

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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SEVENTH REVISION

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OF THE
STATE OF MAINE

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CHAPTER 38.

Inland Fisheries and Game.

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Commissioner, Council, and Administration.

Sec. 1. Commissioner and deputy commissioner of inland fisheries and game; appointment; term; reports. 1929, c. 331, § 1. A commissioner of inland fisheries and game, and a deputy recommended in writing by him, shall be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council, the commissioner to hold office for three years, and the deputy during the pleasure of the commissioner recommending him; and each shall serve until his successor is appointed and qualified. The commissioner shall make a report to the governor on or before the thirtieth day of June of each year, for the year ending December thirty-first prior thereto.

95 Me. 585.

This chapter is based upon the revision of the inland fish and game laws contained in chapter 219 of the public laws of 1917, which repealed chapter 33 of the revised statutes of 1916, upon acts amendatory thereto, and upon chapter 331 of the public laws of 1929, which repealed a substantial portion of said chapter 219 of the public laws of 1917. References in the head notes of this chapter are made in nearly every instance to either one of these two chapters, or to certain additional laws.

Sec. 2. Duties and office; museum. 1919, c. 201. 1929, c. 331, § 2. The commissioner of inland fisheries and game shall have general supervision of the administration and enforcement of the inland fish and game laws. Under his direction his deputy shall assist him in the performance of his duties, par-

ticularly in field work and including the inspection of hatcheries and similar property, and in supervision of wardens and inspection of warden service. The commissioner shall have an office at the state capitol and adequate facilities for the transaction of the business of his department which shall be known as the department of inland fisheries and game. He may take for scientific purposes fish and game, and may introduce the same into the state and authorize others so to do.

The commissioner may also maintain a museum in which may be exhibited specimens of game and fish, an aquarium for the exhibition of live fish, minerals, and historic documents and relics connected with the history of the state.

Sec. 3. Commissioner may continue rules and regulations for four years from July 7, 1929; penalty for violation thereof. 1929, c. 332. The commissioner of inland fisheries and game is authorized to continue in force rules heretofore established relating to the protection of fish and game. He shall promulgate and continue in effect such of the rules and regulations of the department of inland fisheries and game as he deems necessary for the protection and preservation of the fish and game of this state, said rules and regulations to take effect July seventh, nineteen hundred twenty-nine, and to continue in effect for a period of four years thereafter, unless sooner revoked or modified by said commissioner. Such rules and regulations shall be published in a newspaper printed in the county in which the waters affected are located, and shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state.

Whoever violates any provision of any rules and regulations of the commissioner of inland fisheries and game promulgated by virtue of this section shall be subject to the same penalties as are provided in section one hundred seven.

Sec. 4. Upon petition of town officers, commissioner may make local regulations for hunting and fishing; may be revoked when emergency is past. 1929, c. 331, § 3. Upon petition of a majority of the municipal officers of the town or towns in which the waters or lands to be affected lie, and where said lands or waters lie in unorganized townships, then upon petition of a majority of the county commissioners, and after reasonable notice and hearing thereon, at which time it is proven and by the commissioner of inland fisheries and game found upon clear and convincing evidence that a grave emergency has arisen since the adjournment of the last session of the legislature, and still exists, the commissioner may, while the legislature is not in session, regulate for not longer than ninety days after the adjournment of the next legislature, the times, places and circumstances within which wild birds, wild animals, and inland fish may be hunted, fished for, and taken. Provided: the commissioner shall forthwith file a copy of said regulations, with the date of adoption thereof, certified by him, with the secretary of state and with the clerk of courts of the counties affected, and shall cause the same to be published three weeks successively in a newspaper published in the county affected; such regulations shall be only in limitation of the state laws and shall not authorize the taking of fish or game within times, places or circumstances prohibited by the laws of the state; the commissioner shall use due diligence to ascertain that the said emergency continues and upon finding that said emergency has passed he shall promptly repeal said regulations giving notice thereof in the same manner as provided for the promulgating of the same; and the commissioner shall cause to be posted notices of said regulations in the areas affected thereby. All such regulations shall have the force of law.

Sec. 5. Advisory council to be appointed; terms of members; expenses; meetings. 1929, c. 331, § 4. An advisory council, consisting of seven members

appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of his council and chosen one from each of the councilor districts, shall render to the commissioner of inland fisheries and game information and advice concerning the administration of the department. Of the first members of the council appointed under the provisions of this section, three shall be appointed for terms expiring the third Tuesday of January, nineteen hundred thirty-five; two members for terms expiring the third Tuesday of January, nineteen hundred thirty-three; and two members for terms expiring the third Tuesday of January, nineteen hundred thirty-one; thereafter appointment shall be for the term of six years and until successors are appointed and qualified. Upon the death, resignation, or removal from office of any person so appointed, the governor, with the advice and consent of his council, shall appoint a member to serve for the unexpired term. The members of the advisory council shall receive no compensation for their services, but said council shall be allowed actual expenses not to exceed five hundred dollars for each fiscal year. The council shall hold regular meetings with the commissioner or his deputy at the state capitol on the first Thursday of January and July annually and special meetings at such other times and places within the state as to him or them seem advisable. At the meeting held on the first Thursday of January each year, the council may elect one of its members as chairman and one as vice-chairman.

Sec. 6. Penalty for wilful defacement of notice of commissioner. 1917, c. 219, § 4. Whoever wilfully mutilates, defaces, or destroys any notice, rule, or regulation of the commissioner of inland fisheries and game, posted in conformity with the provisions of this chapter, shall be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 7. Commissioner shall furnish sufficient copies of fish and game laws for the use of town clerks and agents. 1929, c. 331, § 65. The commissioner of inland fisheries and game is authorized to keep on hand at all times sufficient copies of the inland fish and game laws so that all town clerks or agents authorized to issue licenses shall have copies available to issue with every license.

Fishways.

Sec. 8. Commissioner may order construction of fishways and repairs thereto; appeals. 1929, c. 331, § 5. Whenever the commissioner of inland fisheries and game, after hearing, fourteen days' written notice of which shall be given to one or more of the owners or occupants of any dam or obstruction herein-after referred to, determines it expedient that any dam or other artificial obstruction above tide-water in any inland waters frequented by salmon, land-locked salmon, shad, alewives or other migratory fish, be provided with a fishway, he may by order in writing, require the owners or occupants of said dam or obstruction to provide a sufficient fishway, under such conditions as shall be specified in said order, certified copies of which shall be mailed to some owner or occupant of said dam or obstruction. In said order and amendment thereof the commissioner shall prescribe and may change the time during which said fishway shall be kept open for the passage of fish. The commissioner may further order and require the owners or occupants of said dams or obstructions to make repairs and alterations thereto; and if any owner or occupant neglects or refuses to join in proportion to his interest therein, in erecting, maintaining, repairing and altering such fishway so ordered and required, the other owners or occupants shall so do and shall have an action on the case against such delinquents for their proportion of the expense thereof; and if all owners and occupants refuse or neglect so to do, the commissioner may so do and shall

have an action on the case against all delinquents for their proportion of the expense thereof. Whenever delinquent owners or occupants as aforesaid reside out of the state, said amounts may be recovered as penalties by libel against said dam or obstruction and the land on which it stands, filed in the superior court in the county where said land is located, in the name of the commissioner of inland fisheries and game, such notice to be given of the pendency thereof as the court in term time or vacation orders; and the court may render judgment therein against said dam, obstruction and lands for said penalties and costs and order a sale thereof to satisfy such judgment and costs, including costs of sale, subject, however, to all said requirements for the erection, maintenance and repair of said fishway.

Any owner or occupant may appeal to any justice of the superior court from any order of the commissioner by filing in the office of the clerk of the superior court in the county where said dam or other obstruction is located his notice in writing of such appeal containing the reasons therefor within fourteen days after the mailing of the copy of said order to any owner or occupant of the premises as above provided. If any such appeal is denied, full costs may be taxed against the appellant.

Fish and Game Culture.

Sec. 9. Commissioner may set apart waters for certain periods of time for fish culture; may cause destruction of mink therein; may permit transportation of live game; may license breeders. 1929, c. 331, § 6. The commissioner of inland fisheries and game may, after hearing, set apart, for a term not exceeding ten years, any inland waters for the use of the state or of the United States commissioner of fish and fisheries, in the prosecution of the work of fish culture and scientific research relative to fishes. The order setting apart such waters shall be recorded in the registry of deeds in the county or registry district in which they are situated. In the waters so set apart, he and the United States commissioner of fish and fisheries, and persons acting under their authority may, in their respective fish culture and scientific work, take fish at any time or in any manner, and erect and maintain any fixtures necessary for such purposes. No person shall take or kill any fish, or use any implement for fishing therein. He may grant permission to take wild animals and wild birds for park and exhibition purposes in this state, under such rules, regulations, and conditions as he shall establish.

He may cause the destruction of any mink or other destructive animal or bird found in or around any fish hatchery or feeding station in this state.

He may grant permits to transport in and beyond the limits of the state, live fish, wild animals, or game birds taken in the state, for breeding or advertising purposes. He may upon hearing, permit the taking of pickerel, perch and other fish in specified waters, subject to such conditions as he may prescribe, whenever it appears that said fish seriously injure the propagation of or the fishing for any game fish.

He may issue permits to any person, firm or corporation to engage in the business of propagating game birds, game, or fur-bearing animals under such regulations as he shall establish. He may issue to any person, firm, or corporation permit to fence in or enclose land for the above named purpose. When it appears that such application is made in good faith, and upon the payment of an annual fee of ten dollars, said commissioner may issue to the applicant a breeder's license permitting the breeding and rearing of any species of game

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birds or fur-bearing animals within such enclosure. Such licensed breeders may at any time sell, transport, or kill and sell, and any person, firm, or corporation may purchase, have in possession, or transport any game birds, game, or fur-bearing animals, or the skins thereof, raised by virtue of the provisions of this section, under such regulations as said commissioner may establish. No person shall engage in the business of breeding or rearing any game birds or game or fur-bearing animals at any time without first having procured a breeder's license as provided in this section.

Every licensed game or fur farmer and every person authorized to take birds or wild animals or fish for scientific purposes shall, on or before the thirty-first day of December of each year, make detailed report to said commissioner of all they have done during the year by virtue of such license or permit, on blanks to be furnished by the said commissioner of inland fisheries and game.

Fish Hatcheries.

Sec. 10. Commissioner may take land for fish hatcheries; appeal. 1929, c. 331, § 7. The commissioner of inland fisheries and game for the location, construction, repair and convenient operation of a fish hatchery or fish hatcheries and feeding stations for fish may purchase, lease, or take and hold, for and in behalf of the state, as for public uses, land and all materials in and upon it or any rights necessary for the purpose of establishing, erecting, and operating fish hatcheries. For real estate so taken, the owners are entitled to damages, to be paid by the state and estimated by the county commissioners, on written application of either party, made within one year after filing the location as hereinafter provided, or if proceedings thus commenced fail for causes not affecting the merits, new ones may be commenced within one year thereafter. When the commissioner of inland fisheries and game deems that a public exigency requires the taking of any land or rights for the purposes aforesaid, they shall cause the same to be surveyed, located, and so described that the same can be identified, and a plan thereof shall be filed in the registry of deeds in the county, or registry district, where the land or rights are located, and there recorded. The filing of such plan and description shall vest the title to the land and right aforesaid, in the state, or its grantees to be held during the pleasure of the state. Either party, if aggrieved by a decision of the county commissioners rendered in conformity with the provisions of this section, may appeal as in cases of land taken for highways to the superior court in the county in which the land is situated.

Sec. 11. Commissioner to have authority over fish screens. 1929, c. 331, § 8. The commissioner of inland fisheries and game may authorize, alter, and remove the screening of any inland waters, and shall, upon application, make suitable provision for the passage of logs, lumber and pulpwood in any floatable waters of the state so screened. The commissioner may prohibit fishing within five hundred yards of any screen installed by authority of the department or of the legislature. No person shall take up, destroy or injure any such screen or fish in waters closed to fishing by this section.

Inland Fish and Game Wardens.

Sec. 12. Inland fish and game wardens; appointment, powers and duties; tenure; bond; service of processes. 1929, c. 331, § 9. The governor, with the advice and consent of the council, upon the recommendation of the commissioner of inland fisheries and game, may appoint suitable persons as inland

fish and game wardens, who shall hold office for a term of three years unless sooner removed, and who shall enforce all laws relating to inland fisheries and game, and all rules and regulations in relation thereto, arrest all violators thereof; and prosecute all offenses against the same; said inland fish and game wardens shall have the same power to serve criminal processes against such offenders, and to arrest and prosecute camp trespassers, or those suspected of larceny from any cottage, camp, or other building, and shall be allowed the same fees as sheriffs and their deputies, for like services, and they shall have the same right as sheriffs to require aid in executing the duties of their office. All wardens and state paid deputy wardens shall, before being qualified to discharge the duties required by this chapter, give bond to the treasurer of state, in the sum of two thousand dollars, with two sureties, or with a surety company authorized to do business in the state, as surety, approved by the commissioner of inland fisheries and game, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of their office. Inland fish and game wardens may serve all processes pertaining to the collection of penalties for violation of the inland fish and game laws.

Sec. 13. Deputy fish and game wardens; appointment; tenure. 1929, c. 331, § 10. The commissioner of inland fisheries and game may appoint inland fish and game deputy wardens and may revoke such appointment at any time. The appointment and discharge of such deputy wardens shall be in writing, and they shall have the same powers and be subject to the same laws, as inland fish and game wardens appointed by the governor and council. All such appointments shall terminate with the calendar year in which the appointment is made.

Sec. 14. Sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, police officers and constables to have powers of wardens; wardens not to hold other office. 1929, c. 331, § 11. Sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, police officers and constables are vested with the powers of inland fish and game wardens, and shall receive for their services the same fees as those of inland fish and game wardens. State paid fish and game wardens and deputy wardens appointed under the two preceding sections shall hold no other state or county office from which they receive compensation.

Guides.

Sec. 15. Guides shall be registered by commissioner; must furnish such information as commissioner requires. 1929, c. 331, § 12. No person shall engage in the business of guiding, either for inland fishing or forest or shore hunting, until he has procured a certificate so to do from the commissioner of inland fisheries and game. Each registered guide shall, from time to time, as often as requested by said commissioner, forward, on blanks furnished him by said commissioner, a statement of the number of persons he has guided during the time called for in said statement, the number of days he has been employed as a guide, and such other information relative to inland fish and game, forest fires, and the preservation of the forests in the localities where he has guided, as the commissioner may deem of importance to the state.

Sec. 16. Applications for registration shall be made to the commissioner in writing; fees; revocation of registration. 1929, c. 331, § 13. An applicant for registration as a guide shall apply in writing to the commissioner of inland fisheries and game, setting forth in his application whether he desires to be registered as a general or local guide; and the commissioner may, upon sufficient proof of his competency, register such person as a general or local guide; and said commissioner may, for cause shown, after due notice and hearing, cancel

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any registration by him made, and may advance anyone from the local class to the general class, whenever he shall deem such person qualified to be a general guide. A fee of one dollar shall be paid annually for the registration as herein provided. Non-residents may be so licensed for restricted areas upon payment of a fee of twenty dollars.

Whenever a guide registered, as provided in this section, is charged with having violated any of the inland fish and game laws, the commissioner may suspend his certificate of registration; and whenever a guide so registered is convicted of a violation of the inland fish and game laws, said commissioner may cancel his registration; but such person may thereafter be registered again at the discretion of the commissioner. Any certificate canceled or suspended by virtue of this section shall be immediately returned to the commissioner.

Sporting Camps.

Sec. 17. Sporting camps, regulation of by commissioner; penalty. 1917, c. 219, § 16. No person shall maintain, occupy, or keep a sporting camp, lodge, or place of resort for inland hunting or fishing parties within the limits of any of the unorganized townships embraced in the Maine forestry district without annually procuring a license therefor of the commissioner of inland fisheries and game and paying therefor a fee of five dollars; but such license shall not be granted unless the person applying for the same files with his application therefor the written consent of the owner or owners of the land, or his or their agent, upon which such sporting camp, lodge, or place of resort for inland fishing and hunting parties is or may be located; and on the fifteenth day of December of each year shall send such record to the commissioner of inland fisheries and game, together with a report of the number of residents and non-residents entertained in such camp, and such other useful information relative to the inland fish and game interests as the commissioner may deem of importance to the state. The commissioner of inland fisheries and game may refuse to issue a license or licenses to such person or persons as he deems unsuitable. Whoever violates any provision of this section shall pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs for each offense.

Definitions of "Closed Season," "Open Season," "Tributaries," etc.

Sec. 18. Terms "closed season," "open season," "tributaries," etc., defined. 1917, c. 219, § 17. The words "closed season" as used in this chapter mean the time or period during which it is unlawful to hunt, pursue, shoot, wound, trap, or destroy any bird or animal, or fish for or catch any fish, and the words "open season" mean the time during which it shall be lawful to take these animals, fish and birds as specified and limited by law. The words "tributary" and "tributaries" wherever used in this chapter shall be construed to mean brooks or streams flowing directly or indirectly into a lake or pond or into another brook or stream, and one great pond or lake shall not be construed as a tributary to another great pond or lake.

See c. 11, §§ 38-41. Jurisdiction of state, 84 Me. 444; 94 Me. 99.

Fishing.

Sec. 19. Fishing licenses for residents and non-residents; fees therefor; revocation thereof. 1929, c. 331, § 14. No resident of the state over eighteen years of age and no non-resident of whatever age, shall fish in any inland waters of the state except in accordance with the following provisions:

(1) Any resident of the state and his immediate family may, without license, fish in open waters in accordance with the laws of the state, on land owned by him, on which he is actually domiciled, and which is used exclusively for agricultural purposes.

(2) Each resident of the state and each non-resident shall purchase from the commissioner of inland fisheries and game or his authorized agent the written license of the commissioner, which shall be kept upon the person while fishing or transporting fish, and shall be exhibited to any warden, employee of this department, or guide, upon request. The clerks of all towns are such authorized agents and for the issuance of non-resident licenses the commissioner may, subject to recall at his pleasure, designate additional agents. A license shall be issued to a resident by the clerk of the town in which he resides, or if he is domiciled in an unorganized place, then by the clerk of the nearest town, upon payment of a fee of sixty-five cents, of which fifteen cents shall be retained by the town clerk.

