118	171
c. 22, 60	102	c. 22, 119	172
c. 22, 61	103	c. 22, 120	173
c. 22, 62	104	c. 22, 121	174
c. 22, 63	105	c. 22, 121-A	175
c. 22, 64	106	c. 22, 121-B	176
c. 22, 65	107	c. 22, 122	177
c. 22, 66	108	c. 22, 123	178
c. 22, 67	109	c. 22, 124	179
c. 22, 68	110	c. 22, 125	180
c. 22, 69	111	c. 22, 126	181
c. 22, 70	112	c. 22, 127	182
c. 22, 71	113	c. 22, 128	183
c. 22, 72	114	c. 22, 129	184
c. 22, 73	115	c. 22, 130	185
c. 22, 74	116	c. 22, 131	52
c. 22, 75	117	c. 22, 132	53
c. 22, 76	118	c. 22, 133	54
c. 22, 77	119	c. 22, 134	310
c. 22, 78	120	c. 22, 135	311
c. 22, 79	121	c. 22, 136	35
c. 22, 80	122	c. 22, 137	36
c. 22, 81	123	c. 22, 138	312

Old Section Number	New Section Number	Old Section Number	New Section Number
c. 22, 139	313	c. 72, 56-B	210
c. 22, 140	37	c. 72, 57	211
c. 22, 141	38	c. 72, 58	212
c. 22, 142	39	c. 72, 59	213
c. 22, 143	43	c. 72, 60	470
c. 22, 144	44	c. 72, 61	471
c. 22, 145	55	c. 72, 62	Obsolete
c. 22, 146	56	c. 149, 1	416
c. 22, 147	57	c. 149, 2	417
c. 22, 148	58	c. 149, 3	418
c. 22, 149	59	c. 149, 4	419
c. 22, 150	40	c. 149, 5	420
c. 22, 151	41	c. 149, 6	421
c. 22, 152	42	c. 149, 7	422
c. 36, 28	186	c. 149, 8	423
c. 36, 29	187	c. 149, 9	424
c. 36, 30	187	c. 149, 10	425
c. 42, 7	48	c. 149, 11	432
c. 42, 8	49	c. 149, 12	426
c. 42, 9	50	c. 149, 13	403
c. 42, 10	51	c. 149, 14	427
c. 42, 11	10	c. 149, 15	316
c. 72, 15	60	c. 149, 16	316
c. 72, 16	61	c. 149, 17	316
c. 72, 17	62	c. 149, 18	316
c. 72, 18	63	c. 152, 1	322
c. 72, 19	64	c. 152, 2	323
c. 72, 20	65	c. 152, 3	324
c. 72, 21	66	c. 152, 4	Repealed by Code
c. 72, 22	67	c. 152, 5	300, 304
c. 72, 23	68	c. 152, 6	Repealed by Code
c. 72, 24	69	c. 152, 7	Useless
c. 72, 25	70	c. 152, 8	325
c. 72, 26	71	c. 152, 9	315
c. 72, 27	72	c. 152, 10	308
c. 72, 28	73	c. 152, 11	Repealed by Code
c. 72, 29	74	c. 152, 12	307
c. 72, 30	75	c. 152, 13	300
c. 72, 31	76	c. 152, 14	11
c. 72, 32	77	c. 152, 15	303
c. 72, 33	78	c. 152, 16	326
c. 72, 34	79	c. 152, 17, 1st ¶	301
c. 72, 35	81	2nd ¶	318
c. 72, 36	82	c. 152, 18	327
c. 72, 37	83	c. 152, 19	328
c. 72, 38	84	c. 152, 20	329
c. 72, 39	85	c. 152, 21	Useless
c. 72, 39-A	86	c. 152, 22	330
c. 72, 40, 1st ¶	75	c. 152, 23	Repealed by Code
2nd ¶	80	c. 152, 24	331
3rd ¶	82	c. 152, 25	332
c. 72, 49	201	c. 152, 26	333
c. 72, 50	202	c. 152, 27	306
c. 72, 51	203	c. 152, 28	334
c. 72, 52	204	c. 152, 29	Useless
c. 72, 53	205	c. 152, 30	335
c. 72, 54	206	c. 152, 31	Part in 307
c. 72, 55	207	Other repealed by Code	
c. 72, 56	208	c. 152, 32	Repealed by Code
c. 72, 56-A	209	c. 152, 33	Repealed by Code

