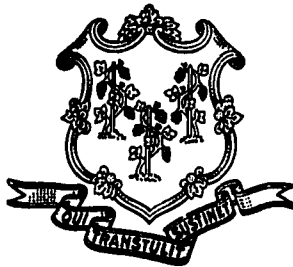


THE GENERAL STATUTES OF CONNECTICUT

Revision of 1930

In Force September 1, 1930

WITH THE
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES
AND THE
CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT



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thereof to the health officer of the town, city or borough wherein such apartments or premises are located, and such apartments or premises so vacated shall not again be occupied until disinfected, cleansed or renovated as hereinafter provided. When notified of the vacation of any such apartments or premises, the local health officer or one of his assistants or deputies shall, within twenty-four hours thereafter, visit such apartments or premises and order and direct that, except for purposes of cleansing or disinfection, no infected article shall be removed therefrom until suitably cleansed or disinfected; and such health officer shall determine the manner in which such apartments or premises shall be disinfected, cleansed or renovated in order that they may be rendered sanitary and suitable for occupancy. If the health authorities shall determine that disinfection is sufficient to render such apartments or premises sanitary and suitable for occupancy, they shall, together with all infected articles therein, be immediately disinfected by the health authorities at public expense or, if the owner shall prefer, by the owner at his expense, to the satisfaction of the health authorities. If the health authorities shall determine that such apartments or premises are in need of thorough cleansing and renovation, a notice in writing to this effect shall be served upon the owner or agent of such apartments or premises, and such owner or agent shall thereupon proceed to the cleansing or renovating of such apartments or premises in accordance with the instructions of the health authorities, and such cleansing and renovation shall be done at the expense of the owner or his agent.

1918, S. 2634

Sec. 2623. Placarding premises. In case the orders or directions of the local health officer requiring the disinfection, cleansing or renovation of any apartments or premises, or any articles therein, as provided in section 2622, shall not be complied with within forty-eight hours after such orders or directions shall be given, the health officer may cause a placard in words and form substantially as follows to be placed upon the door of the infected apartments or premises: "Tuberculosis is a communicable disease. These apartments have been occupied by a consumptive and may be infected. They are not to be occupied until the order of the health officer directing their disinfection or renovation has been complied with. This notice shall not be removed under the penalty of the law except by the health officer or other duly authorized official."

1918, S. 2635

Sec. 2624. Instruction by physicians to individuals. The physician attending a patient having tuberculosis shall take all necessary precautions and give adequate instructions to provide for the safety of all individuals occupying the same house or apartments, and, if no physician be attending such patient, such duties shall be performed by the local health officer.

1918, S. 2636,
2637

Sec. 2625. Instructions by health officer to physicians. The local health officer shall transmit to any physician reporting a case of tuberculosis as provided in section 2620 a printed statement describing such procedure and precautions as are deemed necessary or advisable to be taken on the premises occupied by a tuberculosis patient, and such precautions shall be communicated to the family of the patient. Any physician or person prac-

ting as a physician who shall wilfully make any false statements in the reports provided for in the preceding sections of this chapter, and any person violating any of the provisions of said sections, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars or imprisoned not more than six months or both.

Sec. 2626. Tuberculosis commission; members. The state tuberculosis commission shall consist of three members, one of whom shall be a physician who has had at least ten years' active practice and is an expert in the modern treatment of human tuberculosis. On or before July 1, 1931, and biennially thereafter, the governor shall appoint one member of said commission to hold office for six years from the first day of July following his appointment. Said commission may appoint a secretary. 1918, S. 2638

Sec. 2627. Erection of sanatoria. As necessity shall arise, there shall be erected, in such parts of the state as the state tuberculosis commission shall select, sanatoria for the care and treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis. All buildings necessary for the work of such state sanatoria shall be constructed under the direction of said commission upon sites approved by it in accordance with the designs and plans of construction adopted by said commission, and the cost of construction and equipment necessary for the work of such sanatoria shall be paid by the state. 1918, S. 2639, 2640