(3) Non-resident licenses shall be of two classes, a month license to cost three dollars and fifteen cents, effective for thirty days from the date thereof, and a season license, effective for the entire season, to cost five dollars and fifteen cents, but the amount paid for a month license shall be credited on the purchase of a year license. Fifteen cents shall be retained by the agent.

(4) Each season license shall expire on December thirty-first of the calendar year in which it is issued. Each agent shall on the first of each month forward to the commissioner, the net funds by him collected, together with a report containing a list of the persons to whom he has issued licenses since last report, the class of each license; and said funds shall be promptly forwarded to the treasurer of state.

(5) No person shall offer to a carrier and no carrier shall accept for carriage or shipment any fish except upon exhibition of the license either in person by the licensee or accompanied by writing signed by the licensee and requesting the shipment, which writing the carrier shall retain until the end of the calendar year for inspection and use by the department.

(6) Upon conviction of any person for any violation of the laws relating to fishing, the commissioner may revoke the license of such person, and upon a second or subsequent conviction may prevent the issuance of a license to the person convicted for not more than two years in addition to the year in which the violation occurs. Failure to produce a license within a reasonable time shall be prima facie evidence of the violation of this section.

(7) The funds collected by agents shall constitute a propagation fund so-called, to be expended under the direction of the commissioner for the sole purpose of the propagation and distribution of fish in the inland waters of Maine and facilities therefor. Said fund shall not lapse from year to year, but funds so collected in any one year may be used in that or any succeeding years for said purpose.

Sec. 20. Possession of fishing gear prima facie evidence of violation. 1917, c. 66, § 7. The possession of any fishing tackle in the fields or forests or on the waters or ice of the state by any non-resident required to be licensed by virtue of section nineteen, unless the person having such fishing tackle in possession has in his possession a fishing license, as therein provided, duly issued to him and covering the period the fishing tackle is found in his possession, shall be prima facie evidence of fishing in violation of the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 21. Closed seasons in the several waters of the state. 1917, c. 219, § 18. 1919, c. 196. 1921, c. 73. 1925, c. 71. 1927, c. 194. See other amendments

noted in text. Except as hereinafter provided, there shall be an annual closed season on the particular kind of fish specified, in all the lakes and ponds of the state, as follows:

On salmon, landlocked salmon, trout, and togue from the first day of October until the ice is out of the lake or pond fished in the following spring; on white perch from the thirtieth day of September to the twentieth day of June following, both days inclusive; provided, however, that any person who catches a white perch while lawfully trolling in good faith for landlocked salmon, trout, or togue, during closed season on white perch, may lawfully keep the same, but no person shall in one day keep more than six white perch so caught; provided, further, that no party, or the occupants of any boat, canoe, raft, or other vessel or conveyance shall keep more than six white perch so caught in any one day; provided, further, that in Sebago lake and Long pond in Cumberland county the closed season on landlocked salmon and trout shall be from the first day of October to the thirty-first day of March of the following year, both days inclusive; and in Moosehead lake in Piscataquis county the closed season on landlocked salmon, trout, and togue shall be from the first day of October to the thirtieth day of April of the following year, both days inclusive; and in Thompson pond, in Androscoggin, Cumberland, and Oxford counties, the closed season on landlocked salmon, trout, and togue shall be from the first day of September to the thirty-first day of December, both days inclusive; and in Lower Kezar pond in Oxford and Cumberland counties and in Upper Kezar pond and (1925, c. 141) in Lovewell's pond in Oxford county, the closed season on white perch shall be from the first day of December to the thirtieth day of June of the following year, both days inclusive, and on trout and landlocked salmon shall be from the first day of October to the thirty-first day of March of the following year, both days inclusive; and (1927, c. 26) provided that it shall be lawful to fish in accordance with the general law applying to fishing for protected fish from the fifteenth day of September to the thirtieth day of September, both days inclusive, for landlocked salmon, trout, togue, and white perch in the waters between the dam at Forest City, so-called, in Washington county down to Joe Lewey's carry, so-called, on Mud lake, so-called, in Washington county, said waters being on the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick; and provided that it shall be lawful at any time to take white perch in (1925, c. 161) Crawford lake in Washington county, and provided that it shall be lawful at any time to take white perch in (1925, c. 161, 1927, c. 83) Lake Cobbosseecontee in Kennebec county, and in (1927, c. 38) Pemaquid pond, situated wholly or partly in the towns of Nobleboro, Damariscotta and Bremen, in (1927, c. 38) Biscay pond, situated wholly or partly in the towns of Damariscotta, Bremen, and Bristol, and in (1927, c. 38) McCurda pond or Hilton lake, so-called, situated wholly or partly in said town of Bremen, all in Lincoln county, subject to the general law relating to the daily limit of such fish.

On black bass from the first day of October to the twentieth day of June of the following year, both days inclusive, except (1929, c. 350) that not more than three black bass in any one day may be caught by fly-fishing, so-called, from the first day of June to the twentieth day of June, both days inclusive. It shall also be unlawful for any person to have in possession at any time any black bass taken in closed season or in violation of any other provision of this paragraph.

Except as hereinafter provided, there shall be an annual closed season on the particular kind of fish hereinafter specified in all the rivers of the state, above tide-waters, as follows:

On salmon, landlocked salmon, trout, and togue, from the fifteenth day of September to the time the ice is out of the river fished in the following spring; provided, that in Moose river, between Brassua lake and Moosehead lake, and in (1929, c. 358) the Kennebec river between Moosehead dam and Bingham, the closed season shall be until May first on all fish; and provided that from the fifteenth day of September to the thirtieth day of September, both days inclusive, it shall be lawful to take landlocked salmon and trout in the ordinary way of casting with artificial flies, in said portion of Moose river, and (1929, c. 358) in the Kennebec river between Moosehead dam and Bingham, and (1927, c. 26) landlocked salmon, trout, togue, and white perch in the waters between the dam at Forest City, so-called, down to Joe Lewey's carry, so-called, on Mud lake, so-called, in Washington county.

On (1927, c. 194) black bass, from the first day of October to the twentieth day of June of the following year, both days inclusive, except (1929, c. 350) that not more than three black bass in any one day may be caught by fly-fishing, so-called, from the first day of June to the twentieth day of June, both days inclusive. It shall also be unlawful for any person to have in possession at any time any black bass taken in closed season or in violation of any other provision of this paragraph.

On white perch, from the fifteenth day of September to the twentieth day of June of the following year, both days inclusive.

Except as hereinafter provided, there shall be an annual closed season on the particular kind of fish hereinafter specified in all the brooks and streams of the state, above tide-waters, as follows:

On salmon, from the fifteenth day of September until the ice is out of the brook or stream fished in the following spring;

On white perch, from the fifteenth day of September to the twentieth day of June of the following year, both days inclusive;

On (1927, c. 194) black bass, from the first day of October to the twentieth day of June of the following year, both days inclusive, except (1929, c. 350) that not more than three black bass in any one day may be caught by fly-fishing, so-called, from the first day of June to the twentieth day of June, both days inclusive. It shall also be unlawful for any person to have in possession at any time any black bass taken in closed season or in violation of any other provision of this paragraph.

On togue, from the first day of October until the ice is out of the brook or stream fished in the following year;

On (1925, c. 71) trout and landlocked salmon, from the sixteenth day of August until the ice is out of the brook or stream fished in the following spring.

Provided that it shall be lawful to fish in accordance with the general law of the state [viz. until September fifteenth] or in accordance with private and special laws now or hereinafter enacted, or with regulations of the commissioner of inland fish and game, promulgated in accordance with law, in the rivers of the state and in (1925, c. 71) Kennebago stream, Rangeley stream, and Little Kennebago stream in Franklin county, and in Carrabasset river, so-called, and tributaries in Franklin and Somerset counties, in Cupsuptic stream and Cupsuptic river, so-called, the river at Upper dam, Rapid river, so-called, the tributaries to the Magalloway river, the tributaries to Azischohos lake except Twin brooks, and the outlet of Lake Pennesseewassee, situated wholly or partly in Oxford county, in Cobbosseecontee stream in Kennebec county, in the inlet of Kokadjo river, Sourdnhunk stream, Davis stream, a tributary to Sebec lake in Piscataquis county, and the East outlet of Moosehead lake,

the West Outlet of Moosehead lake, the outlet of Dobsis lake in Grand lake stream in Washington county, in Belgrade stream in Kennebec county, and (1927, c. 182) in the tributaries to Upper Shin pond and the tributaries to Sebois river in Penobscot county.

And provided, further, that in Waldo county the closed season in the brooks and streams on landlocked salmon, trout, and togue shall be from the fifteenth day of July to the time the ice is out of the brook or stream fished in the following spring.

And (1927, c. 177) provided that it shall be lawful to fish, in accordance with the general law of the state, for landlocked salmon and trout from the fifteenth day of August to the thirtieth day of September following, both days inclusive, with unbaited artificial flies or fly-fishing, so-called, in the tributaries of the South Branch of the Penobscot river and the tributaries to the West Branch of the Penobscot river down as far as Norcross in Penobscot county; and in the tributaries to the East Branch of the Penobscot river down as far as Grindstone in said county; and in the tributaries to the St. John river, down as far as St. Francis in the county of Aroostook and in the tributaries to the Allagash river; and provided that it shall be lawful at any time to take white perch (1925, c. 161) in the tributaries of Crawford lake in Washington county, subject to the general law relating to the daily limit of such fish.

Provided, however, that during February, March, and April in the counties of Aroostook, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Somerset, Washington, and Hancock, and during February and March in the counties of Androscoggin, Kennebec, York, Sagadahoc, Knox, Lincoln, Waldo, Cumberland, Oxford, and Franklin, citizens of the state and non-residents specially licensed as provided in section nineteen may fish for and take landlocked salmon, trout, togue, and white perch in waters open to ice fishing, with not more than five set lines to each family, when fishing through the ice in the day time and when under the immediate personal supervision of the person fishing, and may convey them to their homes for consumption therein, but not otherwise.

Provided, however, that it shall be unlawful to fish through the ice at any time for any other species of fish except as hereinafter provided:

Pickarel may be taken at any time through the ice in waters open to ice fishing for landlocked salmon, trout, togue, and white perch, with not more than five set lines to each family, or with not more than five set lines to each person, during the months of November and December, when fishing through the ice in the daytime and when under the immediate personal supervision of the person fishing.

The following waters are closed to ice fishing, except as hereinafter provided: (1927, c. 128) Annabessacook lake, situated partly in the town of Winthrop and partly in the town of Monmouth in Kennebec county; Long pond, so-called, (1925, c. 66), situated partly in the town of Somerville and partly in the town of Jefferson in Lincoln county and partly in the town of Windsor in Kennebec county; Tyler lake, (1927, c. 7), Lily lake, Spring lake, Lower Silver lake, Upper Silver lake, Fairbanks lake, Gilman lake, Bean lake, Doctor's lake, Sidney lake, Carl lake, Joe's lake, Chamberlain lake, Wilman lake, Penney lake, and Clark's lake, said lakes being the chain of lakes known as the Silver lakes, so-called, situated wholly or partly in the towns of Manchester, Sidney, and Belgrade in Kennebec county; the Tacoma chain of lakes (1929, c. 339), being Jimmy, Buker, Sand, Purgatory (or Woodbury) pond in the towns of Litchfield and Monmouth, in Kennebec county; Kennebunk pond (1925, c. 20) which is situated in the town of Lyman in York county; Mousam

lake (1929, c. 335), Square lake, and Goose pond situated in the towns of Shapleigh and Acton in York county; Songo pond (1929, c. 346), which is situated in the towns of Albany and Bethel in Oxford county; China lake (1921, c. 198) and any of that portion of said lake, known as Mud pond, which lake and pond are situated in the town of China and in the town of Vassalboro in Kennebec county, except that fishing is lawful in said China lake and Mud pond in accordance with the general law relating to ice fishing on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of each week during February and March; Cochnewagon pond (1927, c. 181, § 1), situated in the town of Monmouth in said Kennebec county, except that fishing through the ice in said pond for pickerel and white perch is lawful in accordance with the general provisions of law relating to ice fishing, on Saturday of each week during February and March; Alewife pond (1929, c. 347) in the town of Kennebunk in York county, except on Monday of each week; in Watchic pond (1927, c. 68) situated in the town of Standish in Cumberland county, except that fishing through the ice for pickerel and white perch is lawful in accordance with the general provisions of law relating to ice fishing; Lake Maranacook (1929, c. 363), in Kennebec county, except for pickerel and perch on each Thursday during the month of January; Kewayden lake (1929, c. 302), in the town of Stoneham, in Oxford county, except for salmon and trout.

The following waters are closed to fishing for any kind of fish between eight o'clock in the afternoon and sunrise of the following morning:

(1921, c. 136; 1923, c. 79), Purgatory pond, Sand pond, Buker pond, and Jimmie pond, said ponds being the Tacoma chain of lakes, so-called, situated partly in the town of Litchfield and partly in the town of Monmouth; and Cobbosseecontee stream from Collins' dam on said stream to the upper dam in the city of Gardiner, all of said waters being situated in Kennebec county.

The following waters are closed to such fishing between one-half hour after sunset of each day and sunrise of the following day:

(1925, c. 162) Upper and Lower Richardson lakes and all their tributaries, Rapid river between Lower Richardson lake and Umbagog lake and Pond-in-the-River, so-called, in said Rapid river, all of which waters are in Oxford county.

The following waters are closed to fishing for trout at all times, except as hereinafter provided:

(1927, c. 97) Branch brook and its tributaries, situated in the town of Durham in Androscoggin county, from its source to Harrington bridge, so-called; Newell brook and its tributaries, situated in said Durham, from its source to the bridge on the highway leading from South Durham to West Durham, known as the Bliss bridge; that part of Harvey brook and its tributaries, situated in Pownal in Cumberland county, which is above the forks, so-called, of said brook, said forks being near the boundary line of said town of Pownal and the town of Freeport in said Cumberland county, and all other parts of said streams, except that it shall be lawful to fish for trout in accordance with the general law of the state in said other parts of said streams in Durham, Freeport, and Pownal on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week during the open season for trout.

In (1929, c. 353) that part of Great Works stream called "South Branch," the same extending from the junction of Goodwin brook and Bradbury brook to the forks, so-called, except from the time the ice is out of said South Branch stream until the fifteenth day of August following, but this does not affect any other part of Great Works stream.

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The following waters are closed to fishing for white perch at all times, except as hereinafter provided:

(1929, c. 359) Toddy pond, so-called, in the towns of Monroe, Brooks, and Swanville for the period of three years from the tenth day of July, nineteen hundred and twenty-nine.

The following waters are closed to fishing for pickerel at all times, except as hereinafter provided:

(1927, c. 86, § 1.) Union river, including the portions of said river now known as Leonard lake and Graham lake, and any stream or brook tributary to said river, in the county of Hancock, from the thirtieth day of September of each year until the ice is out of said river or tributary fished in the following spring, except it shall be lawful to take pickerel through the ice in said river, including the portion thereof known as Graham lake and Leonard lake, in accordance with the provisions of the general law of the state applying to ice fishing for salmon and trout. Provided, however, that it shall be unlawful for any person to take, catch, kill, or have in possession in any one day more than fifteen pounds of pickerel, unless the last fish taken increases the combined weight thereof to more than fifteen pounds, taken in said river or Graham lake, so-called.

Provided that (1929, c. 345) it shall be lawful to fish for, take, catch or kill pickerel at any time in Great Works stream from the Penobscot river to Big Rock, so-called, in the town of Bradley.