Old Section Number	New Section Number	Old Section Number	New Section Number
c. 152, 34	336	c. 154, 1	374
c. 152, 35	337	c. 154, 2, Part in	374
c. 152, 36	231	c. 154, 3	375
c. 152, 37	232	c. 154, 4	376
c. 152, 38	233	c. 154, 5	377
c. 152, 39	338	c. 154, 6	378
c. 152, 40	339	c. 154, 7	319
c. 152, 41	314	c. 154, 8	379
c. 152, 42	340	c. 154, 9	380
c. 152, 43	341	c. 154, 10	381
c. 152, 44	343	c. 154, 11	382
c. 152, 45	344	c. 154, 12	306
c. 152, 46	345		Part repealed by Code
c. 152, 47	346	c. 154, 13, Part in	7
c. 152, 48	347	c. 154, 14	383
c. 152, 49	348	c. 154, 15	309
c. 152, 50, 1st ¶	308	c. 154, 16	Useless
2nd ¶	342	c. 154, 17	384
c. 152, 51	349	c. 154, 18	385
c. 152, 52	350	c. 154, 19	Repealed by Code
c. 152, 53	351	c. 154, 20	Repealed by Code
c. 152, 54	352	c. 154, 21, 1st part	391
c. 152, 55	353	last part	319
c. 152, 56	354	c. 154, 22	386
c. 152, 57	300	c. 154, 23	Out of date
c. 152, 58	Repealed by Code	c. 154, 24	387
c. 152, 59	Repealed by Code	c. 154, 25	388
c. 152, 60	7	c. 154, 26	389
c. 152, 61 Last sentence in	319	c. 154, 27	390
	355	c. 154, 28	392
c. 152, 62	356	c. 154, 29	393
c. 152, 63	357	c. 154, 30	304
c. 152, 64	358	c. 154, 31	309
c. 152, 65	359	c. 154, 32	394
c. 152, 66	360	c. 154, 33	Useless
c. 152, 67, 1st part	309	c. 154, 34	Obsolete
2nd part	361	c. 154, 35	316
c. 152, 68	362	c. 154, 36	316
c. 152, 69	363	c. 155, 1, Part in	395
c. 152, 70	304		Part repealed by Code
c. 152, 71	364	c. 155, 2	306
c. 152, 72	365	c. 155, 3	Repealed by Code
c. 152, 73	366	c. 155, 4, Part repealed by Code	
c. 152, 74	Repealed by Code	Part	440-A
c. 152, 75	307	c. 155, 5	403
c. 152, 76	Repealed by Code	c. 155, 6	316
c. 152, 77	Repealed by Code	c. 155, 7	
c. 152, 78	7		Part repealed by Code 11
c. 152, 79	367	c. 155, 8	397
c. 152, 80	368	c. 155, 9	Repealed by P. L. 1931, c. 214
c. 152, 81	369		
c. 152, 82	370	c. 155, 10	398
c. 152, 83	309	c. 155, 11	399
c. 152, 84, Part in	308	c. 155, 12	Repealed by Code
Part in	309	c. 155, 13	Repealed by Code
	371	c. 155, 14	Repealed by Code
c. 152, 85	372	c. 155, 15	Repealed by Code
c. 152, 86	304, 366	c. 155, 16	405
c. 152, 87	373	c. 155, 17, 1st part	406
c. 152, 88	319	2nd part	407

Old Section Number	New Section Number	Old Section Number	New Section Number
c. 155, 18	408	c. 156, § 4	Repealed by Code
c. 155, 19	428	c. 156, § 5	464
c. 155, 20	433	c. 156, § 6	Repealed by Code
c. 155, 21	434	c. 156, 7	317
c. 155, 22	408-A	c. 157, 1	Repealed by Code
c. 155, 23	409	c. 157, 2	Repealed by Code
c. 155, 24	410	c. 157, 3, Part in	188
