MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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ACTS AND RESOLVES

AS PASSED BY THE

Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth Legislatures

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

From April 24, 1937 to April 21, 1939

AND MISCELLANEOUS STATE PAPERS

Published by the Secretary of State, in conjunction with the Revisor of Statutes in accordance with the Resolves of the Legislature approved June 28, 1820, March 18, 1840, March 16, 1842 and Acts approved August 6, 1930 and April 2, 1931.

PUBLIC LAWS

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

As Passed by the Eighty-ninth Legislature

1939

Chapter 72

AN ACT Relative to Trapping in the Winthrop and Wayne, Standish and Rangeley Game Preserves.

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

R. S., c. 38, § 90, amended. The 3rd paragraph from the end of section 90 of chapter 38 of the revised statutes, as revised, is hereby amended to read as follows:

'Provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not be construed to prohibit: the trapping of wild animals in accordance with the general laws of the state in the East Augusta, Ganeston Park, and Bangor Game Preserves; nor the trapping of fur-bearing animals in accordance with the general laws of the state in the Fairfield Game Preserve and the Bragdon Wild Life Sanctuary and Narragansett Game Sanctuary; nor the shooting at or destroying any wild bird (except ruffed grouse or Hungarian partridge) or any wild animal (except beaver) when found destroying his property by a person residing within the limits of the Fairfield Game Preserve; nor the shooting at or destroying any wild bird or any wild animal when found destroying his property by a person residing within the limits of the Narragansett Game Sanctuary; nor the killing of a predatory animal found destroying his property by a person within the limits of the Wells and Kennebunk Game Preserve; nor the killing of a predatory animal found destroying his property by a person within the limits of the Windham Game Preserve; nor the shooting at or destroying any wild bird or any wild animal when found destroying his property by a person within the limits of the Winthrop and Wayne Game Sanctuary or of the Standish Game Sanctuary, nor the trapping of fur bearing animals in accordance with the general laws of the state within the limits of the Winthrop and Wayne Came Sanctuary or of the Standish Came Sanctuary or of the Rangeley Came Preserve.'

Approved March 16, 1939.

Chapter 73

AN ACT Relating to the Standish Game Preserve.

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

R. S., c. 38, § 90, amended. The paragraph relating to the Standish game preserve, of section 90 of chapter 38 of the revised statutes, as revised, is hereby amended to read as follows:

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'Standish: the following described territory situated in the town of Standish in the county of Cumberland: Beginning at Standish village, thence extending northeasterly towards Sebago lake along the road leading to Sebago lake village to Moody road, so-called, thence along Moody road to the Trail road, so-called, leading from Sebago lake to East Sebago village, thence along said Trail road to the Maine Central railroad crossing at Richville, thence northwesterly by said railroad to Steep Falls, thence by the Middle road over Oak Hill, so-called, past the White Place, so-called, and the residence of John Rand to Standish village including therein the boundary highways and railroad right of way.'

Approved March 16, 1939.

Chapter 74

AN ACT to Provide for Alternate Jurors.

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

R. S., c. 96, § 95, amended. Section 95 of chapter 96 of the revised statutes is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following paragraph:

'Whenever by reason of the prospective length of a trial or other cause the court in its discretion shall deem it advisable, it may direct that not more than 2 jurors in addition to the regular panel be called and impanelled to sit as alternate jurors. Such alternate jurors in the order in which they are called shall replace jurors who, prior to the time the jury retires to consider its verdict, become unable or disqualified to perform their duties. Such alternate jurors shall be drawn in the same manner, shall have the same qualifications, shall be subject to the same examination and challenges, shall take the same oath, and shall have the same functions, powers, facilities and privileges and be subject to the same obligations and penalties as jurors on the regular panel. An alternate juror who does not replace a juror on the regular panel shall be discharged when the jury retires to consider its verdict. If one or more alternate jurors are called, each party shall be entitled to one peremptory challenge in addition to those otherwise allowed by law.'

Approved March 16, 1939.