The following waters are closed to fishing for any kind of fish, except as hereinafter provided:

Sunday river, so-called (1925, c. 54), situated in the towns of Bethel and Newry and in Riley plantation, in Oxford county, and the tributaries to said river, except it shall be unlawful to fish in said Sunday river below the forks, so-called, in said Riley plantation, in accordance with the general law of the state, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week; Stony brook (1925, c. 29), situated in the towns of Newry and Hanover in said Oxford county, except that it shall be lawful to fish in said brook in accordance with the general law of the state on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday of each week; Bog brook, so-called, (1925, c. 2), situated in the town of Hebron in said Oxford county and in the town of Minot in Androscoggin county, and the tributaries to said brook, except that it shall be lawful to fish therein in accordance with the general law of the state from the time the ice is out of said waters in the spring of each year until July first, following; Bowler pond, so-called (1927, c. 50), in the town of Palermo, in the county of Waldo, except in the ordinary manner of casting with unbaited, artificial flies, or fly-fishing, so-called; Howard pond (1925, c. 72) in the town of Hanover in Oxford county from July first of each year to September thirtieth following, both days inclusive, by means of plug fishing, so-called; Birch Harbor pond (1925, c. 68), in the town of Winter Harbor in Hancock county, except that it shall be lawful to fish through the ice in said pond during the months of February, March, and April of each year, in accordance with the general ice fishing laws of the state; Rangeley stream (1923, c. 186, § 1), the outlet of Rangeley lake, which lake is situated in the county of Franklin, except it shall be lawful to fish in said stream from the sign at the old wharf near the head of said stream down to the dam across said stream, and from the upper end of the dead water on said stream to Indian Rock, in the ordinary way of casting with artificial flies or by fly-fishing, so-called, from the time the ice is out of said stream in the spring until the thirtieth day of September following of each year, both days inclusive; Little Kennebagog stream (1923, c. 186, § 2), the outlet of Little Kennebagog lake, which stream

is situated in township three, range four, W. B. K. P., Franklin county, except it shall be lawful to fish in said stream in the ordinary way of casting with artificial flies or by fly-fishing, so-called, from the time the ice is out of said stream in the spring until the thirtieth day of September following of each year, both days inclusive; Kennebago stream (1919, c. 134; 1921, c. 19; 1923, c. 186, § 3), the outlet of Kennebago lake in Franklin county and Oxford county, except it shall be lawful for a person fishing in the ordinary way of angling with artificial flies or fly-fishing to take one fish in any one day from the time the ice is out of said waters in the spring until the thirtieth day of September following of each year, both days inclusive, from dawn until darkness sets in each day from the Big Falls on Kennebago stream to the outlet of said stream at Indian Rock; Cupsuptic river, otherwise known as Cupsuptic stream, a tributary to Cupsuptic lake, in the county of Oxford, except it shall be lawful to fish in said Cupsuptic river from the pier at the mouth thereof to Big Falls on said river, in the ordinary way of casting with artificial flies or fly-fishing, so-called, from June fifteenth until the thirtieth day of September following of each year, both days inclusive; provided, however, it shall be unlawful for any person to fish for, take, catch, or kill, in any manner, at any time, any kind of fish in that portion of said river from the foot of Little Falls up to the dam on said stream at the head of said Little Falls; all the fresh water brooks (1925, c. 16) in the town of York in York county, except it shall be lawful to fish in said brooks during the months of May and June, in accordance with the general law of the state; Coburn pond (1925, c. 13) and Daymond pond in Moose river plantation; Cold Stream pond and Long pond in Cold Stream township and Parlin Pond township; Gander Brook pond, Ronco pond, Smith pond, and Burnt Land pond in Dennistown plantation; Campbell pond situated on Kelly Gore, so-called; Cape Horn pond in Prentiss township, all of which waters are in Somerset county, after June first of each year, except it shall be lawful to fish during open season provided by the general law after said June first of each year in the ordinary way of angling with unbaited artificial flies, or fly-fishing, so-called; (1927, c. 69, § 1), the tributaries to Royal's river, so-called, in the town of Gray in Cumberland county and Bennett brook, so-called, situated wholly or partly in said town of Gray, except on Wednesday of each week in accordance with the general law of the state for a period of two years from the fifteenth day of July, 1929; the brook (1925, c. 19; 1929, c. 360) emptying into Thompson lake at Oxford, known in the towns of Oxford and Otisfield as Greely brook and in the town of Norway as Lombard brook, situated in said towns of Otisfield in Cumberland county and Oxford and Norway in Oxford county, before July eleventh, 1935; East stream, so-called, (1925, c. 108), situated in the towns of Cutler, Whiting, and Trescott in Washington county, for a period of five years from the tenth day of July, 1925; the tributaries (1921, c. 186) to Lake Annabessacook, which lake is situated in the town of Winthrop and in the town of Monmouth in Kennebec county; the brooks (1927, c. 4) known as Twin brooks, tributaries to Aziscohos lake in Oxford county; Upper Taylor brook (1925, c. 79), situated wholly or partly in Lakeville plantation in Township No. 3, range 1, in Penobscot county and in Township No. 4 in Hancock county; the East Branch, so-called, of Passadumkeag stream, the West Branch, so-called, of Passadumkeag stream, and Brown brook, so-called, all in Penobscot and Hancock counties; the tributaries (1925, c. 26) to Lake Anasagunticook, which lake is situated in the town of Canton and in the town of Hartford in Oxford county, except it shall be lawful to take smelts, eels, and suckers in said tributaries, in accordance with the

general laws of the state; Miller brook, so-called (1925, c. 22), a tributary to Moose pond, which pond is situated in the town of Bridgton in Cumberland county; Salmon pond, so-called, which pond is situated in the town of Guilford in Piscataquis county, said pond being the source of water supply for the Dover-Foxcroft water district (1927, c. 170); Little river (1929, c. 349) or any of its tributaries, in the town of Cornish, York county, excepting that part of said river from the Trafton bridge, so-called, to its confluence with the Saco river; the tributaries of Colcord pond (1929, c. 348) and of Bickford pond, situated in the town of Porter in Oxford county; any of the tributaries to Big and Little Bear pond (1929, c. 344), which waters are situated partly in the town of Hartford, Oxford county, and partly in Turner, Androscoggin county; Clearwater pond (1929, c. 342), situated in the towns of Industry and Farmington in Franklin county, except by trolling or by fly-fishing in the ordinary manner, provided, however, that plug fishing, so-called, from permanent wharf or shore with line not exceeding twenty feet in length shall be legal from June first of each year until September thirtieth following of each year, both days inclusive; the tributaries to either Long pond or to Square pond, (1929, c. 340) both in the towns of Shapleigh and Acton, in York county; Pleasant river and its tributaries (1929, c. 337) which are situated in the towns of Albany, Bethel, and Mason, in Oxford county, save only Little pond, a private pond, in said Mason, provided, however, that it may be lawful to fish said river from Albany line, its eastern tributary, and from Lowell brook, its western tributary, to its outlet into the Androscoggin river, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; Barton brook (1929, c. 334), in the town of Windsor, or Sabin brook in the town of China, or Webber brook in the town of China, or Whitehouse brook in the town of Vassalboro, and all brooks flowing into Three Mile pond in Kennebec county until April fifteenth, nineteen hundred and thirty-four; Bradeen Stream West Branch (1929, c. 354), and Walker brook, and the respective tributaries to each in the towns of Byron, Roxbury, and Mexico, and which flow into Swift river in Oxford county, before July thirteen, nineteen hundred and thirty-four; all tributaries of Duck pond (1929, c. 357) in Cumberland county before July thirteen, nineteen hundred and thirty-five; all tributaries of Kewayden lake in the town of Stoneham in Oxford county (1929, c. 302, § 2).

The following waters are closed to fishing for trout and landlocked salmon at all times, except as hereinafter provided:

Watchic pond (1927, c. 68, § 2) in the town of Standish in Cumberland county, except in the ordinary way of casting with artificial flies or fly-fishing, so-called, from the time the ice is out of said pond in the spring to the thirtieth day of September of each year, both days included, from sunrise until sunset in each day.

The following waters are closed to plug fishing for trout and landlocked salmon:

Mooselucmeguntic lake and the Richardson lakes (1923, c. 152) in the counties of Oxford and Franklin, except from permanent wharf or shore, from June first of each year to September thirtieth, both days inclusive.

The following waters are closed at all times to the taking of trout or landlocked salmon by still or plug fishing, so-called:

Messalonskee lake or Snow pond, so-called, of the Belgrade chain of lakes, in the county of Kennebec.

Sec. 22. Size of fish and weight of catch limited; special provision in various localities. 1917, c. 219, § 19. During the respective closed seasons on the

above named fish no person shall fish for, take, catch, or kill, or have any of them in possession; provided, further, that no person shall in any one day during the respective open seasons herein provided take or catch and kill or have in possession at any time, more than fifteen pounds in all of landlocked salmon, trout, togue, white perch, and black bass, unless one individual fish caught shall weigh more than fifteen pounds, or unless the last fish caught increases the combined weight thereof to more than fifteen pounds, and provided, further, that no person in any one day shall take, catch, and kill, or have in possession at any time more than twenty-five fish in all of landlocked salmon, trout, togue, white perch, and black bass even though the twenty-five fish caught and killed weigh less than fifteen pounds, provided, further, that no landlocked salmon less than twelve inches in length, no trout or white perch less than six inches in length, and no black bass less than ten inches in length shall be caught and killed or had in possession by any person at any time, except as hereinafter provided; provided, further (1923, c. 185), that it shall be unlawful for any person to take, catch, and kill, at any time, any trout less than ten inches or any landlocked salmon less than fourteen inches in length, in Rangeley lake in Franklin county, or in Cupsuptic, Mooselucmeguntic, and Richardson lakes, in Oxford and Franklin counties, or in the portions of Kennebago and Rangeley streams which are open to fishing, or to have in possession at any time any trout less than ten inches in length taken in any of the said waters, and it shall be unlawful for any person to take, catch and kill in any one day more than ten pounds of landlocked salmon and trout in all in any of the above named lakes, and to have in possession at any one time more than ten pounds of trout and landlocked salmon in all taken in any one day in any of the above named lakes; except the taking, catching, and killing, or having in one's possession one trout or salmon weighing more than ten pounds, or two such fish, each weighing less than ten pounds, shall not be considered a violation of this provision; and provided, further (1923, c. 186, § 1), that it shall be unlawful for any person to take, catch, and kill more than one fish in any one day in the portion of Rangeley stream in the county of Franklin in which it is lawful to fish, or (§ 3) in the portion of Kennebago stream in said county in which it is lawful to fish, or from the fifteenth day of September to the thirtieth day of September in each year, both days inclusive, in (1923, c. 186, § 5; 1925, c. 121, § 5) the pool at Upper dam, so-called, between Mooselucmeguntic and Upper Richardson lakes, or in the river leading from said pool to said Upper Richardson lake, or in Rapid river, so-called, in the county of Oxford, or in the Pond-in-the-river, so-called, on said Rapid river, or more than five fish in all in any one day in (1923, c. 186, § 2) Little Kennebago stream in the county of Franklin, or more than three pounds of fish in all, or more than five fish although said five fish may weigh less than three pounds, or any fish less than eight inches in length in (1923, c. 186, § 4) the portion of Cupsuptic river in the county of Oxford in which it is lawful to fish, and it shall be unlawful for any person to have in his possession at any time any kind of fish taken in violation of these provisions; and provided that it shall be unlawful for any family, party, or the occupants of any one boat, canoe, raft, or other vessel or conveyance to take, catch, kill, or to have in possession in any one day more than forty white perch (1921, c. 208) in all in East pond or in North pond of the Belgrade chain of lakes in Kennebec and Somerset counties; and (1917, c. 219) provided that in Great, Long, East, North, Ellis, McGraw, and Snow ponds, being a part of said Belgrade chain of lakes, no trout less than ten inches or black bass less than twelve inches in length shall be caught and killed at any time; and provided, further, it shall be

unlawful for any person to take, catch, and kill in any one day more than six black bass in all or either of said ponds or in Lake Kezar or in Lake Kezar pond in the county of Oxford, or (1925, c. 161, § 2; 1927, c. 83) any trout less than twelve inches in length or more than fifteen pounds of white perch or more than twenty-five white perch in all (1927, cc. 60, 83; 1929, c. 42) in Lake Cobbosseecontee in the county of Kennebec, or to take or have in possession in any one day, in the aggregate, more than ten pounds of fish, before such fish are dressed, from (1923, c. 37) any of the following named waters located in said county of Kennebec, namely: from Cobbosseecontee stream, between Collins' dam, so-called, and the upper dam at the city of Gardiner, including the Oxbow, so-called, and Horse-shoe pond; and provided it shall be unlawful for any person at any time to take, catch, and kill (1927, c. 179; 1929, c. 355) any square-tail trout less than ten inches in length, or any landlocked salmon less than twelve inches in length in any lake or pond situated wholly or partly in the county of Cumberland, or to have in possession at any time any such fish taken in said waters in violation of this provision (1927, c. 68, § 2), or any trout less than ten inches in length or any landlocked salmon less than fourteen inches in length, or more than three trout and landlocked salmon in all in any one day, taken in Watchic pond in the county of Cumberland, or more than fifteen fish in all or more than ten pounds of fish in all (unless the last fish taken increases the combined weight thereof to more than ten pounds) taken in (1927, c. 97) Branch brook and its tributaries in Durham in the county of Androscoggin, Newell brook and its tributaries in said Durham, and Harvey brook in Pownal or Freeport in the county of Cumberland; and provided it shall be unlawful for any person to take, catch, or kill more than six fish in all in Bowler pond in the town of Palermo in the county of Waldo (1927, c. 50, § 2) in any one day or to have in possession in any one day more than six fish in all taken in said pond; and provided that (1929, c. 351) it shall be unlawful for any person to fish for, take, catch or kill more than five fish in any one day in Hill's pond, in Perkins plantation, in the county of Franklin, except by fly-fishing and plug fishing only; and provided that (1929, c. 356) no person shall in any one day, during the open season on landlocked salmon, take, catch or kill or have in possession at any time more than four landlocked salmon in the waters of St. Georges lake, in Liberty, in the county of Waldo; and provided further it shall be unlawful for any person to take, catch, kill, or have in possession in any one day more than fifteen pounds of pickerel in all, unless the last fish taken increases the combined weight thereof to more than fifteen pounds, taken in (1927, c. 86) Union river or Graham lake, so-called, in the county of Hancock; and provided that it shall be unlawful for any person or family to take, catch, or kill in (1927, c. 181) Cochnewagon pond in the town of Monmouth in the county of Kennebec, more than fifteen pounds of pickerel and white perch in all, in any one day, while fishing through the ice or to have in possession in any one day more than fifteen pounds of pickerel and white perch in all so taken in said pond, and (1923, c. 36) provided it shall be unlawful for any person at any time to take, catch, kill, or destroy in any one day more than fifteen white perch in all in Bear pond, which pond is in the town of Hartford in Oxford county and in the town of Turner in Androscoggin county, or to have in possession in any one day more than fifteen white perch in all taken from said pond; and provided, further, that no limitation is placed on the taking of white perch in (1925, c. 161) Crawford lake and its tributaries in the county of Washington; and provided it shall be unlawful for any person to take, catch, or kill or have in possession in any one day, more than ten fish in all in (1925, c. 28) C. pond,

so-called, which pond is situated in Township C. Surplus, in the county of Oxford, or for any person or party or the occupants of any one boat, canoe, raft, or other vessel or conveyance propelled by steam, electricity, hand, or other power, to fish for, take, catch, or kill more than five black bass in all in any one day, collectively, or more than two black bass in all individually, or more than fifteen pounds of black bass in all, unless the last fish so taken increases the combined weight thereof to more than fifteen pounds, in the waters of (1923, c. 154) Lake Walden or Hancock lake, so-called, which waters are situated wholly or partly in the town of Denmark, in the county of Oxford, and in the town of Sebago, in the county of Cumberland, or to have in possession at any time any black bass taken in violation of said provision; and provided it shall be unlawful for any person to take or catch or kill or have in possession in any one day more than eight pounds of landlocked salmon, trout, and togue in all taken in (1927, c. 67) Moose river in Somerset county, down to the head of Brassua lake, or in Wood pond in Jackman, Dennistown; and Attean township, so-called, or in Little Wood pond, or Mud pond, so-called, in Attean township, or in Little Big Wood pond in Dennistown, or in Long pond in Long Pond plantation and Jackman, or in Attean lake in Attean township, or in Holeb pond partly in said Attean township and partly in Holeb township, all in the county of Somerset.

Sec. 23. Penalty for violation of §§ 21, 22. 1917, c. 219, § 21. Whoever violates any provision of the two preceding sections shall pay a fine of not less than ten dollars, nor more than thirty dollars, and costs of prosecution, for each offense; and in addition thereto one dollar for each fish taken, caught, killed or had in possession in violation of any provision of said sections.

Sec. 24. Salmon pond fish preserve. 1927, c. 170, § 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to fish for, take, catch or kill any kind of fish at any time in Salmon pond, so-called, which pond is situated in the town of Guilford, in the county of Piscataquis, said pond being the source of water supply for the Dover-Foxcroft water district. It shall also be unlawful for any person to have in possession at any time any kind of fish taken in said Salmon pond. Whoever violates any provision of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars, nor more than three hundred dollars and costs for each offense, or by imprisonment for sixty days, or by both said fine and imprisonment.

Fishing prohibited in Carleton pond, 1929. P. & S. L., c. 120.

Sec. 25. Number of lines limited. 1917, c. 219, § 20. 1927, c. 114. No person shall in any manner, except when fishing through the ice, as now provided by law, fish with more than two lines at any time. It shall be unlawful for the occupants of any one boat, motor boat, canoe, raft or other vessel or conveyance to troll with more than two lines at any time in Rangeley lake, Kennebago lake, Cupsuptic lake, Mooselucmeguntic lake, or Upper or Lower Richardson lakes, said lakes being the Rangeley chain of lakes, so-called, and situated partly in the county of Franklin and partly in the county of Oxford.

Whoever violates any provision of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than thirty dollars and costs for each offense.

Sec. 26. Sale of certain fish prohibited; penalty; exceptions. 1917, c. 219, § 22. 1919, c. 68. 1925, c. 161. Whoever by himself, his clerk, servant, or agent, directly or indirectly, sells or purchases any landlocked salmon, trout, togue, black bass, or white perch, shall pay a fine of not less than ten dollars, nor more than thirty dollars, and costs of prosecution, for each offense, and in

addition thereto one dollar for each fish sold, purchased, or had in possession in violation of this section. Provided, however, that white perch taken by means of hook and line in Grand lake, the outlet of which is Grand Lake stream, Junior lake, Compass lake, and Dobsis lake, and Crawford lake, in the counties of Washington and Penobscot, and all other lakes and ponds whose outlets empty into any of the above named lakes, and black bass taken by means of hook and line in Round pond and in Pennamaquam lake in Charlotte, in the county of Washington, may be sold and transported, within or without this state, in such quantities and under such rules and regulations as the commissioner of inland fisheries and game may establish.

Sec. 27. Fishing for gain or hire prohibited; exceptions; penalty. 1917, c. 219, § 23. Whoever shall, for the whole or any part of the time, engage in the business or occupation of fishing on any of the inland waters of the state above tide-waters, for landlocked salmon, togue, trout, black bass, pickerel, or white perch, for gain or hire, shall for every such offense pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs.

Sec. 28. Certain implements and devices prohibited; penalty. 1917, c. 219, § 24. 1921, c. 218, § 2. Whoever uses any dynamite or any other explosive or poisonous or stupefying substance at any time for the purpose of destroying any kind of fish or whoever takes, kills or destroys any kind of fish at any time with any dynamite or other explosive or poisonous or stupefying substance, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars and costs for each offense or by imprisonment for two months.

Whoever fishes for, takes, catches, kills, or destroys any fish, with fish spawn, or grapple, spear, trawl, weir, gaff, seine, trap, (or set lines, except when fishing through the ice, and then with not more than five set lines to a family in the day time, or five set lines to a person during November and December when fishing for pickerel), or takes any kind of fish, except suckers, eels, hornpouts, yellow perch, white fish, and cusk, as hereinafter provided, with any device or in any other way than by the ordinary mode of angling with single-baited hook and line, artificial flies, artificial minnows, artificial insects, spoon-hooks, and spinners, so-called, shall pay a fine of not less than ten dollars, nor more than thirty dollars, and costs of prosecution, for each offense; and in addition thereto one dollar for each fish taken, caught, killed, or had in possession in violation of any provision of this section; and when any of the above named prohibited implements, devices, or substances are found in use or possession they are forfeit and contraband and any person finding them in use may destroy them.

