

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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ACTS AND RESOLVES

AS PASSED BY THE

Eighty-fifth Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1931

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PUBLIC LAWS
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE

As Passed by the Eighty-fifth Legislature

1931

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Chapter 186.

AN ACT Establishing a Game Preserve on Gero Island, in Chesuncook Plantation, County of Piscataquis.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine, as follows:

Sec. 1. Game preserve established on Gero Island, in Chesuncook Plantation, county of Piscataquis. No person shall at any time hunt, chase, catch, kill or destroy any wild bird or wild animal within the limits of the following described tract, or territory, situated in Piscataquis county, to wit: The whole of the island in the lake created by Ripogenus dam, known as Ripogenus, or Chesuncook Lake, which island is known as Gero Island, and is situated wholly within the plantation of Chesuncook. It shall be unlawful for any person to have in possession at any time any wild bird, or wild animal, or part thereof, taken within the above described territory.

Sec. 2. Penalties for violations. Whoever violates any provision of this act shall be subject to the general penalty provided in section one hundred seven of chapter thirty-eight of the revised statutes for violation of the fish and game laws.

Approved April 2, 1931.

Chapter 187.

AN ACT Relative to Advance Baiting of Deer.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine, as follows:

R. S., c. 38, sec. 61; relative to baiting of deer, amended. Section sixty-one of chapter thirty-eight of the revised statutes is hereby amended by adding in the twelfth line of the second paragraph thereof, after the word "salt", the words 'or any other bait or food' so that said second paragraph, as amended, shall read as follows:

'Use of any bait or food prohibited. Provided, however, that if a deer is found doing actual, substantial damage to any growing cultivated crops, the cultivator of such crops may kill the deer, and may consume said deer in his own family but not otherwise; but he shall not pursue the deer beyond the limits of his cultivated land in which the damage is being done; provided, that whoever kills a deer in accordance with the provisions herein contained shall forthwith give notice in writing to the commissioner of inland fisheries and game of the fact of such killing and the character and estimated amount of damage done; whoever fails to give such notice

shall in no wise be protected by the provisions hereof. Whoever shall cultivate any crops for the manifest purpose of killing deer under the provisions of this paragraph shall in no wise be protected thereby; and it shall be unlawful to place salt or any other bait or food in any place for the purpose of enticing deer thereto. Any dead deer found in the woods not having a tag identifying the owner thereof shall be subject to seizure and confiscation by the department.'

Approved April 2, 1931.

Chapter 188.

AN ACT Relating to Helping Teachers.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine, as follows:

R. S., c. 19, sec. 192; relating to helping teachers, amended. Section one hundred ninety-two of chapter nineteen of the revised statutes is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following words: 'The commissioner of education may appoint one or more full time helping teachers whose duty it shall be to assist and direct the above mentioned critic teachers, to work with local school officials upon request, and to perform such other duties in the field of elementary education as the said commissioner may direct. The salary and necessary travelling expenses of such helping teachers shall be paid from the appropriation for the training of rural teachers.' So that said section when amended shall read as follows:

'Sec. 192. Summer schools for training rural teachers; teachers so trained to act as rural critics in towns from which chosen. As a means of increasing the efficiency of rural education it shall be the duty of the state commissioner of education to make provision for a special school of instruction during the summer months for not more than one hundred rural teachers. The course of study and plans of instruction shall be arranged with a special view to training for rural teaching and rural leadership. Teachers eligible to attend said school shall be selected by the state commissioner of education, upon recommendation of superintendents of rural towns, in accordance with such standards of fitness as the state commissioner of education shall determine. Teachers so trained shall agree to return to the service of the towns from which they are chosen for at least one year, during which time they shall act as rural critics and helping teachers. The commissioner of education may appoint one or more full time helping teachers whose duty it shall be to assist and direct the above mentioned critic teachers, to work with local school officials upon request, and to perform such other duties in the field of