Sec. 2628. Tubercular persons not to remain in certain institutions. No person having tuberculosis shall be allowed to remain in any town almshouse or county temporary home. The selectmen or the person having supervision of such almshouse shall cause the inmates thereof to be examined by a reputable physician at least once every six months, and the county commissioners in each county shall cause like examinations to be made of the inmates of the county temporary home, and all persons found infected with tuberculosis shall be removed as soon as possible, by the selectmen or the county commissioners, as the case may be, to a home for tuberculosis patients. On or before June thirtieth and December thirty-first in each year, the first selectman of each town, or the official having supervision of the town almshouse in towns in which such supervision shall not devolve upon the selectmen, and the county commissioners of each county shall file with the state tuberculosis commission a sworn statement setting forth that the examination required by this section has been made, and, if any inmate shall have been found to be infected with tuberculosis, stating the name and age of such person. If such statement shall not be filed as aforesaid, said commission shall, as soon as practicable, cause such examination to be made by a physician designated by said commission, and the expense thereof shall be paid by such town or county. 1918, S. 2641

Sec. 2629. Patients; state aid. Any resident of the state afflicted with tuberculosis in any form applying for care shall be received in a state sanatorium, without regard to the stage of the disease or the financial condition of the patient. Patients who are able to pay for treatment shall be received upon payment of the full cost of the same, which shall be not 1918, S. 2642

less than ten dollars per week. Patients who are not able to pay full cost shall pay a minimum rate of two dollars per week, and the balance of the cost of the treatment and care of each of such patients shall be met by the town or city in which such patient has a legal settlement, and by the state, as follows: The town or city shall pay the difference between the actual rate per week paid by the patient and four dollars per week, and the state shall pay the balance of such cost over four dollars per week, but no patient who is unable to pay at least four dollars per week shall be admitted except upon the order of the selectmen or other proper authority of the town or city in which such patient has a legal settlement. Whenever the total cost of treatment and care of each of such patients shall be less than ten dollars per week, said commission may, in its discretion, reduce the amount to be paid by the town or city from four dollars per week by a sum which shall not exceed one-half of the difference between such reduced cost and ten dollars. The town or city paying any part of the cost of the treatment and care of any such patient shall provide for such patient the clothing prescribed by said commission, and, if such clothing shall not be so provided, said commission shall furnish the same and the cost thereof shall be paid by such town or city.

1918, S. 2643
1921, C. 137

Sec. 2630. Poor patients; care of. Patients who are unable to pay for treatment or board in such sanatoria shall be admitted upon order of the selectmen of the town, or proper authority thereof, or upon order of the proper authority of the city in which such patient may have a legal settlement, in which instance the cost of treatment shall be four dollars per week to the town or city from which such patient is sent. No town or city shall classify as a pauper any person who shall have received financial assistance from any such town or city for the purpose of securing treatment in a hospital or sanatorium for tuberculosis, or publish the name of such person as a pauper.

1918, S. 2644

Sec. 2631. Admissions restricted; discharges. Whenever, in the opinion of the state tuberculosis commission, any patient of the state tuberculosis sanatoria shall be sufficiently improved in health to permit of his return to his home, although such patient may have latent and incommunicable tuberculosis, the commission is authorized to discharge such patient. Any patient of immoral or filthy habits or who, for other good cause, in the opinion of said commission, is unsuitable for association with the inmates of such sanatorium, shall not be received or retained unless separate accommodation shall be provided for such patient.

1918, S. 2645,
2646

Sec. 2632. Management of sanatoria. The state tuberculosis commission shall appoint a manager or superintendent of each home, who shall have the direction and supervision of such sanatorium under rules to be prescribed by said commission. The members of said commission shall visit the several sanatoria and shall have the management of such sanatoria under observation and supervision. Each commissioner shall make not less than ten visits to each sanatorium annually, and an interval of at least two weeks shall elapse between such visits.

Sec. 2633. Private sanatoria; inspection. Sanatoria under private management and receiving state aid shall be inspected semi-annually by the commission, but the association owning and conducting any such sanatorium shall maintain the same in good condition and shall assume all responsibility for the executive work thereof. 1918, S. 2647
1919, C. 230

Sec. 2634. Reports by commission. The commission shall make a biennial report of its work to the general assembly and shall include in such report such recommendations for the further development of the work of the commission as it may deem advisable. 1918, S. 2648

Sec. 2635. School instruction concerning tuberculosis. The commission shall take measures to cause instruction in all schools of the state in rules of living essential to the suppression of tuberculosis and the maintenance of the public health, and to that end may publish tracts and leaflets explaining the movement to control tuberculosis, suitable for distribution in schools, stores, factories and places of public gatherings, which tracts and leaflets may be printed by the commission at the expense of the state. 1918, S. 2649

Sec. 2636. Posting placards. The commissioner of labor and factory inspection shall cause to be posted, in prominent places in factories and shops, such posters as may be supplied to him for that purpose by the commission. 1918, S. 2650

CHAPTER 147.