80 Me. 349.

Sec. 29. Relating to the taking of smelts, minnows, and other bait fish, white fish, cusk, and suckers; penalty. 1917, c. 219, § 26; c. 244. 1919, c. 196, § 4. 1921, c. 218, § 3. 1923, cc. 32, 132. 1925, c. 86, § 1. 1927, c. 140. 1929, cc. 194, 362. It shall be lawful, however, to take smelts in all the inland waters of the state above tide-waters with a dip-net in the usual and ordinary way, and to catch them through the ice in the day time with single hook and line, at any time, in waters open to ice fishing, but they shall not be taken for sale, or sold at any time, except for bait for fishing in this state.

Provided, however, that it shall be lawful to take smelts with single hook and line, in the day time in Sebago lake, for sale within the state during January, February and March of each year.

Provided, further, that it shall be lawful to take not exceeding twenty-five smelts per person in any one day with single hook and line in the day time in Sebago lake from April first to December thirty-first of each year.

Provided, further, that it shall be unlawful to take smelts with a dip-net in Sebago lake or its tributaries at any time, except that smelts under six inches in length, to be kept alive for bait purposes, may be taken in the Nason brook so-called at North Sebago and in that part of Crooked river in the towns of Naples and Casco, from its junction with Songo river up to the bridge on the Theodore Roosevelt highway.

Provided, further, that it shall be unlawful to take smelts at any time in Swan lake, or in any of the tributaries to said lake, in the county of Waldo, in any manner except with single hook and line; and provided, further, that it shall be unlawful to take any smelts at any time during the spawning season from either of the three tributaries flowing into the head of Bryant pond, or Lake Christopher, so-called, in the town of Woodstock, in the county of Oxford.

Provided, further, that it shall be lawful to take minnows and other fish usually used for bait for fishing, in all the inland waters of the state, and to sell the same for bait for fishing only in this state; and provided, further, that it shall be lawful to catch white fish with single hook and line at any time, in all the inland waters of the state, but they shall not be taken at night with set lines; and provided, further, that white fish and cusk may be taken, by means of nets, for food purposes only in the family of the person taking the same, in such waters as the commissioner of inland fisheries and game may deem advisable, and under such conditions, rules and regulations as he may establish; and provided, further, that it shall be lawful to catch cusk at any time in waters open to ice fishing with not more than five set lines to each family when fishing through the ice and when under the immediate personal supervision of the person fishing; and provided, further, that it shall be lawful to take suckers with spears, in all the inland waters of the state during April and May of each year.

It shall be unlawful to take and catch smelts in all the inland waters within the county of York, above tide-waters, with a net. Whoever violates the provision of this paragraph shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars, nor more than thirty dollars and costs for each offense and in addition thereto, one dollar for each fish taken and caught in violation of this paragraph.

Sec. 30. Relating to the taking of eels, suckers, horn pouts, yellow perch, and alewives; permits for same; penalty. 1917, c. 219, § 27; c. 244. 1919, c. 196, § 5. 1921, c. 218, § 4. 1923, c. 68. The commissioner of inland fisheries and game may grant permits to take suckers, eels, horn pouts, and yellow perch, by means of eel pots, traps, spears, or nets, in inland waters frequented by these fish, under such terms, rules and regulations as he may establish, but no exclusive territory permits shall be granted for the taking of any of said fish in any inland waters.

Provided, further, that said commissioner may grant permits to take alewives in the inland waters of the state under such rules and regulations as he may establish.

It shall be unlawful for any person to take, catch, kill, destroy, have in possession, offer for transportation, or transport any alewives, suckers, eels, horn pouts, or yellow perch in violation of any provision of this section, under a penalty of thirty dollars and costs for each offense.

Sec. 31. Weight of salmon, trout, togue, white perch, and black bass, to be transported, limited; regulations; penalty. 1917, c. 219, § 28. No person shall transport more than fifteen pounds of landlocked salmon, trout, togue, white perch, or black bass in all in any one day, nor shall any corporation or common carrier transport more than fifteen pounds in all, of landlocked salmon, trout, togue, white perch, or black bass in any one day as the property of one person,

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but nothing herein contained shall prevent any person, corporation, or common carrier from transporting one fish weighing more than fifteen pounds; nor shall any such be transported except in the possession of the owner thereof, plainly labeled with the owner's name and residence, and open to view, except as is provided in the following section. Whoever violates any provision of this section shall pay a fine of not less than ten dollars, nor more than thirty dollars and costs for each offense, and in addition thereto one dollar for every pound of fish being transported in violation of any provision of this section; and all such fish being so transported in violation of this section shall be seized and shall be forfeited to the state; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prohibit any person having less than twenty-five fish weighing in all less than fifteen pounds from transporting one additional fish, nor prohibit any transportation company from transporting said additional fish under the conditions prescribed in this section for the transportation of fish; provided, further, that this section shall not apply to white perch and black bass excepted from the general law and transported as provided in section twenty-six.

90 Me. 55.

Sec. 32. Authority of licensee to transport fish. 1917, c. 66, § 2. All licenses issued to non-residents by virtue of section nineteen shall entitle the purchaser thereof to take fish in the inland waters of this state and transport the same during the period covered by said license in accordance with the laws of the state. The purchaser of a license to fish by virtue of section nineteen may offer for transportation and have transported in accordance with the provisions of this chapter fish which he has legally in possession by exhibiting his license to the agent of a transportation company, who shall endorse upon the back thereof, in ink, the name of the station from which said shipment is made, the date of shipment, the destination and weight of each kind of fish shipped, and such shipment shall have affixed thereto a tag plainly marked with the name and address of the shipper, the license number and the kind and weight of such fish. If a license is presented with a consignment of fish and the endorsement on such license shows that the holder of the license is not authorized by law to offer such fish for shipment, such agent shall refuse to accept the same for shipment.

See § 19 (5), no shipment of fish to be made without exhibition of license, etc.

Sec. 33. Owner to accompany fish; exceptions; penalty. 1917, c. 219, § 29; c. 244. 1919, c. 196, § 6. 1923, c. 123. No landlocked salmon, trout, togue, black bass, or white perch shall be carried or transported in any way except in the possession of the owner, accompanied by him, plainly labeled with the owner's name and address, and open to view, except any person who has lawfully in his possession one landlocked salmon, one trout, one togue, one black bass, or one white perch, or ten pounds of any kind of these fish, may transport the same to his home, provided the same is shipped in his own name, or to any hospital in this state, without accompanying the shipment, by purchasing of an agent duly appointed therefor by the commissioner of inland fisheries and game a transportation tag, paying for a landlocked salmon, trout, togue, or black bass, one dollar for each, or one dollar for each ten pounds of the same, and fifty cents for one white perch or ten pounds of the same; provided, however, that no person shall send more than one shipment of fish under a transportation tag, as provided in this section, once in five days; provided, however, that ten pounds of fish or one fish taken legally in Moosehead lake or in any other waters in Piscataquis county may be sent as herein provided under a transportation tag whenever the same are legally in possession of the shipper during the open

season on said fish; provided, further, that ten pounds of fish or one fish taken legally in Rangeley lake, Mooselucmeguntic lake, Cupsuptic lake, Upper Richardson lake, so-called, or Lower Richardson lake, so-called, said lakes being the Rangeley chain of lakes, so-called, may be sent as herein provided under a transportation tag only once in one year. Provided, further, that this section shall not apply to white perch and black bass excepted from the general law and transported as provided in section twenty-six. Whoever violates any provision of this section shall pay a fine of not less than ten dollars, nor more than thirty dollars and costs for each offense, and in addition thereto one dollar for each pound of fish transported in violation of any provision of this section.

Sec. 34. Stocking of lakes and streams without permission of commissioner prohibited; penalty. 1917, c. 219, § 30. Whoever introduces fish of any kind into any of the waters of the state by means of live fish or otherwise, except upon written permission of the commissioner of inland fisheries and game, shall pay a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 35. Tolling by means of "advance baiting" prohibited; penalty. 1917, c. 219, § 31. Whoever deposits any meat, bones, dead fish or parts of the same, or other food for fish, in any of the inland waters of the state, for the purpose of luring fish known as "advance baiting," shall pay a fine of not less than ten dollars, nor more than thirty dollars and costs of prosecution for each offense.

Sec. 36. Deposit of slabs, edgings, sawdust, in streams, etc., prohibited; special provisions in various localities; penalty. 1917, c. 219, § 32. 1919, cc. 21, 174. 1921, c. 178. 1923, c. 15. 1925, c. 174. No person or corporation shall place or deposit in any of the lakes or ponds of the state, or into any of the following named rivers, brooks, and streams, to wit: in Androscoggin county, the Little Androscoggin river and any of its tributaries; in Aroostook county, the Aroostook river or any of its tributaries; the Prestile stream or any of its tributaries; Fish river and all of its tributaries, except Sly brook; Wallagrass river for a distance of three miles from its mouth; Little Madawaska river or any of its tributaries; in Cumberland county, in any of the rivers, brooks or streams lying wholly or in part in the towns of Sebago, Naples, Casco, and Raymond; Breakneck brook and its tributaries; in any of the tributaries to Highland lake; Mill brook in Westbrook; in Franklin county, in any of the tributaries to Lake Webb; in Kennebec county, in any of the tributaries to McGraw, Ellis, East, North, Great, Long, Little, and Snow ponds; in Potter Mill stream, in Litchfield; in any of the tributaries to any of the lakes or ponds lying wholly or partly in the towns of Vienna and Mount Vernon; in Weston brook in Manchester; in Knox county, in any of the tributaries to Crawford pond, in Union and Warren; in Lincoln county, in Jackson Mill stream, or in Joe Weeks' Mill stream, tributaries to Damariscotta lake; in Oxford county, Bog brook and its tributaries, in Oxford and Hebron (and in Minot and Mechanic Falls in Androscoggin county); Swift river and its tributaries, in the counties of Oxford and Franklin; Carrabasset river, in Kingfield and New Portland, in the counties of Franklin and Somerset; the outlet of Worthley pond in Peru; in Ellis river and its tributaries; Cambridge river, in Upton and Grafton; Bear river, in Newry and Grafton; Cold river and its tributaries, in Stow; the tributaries to Upper Kezar pond in Lovell; in Penobscot county, the west branch of Mattawamkeag stream and its tributaries; Kimball brook, Shin brook and Seboeis river, tributaries to east branch of the Penobscot river; Fish stream, a tributary to Mattawamkeag river; Olamon stream; in Piscataquis county, Ferguson stream; Alder stream and its tributaries; Piscataquis river; the south branch of the Piscataquis river and its tributaries in Abbot and in Kingsbury Plantation;

Thorn brook and its tributaries in the towns of Abbot and Blanchard and in Kingsbury plantation; Higgins stream and its tributaries in the counties of Somerset and Piscataquis; Main stream, a tributary to Great Moose lake, in Hartland and Harmony, said Main stream being situated in the counties of Penobscot, Piscataquis and Somerset, or in any of the tributaries to said Main stream; Jimmie brook in the town of Cambridge, in Somerset county; in Waldo county, Half Moon or Sandy stream and its tributaries; the tributaries to Seven Tree pond; the tributaries to Unity pond; the outlet of said Unity pond, which outlet is situated in the towns of Burnham and Unity; St. George's river, in Montville and Searsmont; Passagassawaukeag river, or any of its tributaries, in the county of Waldo; Medomak stream, in Liberty; the Sheepscot river or any of its tributaries, which waters are situated in the towns of Palermo, Liberty, Montville and Freedom, in the county of Waldo; in Washington county, Baskagegan stream, in the town of Danforth; in York county, Heath brook, in the town of Acton; Little Ossipee river, within the limits of the towns of Shapleigh, Newfield, Waterboro, Limerick and Limington; Norton and Brown brooks and their tributaries in Shapleigh and Limerick, or allow the same to be done by anyone in their employ, any slabs, edgings, sawdust, chips, bark, mill waste, shavings, or fibrous material created in the manufacture of lumber, or place or deposit the same on the banks of any of the above named waters in such negligent or careless manner that the same shall fall or be washed into said waters, or with the intent that the same shall fall or be washed into said waters. Whoever violates any provision of this section shall pay a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars and costs for each offense.

Provided, further, that the commissioner of inland fisheries and game and the forest commissioner shall have authority, upon petition of twenty-five citizens of this state, and after due notice and public hearing in the locality of the waters to be affected, at which hearing all parties interested may be heard, to promulgate rules and regulations prohibiting the pollution of any of the brooks, streams, or rivers in this state with slabs, edgings, sawdust, chips, bark, mill waste, shavings, or any fibrous material created in the manufacture of lumber. A copy of any regulations promulgated by virtue of this section shall be filed in the office of the clerk of courts, in the county in which the waters are situated, and shall be published three times in a newspaper printed in the county wherein the waters are situated. Whoever violates any provision of any rules and regulations of the commissioner of inland fisheries and game and the forest commissioner promulgated by virtue of this section, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars and costs for each offense.

Sec. 37. Cultivation of useful fish by individuals. 1917, c. 219, § 33. Any riparian proprietor may, within the limits of his own premises, enclose the waters of a stream not navigable, for the cultivation of useful fishes; provided that he furnishes suitable passages for migratory fishes naturally frequenting such waters, and does not obstruct the passage of boats and other craft and materials, in places where the same have a right to pass. Any person legally engaged in the artificial culture and maintenance of fishes, may take them in his own enclosed waters wherein the same are so cultivated and maintained, as and when he pleases, and may at all times sell, ship, or transport them from his own pools or ponds, without accompanying the shipment, having first procured a license therefor and tagged said fish in accordance with the rules and regulations established by the commissioner of inland fisheries and game.

Sec. 38. Penalty for fishing in private ponds without permission of owners. 1917, c. 219, § 34. No person without permission of the proprietor, shall fish in that portion of a pond or other water in which fish are artificially cultivated or maintained by written permission of the commissioner of inland fisheries and game, under a penalty of not less than ten dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, for each offense, besides two dollars for each fish so taken or killed; and, in default of payment, such offender shall be imprisoned at the expense of the prosecutor, until said forfeiture is paid or he is otherwise discharged by due process of law.

Sec. 39. Jurisdiction of commissioner. 1917, c. 219, § 35. 1923, c. 213. The provisions of this chapter, so far as they relate to fish of all varieties and fishways, apply to fish and fishways down to tide-waters. All sea salmon, shad, alewives, and smelts that migrate from the ocean into fresh water shall be under the concurrent jurisdiction of the sea and shore fisheries and the commissioner of inland fisheries and game wherever found.

See c. 50, § 6.

Hunting and Trapping. Definitions. Licenses. General Provisions.

Sec. 40. Hunting, alien, jack-light, and trapping defined. 1929, c. 331, § 15. In addition to the definition of words and terms mentioned in section eighteen are the following:

a. Hunting means to pursue, catch, take, kill, wound, or destroy wild birds and animals.

b. Alien is an unnaturalized foreign born person who is not a taxpayer upon real estate in Maine and has not resided in Maine for the past two years continuously.

c. Jack-light when hunting means any artificial light when used in conjunction with a rifle larger than twenty-two caliber, and a twenty-two hipower is considered larger, or a shotgun loaded with buckshot or ball shells.

d. To trap shall also mean trap for.

Sec. 41. Hunting licenses for residents and non-residents; fees therefor. 1929, c. 331, § 16. No person shall hunt or have in his possession any wild bird or animal except in accordance with the following provisions:

1. Any resident and his immediate family may without license hunt on land owned by him, or leased by him and on which he is actually domiciled and which is used exclusively for agricultural purposes.

2. No resident shall otherwise hunt or have in his possession any wild bird or wild animal without first having procured from the commissioner of inland fisheries and game or his authorized agent a written license which shall be kept upon the person while hunting or transporting such birds and animals and exhibited to any warden, employee of this department, or guide upon request. The clerks of all towns are such authorized agents, and the commissioner may appoint additional agents. The license shall be issued to a resident by the clerk of the town in which the applicant resides, or if domiciled in an unorganized place, then by the clerk of the nearest town, upon payment of a fee, of sixty-five cents, of which fifteen cents shall be retained by the town clerk. A combination hunting and fishing license may be issued on payment of one dollar and fifteen cents, fifteen cents to be retained by the town clerk.

3. No non-resident or alien shall hunt or have in his possession any wild bird or animal without first having procured from the commissioner or his authorized agent a written license which shall be kept upon the person while

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hunting or transporting such birds and animals and exhibited to any warden, employee of this department, or guide upon request. In addition to town clerks the commissioner may, subject to recall at his pleasure, designate additional agents to issue licenses.

The license to hunt wild birds, rabbits, raccoons, foxes and unprotected wild birds or wild animals only shall be issued on payment of five dollars and fifteen cents and to hunt both wild birds and wild animals on payment of fifteen dollars and fifteen cents, of which fifteen cents shall be retained by the agent issuing the license.

4. Each license shall expire on December thirty-first for the calendar year for which it is issued. Licenses may be issued prior to the date upon which such license may be in force. Application blanks and licenses shall be furnished by the commissioner in such form as he shall designate.

Each agent shall on the first of each month forward to the commissioner a report containing a list of the persons to whom he has issued licenses since his last report, the class of each license and the total amount of the funds by him collected, and shall at the same time forward to the commissioner the funds by him collected less the amount of fifteen cents, as above provided for each license, which funds shall be deposited in the state treasury by said commissioner.

5. Failure to produce such license within a reasonable time when requested by any authorized person shall be prima facie evidence of the violation of this section.

6. Hunting licenses shall not be issued to any non-resident under eighteen years of age unless the written consent of the parent or guardian is attached to the application, but any resident under eighteen years of age may hunt without a license.

7. The funds collected by agents and the commissioner shall constitute a fund to be expended under the direction of the commissioner for the propagation and protection of wild birds, fish and animals. The fund shall not lapse from year to year but any funds collected in any one year may be used for that year and any succeeding year for said purposes.

