A SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

REVISED STATUTES

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE.

BEING THE PUBLIC LAWS OF MAINE FOR THE YEARS 1885–1895, INCLUSIVE, ARRANGED TO SHOW EACH NEW ENACTMENT AND THE PRESENT READING OF EACH AMENDED SECTION UNDER ITS APPROPRIATE CHAPTER, UNIFORM IN ORDER AND METHOD WITH THE REVISED STATUTES OF 1883.

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CHAP. 40.

that such lobsters, at the time of seizure, were not liable to forfeiture, or that the claimant was not entitled thereto, he shall decree a forfeiture of such lobsters and of the proceeds of sale, and shall order the proceeds of sale, after deducting all lawful charges, to be disposed of as required by law, and shall render judgment against the claimant for costs to be taxed as in civil suits, and issue execution therefor against him, in favor of the state, which costs when collected, shall be paid into the treasurer of the county.

Claimant may appeal.

SEC. 4. The claimant shall have the right of appeal to the next supreme judicial court or superior court in the county, upon recognizing and paying the fees for copies and entry as in cases of appeal in criminal cases.

Fees and costs, how paid.

SEC. 5. The fees and costs of seizure, appraisal and sale, and in all other proceedings in the case, shall be as provided by law in criminal cases, and, in case a forfeiture shall be declared, shall be paid out of the proceeds of sale, otherwise shall be paid by the county as in criminal cases.

(18) Protection of lobster traps: Laws of 1885, c. 270, p. 221.

Penalty for interfering with lobster traps.

Whoever takes up, or attempts to take up, or in any way knowingly and wilfully interferes with any lobster trap, while set for use in the season in which it is lawful to prosecute the lobster fishery, without the authority of the owner thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars, to be recovered by indictment or an action of debt, one-half to the complainant and one-half to the county where such proceedings are commenced;

—proviso.

provided, however, that no action or indictment shall be maintained under this act unless the name of the owner of all such traps shall be carved or branded in legible letters not less than three-fourths of an inch in length, on all the buoys connected with such traps.

(19) Setting lobster traps within certain limits prohibited: Laws of 1893, c. 252, p. 262.

Setting of lobster traps within 300 feet of outer end of any fish weir, prohibited.

All persons are hereby prohibited from setting any lobster trap or traps within three hundred feet of the mouth or outer end of the leaders of any fish weir, under a penalty of five dollars for each offence, to be recovered on complaint before any court of competent jurisdiction in the county where the offence is committed, one-half to the use of the complainant and one-half to the use of said county.

(20) To establish a bounty on seals: Laws of 1891, c. 139, p. 156, as amended by laws of 1895, c. 168, p. 200.

Bounty on seals, established.

SECTION 1. A bounty of one dollar for each and every seal killed in the waters of this state shall be paid by the treasurer of the town in which such seal is killed, to the person exhibiting to said treasurer the nose of such seal within thirty days after said seal was killed.

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Such treasurer shall destroy it and shall then proceed as in sections six and seven of chapter thirty of the revised statutes.

SEC. 2. The carcasses of such seals when destroyed shall not be left derelict in any waters of the state, but shall be removed therefrom and properly disposed of by the person destroying them; provided however, that it shall be unlawful during the months of June, July, and August to destroy seal in the waters of Casco bay by shooting with rifle or other long range weapon, which might endanger human life, under a penalty for a violation of either of the provisions of this section, of fifty dollars, to be recovered upon complaint or indictment before any court of competent jurisdiction.

Killing in Casco bay with long range rifle, prohibited.

—how carcasses shall be disposed of.

(21) Size of clam-bait barrels: Laws of 1887, c. 67, p. 50.

In all contracts relating to the sale of clam-bait by the barrel, and clam-bait barrels, unless otherwise specified in the contract, a barrel shall be twenty-seven and one-half inches long, sixteen inches head diameter, outside measure, holding not less than twenty-one gallons and not more than twenty-three gallons.

Size of clam-bait barrels regulated.

Municipal and police courts and trial justices have jurisdiction in prosecutions under this chapter. See (1) acts additional to c. 30, this vol.

As to fish weirs in tide waters, see sec. 63, c. 3, this vol.

Sec. 49, see 75 Me., 289.
" **49,** " 85 " 149.
Sec. 70, see 80 Me., 349.

CHAPTER 41.

SURVEY AND SALE OF WOOD, BARK, &c.

Sec. 21. As amended: 1895, c. 59, p. 52.

No person shall deliver on sale, or ship or attempt to ship for exportation, any boards, plank, timber, joists, shingles, clapboards, staves or hoops, before they have been surveyed, measured, viewed or culled, as the case may be, and branded by the proper officer, and a certificate thereof given by him, specifying the number, quality, and quantity thereof, under a penalty of two dollars a thousand, by quantity or tale, as such article is usually sold, half to the town where the offence is committed, and half to the prosecutor; and in addition thereto, the master or owner of any vessel, exporting any of the articles aforesaid beyond the limits of the United States con-

The articles herein named, not to be offered for sale until surveyed and branded.

—penalty for so offering.

—shipmaster also liable.

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