General Provisions.

Sec. 2637. Manufacture and storage of explosive material near property of another. No person shall manufacture or store any explosive material or compound, except gunpowder, near another person's property in quantity sufficient to endanger the lives or safety of persons or to injure their property; and any person so offending shall be liable for all damages caused thereby. 1918, S. 2651

Sec. 2638. Definition. The term "explosive", as used in sections 2639, 2640, 2641 and 2643, shall be held to mean any chemical compound or any mechanical mixture that contains oxidizing and combustible units, or other ingredients, in such proportions, quantities or packing that ignition by fire, friction, concussion, percussion or detonator may cause such a sudden generation of highly heated gases that the resultant gaseous pressure is capable of destroying life or limb or of producing destructive effects to contiguous objects, but not including colloided nitro-cellulose in sheets or rods or grains not under one-eighth of an inch in diameter, wet nitro-cellulose containing twenty per centum or more moisture and wet nitro starch containing twenty per centum or more moisture; and manufactured articles 1918, S. 2652

shall not be held to be explosive when the individual units shall contain explosives in such limited quantity, of such nature or in such packing that it is impossible to produce a simultaneous or a destructive explosion of such units to the injury of life, limb or property by fire, friction, concussion, percussion or detonator, including fixed ammunition for small arms, fire-crackers, safety fuse and matches. The term "explosive", as used in said sections, shall not be deemed to include gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, turpentine or benzine.

1918, S. 2653

Sec. 2639. Reports to commissioner of the state police. Any person engaged in keeping or storing any explosives shall, before engaging in the keeping or storing of such explosives, make a report to the commissioner of state police stating: The location of the magazine, if existing, or, in case of a new magazine, the proposed location of such magazine; the kind of explosives that are kept or stored or intended to be kept or stored and the maximum quantity that is intended to be kept or stored therein and the distance such magazine is located or intended to be located from the nearest building or highway.

1918, S. 2654

Sec. 2640. Records of sales. Each person selling or giving away any explosive shall keep a record in which shall be entered an accurate account of each sale by such person in the course of business, or otherwise, of any explosive. Such record shall show, in legible writing to be entered therein at the time of sale, a history of such transaction, showing the name and quantity of explosive sold, the name and place of residence and business of the purchaser and the name and address of the individual to whom delivered. Such record shall be kept by such person in his principal office or place of business in this state and shall be subject to examination by any military authority, the commissioner of state police, his deputies and the police officers of the municipality where situated. Any such authority may at any time require any such dealer to produce such record of his sales during the year previous. Nothing in this section shall apply to any sale when such explosive is to be shipped by common carrier to a point outside this state and for use outside this state.

1918, S. 2655

Sec. 2641. Custodian to report. Any person not referred to in sections 2639 and 2640, having in his possession any explosive, shall report the amount and kind thereof to the commissioner of state police within ten days after purchase of the same and the purpose for which such explosive is to be used.

1918, S. 2656

Sec. 2642. Penalty. Any person violating any provision of sections 2639, 2640 and 2641 shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than six months or both for each offense.

1918, S. 2657

Sec. 2643. Illegal possession. Any person, having in his possession any explosive for which he has not a bill of sale or who cannot produce legal evidence showing that he obtained such explosive by a legal sale, shall be

fined not more than ten thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than ten years or both for each offense.