Sec. 42. Trapping licenses for residents and non-residents; fees therefor. 1929, c. 331, § 43. Any resident who traps for any fur-bearing animal except bobcats and rabbits shall annually procure a license therefor from the commissioner of inland fisheries and game, paying therefor ten dollars; provided, however, that the annual fee for such trapping within the limits of cities, towns and plantations of the state shall be five dollars; provided, further, that whoever hunts or traps for any beaver on any land in the state opened to beaver trapping by said commissioner shall pay therefor a fee of ten dollars annually, and an additional fee of two dollars for the sealing and stamping of each skin as required by law, skins to be so sealed and stamped by game wardens. The fee for a non-resident or alien for a trapping license shall be fifty dollars. The provisions of this section shall not be construed as applying to minors under eighteen years of age who desire to trap for fur-bearing animals except beaver (for which a ten dollar license is required) in any of the organized townships of the state, nor as affecting the right of a resident or his immediate family to hunt or trap for fur-bearing animals (except beaver) in accordance with the laws of the state, without such trapping license on land owned by him or on land leased by him within the limits of an organized township and which land is (or where he has obtained the right to trap from the land owner in an organized township) used exclusively for agricultural purposes.

Each person licensed under the provisions of this section shall on or before the thirty-first day of December of each year, make such report to said commissioner as may be called for by him.

Whoever traps for any fur-bearing animal in violation of any provision of this section, or whoever fails to file the annual report required by this section, or whoever has in possession at any time any fur-bearing animal, or part thereof, taken in violation of any provision of this section, shall be subject to the penalties of section one hundred seven of this chapter.

Sec. 43. Licenses may be revoked for violation of fish and game laws. 1929, c. 331, § 49. If the holder of a hunting or trapping license issued by virtue of this chapter violates any of the game laws said license may be revoked by the commissioner of inland fisheries and game at his discretion, and no new certificate shall be issued for a period of six months thereafter to such person.

Sec. 44. Sunday closed to hunting of birds and animals. 1929, c. 331, § 34. Sunday is a closed season, on which it is not lawful to hunt any wild animals or wild birds of any kind.

Sec. 45. Night hunting prohibited; exception. 1929, c. 331, § 35. There shall be a closed season on wild birds in this state from sunset to half an hour before sunrise of the following morning, and on wild animals from one hour after sunset until one hour before sunrise of the following morning, during which closed season it shall be unlawful to hunt, kill or destroy any wild bird or wild animal of any kind except skunks and raccoons, as provided in section seventy-two. No person shall have in possession, at any time, any wild bird or wild animal, or part thereof, taken in violation of any provision of this section.

Sec. 46. Hunting from automobiles prohibited. 1929, c. 331, § 36. It shall be unlawful for any person to hunt any wild bird or wild animal at any time from an automobile, or by aid or use of any light or lights carried thereon or attached thereto. It shall be unlawful for any person to have in possession, at any time, any wild bird or wild animal, or part thereof, taken in violation of any provision of this section. No person shall have a rifle or shotgun, either loaded or with a cartridge in the magazine thereof, in or on any motor vehicle while the same is upon any highway or in the fields or forests.

Sec. 47. Use of silencers on firearms prohibited. 1929, c. 331, § 37. No person shall sell, offer for sale, use or have in his possession, any gun, pistol, or other firearms, fitted or contrived with any device for deadening the sound of explosion. Whoever violates any provision of this section shall forfeit such firearm or firearms and the device or silencer, and shall further be subject to the penalties of section one hundred seven. Any sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, warden or deputy warden may seize any firearm and any device or silencer found in possession of any person in violation of this section, and on conviction of the party from whom such firearm is seized, such firearm shall be sold; the proceeds to be paid to the treasurer of state, and the device or silencer shall be destroyed. This section does not apply to military organizations authorized by law to bear arms, or to the national guard in the performance of its duty.

Sec. 48. Use of snares, guns set on swivels, or poison forbidden; traps to be labeled; bear traps to be enclosed in huts. 1929, c. 331, § 44. No person shall set a snare or a swivel, pivot or set gun, or use or deposit any poisonous or stupefying substance for any fur-bearing animal, and shall forfeit any such snare, swivel, pivot or set gun, and any fur-bearing animal found in such snare, or killed by such swivel, pivot, set gun, or poisonous substance, to the

state; provided, further, that no person shall advertise or give notice of the sale, or keeping for sale, of any such snare, swivel, pivot, set gun, or poisonous substance; nor shall any person set any trap for any wild animal without having the trap plainly labeled with his full name and address and he shall forfeit to the state the trap or traps not so marked and any wild animal found therein; provided, further, that no person shall set a bear trap unless the same is enclosed in a hut, so-called, or by at least two strands of barbed wire, one four and one five feet from the ground, said wire to be securely held in position and to be not less than five yards at any point from the enclosed trap.

Sec. 49. Poisons shall not be used for purpose of killing animals. 1929, c. 331, § 45. Whoever for the purpose of killing wolves, foxes, dogs or other animals, and not for the destruction of insects, or vermin in a building, leaves or deposits in any place any poison or poisonous substance shall be subject to the penalties of section one hundred seven.

Sec. 50. Traps shall be visited every twenty-four hours; exception; traps shall not be set within one mile of cultivated area or built-up portion of any town. 1929, c. 331, § 46. Any person setting a trap in any organized or incorporated place shall visit or cause the same to be visited, at least once in every twenty-four hours, except water-sets, so-called, for mink and muskrat, and remove therefrom, or cause to be removed, any animal found caught therein. No person shall set a trap on or within one mile of any cultivated land or pasture in any organized or incorporated place without first obtaining the written consent of the owner or occupant of the land on which said trap is to be set, or set a trap outside his own land, except a water-set trap, so-called, within half a mile of the compact or built-up portion of any city or village.

Sec. 51. Non-residents shall not kindle fires, except in public camp sites, nor hunt in unorganized townships unless in charge of a registered guide. 1929, c. 331, § 51. Non-residents shall not enter upon any unorganized townships, except public camp sites maintained by the Maine forestry department, during the months of May to December, and kindle fires thereon while camping or engaged in fishing or hunting without being in charge of a registered guide, or engaged in hunting in such territory, during the open season without being in charge of a registered guide and no such guide shall at the same time guide or be employed by more than five non-residents in hunting.

Sec. 52. Possession of firearms prima facie evidence of violation. 1917, c. 219, § 62. The possession of any firearm in the fields or forests or on the waters or ice of the state by any person who is not a bona fide resident of the state and actually domiciled therein, unless the person having such firearm in possession has in his possession a license, as provided by section forty-one of this chapter, duly issued to him and covering the period such firearm is found in his possession shall be prima facie evidence of hunting in violation of section forty-one of this chapter.

Sec. 53. Walls and fences shall not be destroyed nor gates left open by hunters; penalty. 1929, c. 331, § 63. No person shall tear down or destroy any fence or wall, or leave open any gate or bars, or trample or destroy any crop on the land of another person, while taking, trapping, hunting or pursuing any wild animal, wild bird or fish. And in addition to the penalties of section one hundred seven, the commissioner of inland fisheries and game shall have authority to revoke and forfeit the hunting or fishing license of the person so doing.

Sec. 54. Wild birds or wild animals shall not be imported without written permission of commissioner. 1929, c. 331, § 22. No person shall introduce or

import any wild bird or wild animal, except for captivity purposes, or dead body or part thereof, of any kind or species into the state, or receive or have in possession such wild bird or wild animal, or dead body or part thereof, so introduced or imported, without written permission of the commissioner of inland fisheries and game.

Hunting of Game Birds.

Sec. 55. Closed time and other restrictions on hunting of game birds. 1929, c. 331, § 17. No person shall hunt or have in his possession any eagle, Hungarian partridge or capercaillie, cock of the woods, or any black game, or species of the pheasant, except ruffed grouse or partridge.

There shall be a closed season on birds as follows: On partridge and woodcock from November first to September thirtieth of the following year, both days inclusive; on all varieties of ducks, brant, geese and coots, gallinules and jacksnipe, or Wilson snipe, from January first to September fifteenth, both days inclusive; rails, except coots and gallinules, from December first to September first, both days inclusive; provided further, that it shall be unlawful to hunt at any time, any curlew, wood duck, swans, or any shore birds except as aforesaid and no person shall, during the open seasons for the above named birds hunt or have in possession in any one day more than four partridge or ruffed grouse, four woodcock, ten ducks, five plover and ten snipe, eight geese, eight brant, rails, coots and gallinules twenty-five in all and twenty-five sora; or in any one open season for partridge or ruffed grouse more than twenty-five of said birds; nor shall any person at any time buy or sell any of the above named birds; nor shall any person or corporation carry or transport from place to place any of the birds mentioned in this section in closed season, except that a person shall have a reasonable time after the beginning of closed season to transport, as hereinafter provided, to his home, game birds legally killed by him in open season, nor in open season unless open to view, tagged and plainly labeled with owner's name and residence, and accompanied by him, unless tagged with a transportation tag as hereinafter provided; nor shall any person or corporation carry or transport in any one day, more than ten ducks, five plover, ten snipe, four partridge and four woodcock, as the property of one person. Provided, however, it shall be lawful for a citizen of this state who has purchased a transportation tag, paying therefor five dollars, to take with him out of the state birds which he himself has lawfully killed. Provided, further, that any citizen of this state who has lawfully in his possession, one pair of either of the birds named in this section, may send the same anywhere in this state without accompanying the same, by purchasing therefor a transportation tag, paying therefor fifty cents, and attaching said tag to the pair of birds. Provided, further, that no person shall under any of the provisions of this paragraph send as aforesaid more than one pair of game birds once in seven days.

Sec. 56. Nets, traps, snares, and guns larger than ten gauge shall not be used. 1929, c. 331, § 18. No person shall hunt with net, trap, snare or contrivance other than the usual method of shooting with a gun, which gun shall not be larger than number ten gauge, any bird of any variety in anywise protected by law and such prohibited implements or devices are contraband and may be seized and ordered destroyed as in the case of gambling devices.

Sec. 57. Use of live decoys and blinds. 1929, c. 331, § 19. Not more than twelve live decoys shall be allowed in any one flock when hunting water fowl.

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Only one flock at the same time may be placed in the water by one boat or blind. No flock shall be placed nearer than fifty yards to a flock already set or being set.

No boat shall be allowed in said waters for hunting purposes earlier than one and one-half hours before sunrise, nor shall any duck decoys be allowed to remain in said waters between the hours of sunset and one hour before sunrise.

No artificial cover which is termed stationary blind or parts thereof used for gunning purposes shall be left or allowed to remain in the waters of Merry-meeting bay in the counties of Cumberland and Sagadahoc, or the tributaries thereof, excepting Kennebec river, within one mile of the waters of Merry-meeting bay, between one-half hour after sunset and one-half hour before sunrise.

This section shall apply to the waters of the Kennebec river up to a point one mile above Swan's island.

Sec. 58. Other than game birds protected; "game birds" defined. 1929, c. 331, § 20. No person shall have in his possession, living or dead, any wild bird, other than a game bird. No part of the plumage, skin or body of any bird protected by this section shall be sold or had in possession for sale. Nor shall any person take or needlessly destroy the nest or the eggs of any wild bird, nor have such nest or eggs in possession. The English or European house sparrow, the common crow, and the hawks, owls and kingfishers, are not included among the birds therein protected; and for the purpose of this chapter the following only shall be considered game birds: The anatidae, commonly known as swans, geese, brant, and river and sea ducks; the rallidae, commonly known as rails, coots and gallinules; the limicolae, commonly known as shore birds, plover, surf birds, snipe, woodcock, sandpipers, tatlers, and curlews; the gallinae, commonly known as wild turkey, grouse, prairie chickens, pheasants, partridges and quails. Nothing in this section, however, shall be construed to affect in any way the protection of game birds as hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 59. Use of power boats in hunting wild fowl prohibited. 1929, c. 331, § 21. No person shall at any time use a boat propelled by any other mode than the ordinary sailboat, rowboat or canoe in hunting any sea birds, duck, or waterfowl in any inland or tidal waters of this state.

Hunting of Moose, Caribou, Deer and Other Wild Animals.

Sec. 60. Hunting of moose and caribou prohibited; permission shall be received before importation. 1929, c. 331, § 24. No person shall hunt or have in his possession any caribou or moose, or parts thereof.

Provided, however, that the commissioner of inland fisheries and game upon application of any person who has legally killed a caribou or moose beyond the limits of this state may issue a license permitting the importation of such caribou or moose for consumption or mounting, but not for sale.

Sec. 61. Closed time on deer in certain counties. 1929, c. 331, § 25. There shall be an annual closed season on deer in the counties of Aroostook, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis and Somerset, from December first of each year to October fifteenth of the following year, both days inclusive; and in the counties of Androscoggin, Cumberland, Kennebec, Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo and York, from the first day of December of each year to the thirty-first day of October of the following year, both days inclusive, and in

the counties of Hancock and Washington from December sixteenth of each year to October thirty-first of the following year, both days inclusive, except in game sanctuaries as established by law, where closed season is perpetual, during which said closed seasons, except as hereinafter provided, it shall be unlawful to hunt any deer or have in possession any part thereof; and no person shall during the open seasons above named, except as hereinafter provided, kill or have in possession, more than one deer or part thereof. A person lawfully killing a deer in open season, shall have a reasonable time in which to transport the same to his home and may have the same in possession at his home in closed season.

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 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.

Sec. 62. Use of dogs, jack-lights, snares, traps, etc., prohibited. 1929, c. 331, § 26. No person shall at any time hunt with a dog, jack-light, artificial light, snare, trap, swivel, pivot or set gun, any deer, caribou or moose.

Sec. 63. Sale, or possession in woods, or jack-lights, etc., prohibited. 1929, c. 331, § 27. No person shall expose or offer for sale, sell or purchase in this state any jack-light or light fitted for use in hunting in the night time. No person shall have in possession at any time when he is upon the wild lands, water or highways, or in the woods or fields of the state, or in any camp, lodge, or place of resort for hunters or fishermen, or in its immediate vicinity, any jack-light or light fitted for use in hunting in the night time, or any swivel, pivot or set gun; nor shall any person have in possession at any time any spear, trawl or net, except such as are authorized for the taking of suckers, eels, horn pouts and yellow perch, as provided in section twenty-eight of this chapter, in any camp, lodge or place of resort for hunters or fishermen or in its immediate vicinity, or on any of the lakes, rivers or streams of the state, or in their immediate vicinity, in the inland territory of the state. Nothing in this section shall be construed as affecting or restricting the legitimate possession and sale of flash-lights.

Sec. 64. Owners not to allow dogs to hunt deer or moose. 1929, c. 331, § 28. No person shall own or have in his possession any dog for the purpose of hunting moose, caribou or deer, or permit any dog owned by him or in his possession to hunt moose, caribou or deer, after notice in writing from the commissioner of inland fisheries and game or a game warden or deputy warden that such dog is liable to hunt moose, caribou or deer, nor shall he permit any dog in his custody after such notice to run at large in the forest or wild lands in this state without being accompanied by the owner or keeper. If a dog is found hunting moose, caribou or deer after the owner or possessor thereof has been notified, as provided in this section, that such dog is liable

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to hunt moose, caribou or deer, it shall be prima facie evidence that said owner or possessor of such dog has permitted said dog to hunt moose, caribou or deer in violation of this section.

Sec. 65. Dogs shall be killed for chasing game or worrying domestic animals; trial justice or municipal court to issue warrant; dogs assaulting persons may be killed. 1929, c. 331, § 29. Any warden or deputy warden, sheriff, deputy sheriff or constable may at any time lawfully kill any dog he may find in the act of hunting moose, caribou or deer, or he may find worrying, wounding or killing any domestic animal, when said dog is outside of the enclosure or immediate care of its owner or keeper. Any owner of sheep, or any member of his family, or any person to whom is intrusted the custody of any sheep, shall have a right to kill any dog attacking any of said sheep. Any person having any evidence of any dog hunting moose, caribou or deer, or of any dog kept and used for the purpose, or of any dog worrying, wounding or killing any domestic animal or fowl, when said dog is outside of the enclosure or immediate care of his owner or keeper, may present said evidence to any trial justice or judge of any municipal court, which said trial justice or judge shall have power to issue a warrant against the owner of said dog, ordering him to appear before him and show cause why said dog should not be killed; and upon hearing the evidence in said case said court may order said dog killed. Any person may lawfully kill a dog which suddenly assaults him or another person.

Sec. 66. Deer shall not be transported beyond limits of the state. 1929, c. 331, § 30. No person shall sell or give away any deer or part thereof to be transported or carried beyond the limits of this state nor shall any person buy or accept as a gift any deer or part thereof to so transport the same; nor shall any resident of this state at any time carry or transport in any manner beyond the limits of this state any deer or part thereof.

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Sec. 67. Transportation of deer within state. 1929, c. 331, § 31. Except as herein provided no person or corporation shall at any time carry or transport any deer or part thereof unless open to view, tagged, and plainly labeled with the name and residence of the owner thereof, and accompanied by him while being transported and identified by him at one of the places which the commissioner of inland fisheries and game shall have designated by publication in the daily newspapers in the state. No person not the actual owner of such deer or part thereof, shall aid another in such transportation by representing himself to be the owner thereof, and it shall be prima facie evidence that said deer, or part thereof, that is being transported or carried in violation of this section, was illegally killed.

Sec. 68. Deer may be transported without owner accompanying provided he uses certain tags. 1929, c. 331, § 32. Any citizen of the state who has lawfully killed a deer may send the same to his home in his own name, or to any hospital in the state, without accompanying the same, by purchasing of an agent appointed therefor by the commissioner of inland fisheries and game a tag, paying therefor two dollars, and said tag shall be attached to the deer, or part thereof, being transported.

The commissioner may appoint agents to sell these tags.

Sec. 69. Lumber camps not to use deer as food. 1929, c. 331, § 33. No owner or keeper of any camp, house, or other building, used partly or wholly in lumbering operations, or employee thereof, shall use, consume, or have in possession at any time, at said camp, or serve to any employee thereof, any deer or moose or part thereof.

Sec. 70. Closed time on gray squirrels. 1929, c. 331, § 38. There shall be an annual closed season on gray squirrels during which closed season no person shall shoot at, kill, or have them in possession except alive, from the first day of November of each year until the thirtieth day of September of the following year, both days inclusive; provided, however, that there shall be a perpetual closed season on gray squirrels within all public or private parks and within the limits of the compact or built-up portion of any city or village.

