

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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ACTS AND RESOLVES  
OF THE  
SEVENTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE

OF THE  
STATE OF MAINE

1905.

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Published by the Secretary of State, agreeably to Resolves of  
June 28, 1820, February 18, 1840, and March 16, 1842.

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PUBLIC LAWS

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE.

1905.

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**CHAP. 2**

—number of.

Commissioner' and the word 'Maine' and the name of the county and the town or city where the commissioner resides. Each town or city of not more than four thousand inhabitants as shown by the last preceding census of the United States, shall be entitled to one such commissioner and not more than one, and for every additional five thousand inhabitants thus shown, or fraction thereof, an additional commissioner shall be allowed, provided that the total number of commissioners in any one town or city shall in no case exceed six. Any commissioners appointed under this section shall have power to renew executions issued by any former commissioner within and for the same county, and executions issued by himself.'

—may renew executions.

Approved January 31, 1905.

**Chapter 2.**

An Act to amend Section one hundred and fifteen of Chapter four of the Revised Statutes, relating to the Organization of Plantations.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:*

Section 115, Chapter 4, R. S., amended.

Section one hundred and fifteen of chapter four of the revised statutes is hereby amended by substituting in the place of the word "township," wherever it appears in said section, the word, 'place.'

Approved February 8, 1905.

**Chapter 3.**

An Act to provide for the treatment of persons suffering from the effects of the habitual use of Narcotics.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:*

Persons suffering from use of opiates may be committed to general hospital.

Section 1. 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 general hospital receiving aid from the state, 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 shall have the power and authority to restrain said patient, so committed, in such manner as may be necessary for his protection for a period not exceeding ninety days.

—patient may be restrained.