Sec. 2644. Dealing in explosives; license. No person shall manufacture, store, sell or deal in gunpowder or any material or compound mentioned in section 2638, unless he shall first obtain from the commissioner of state police or from the fire marshal of the town where such business is conducted a written license therefor, which shall not be valid for more than one year, and for which he shall pay a fee of five dollars to the authority granting such license, which license shall specify the building where such business is to be carried on or such material deposited or used. 1918, S. 2658
1921, C. 319,
S. 1

Sec. 2645. Handling explosives; permit. No person shall procure, transport or use any compound mentioned in section 2638, without first obtaining a written permit therefor, signed by the commissioner of state police or by the fire marshal of the town where the same is kept for sale, specifying the name of the purchaser, the amount to be purchased and transported and the purpose for which it is to be used; the seller shall indorse thereon the fact of the sale, and no permit shall be good for more than one year. No carrier shall transport any such explosive compound unless such written permit shall accompany the same, and no person shall have in his possession any such compound unless he shall have a license or permit therefor. The fee for such permit shall be twenty-five cents. 1918, S. 2659
1921, C. 319,
S. 2

Sec. 2646. Transportation of explosives by common carrier. No person shall transport, carry or convey gasoline or any other inflammable and explosive substance, not in use to supply motive power, light or heat, on any vessel, car or vehicle operated in the transportation of passengers by a common carrier, which vessel, car or vehicle is carrying passengers for hire; provided such substances may be transported upon any vessel or steam railroad car if they are not carried in that part of such vessel or car which is being used for the transportation of passengers for hire, and that small arms ammunition in any quantity and such fuses, torpedoes, rockets or other signal devices as may be essential to promote safety in operation may be transported on any vessel, car or vehicle. Nothing in this section shall prevent the transportation of military or naval forces with their accompanying munitions of war on passenger-equipment vessels, cars or vehicles. No person shall bring into or place upon any such vessel, car or vehicle any gasoline or other inflammable and explosive substance except as herein provided. Any person or the officers of any corporation violating any provision of this section shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than six months or both. 1921, C. 219,
S. 1, 2

Sec. 2647. Regulations concerning transportation. The commissioner of state police and local fire marshals may make reasonable regulations for the safe transportation of explosives and may use their discretion in granting or refusing such licenses or permits, but shall not grant the same unless satisfied that a lawful use is intended. 1918, S. 2661
1921, C. 319,
S. 3

1918, S. 2602

Sec. 2648. Manufacture of explosive compounds without license.

Any person who shall manufacture, transport, use or have in his possession any compound more explosive than gunpowder, without a license or permit, shall be fined not more than ten thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than ten years or both.

1918, S. 2603

Sec. 2649. Explosive compounds to be marked.

Any person who shall knowingly have in his possession any package of nitro-glycerine, gunpowder, naphtha or other equally explosive material, not marked with a plain and legible label describing its contents, or who shall remove any such label or mark, or shall knowingly deliver to any carrier any such package, without such label, shall be fined not more than ten thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than five years.

1918, S. 2604,
2605**Sec. 2650. Gunpowder may be ordered removed.**

The fire marshal of any town may, by written order, direct the owner or person having charge of gunpowder within the limits of such town to remove the whole or any part of it at the time and to the place specified in such order; and, if he shall fail to do so, may cause it to be removed to any place in such town and shall have a lien upon it for all necessary expenses in removing and keeping it. Any person who shall refuse to remove any gunpowder in his charge, when legally requested by the fire marshal of the town in which the same is deposited or kept, or who shall not deposit and keep it at the place legally designated by him, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars.

1918, S. 2606

Sec. 2651. Quantity of gunpowder that may be kept.

Any person who shall keep more than fifty pounds of gunpowder in any one place, except at such place as may have been previously designated by the fire marshal for that purpose, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars.

1918, S. 2607

Sec. 2652. Appeal from orders relating to gunpowder.

If any person shall consider himself aggrieved by the doings of the fire marshal under the preceding sections relating to gunpowder and explosives, he may apply to the superior court, which may grant appropriate relief; but nothing contained herein shall be construed to prevent the transportation of gunpowder, or its deposit for transportation during a period of not over forty-eight hours.