Sec. 71. Closed time on wild hares and rabbits; snares and nets shall not be used; transportation of. 1929, c. 331, § 39. There shall be an annual closed season on wild hares or rabbits in the counties of Androscoggin, Sagadahoc, Cumberland and York from the first day of March to the thirtieth day of September, both inclusive, of each year, and in the counties of Aroostook, Washington, Hancock, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Somerset, Franklin, Oxford, Kennebec, Knox, Lincoln and Waldo from the first day of April to the thirtieth day of September, both inclusive, of each year, during which closed seasons it shall be unlawful for any person to hunt or have any rabbits or parts thereof in possession, except alive.

No person shall set or use any snare or snares, trap or traps, or any other device in the hunting of wild hares or rabbits, or hunt the same in any manner except in the ordinary method of shooting with guns; provided, however, it shall be lawful to catch wild hares or rabbits in common box traps during the open seasons provided in this section. Provided, further, it shall be unlawful for any person or corporation to transport or offer for transportation at any time any dead wild hares or rabbits beyond the limits of the state of Maine. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to prohibit the holder of a non-resident hunting license from transporting to his home dead wild hares or rabbits which he has legally killed by virtue of his said non-resident hunting license, upon presentation of said wild hares or rabbits and his hunting license to a transportation company or to an inspector appointed by the commissioner of inland fisheries and game to inspect game shipments, and having an official transportation tag attached thereto, after being identified by said transportation agent or game inspector as the holder of said license. Provided, further, it shall be unlawful for any person to have in possession or transport at any time any wild hares or rabbits taken in closed season or by any method or with any device prohibited by this section.

Sec. 72. Closed time on hunting or trapping fur-bearing animals; general provisions. 1917, c. 219, § 46. 1929, c. 331, § 41. Whoever from the first day of February to the fifteenth day of November, both days inclusive, hunts or traps any fur-bearing animal except wild hares and rabbits, beaver, bobcats, loup-cervier or Canada lynx, or whoever has in possession at any time any fur-bearing animal or part or parts thereof taken in closed season, shall be subject to the penalties of section one hundred seven of this chapter.

(a) Provided, further, it shall be unlawful for any person to set a trap at any time within twenty-five feet of, or to molest or destroy, a muskrat house.

(b) Whoever at any time hunts or traps for or has in possession any beaver, or part thereof, except as provided in section seventy-three, and whoever molests or destroys a beaver house, or sets a trap within twenty-five feet thereof, shall be subject to the penalties of section one hundred seven of this chapter.

(c) Provided, however, that any person may lawfully kill any wild animal (other than beaver) or any wild bird found destroying his property.

(d) Provided, further, that it shall be lawful to hunt skunks and raccoons at night with dog or gun from the first day of October of each year to the fifteenth day of the following December, both days inclusive.

(e) Provided, further, that fox hounds when properly collared, showing name and residence of the owner or keeper, may be trained under the supervision of their owner or keeper from September fifteenth to November fifteenth.

(f) Provided, further, that it shall be unlawful to hunt or trap foxes from the fifteenth day of February to the first day of December, in Cumberland, Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc or York counties.

Sec. 73. Commissioner may declare special open season on beaver and muskrat; taking or transportation of beaver otherwise prohibited. 1929, c. 331, § 40. The commissioner of inland fisheries and game, upon written complaint of any water company required to furnish pure water to its customers, that beaver or muskrat are polluting its water supply, shall have authority to declare an open season for beaver or muskrat on such sections of land and waters as is necessary for the trapping or removal of the beaver or muskrat that are polluting said waters, by any person holding a beaver trapping license without securing permission of the land owner (or under rules and regulations of the commissioner), or upon written complaint of any land owner that beaver are doing actual, substantial damage to his property, shall have authority to declare an open season for beaver upon such land for such period of time and under such conditions as he may deem necessary to remove the beaver that are doing the damage complained of, during which open season it shall be lawful for any person holding a beaver trapping license issued in accordance with the provisions of section forty-two of this chapter to trap beaver thereon without the consent of the land owner. No open season for beaver as contemplated by this section shall take effect until the commissioner shall have caused notice of such proposed open season to be published once in a newspaper printed in the county in which the land on which the open season for beaver is declared, is located, and said commissioner shall also file a copy of said notice of open season with the clerk of the town or plantation in which such land is located, or, if the land is in an unorganized place, with the clerk of courts for the county in which the land is located. Whenever during a special open season on beaver as is contemplated by this section it shall appear to the commissioner that the privileges of such open season are being abused in any place, he may suspend the open season and declare it close season for beaver on such land for such time as he may designate. No person shall take beaver anywhere in the state at any time except during such open season as may be declared by the commissioner in accordance with the provisions of this section. It shall also be unlawful for any person to have in possession at any time any beaver, or part thereof, taken in violation of any provision of this section. It shall also be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, to sell, give away, buy, accept as a gift, offer for transportation or transport any beaver skin or beaver skins unless each skin is marked with an official seal by the commissioner or by his agent duly appointed to mark such skins. All beaver skins shall be marked within thirty days from the closing of the open period.

Sec. 74. Special provisions as to hunting of muskrats. 1929, cc. 186, 341. It shall be unlawful for any person to hunt, trap, kill, pursue or catch any muskrat, or muskrats, at any time in the stream running from Swetts pond to Penobscot river in the town of Orrington in the county of Penobscot.

It shall be unlawful for any person to trap any muskrat or muskrats in Sourdabscook stream from the point where the state highway crosses said stream in the village of Carmel in the town of Carmel, to its junction with the Penobscot river, or in any of the tributaries to said stream between the two points hereintoforesaid mentioned. It shall also be unlawful for any person to have in possession at any time any muskrat or muskrats, or any part or parts thereof, taken in any of the above named waters.

Whoever violates any provision of this section shall be subject to a penalty of not less than ten dollars and costs for each offense, and three dollars additional for each muskrat or part thereof hunted, killed, trapped, pursued, caught, or had in possession, in violation hereof.

Sec. 75. Digging out foxes forbidden. 1929, c. 331, § 42. No person shall at any time dig out, molest, or destroy, in any way, any fox den or hole, or set any trap in any such den or hole, or remove or cause to be removed from any such den or hole any fox, except those enclosed in private fox ranches.

Sec. 76. Persons shall not enter enclosure of, or hunt or kill silver, silver black, or black foxes owned or bred by another. 1929, c. 271. Any person owning or breeding silver, silver black or black foxes shall have the same property rights therein as enjoyed by owners or breeders of domestic animals.

No person, without the permission of the owner of an enclosure within which silver, silver black, or black foxes are kept for breeding purposes, shall enter such enclosures. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than six months.

No person shall knowingly and wilfully kill, trap or injure any silver, silver black, or black fox owned by another person without the consent of the owner. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than thirty days, nor more than six months.

Bounties.

Sec. 77. Bounty on bobcat, loupervier, and Canadian lynx. 1929, c. 331, § 47. A bounty of ten dollars for every bobcat, loupervier or Canada lynx killed in any town shall be paid by the treasurer of state to the person killing it upon compliance with the following conditions:

No bounty shall be paid unless the claimant, within five days after he has killed such animal, or has returned from the hunting in which he killed it, exhibits to the town treasurer the entire skin thereof, with the ears, nose and tail thereon in as perfect a state as when killed, except natural decay, and signs a certificate under oath, which said treasurer may administer, stating that he killed such animal and the time and place within the state, and the treasurer shall thereupon cut off the whole of the tail from the skin and forward the same by mail to the commissioner of inland fisheries and game, together with the claimant's certificate in the following form:

CLAIMANT'S CERTIFICATE

To the treasurer of the town of
 I hereby certify that on the day of
 A. D., 19...., at, in the state of Maine, I killed the
 bobcat, loupervier or Canada lynx, the skin of which I now exhibit to you,
 and I claim the bounty allowed by law for killing the same.

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Dated at, this day of
A. D., 19....

....., Claimant.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the day and year aforesaid.

Treasurer of

And the treasurer of said town shall make and send at once to the commissioner a certificate in the following form:

TOWN TREASURER'S CERTIFICATE

To the commissioner of inland fisheries and game:

I hereby certify that as required by law,
of on the day of
A. D., 19...., at, exhibited to me the whole of the
skin of a bobcat, loupervier or Canada lynx, and signed and made oath to
the following certificate:

To the treasurer of the town of

I hereby certify that on the day of
A. D., 19...., at, in the state of Maine, I killed the
bobcat, loupervier or Canada lynx, the skin of which I now exhibit to you,
and I claim the bounty allowed by law for killing the same.

Dated at, this day of
A. D., 19....

....., Claimant.

I further certify that I cut off the whole of the tail from the skin of the
bobcat, loupervier or Canada lynx described in this certificate, and enclose
the same herewith.

Dated at, this day of
A. D., 19....

....., Treasurer of the town of

Subscribed and sworn to the day and year aforesaid.

..... Justice of the Peace.

Upon receipt by the state auditor of a certificate from the commissioner
showing that said commissioner has received the tail of the bobcat, loupervier
or Canada lynx from the treasurer sent as aforesaid, together with said treas-
urer's certificate, said state auditor shall audit the claim for bounty and the
same shall be paid forthwith by the treasurer of state to the claimant from
the appropriation for bounties on bobcat, loupervier or Canada lynx. The
town treasurer for administering the oath to a claimant's certificate as above,
and for forwarding the same with the tail of the animal to the commissioner
shall be paid by the claimant the sum of twenty-five cents.

Sec. 78. Bounty on porcupines and hedgehogs. 1927, c. 249. 1929, c. 366.
A bounty of twenty-five cents for each and every porcupine, or hedgehog, so-
called, killed in any town or unincorporated place, in the state, shall be paid
by the treasurer of such town to the person killing it, except that in the Maine
Forestry District, such bounty shall be paid only in case such animal is killed
between the fifteenth day of October and the first day of April in each year,
both days inclusive. If the animal is killed in an unincorporated place, the
bounty shall be paid by the treasurer of an adjoining town, if any, otherwise
by the treasurer of the nearest town. No bounty shall be paid unless the
claimant within two days after he has killed such animal or has returned from

the hunting, in which he killed it, exhibits to the town treasurer, the entire nose and feet thereof, in as perfect a state as when killed, and signs and makes oath to a certificate, in which he shall state that he killed such animal, and the time and place, showing it to be within the state; the treasurer shall thereupon entirely destroy said nose and feet by burning; then he shall pay the bounty and take the claimant's receipt therefor upon the same paper with such certificate. The town treasurer shall immediately make upon the same paper a certificate, under oath, addressed to the treasurer of state, that he first destroyed said nose and feet by burning, and then paid said bounty to the claimant. Said certificates and receipts shall annually, in December, be transmitted to the state auditor, who shall audit the same and for those found correct and proper shall issue his certificate to the governor and council to that effect; and when a warrant is drawn for such bounties, they shall be paid by the treasurer of state to such towns. The certificate shall be in the following form:

CLAIMANT'S CERTIFICATE

To the Treasurer of, I hereby certify that on the day of, A. D. 19...., at in the state of Maine, I killed the porcupine or hedgehog, the nose and feet of which I now exhibit to you; and I claim the bounty allowed by law for killing the same.

Dated at this day of, A. D. 19....
..... Claimant.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the day and year aforesaid.

..... Treasurer of

CLAIMANT'S RECEIPT

On this day of, A. D. 19...., I received of treasurer of, dollars, being the bounty allowed by law for killing the porcupine or hedgehog described in the above certificate.

..... Claimant.

TREASURER'S RECEIPT

I hereby certify that as required by law, I first destroyed by burning the nose and feet of the porcupine or hedgehog described in the foregoing certificate, and then paid to said the bounty for which I have taken his receipt as above.

Dated at this day of, A. D. 19....
..... Treasurer of

Sec. 79. Bounty on bears in towns where damage is being caused to valuable domestic animals. 1929, c. 261. When bear are destroying sheep, cattle, or any other kind of valuable domestic animals in any town, plantation or unincorporated place and if compensation therefor is paid after July first, nineteen hundred and twenty-eight, the assessors of such town or plantation, may petition the commissioner of inland fisheries and game for authority to place a bounty on bears killed within such town or plantation or in any adjoining town, plantation or unincorporated place or places, and in the case of unincorporated places, a similar petition may be filed by the assessors of any

adjoining town or of the nearest incorporated town where there are none adjoining, to place a bounty on bears killed within such unincorporated place. Upon receipt of the petition from the assessors, the commissioner of inland fisheries and game shall give due notice and hold a hearing. Unless said hearing discloses that damages to valuable domestic animals are not being caused by bear, the commissioner shall authorize such bounty to be paid as hereinafter set forth, which shall continue in full force until the commissioner after due notice and hearing shall annul such authorization.

A bounty of twenty-five dollars for each and every bear killed in said towns or plantations shall be paid to persons killing the same. These bounties shall be paid by the treasurer of said towns or plantations.

No bounty shall be paid, unless the claimant, within twenty-four hours after he has killed such animal, exhibits to the town treasurer the entire animal or the skin of the animal, for the killing of which such bounty is claimed, with the nose thereof in as perfect a state as when killed, and signs and makes oath to a certificate, which oath said treasurer may administer, in which he shall state that he killed such animal, and the time and place showing it to be within the area where this bounty is authorized; and then the treasurer shall cut off the whole nose from such animal or skin of such animal and immediately burn it; such treasurer shall require reasonable proof to substantiate such claim; then he shall pay the bounty and take the claimant's receipt therefor upon the same paper with such certificate. The town treasurer shall make upon the same paper, at time of his monthly report, a certificate made under oath addressed to the treasurer of state, that he first cut off the nose of the animal or skin of animal and destroyed it by burning, and then paid such bounty to the claimant.

Said certificates and receipts shall be transmitted to the treasurer of the state monthly, and by him presented to the governor and council as early as convenient, and when allowed by them shall be paid by the treasurer of state.

The certificate shall be in the following form:

CLAIMANT'S CERTIFICATE

To the treasurer of _____, I hereby certify that on the
day of _____, A. D. 19____, at _____ in the town or planta-
tion of the state of Maine, I killed the bear, the skin of which I now exhibit
to you; and I claim the bounty allowed by law for killing the same.

Dated at _____, this _____ day of _____, 19____.

..... Claimant.

Subscribed and sworn to before me on the day and year aforesaid.

....., Treasurer of

CLAIMANT'S RECEIPT

On this _____ day of _____, A. D. 19____, I received of
_____, treasurer of _____, _____ dollars, being the
bounty allowed by law for killing the bear described in the above certificate.
..... Claimant.

TREASURER'S CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that as required by law, I first cut off the whole nose from
the skin of the bear described in the foregoing certificate and destroyed the

same by burning, and then paid the said _____, the bounty for which I have taken his receipt as above.

Dated at _____, this _____ day of _____, A. D. 19 _____

_____, Treasurer of _____

Subscribed and sworn to before me the day and year aforesaid.

_____, Justice of the Peace.

The bounty so paid by the state treasurer shall be taken from the fees for licenses of dogs, and so much of the fees received for dog licenses as may be necessary to pay said bounties is hereby appropriated to pay the same.

Transportation of Game.

Sec. 80. Transportation of game by licenses. 1917, c. 219, § 60. 1919, c. 196, § 21. 1925, c. 195. 1927, c. 240, § 2. Each deer hunting license, so-called, shall be provided with a coupon, which shall permit the transportation of the carcass of one deer or part thereof, and shall be divided into two sections lettered "A" and "B" respectively, and shall be called the deer coupon.

The holder of a non-resident deer hunting license shall be entitled to offer for transportation and have transported, within or without the state, by any railroad company, express company, boat or other transportation company, the carcass of one deer, or part of the carcass of one deer, that he himself has lawfully killed, on the deer coupon attached to his said license, by presenting to the agent of any transportation company, his license, with the coupon attached to the license at the time when he shall offer the deer or part thereof for shipment. The agent shall detach section "A" from the "deer" coupon of the license, cancel the same by writing or stamping thereon the date and the place of shipment and his name, and shall forward the same forthwith to the commissioner of inland fisheries and game at Augusta, Maine; section "B" of said coupon shall be likewise canceled and shall be attached to the carcass, or part of the carcass, of the deer offered for shipment and shall remain attached to the same while it is being transported in this state.

Sec. 81. Game birds or animals shall not be accepted for transportation unless owner possesses license. 1929, c. 331, § 48. It shall be unlawful for any person to offer for transportation to any carrier and no carrier shall accept for transportation any game birds or animals, unless such person shall have in his possession at the time a license as herein provided, duly issued to him under the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 82. Transportation of deer and game birds; animals or birds transported shall be tagged. 1929, c. 331, § 50. No person shall transport any deer or part thereof, for any non-resident, otherwise than as provided in this chapter. No carrier or agent shall receive for shipment or transport any carcass of a deer or part of the same or any game birds, for a non-resident, except as provided in this chapter, or refuse or neglect to detach and forward to the commissioner of inland fisheries and game the sections of the coupons as therein provided; provided, however, that any person who has purchased a non-resident hunter's license and who has in his possession one pair of game birds which he has legally killed, may transport the same to his home or to any hospital in this state without accompanying the shipment, by purchasing of the duly constituted agent therefor a tag, paying him fifty cents, and by presenting said tag with the pair of game birds offered for shipment to the agent of the carrier, together with his non-resident hunter's license. Before accepting a pair of game birds for shipment as herein provided, the agent of

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the carrier to whom it is offered for shipment shall be satisfied that the person presenting the pair of game birds for shipment is the person to whom the non-resident hunter's license offered for inspection was issued, and shall securely affix the tag to such shipment; provided, further, that no person shall send more than one pair of game birds under a special tag, as provided herein, once in thirty days.

Provided, further, that no non-resident shall transport, or have transported, by any means any wild animals or wild bird, or part thereof, unless the same is tagged with the proper tag or tags detached from the owner's hunting license and unless said tag or tags bear the written approval of a warden, deputy warden or the commissioner. If any wild bird or wild animal, or part thereof, is found in possession of any person in violation of any provision of this paragraph, the same is subject to seizure and may be seized by any officer authorized to enforce the inland fish and game laws.