c. 155, 25	411	Part in	301
c. 155, 26	412	c. 157, § 4, Part repealed by Code	
c. 155, 27	413	Part in	§ 11
c. 155, 28	435	c. 157, 5	189
c. 155, 29	436	c. 157, 6	302
c. 155, 30	437	c. 157, 7	305
c. 155, 31	438	c. 157, 8	c. 33, § 10
c. 155, 32	Repealed by P. L. 1931, c. 35	c. 157, 9	7, 11
c. 155, 33	439	c. 157, 10	Useless—Covered by other law
c. 155, 34	440	c. 157, 11	10
c. 155, 35	Repealed by Code	c. 157, 12	9
c. 155, 36	399	c. 158, 1	214
c. 155, 37	400	c. 158, 2	215
c. 155, 38	Useless	c. 158, 3	216
c. 155, 39	401	c. 158, 4	216
c. 155, 40	402	c. 158, 5	217
c. 155, 41	Repealed by Code	c. 158, 6	Useless
c. 155, 42	7	c. 158, 7	Useless
c. 155, 43	404	c. 158, 8	Obsolete
c. 155, 44	429	c. 158, 9	227
c. 155, 45	430	c. 158, 10	Useless
c. 155, 46	431	c. 158, 11	218
c. 155, 47	449	c. 158, 12	219
c. 155, 48	450	c. 158, 13	220
c. 155, 49	451	c. 158, 14	221
c. 155, 50	452	c. 158, 15	222
c. 155, 51	453	c. 158, 16	223
c. 155, 52	309	c. 158, 17	218, 224
c. 155, 53	414	c. 158, 18	225
c. 155, 54	415	c. 158, 19	226
c. 155, 55	Repealed by P. L. 1931, c. 174	c. 158, 20	227
c. 155, 56	454	c. 158, 21	228
c. 155, 57	455	c. 158, 22	229
c. 155, 57-A	456	c. 158, § 23	230
c. 155, 57-B	457	c. 159, 1	234
c. 155, 57-C	458	c. 159, 2	235
c. 155, 57-D	459	c. 159, 3	236
c. 155, 57-E	460	c. 159, 4	237
c. 155, 57-F	461	c. 159, 5	237
c. 155, 57-G	462	c. 159, 6	238
c. 155, 58	441	c. 159, 7	239
c. 155, 59	442	c. 159, 8	240
c. 155, 60	443	c. 159, 9	Useless
c. 155, 61	444	c. 161, 1	190
c. 155, 62	445	c. 161, 2	191
c. 155, 63	446	c. 161, 3	192
c. 155, 64	447	c. 161, 4	193
c. 155, 65	448	c. 161, 5	194
c. 156, 1	463	c. 161, 6	195
c. 156, 2	Repealed by Code	c. 161, 7	196
c. 156, 3	Repealed by Code	c. 161, 8	197
		c. 161, 9	198

Old Section Number	New Section Number	Old Section Number	New Section Number
c. 161, § 10	199	§ 7	5
c. 161, §§ 11	200	§§ 8	321
		§§ 9	87
Public Laws of 1931.		c. 225, § 2	32
c. 17	354	c. 225, § 6	Repealed by Code
c. 33	359	c. 225, § 7	209
c. 35	438	c. 225, § 7	210
c. 46	450	c. 225, § 8	160
c. 134, § 1	249	c. 225, § 31	86
c. 134, § 2	250	c. 235, § 1	174
c. 136	265	c. 235, § 2	175, 176
c. 143, § 1	406	c. 272	86
§ 2	407	c. 275, § 1	456
c. 153	351	c. 275, § 2	456
c. 167	186, 187	c. 275, § 3	457
c. 171	309	c. 275, § 4	458
c. 174	Repealing Act	c. 275, § 5	459
c. 200	433	c. 275, § 6	459
c. 204	205	c. 275, § 7	460
c. 214	397	c. 275, § 8	461
c. 216, Art. III.		c. 275, § 9	462
1	1	c. 279, § 1	234
2	General	c. 279, § 2	235
3	2	c. 279, § 3	236
4	300	c. 279, § 4	237
5	307	c. 279, § 5	239
6	4	c. 279, § 6	Useless