1918, S. 2608,
2609**Sec. 2653. Transportation of garbage. Plants for treatment.**

Any town, city or borough having, either by itself or by contract with some competent person, firm or corporation, a method of treatment, by any sanitary process, of its garbage, refuse animal matter, bones, fat or other rejected, unwholesome or waste substances, may transport, or, if such treatment be by contract, the contractor therefor may transport, such material to another town or out of the state for the purpose of such treatment. No plant for such treatment shall be established or operated outside of such town, city or borough until application for a permit to establish and operate the same

shall have been filed with a commission composed of the health officer and selectmen of the town in which such plant is to be located and such permit granted by such commission after notice and hearing as hereinafter provided. Notice of the time, place and purpose of hearing on any such application shall be served on each person owning property or residing within one-half mile of the site of the proposed plant, by leaving a copy of such notice with or at the usual place of abode of each such person and by publishing the same in a newspaper published in such town or, if no newspaper be published therein, in a newspaper having a circulation in such town, both at least six days before the date of such hearing. See Sec. 2547

Sec. 2654. Material, how transported. Appeal. The transportation of such material shall be in watertight, closely-covered receptacles, and such plant and transportation shall be conducted in all respects in accordance with approved sanitary methods, subject, as to the operation of such plant and the time and place of loading and unloading such material, to the orders of the health authorities of the town, city or borough in which such plant is located or such material is loaded or unloaded. Any person or corporation aggrieved by any such order of a town, city or borough health authority may appeal as provided in section 2421. Any appeal herein provided for shall act as a stay of execution of the order appealed from. 1918, S. 2670, 2671

Sec. 2655. Spitting in public places. No person shall spit on the paved walk of any public street, park or square, or upon the floor of any hall or office in any hotel, restaurant, apartment house, tenement or lodging house which is used in common by the guests or tenants thereof, or upon the floor, platform, steps or stairs of any public building, church, theater, railway station, store, factory or street car or other public conveyance. The term "spitting", as used in this section, shall be defined as the act of expelling any secretion from the chest, throat, mouth or nose. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than one dollar nor more than five dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days or be both fined and imprisoned. 1918, S. 2672

Sec. 2656. Manufacture and treatment of oil and garbage. No person or corporation shall, within the town of Waterford, East Lyme, Old Lyme or Stonington, or in any waters adjacent thereto, engage in the business of manufacturing from fish or garbage any oil, guano, fertilizer or phosphate, or in the business of rendering or treating garbage or other filthy or noxious matter. This section shall not apply to the continuance of any such business of any person or corporation whose plant within any of said towns had been erected prior to May 1, 1909, and was actively employed in the same specific business during the year 1908, while such business continued to be confined to the property owned by such person or corporation on said May 1, 1909, or to the treatment and disposal within any of said towns of garbage or other filthy or noxious matter originating within such town. 1918, S. 2673
See Sec. 2418

Sec. 2657. Regulation of sewerage for dwellings. Any town, city or borough may prohibit or regulate the construction of dwellings, apart- 1929, C. 29

ments, boarding houses or hotels therein unless the sewerage facilities shall have been approved by the authorized officials of such town, city or borough. Any person, firm or corporation aggrieved by any order or regulation made under the provisions of this section may, within thirty days after the issuance of such order or regulation, appeal therefrom to the superior court for the county in which such municipality is located. Said court shall hear such appeal and shall proceed thereon in the same manner as upon complaints for equitable relief and may make such order, including taxation of costs, as it may find equitable.

1918, S. 2675
1927, C. 154

Sec. 2658. Towels in hotels and public lavatories. All towels provided by any hotel, for the use of guests therein, or by any public lavatory shall be individual towels, or towelling may be provided so arranged in locked cabinets that each user may pull out a clean portion and the used portion shall be automatically drawn into a separate compartment and mechanically locked to prevent withdrawal for re-use. Any such towels or towelling which shall have been used and discarded by an individual shall not be used again until thoroughly washed and dried. Each guest occupying a room in any hotel shall be furnished with such towels in such room; and, in the public washroom, if any, in such hotel, there shall be kept at all times, in sight of, and easy of access to, guests, a sufficient supply of individual towels or towelling so arranged in locked cabinets that each user may pull out a clean portion and the used portion shall be automatically drawn into a separate compartment and mechanically locked to prevent withdrawal for re-use. The owner, manager, agent or person in charge of any hotel or public lavatory who shall fail to comply with any of the provisions hereof shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense.