Game Preserves and Sanctuaries.

Sec. 83. Kineo Point. 1917, c. 219, § 76. No person shall at any time hunt, pursue, shoot at or kill any wild bird or wild animal on Kineo Point, in Kineo, in the county of Piscataquis. Whoever violates this section shall pay a fine of not less than ten dollars, nor more than forty dollars and costs, for each offense.

Sec. 84. Bartlett's island; Prout's Neck; Richmond island; Cape Elizabeth. 1917, c. 219, § 77. 1925, c. 15. No person shall, except as herein provided, at any time, hunt, pursue, shoot at, or kill any wild animal or any game or other wild bird within the following described territory: On Bartlett's island in Hancock county; or on the one hundred and twelve acres of land, more or less, comprising Prout's Neck, so-called, in the town of Scarborough, in the county of Cumberland; or on Richmond's island, so-called, in the town of Cape Elizabeth, in said county of Cumberland; or on the tract of land comprising sixteen hundred acres, more or less, situated in said town of Cape Elizabeth, and bounded as follows: Southerly by the sea, westerly by the Spurwink river, northerly by the Spurwink road, so-called, leading from Spurwink bridge to Bowery beach, easterly by a certain private road or way which runs in a southerly direction from the aforesaid Spurwink road to said Bowery beach, being the road which runs in front of the dwelling-house of one Charles L. Jordan and along the easterly boundary of land of said Charles L. Jordan and along the westerly boundary of land of the Great Pond Club, but not including any portion of said Bowery beach. It shall also be unlawful for any person to have in possession at any time any wild bird or wild animal, or part thereof, taken in violation of any provision of this section.

Provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not prohibit any person residing within the limits of either of the above described reservations or preserves from shooting at or destroying any wild bird (except ruffed grouse or Hungarian partridge) or any wild animal, when found destroying his property; and provided, further, that the provisions of this section shall not be construed to prohibit the trapping of wild animals within the above described territory in accordance with the general laws of the state. Whoever violates any provision of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars, nor more than forty dollars and costs, for each offense.

Sec. 85. Back Bay, Portland. 1917, c. 219, § 78. No person shall at any time, hunt, chase, catch, kill or destroy any water fowl or any other wild bird in Back Bay, so-called, in Portland, in the county of Cumberland, above the Grand Trunk Railway bridge. No person shall have in possession at any time

any water fowl or any other wild bird or any wild animal, or part thereof, taken in violation of any provision of this section. Whoever violates any provision of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars, nor more than forty dollars and costs, for each offense.

Sec. 86. Megunticook lake and vicinity. 1917, c. 219, § 79. The use of firearms is hereby prohibited from the first day of April of each year to the thirtieth day of September following, both days inclusive, upon the waters of Megunticook lake, formerly called Canaan lake, and its tributary lakes, ponds and streams, and upon the land bordering on the same included within the following roads: Beginning at Hopkins' corner, so-called, in the town of Camden; thence via the Turnpike road, so-called, to Lincolnville center; thence to Wiley's corner in Lincolnville; thence to the Mansfield schoolhouse in the town of Camden; thence via the Fish Hatchery to place of beginning; all of said lake, its tributaries and shores being located in the towns of Camden, Lincolnville and Hope, in the counties of Knox and Waldo. Provided, however, that the Camden Rifle Club may establish and maintain a rifle range for target practice within the limits above mentioned, said practice to be held under the regulations of the United States War Department as established by the national board for the promotion of rifle practice in the United States. Whoever violates any provision of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars, nor more than thirty dollars and costs for each offense.

Sec. 87. Grassy pond; Glencove; Rockport. 1927, c. 8. For a period of four years from the first day of August, nineteen hundred and twenty-seven, it shall be unlawful for any person to hunt, pursue, shoot at, or kill, any wild bird or wild animal at any time on Grassy pond, or from the shores of said pond, which pond is situated in the towns of Rockport and Hope, in the county of Knox. For a period of four years from the first day of August, nineteen hundred and twenty-seven it shall also be unlawful for any person to hunt, pursue, shoot at, or kill, any wild bird or wild animal at any time in Glencove, so-called, in Penobscot Bay, which cove is situated in the town of Rockport, in the county of Knox, and which cove is bounded as follows, to wit: on the north, west and south by the main land, on the east by a line extending from Smith's Point to Ram island and from Ram island to the easterly point of Pine Hill in said Rockport. It shall also be unlawful for any person to have in possession at any time, any wild bird or wild animal taken in violation of any provision of this section. Whoever violates any provision of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars and costs for each offense, or imprisonment for thirty days, or both said fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 88. West Bath. 1925, c. 92. For a period of six years from the tenth day of July, nineteen hundred twenty-five, no person shall at any time hunt, trap, catch, pursue, shoot at, or kill any wild animal, or bird, (except bobcats, Canada lynx, foxes, rabbits, minks, skunks, or ducks), within the following described territory situated in the town of West Bath in the county of Sagadahoc: Beginning on the east bank of the New Meadows river at a point due west of the northwest corner of the cottage dwelling of Samuel R. Percy at Sabino, so-called; thence running easterly to the Sabino road; thence easterly by said Sabino road to Prince's corner, so-called; thence southerly by the Campbell's pond road and Brigham's cove road to Brigham's cove in Winnegance Bay; thence southerly, westerly and northerly by the shore of said Winnegance Bay and said New Meadows river to the point of beginning. The territory herein above described shall be known, and in any proceedings under this section may be designated as the West Bath Game Preserve. It shall also be unlawful for

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any person to have in possession at any time within the period aforesaid any wild animal, alive or dead, or any wild bird taken or killed in violation of any provision of this section.

Whoever violates any provision of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars and costs for each offense; or by imprisonment for thirty days, or by both said fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 89. Merrymeeting Bay. 1927, c. 201. A game sanctuary shall be established in Merrymeeting Bay bounded as follows: On the north by a line drawn from a marker at the head of Butler's Point and running in a westerly direction to the north end of Big Brick island, thence southerly along eastern shores of Big and Little Brick island to the south end of Little Brick island, thence southeasterly to a marker on the shore of Black Water cove and thence northerly along the shore back to the original starting point.

Within this sanctuary it shall be unlawful at any time to shoot, shoot at, molest or pursue game or game birds of any description, providing, however, that boats may pass through without incurring any penalty.

Whoever violates this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than forty dollars for each offense.

See § 57.

Sec. 90. Augusta, East side of river; Ganeston Park, Augusta and Hallowell; Fairfield; Katahdin Park; Salmon Pond, Guilford; Bangor; Mt. Bigelow Game Preserve, Franklin and Somerset Counties; Knox County Game Preserve; Narragansett Game Preserve, Gorham; Wells and Kennebunk; Bragdon Wild Life Sanctuary, Kennebunk; Winthrop and Wayne; Windham; Swan Island; Moosehead Lake; Mapleton and Chapman; Standish. 1921, cc. 9, 22. 1923, cc. 17, 35, 118. 1925, c. 35. 1927, cc. 2, 31, 91, 111, 170. 1929, cc. 7, 8, 71, 77, 88, 114, 222. No person shall, except as herein provided, at any time, hunt, pursue, shoot at or kill any wild animal or any game or other wild bird within the following described territories:

Augusta; that territory situated in the city of Augusta, in the county of Kennebec: Bounded on the north by the south line of Lot No. forty-two, Range three, east of the Kennebec river, on the east by the east line of said Range three, on the south by the North Belfast road and the south line of Lot No. thirty-six, of said Range three, and on the west by the west line of said Range three, consisting of about six hundred acres.

Ganeston Park; the following described territory, known as Ganeston Park, containing about four hundred and seventy-five acres of land situate in the cities of Augusta and Hallowell, in the county of Kennebec, and bounded as follows: Beginning in the south line of Western Avenue, in said Augusta, at a stone bound marking the northwest corner of land of William H. Gannett; thence running easterly in the south line of said Western Avenue two thousand and ninety feet to a stone bound; thence southerly in east line of said Gannett's land three hundred and ninety-eight feet to a stone bound; thence westerly in south lines of said Gannett's land about ninety-one feet to a stone bound; thence southerly, in east line of said Gannett's land about two hundred and sixteen feet to a stone bound; thence easterly in north line of said Gannett's land, four hundred and sixty-two feet to a stone bound; thence southerly in east line of said Gannett's land, about three hundred and eighty-seven feet to a stone bound; thence easterly in north line of said Gannett's land fifteen hundred eighty-seven and one-half feet to a stone bound; thence southerly in east line of said Gannett's land, about six hundred and fifty-five feet to a stone bound; thence easterly in north line of said Gannett's land fifty feet to a stone bound; thence

southerly in east line of said Gannett's land, about one hundred and forty-seven feet to a stone bound; thence easterly in north line of said Gannett's land two hundred and ninety-seven feet to a stone bound; thence northerly in the course of the west line of Page street one hundred forty-six and seven-tenths feet; thence easterly in north line of said Gannett's land forty feet to the east line of said Page street; thence southerly in east line of said Gannett's land two hundred and forty feet to a stone bound; thence easterly in north line of said Gannett's land one hundred and eleven feet to a stone bound in the west line of Sewall street; thence southerly in the west line of said Sewall street, three thousand four hundred forty-two and one-half feet to the southerly line of the city of Augusta; thence westerly in the south boundary line of said city of Augusta twenty-three hundred and nine feet to a stone bound; thence northerly in west line of said Gannett's land ninety and three-quarters feet to a stone bound; thence westerly in south line of said Gannett's land sixteen hundred and sixty feet to a stone bound; thence northerly in west line of said Gannett's land about six hundred and sixty-seven feet to a stone bound; thence westerly in south line of said Gannett's land about nineteen hundred and fifty-eight feet to a stone bound in the east line of the Whitten road, so-called; thence northerly in the east line of said Whitten road about three hundred and twenty feet to a stone bound; thence easterly in the south line of the state rifle range lot about two thousand and fifty-five feet to a stone bound; thence northerly in the east line of said rifle range lot about two hundred and ninety-seven feet to a stone bound; thence westerly in the north line of said rifle range lot about twenty-one hundred and forty-eight feet to a stone bound in the east line of said Whitten road; thence northerly in the east line of said Whitten road eight hundred and sixty-eight feet to a stone bound; thence easterly in north line of said Gannett's land eighteen hundred and ten feet to a stone bound; thence northerly in west line of said Gannett's land thirty-two hundred and thirty-seven feet to the first mentioned stone bound in the south line of said Western Avenue marking the northwest corner of said Gannett's land.

Fairfield; the following described territory situated in the town of Fairfield, in the county of Somerset: Good Will Farm, so-called; the Girls' Farm, so-called, of Good Will Farm; land of G. W. Hinckley; land of John Connor; land of J. Russell Barrett, which land is bounded as follows: On the north by land of Edwin Hicks and N. E. Bessey; on the east by the Kennebec river; on the south by land of Fred Tobey, Frank Moore, H. B. Hamm and C. B. Tuttle, also by the Fairfield Town Farm; on the west by land of L. P. Gifford, Alonzo Hoxie, Edwin Marcou and also by Martin Stream; said territory being Good Will Farm proper, so-called, the Girls' Farm, so-called, and land of G. W. Hinckley, John Connor and J. Russell Barrett, adjacent to the above named farms.

Katahdin Park Game Preserve; the following described tract or territory situated in the county of Piscataquis, the same being in unorganized townships, to wit:

Townships three and four in the ninth range, W. E. L. S., and parts of townships three and four, in the tenth range, W. E. L. S., and a part of township four, range eleven, W. E. L. S., bounded as follows:

Commencing at the northeast corner of township four, range nine, on the easterly line of the county of Piscataquis; thence southerly on the easterly line of the county of Piscataquis twelve miles, more or less, to the southeast corner of township three, range nine; thence westerly on the southerly line of township three, range nine, and township three, range ten, eleven miles, more or less, to Sourdnahunk stream; thence northerly up said stream and the easterly shore

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of Sourdnahunk lake twelve miles, more or less, to the north line of township four, range ten; thence easterly by the northerly line of township four, range ten, and township four, range nine, twelve miles, more or less, to point of beginning, including ninety thousand acres, more or less.

Salmon Pond: That territory lying within a distance of one-quarter of a mile of Salmon pond, which pond is situated in the town of Guilford, in the county of Piscataquis, said pond being the source of water supply for the Dover-Foxcroft Water District.

Bangor: the following described territory situated in the city of Bangor in the county of Penobscot: Bounded on the south by the southerly line of said city of Bangor; on the east by the Penobscot river and Kenduskeag stream; on the north by Hammond street, so-called, in said city of Bangor; and on the west by the westerly boundary line of said city.

Mount Bigelow Game Preserve: the following described tract or territory situated in Franklin and Somerset counties, to wit: All that part of Jerusalem Township, Crockertown, Township Four, Range Three, Coplin Plantation, and southeast corner of Eustis, in Franklin county, and Bigelow Plantation, and Dead River Plantation, in the county of Somerset, which is within the following bounds: Commencing at Carrabasset station, or corner, in said Jerusalem Township, at the junction of the highway now numbered one hundred and forty-three with the highway leading northeasterly to highway numbered one hundred and forty-four near the southeast corner of Dead River Plantation; thence by said highway leading northeasterly from Carrabasset corner, to the said highway numbered one hundred and forty-four; thence northwesterly, westerly and southwesterly by said highway one hundred and forty-four to its junction with said highway one hundred and forty-three at Stratton village; thence southeasterly by said highway one hundred and forty-three to point of beginning; containing forty-five thousand acres, more or less.

Knox County Game Preserve: For a period of four years from July 11, 1929 the following described territory, situated in the city of Rockland and towns of Thomaston, Warren, and Rockport, in the county of Knox, known as the Burnt Land or Bog, which territory is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at Willis corner, so-called, on the Beechwood's road; thence westerly by the Warren Highland road to the Oyster river bridge; thence north following the course of the Oyster river to the Warren, West Rockport road; thence by said road and the Beechwood's road, easterly and southerly to Willis corner at the point of beginning, containing approximately six thousand five hundred acres.

Narragansett Game Sanctuary: the following described territory situated in the town of Gorham, in the county of Cumberland: Bounded on the north by the right of way of the W. N. & P. division of the Boston & Maine railroad; on the east by the Black Brook road or Scarboro road, so-called, in said town of Gorham; on the south by the Stroutwater river; and on the west by South street or South Gorham road, so-called, in said town of Gorham, containing three thousand six hundred acres, more or less.

Wells and Kennebunk: the following described tract, or territory, situated in the towns of Wells and Kennebunk, in the county of York, to wit:

A certain tract of land consisting of two thousand five hundred acres, more or less, bounded and described as follows: On the east by the Atlantic Ocean; on the south by the Drake island road, so-called; on the west by the Atlantic Shore Highway, so-called; on the north by the Mousam river.

Bragdon Wild Life Sanctuary: the following described territory, situated in the town of Kennebunk, in the county of York:

Beginning on the westerly side of the state highway leading from Kennebunk to Wells, at its junction with Branch brook, so-called; thence up said Branch brook about three miles to the Eastern Railroad, so-called; thence by said railroad easterly to the Mousam river; thence southeasterly by said river to the above named state highway; thence by said state highway to the point of beginning, containing four thousand acres, more or less.

Winthrop and Wayne Game Sanctuary: the following described territory, situated in the towns of Winthrop and Wayne, in the county of Kennebec: Beginning at the state aid road, numbered one hundred thirty-three at its intersection with a cross road running southerly, which connects with the Fellows Hill road, so-called; thence running westerly, one and six-tenths mile to the John S. Raymond road, so-called; thence running southerly, one and two-tenths mile to the road leading from Monmouth over Fellows Hill to Winthrop village; thence running easterly, six-tenths of a mile to the bridge between Berry and Dexter ponds; thence running northeasterly, seven-tenths of a mile to the cross road first herein mentioned; thence running northerly by said cross road, five-tenths of a mile to the point of beginning.

Windham: within the following described limits situated in the town of Windham, in the county of Cumberland: In or upon the waters of Little Duck pond, so-called, in the town of Windham, in the county of Cumberland, or within the limits of the following described tract or territory situated on the western shore of said pond, to wit:

A certain tract of land consisting of thirty-five (35) acres, more or less, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a pile of stones and an iron pipe driven into the ground near the shore of said Little Duck pond at the southerly corner of Josephine Merrill's land; thence running southerly by the shore of said pond sixty (60) rods more or less to a spotted maple tree and an iron pipe driven in the ground at the corner of land of F. J. Laughlin; thence westerly by said Laughlin's land and land formerly of one Anthoine eighty-three (83) rods more or less to a pile of stones and brass pipe set in the ground; thence south sixty-seven and one-half degrees ($67\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$) west four (4) rods and thirteen (13) links more or less to a maple tree on the west side of a ledge and an iron pipe driven into the ground; thence north nineteen degrees (19°) west thirty-four (34) rods more or less to a spotted red oak tree on the westerly side of a ledge and an iron pipe driven into the ground; thence north sixty-six and one-fourth degrees ($66\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$) east twenty-nine (29) rods and twenty (20) links more or less to a spotted oak tree; thence north fifty-two degrees (52°) east twenty-four and one-half ($24\frac{1}{2}$) rods more or less to a rock and an iron pipe driven into the ground; thence north thirty-five and one-half degrees ($35\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$) west thirty-three (33) rods and five (5) links more or less to a white oak tree and iron pipe driven into the ground; thence north sixty-one and one-half degrees ($61\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$) east twenty-four (24) rods and fourteen (14) links more or less to the westerly end of an old stone wall and iron pipe driven into the ground; thence north fifty-one and three-eighths degrees ($51\frac{3}{8}^{\circ}$) east nineteen rods more or less to a spotted red oak tree and an iron pipe driven into the ground; thence south seventy-one and one fourth degrees ($71\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$) east forty-three (43) rods more or less to the point of beginning.

Swan Island: the following described tract or territory situated in the county of Sagadahoc: the island in Kennebec river, near Richmond, known as Swan island.

Moosehead Lake Game Preserve: the following described tracts or territory situated in the county of Piscataquis: Moose island and Farm island, in Moosehead lake, and the territory bounded as follows: Beginning on the shore of Moosehead lake at a point nearest to the easterly end of the state road leading westerly from Greenville Junction, so-called, to the State Fish Hatchery on Squaw brook, thence westerly by said state road to said hatchery, thence northeasterly down said brook to the shore of Moosehead lake, thence by the shore of said lake to the point of beginning.

Mapleton and Chapman: the following described territory situated in the towns of Mapleton and Chapman in the county of Aroostook: Commencing at the northeast corner of lot eight in the town of Chapman, said point being also the northeast corner of the town of Chapman; thence westerly along the north line of lot eight Chapman, said north line of lot eight Chapman being the town line between the towns of Chapman and Mapleton to the southeast corner of lot one hundred and twelve Mapleton; thence northerly along the east line of lot one hundred and twelve to the northeast corner thereof; thence westerly along the north line of lot one hundred and twelve to the northwest corner thereof; thence southerly along the west line of lot one hundred and twelve to the southwest corner of said lot, said point being also the northwest corner of lot seven Chapman; thence southerly along the west line of lots seven, fifteen, and twenty-three, all of the town of Chapman to the southwest corner of lot twenty-three, said southwest corner being located on the east bank of the south branch of the Presque Isle stream; thence easterly along the south line of said lot twenty-three to the southeast corner thereof; thence northerly along the east line of said lot twenty-three to the southwest corner of lot sixteen Chapman; thence easterly along the south line of said lot sixteen to the southeast corner of said lot, said point being located on the town line between the towns of Chapman and Presque Isle; thence northerly along the town line between the towns of Chapman and Presque Isle to the place of commencement; containing approximately fifteen hundred acres and including lot one hundred and twelve Mapleton, and lots seven, eight, fifteen, sixteen and twenty-three in the town of Chapman. Provided, however, that the cost of designating the above described land as a game sanctuary and the salary and expense of deputy game wardens employed to police and protect such territory shall be paid by the owner of said land thus described, Arthur R. Gould of Presque Isle, county of Aroostook and state of Maine.

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 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, except the residences therein and so much of the territory as is used for agricultural purposes.

It shall also be unlawful for any person to have in possession at any time any wild animal or any game or wild bird or part thereof taken in violation of any provision of this section.

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 hunting of foxes and rabbits in the Knox County Game Preserve during the open season on the same as now or hereafter provided by law, but no person shall kill in any one day more than two rabbits within the limits of said sanctuary; 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 Game Sanctuary or of the Standish Game Sanctuary.

Whoever violates any provision of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than three hundred dollars and costs for each offense or by imprisonment for sixty days, or both said fine and imprisonment.

The commissioner of inland fisheries and game is empowered to enlarge the territory of the East Augusta, Ganeston Park, Narragansett, Wells and Kennebunk, Mapleton and Chapman, and Winthrop and Wayne Game Preserves upon the written consent of the owners of the additional land to be included, and of the Windham Game Preserve upon petition of the owners of the additional land to be included.

Sec. 91. Hunting or possession of firearms within limits of game preserves forbidden. 1929, c. 331, § 23. No person shall at any time hunt, chase, catch, kill or destroy any wild birds or wild animals or have in his possession firearms of any description within the limits of any game preserve or closed territory.

Licensing of Taxidermists, Dealers in Deer Skins and Furs, Marketmen Selling Deer.

Sec. 92. Licenses for taxidermists. 1929, c. 331, § 52. The commissioner of inland fisheries and game may upon application, license as a taxidermist anyone who is skilled in that art, and of good reputation; residents of this state shall pay an annual fee of five dollars, except that unnaturalized, foreign-born residents shall pay an annual fee of twenty-five dollars, for such license; taxidermists licensed as aforesaid, may at all times have in their possession, at their places of business, fish and game lawfully caught or killed in open season, for the sole purpose of preparing and mounting the same; and such fish and game, or parts thereof, may be transported to such licensee and retained by him for the purposes aforesaid, under such rules and limitations as may be made by said commissioner. Such licenses may be revoked by said commissioner at any time after notice and an opportunity for a hearing; each person so licensed shall on or before the thirty-first day of December of each year, make a detailed report to said commissioner of all they have done during the year by virtue of such license; such taxidermist may sell skins from animals received for mounting.

Sec. 93. Licenses for dealers in deer skins and heads. 1929, c. 331, § 53. The commissioner of inland fisheries and game may annually issue licenses to residents of this state to buy and sell deer skins, and the heads of deer if not detached from said skins, during the months of January, October, November and December. Provided, however, that deer heads so purchased may when detached from the skins, be sold to licensed taxidermists. Such licensee shall keep a true and complete record which shall be open to inspection by the commissioner or agent, of all such heads and skins purchased, of whom purchased and the date of each purchase, and shall send such record annually, under oath, to the commissioner on or before the thirty-first day of December of each year. The fee for such license shall be twenty-five dollars, to be paid to the said commissioner. All deer skins and deer heads purchased by virtue of this section shall be transported only under such rules as shall be made by said commissioner. No one shall buy any skins or heads of deer without being licensed as herein provided, or no licensee as aforesaid shall neglect to keep the record and forward the same to said commissioner as herein provided, nor refuse to exhibit said record upon request to the commissioner or his agent. For any violation of this section the commissioner may as an additional penalty revoke said license.

Sec. 94. Licenses for dealers in furs. 1929, c. 331, § 54. The commissioner of inland fisheries and game may annually issue licenses to residents of this state to engage in the business of buying the skins of any fur-bearing animals. Each licensee shall keep a complete record which shall be open to inspection by the commissioner or his agent, of all skins purchased, as aforesaid, in such book as is furnished him by said commissioner, and shall send such record, under oath, to said commissioner on or before the thirty-first day of December of each year. The fee for the license shall be twenty-five dollars to be paid to the said commissioner. Whoever buys any skins of any fur-bearing animals without being licensed as herein provided, or whoever, licensed as aforesaid, neglects to keep the record and forward the same to said commissioner as herein provided, or whoever refuses to exhibit said book for inspection by said commissioner or his agent, shall be subject to the penalties of section one hundred seven of this chapter. All skins of fur-bearing animals bought in violation of any provision of this section shall be forfeit and contraband and shall be seized by any person authorized to enforce the inland fish and game laws, and upon conviction of the person or persons from whom they were seized they shall be sold, and the proceeds from such sale paid to the treasurer of state.

Sec. 95. Marketmen, provision dealers, etc., may sell deer; to have in possession only two deer at one time; licenses. 1929, c. 331, § 55. Any marketman or provision dealer, proprietor of sporting camp, hotel or eating place, having an established place of business in this state, may annually purchase and have in possession at his place of business not more than two deer, lawfully killed or destroyed, or any part thereof, and may sell the same at retail to his local customers, and may sell the heads of such deer to any licensed taxidermist; provided, however, that he shall annually procure a license of the commissioner of inland fisheries and game, paying therefor five dollars, to buy and sell deer as aforesaid; and provided, further, that he shall keep a record, open to the inspection of wardens, of the name and residence of each person of whom he purchases any deer and the date of such purchase. He shall, on the thirty-first day of each December, send to the commissioner a statement under oath setting forth in detail the name and residence of each person of whom a deer or part thereof has been purchased and the date of each purchase, during the time covered by his license.

Search and Seizure of Game.

Sec. 96. Seizure of game for violation of law; disposition of fish and game seized. 1929, c. 331, § 56. All birds, fish, game or other wild or fur-bearing animals, or parts thereof, hunted, bought, sold, carried, transported, or found in possession of any person or corporation in violation of this chapter shall be liable to seizure, and in case of conviction for such violation the court shall declare the same forfeited to the state, to be sold by the officer making such seizure, for the benefit of the state. Any person whose birds, fish, game, or other wild or fur-bearing animals, or parts thereof, have been seized for violation of any game or fish law, shall have the same returned to him on giving to the officer a bond with sufficient sureties, who shall be residents of the state, conditioned that, if convicted of such violation, he will, within thirty days thereafter, pay such fine and costs. If he neglects or refuses immediately to give such bond and take the birds, fish, game, or other wild or fur-bearing animals, or parts thereof, so seized, he shall have no action against the officer for such seizure or for the loss of the birds, fish, game, or other wild or fur-bearing animals, or parts thereof, seized.

In case the warden making the seizure finds that the birds, fish, game, or other wild or fur-bearing animals, or parts thereof, seized, will be unsuitable for food (or other use) at the day fixed for the hearing on such seizure, he shall dispose of the same for consumption in this state and shall hold the proceeds of such sale subject to order of the court for decision as to the right of the claimant to said birds, fish, game, or other wild or fur-bearing animals, or parts thereof. If the magistrate finds the claimant is not entitled to said birds, fish, game, or other wild, or fur-bearing animals, or parts thereof, the officer making such seizure shall be ordered by the magistrate to forward the proceeds thereof to the commissioner of inland fisheries and game and by him to be paid to the treasurer of state.

Sec. 97. Officer seizing fish or game to report to commissioner within ten days. 1917, c. 219, § 82. In all cases, the officer making any seizure or sale of birds, fish, game or other wild animals, or parts thereof, shall within ten days thereafter, report all the particulars thereof and an itemized statement of the proceeds, expenses and fees, and the disposition thereof to the commissioner of inland fisheries and game. The failure of any person or officer to perform any act, duty, or obligation enjoined upon him by this chapter, shall be deemed a violation thereof.

Sec. 98. Commissioner or wardens may make arrest or search buildings, camps, boats, etc., with or without warrants; commissioner to notify transportation companies of the names of wardens so empowered. 1929, c. 331, § 57. The commissioner of inland fisheries and game, wardens and deputy wardens may arrest, with or without a warrant, any person whom he has reason to believe guilty of a violation of any provision of this chapter, and with or without a warrant, may open, enter and examine all buildings, camps, vessels, boats, wagons, cars, motor vehicles, stages, tents, and other receptacles and places, and examine all boxes, barrels, and packages where he has reason to believe that birds, fish, game, or other wild animals, or parts thereof, taken or held in violation of this chapter, are to be found, and seize such birds, fish, game, or other wild animals, or parts thereof, if any be found therein; but no dwelling-house shall be searched for the above purposes without a warrant, and then only in the day time, and no sealed railroad car shall be entered for the above purposes without such warrant. Any magistrate may issue war-

rants to search within his jurisdiction any dwelling-house or premises for the purpose above set forth; provided, however, that the commissioner shall, on or before the first day of October of each year, in writing, notify the superintendents of all transportation companies doing business within the state, of the names of the wardens and deputy wardens by them designated to exercise the right of search of railroad cars as herein provided, and no other except those so designated shall be authorized to exercise the powers herein mentioned as to search of railroad cars.

Disposition of Money Received Under This Chapter.

Sec. 99. Collection and disposition of money received under provisions of this chapter. 1929, c. 338. All fines and penalties recovered and money received, or collected under any provision of this chapter, or for sale of seized fish or game, or fur-bearing animals, or parts thereof, after deducting legal taxable costs shall be paid within thirty days by the person receiving the same to the commissioner of inland fisheries and game, to be paid by him to the treasurer of state. All fees, fines and penalties recovered and money received, or collected, and paid to the treasurer of state as aforesaid in excess of one hundred thousand dollars shall be credited to the department of inland fisheries and game for the operation of fish hatcheries and feeding stations for fish, for the protection of fish, game and birds, and for printing the report of said commissioner and other expenses incident to the administration of said department, and shall be expended by the said commissioner for the purposes for which said department is created.

Provided, further, that if any of such fees, fines, penalties or other moneys are not expended during the year in which they are collected, the unexpended balance shall not lapse, but be carried as a continuing account and available for the purposes herein specified until expended.

Any officer, or other person who shall receive any fine or penalty, or any part thereof, for the violation of any inland fish or game law, or rule and regulation, or any fees for licenses issued by authority of any inland fish and game law and shall neglect for more than thirty days to pay the same to the commissioner of inland fisheries and game as herein provided, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars and costs of prosecution for each offense.

Jurisdiction of Offenses. Court Proceedings. Penalties.

Sec. 100. Officers may arrest without process; jurisdiction. 1929, c. 331, § 58. Any officer authorized to enforce the inland fish and game laws may, without process, arrest any violator of said laws, and shall with reasonable diligence cause him to be taken before any trial justice or any municipal court, in the county where the offense was committed, or in any adjoining county, for a warrant and trial. Jurisdiction in such cases is hereby granted to all trial justices and all other courts to be exercised in the same manner as if the offense had been committed in that county.

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Sec. 101. Jurisdiction. 1929, c. 331, § 60. Trial justices, police and municipal courts within their counties shall have original and concurrent jurisdiction with the superior court in all prosecutions under any provision of this chapter.

Sec. 102. Violations may be settled by commissioner; fines to be applied to department. 1917, c. 219, § 87. The provisions of section ninety-five of chap-

ter fifty, relating to the powers of the commissioners of sea and shore fisheries, are hereby extended to the commissioner of inland fisheries and game.

Sec. 103. Proceedings in case of violation by a corporation. 1929, c. 331, § 61. In case of violation of any provision of this chapter by a corporation, the warrant may be served by an attested copy, on the president, secretary, manager, or any general agent thereof in the county where the action is pending, and upon return of such warrant so served, the corporation shall be deemed in court and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and any fine imposed may be collected by execution against the property of such corporation; but this section shall not be deemed to exempt any agent or employee from prosecution.

Sec. 104. County attorneys to prosecute violations. 1917, c. 219, § 89. Each county attorney shall prosecute all violations of this chapter occurring within his county, when such cases may come to his knowledge, or when he may be so requested by the commissioner of inland fisheries and game, or any officer charged with its enforcement; such prosecution shall at all times be subject to the supervision and control of the commissioner.

Sec. 105. Participant in violation may be compelled to testify. 1917, c. 219, § 90. In any prosecution under this chapter, any participant in a violation thereof, when so requested by the county attorney, commissioner of inland fisheries and game, or other officer instituting the prosecution, may be compelled to testify as a witness against any other person charged with violating the same, but his evidence so given shall not be used against himself in any prosecution for such violation.

Sec. 106. Result of court cases shall be reported to commissioner. 1929, c. 331, § 62. Every magistrate or the clerk of the court before whom any prosecution under this chapter is commenced, or shall go on appeal, within twenty days after the trial or dismissal thereof, shall report in writing the result thereof and the amount of fines collected, if any, and disposition thereof, to the commissioner.

Sec. 107. Penalties. 1929, c. 331, § 64. Whoever violates any of the foregoing provisions and rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, excepting only those for the violation of which specific penalties have been hereinbefore provided, may be punished by a fine of not more than three hundred dollars and costs, or by imprisonment for not more than ninety days, or by both said fine and imprisonment, except as hereafter noted:

(a) Whoever violates any provision of this chapter relating to beaver shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars and costs for each beaver or skin involved, or by imprisonment for not more than ninety days, or by both said fine and imprisonment.

(b) Whoever violates the provisions of section forty-eight shall be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred dollars, nor more than three hundred dollars and costs, or by imprisonment for not more than ninety days, or by both said fine and imprisonment.

Notices on petitions to legislature for special legislation on fish and game. c. 2, § 53.

Fish and game wardens constituted state fire wardens, c. 11, § 35.

Notices on shores of protected waters, c. 50, §§ 89, 90.

Penalty for falsely assuming to be an inland fish and game warden or commissioner of inland fisheries and game, c. 133, § 25.

Possession of Firearms or Fishing Tackle.

Sec. 108. Possession of firearms or fishing tackle in forests or on waters of state without certificate prima facie evidence of violation of law. 1919, c. 173, § 9. 1923, c. 121, § 7. The possession of any firearm or fishing tackle in the

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fields or forests or on the waters or ice of the state by a resident of this state, unless the person having such firearm or fishing tackle in possession has in his possession a certificate of registration as herein provided, duly issued to him and covering the period such firearm or fishing tackle is found in his possession, or gives satisfactory evidence of the issuance of such certificate, shall be prima facie evidence of hunting or fishing in violation of law.

CHAPTER 39.

Agricultural Institutions.

- Sections 1-12 Department of Agriculture.
- Sections 13-16 Agricultural Experiment Station.
- Sections 17-21 Extension Work with U. of M. College of Agriculture.
- Sections 22-23 State Agricultural Society.
- Sections 24-38 County and Local Agricultural Societies.

Department of Agriculture.

Sec. 1. State department of agriculture; election of commissioner; bond. R. S. c. 34, § 1. 1917, c. 150. 1917, c. 201. 1921, c. 88. A state department of agriculture shall be maintained for the improvement of agriculture and the advancement of the interests of husbandry. A commissioner of agriculture shall be elected by the legislature by joint ballot of the senators and representatives in convention, and shall hold his office for the term of four years and until his successor is elected and qualified. He shall give bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars to the state, with sufficient sureties, or with a surety company authorized to do business in the state, as surety, to be approved by the treasurer of state, conditioned to faithfully account for all moneys received and disbursed by him as said commissioner. The commissioner of agriculture may, with the approval of the governor and council, appoint a deputy commissioner of agriculture, who shall be the chief of one of the department bureaus in the department of agriculture, and shall perform the duties of the commissioner of agriculture during his absence, in addition to his duties as chief of a department bureau. The deputy commissioner shall hold office during the term of office of the commissioner or until his successor is appointed, and his compensation and expenses shall be paid from any funds appropriated for the use of the department bureau of which he is chief. When the office of commissioner of agriculture shall become vacant by reason of the death, resignation, removal, or inability to serve of the regularly elected incumbent of the office, the governor shall appoint a commissioner of agriculture to serve until the election of his successor, as provided by law, and his qualification.

See Const. of Me., Art. IX, § 1.

Sec. 2. Duties. R. S. c. 34, § 2. R. S. c. 37, § 4. 1921, c. 81. 1923, c. 201. 1929, c. 61. The commissioner of agriculture is the chief executive charged with the enforcement of chapters thirty-nine to forty-three inclusive, and shall be vigilant in discovering violations thereof and making complaint to the proper authorities. He shall by personal observation, investigation and correspondence, acquaint himself with the methods and wants of practical husbandry, the means of fertilization, and the adaptation of various products to