1921, C. 130

Sec. 2659. Heating of leased buildings. When any building or part thereof shall be occupied as a home or place of residence or as an office or place of business, either mercantile or otherwise, a temperature of less than sixty-eight degrees Fahrenheit in such building or part thereof shall, for the purpose of this section, be deemed injurious to the health of the occupants thereof. Any lessor, agent, manager, superintendent or janitor of any building, or part thereof, the lease or rental agreement whereof by its terms, express or implied, shall require the furnishing of heat, hot water or light to any occupant of such building or part thereof, who shall, wilfully and intentionally, fail to furnish such heat to the degrees herein provided, hot water or light, and thereby interfere with the comfortable or quiet enjoyment of the leased premises, at any time when the same are necessary to the proper or customary use of such building or part thereof, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than sixty days or both.

1918, S. 2676

Sec. 2660. Common drinking cups. The state department of health, to prevent the spread of communicable diseases, may, by suitable rules and regulations adopted by said department, regulate or prohibit the providing or use of a common drinking cup in such public places, vehicles or build-

ings as shall be designated by such rules and regulations, and shall cause such rules and regulations to be printed in at least one newspaper published in each county and a copy thereof to be sent to each county, town, city and borough health officer, and thereupon such rules and regulations shall become effective. Any person violating any of the provisions of such rules and regulations shall be fined not more than twenty-five dollars for each offense.

Sec. 2661. Signal lights on motor boats. Each person who shall 1918, S. 2677
use or operate a boat propelled, in whole or in part, by an internal combustion or explosive engine or other mechanical power, upon the waters of this state, and not subject to the United States government regulations concerning lights, shall, between sunset and sunrise, display upon the bow of such boat, so placed as to be distinctly visible for a distance of not less than three hundred feet in front of such boat, a combination lantern showing green and red lights forward, the green light upon the starboard and the red light upon the port side, or two separate lights, a green light upon the starboard and a red light upon the port side, and shall display, aft on such boat, a white light so placed as to be distinctly visible for a distance of not less than three hundred feet from the rear and on either side of such boat. Each glass or lens in the combined or separate lights required by this section shall be not less than three inches in diameter. When any such boat shall be in use as aforesaid, no light, other than the signal lights provided for by this section, shall be used thereon in any manner whereby the same may be mistaken for such signal lights. Any person operating a motor boat in violation of any of the provisions of this section shall be fined not more than twenty-five dollars.

Sec. 2662. Exhausts or mufflers on motor boats. Any person who 1918, S. 2686
shall operate a boat propelled, in whole or in part, by an internal combustion engine or an explosive engine, without having the noise effectively muffled, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars. Grand jurors in their respective towns, prosecuting attorneys in their respective cities and all other informing officers in their respective jurisdictions shall ascertain and prosecute for violations of the provisions of this section. Harbor and deputy harbor masters shall report to the prosecuting officers of their respective towns the name and address of each person operating a boat in violation of any provision of this section, and, in the event of a conviction, there shall be taxed, in addition to the usual costs in such cases made and provided, a further sum of two dollars. Said sum shall be paid by the court before which such conviction was had to the harbor or deputy harbor master making the report in such case.

Sec. 2663. Reckless operation of motor boats. Any person who 1929, C. 159
shall operate any boat propelled in whole or in part by an internal combustion engine or explosive engine, upon any waterway within the jurisdiction of this state, recklessly and in such manner as to endanger the life of a person other than an occupant of such boat, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days or both.

1923, C. 252,
S. 1

Sec. 2664. "Pistol" and "revolver" defined. The term "pistol" and the term "revolver", as used in sections 2665 to 2773, inclusive, shall mean any firearm having a barrel less than twelve inches in length.

1923, C. 252,
S. 2, 3

Sec. 2665. Permit for selling or carrying. No person shall advertise, sell, deliver or offer or expose for sale or delivery, or have in his possession with intent to sell or deliver, any pistol or revolver at retail without having a permit therefor issued as hereinafter provided. The chief of police or, where there shall be no chief of police, the warden of the borough or the first selectman of the town, as the case may be, may, upon the application of any person, issue a permit in such form as may be prescribed by the commissioner of state police for the sale at retail of pistols and revolvers within the jurisdiction of the authority issuing such permit. Upon the application of any person having a bona fide residence or place of business within the jurisdiction of any such authority or, upon the application of any bona fide resident of the United States having a permit or license to carry any firearm issued by the authority of any state or subdivision of the United States, such chief of police, warden or selectman may issue a permit to such person to carry a pistol or revolver within the jurisdiction of the authority issuing the same, provided such authority shall find that such applicant intends to make no use of any pistol or revolver which he may be permitted to carry thereunder other than a lawful use and that such person is a suitable person to receive such permit. Said commissioner may, upon application, issue, to any holder of any such permit, a permit to carry a pistol or revolver within the state. Each permit to carry any pistol or revolver shall be issued in triplicate and one of the copies issued by said commissioner shall be delivered to the person to whom issued, one shall be delivered forthwith to the authority issuing the local permit and one shall be retained by said commissioner, and the local authority issuing any such permit shall forthwith deliver one of such copies to the person to whom issued and one copy to said commissioner and shall retain one of such copies.

1923, C. 252,
S. 4

Sec. 2666. Fees for permits. The fee for each permit originally issued under the provisions of the preceding section shall be one dollar and for each renewal thereof twenty-five cents, which fees shall be paid by the authority issuing the same to the municipality wherein issued or the state, as the case may be. Each such permit shall be valid for one year from the date of issuance.

1918, S. 2673
1923, C. 252,
S. 5

Sec. 2667. Display of permit to sell. Record of sales. No sale of any pistol or revolver shall be made except in the room, store or place described in the permit for the sale of pistols and revolvers, and such permit or a copy thereof certified by the authority issuing the same shall be exposed to view within the room, store or place where pistols or revolvers shall be sold or offered or exposed for sale, and no sale or delivery of any pistol or revolver shall be made unless the purchaser or person to whom the same is to be delivered shall be personally known to the vendor of such pistol or revolver or the person making delivery thereof or unless the person making such purchase or to whom delivery thereof is to be made shall provide

evidence of his identity. The vendor of any pistol or revolver shall keep a record of each pistol or revolver sold in a book kept for that purpose, which record shall be in such form as shall be prescribed by the commissioner of state police and shall include the date of the sale, the caliber, make, model and manufacturer's number of such pistol or revolver and the name, address and occupation of the purchaser thereof, and shall be signed by the purchaser and by the person making the sale, each in the presence of the other, and shall be preserved by the vendor of such pistol or revolver for at least six years.

Sec. 2668. Revocation of permit. Any permit for the carrying of any pistol or revolver issued under the provisions of section 2665 may be revoked by the authority issuing the same. The revocation of either of such permits shall be a revocation of the other and, upon the revocation of any permit, such permit shall be forthwith delivered to the authority issuing the same. Upon the revocation of any local permit, the authority issuing the same shall forthwith notify the commissioner of state police and, upon the revocation of any permit issued by said commissioner, he shall forthwith notify the authority issuing such local permit. 1923, C. 252, S. 6

Sec. 2669. No sale to aliens. No sale except upon written application. No person, firm or corporation shall sell at retail, deliver or otherwise transfer any pistol or revolver to any alien, nor shall any person deliver any pistol or revolver at retail except upon written application therefor and no sale or delivery of any pistol or revolver shall be made upon the date of the filing or receipt of any written application for the purchase thereof, and, when any pistol or revolver shall be delivered in connection with the sale or purchase, such pistol or revolver shall be inclosed in a package, the paper or wrapping of which shall be securely fastened, and no pistol or revolver when delivered on any sale or purchase shall be loaded or contain therein any gunpowder or other explosive or any bullet, ball or shell. Upon the delivery of any pistol or revolver, the purchaser shall sign in triplicate a receipt for such pistol or revolver which shall contain the name, address and occupation of such purchaser, the date of sale, caliber, make, model and manufacturer's number and a general description thereof. One of such triplicate receipts shall, within twenty-four hours thereafter, be forwarded by the vendor of such pistol or revolver to the commissioner of state police and one to the authority issuing the permit for the sale of such pistol or revolver and the other shall be retained by such vendor for at least six years. 1923, C. 252, S. 7

Sec. 2670. False information. Sale to minors prohibited. No person shall make any false statement or give any false information connected with any purchase, sale or delivery of any pistol or revolver, and no person shall sell, barter, hire, lend, give or deliver to any minor under the age of eighteen years any pistol or revolver. 1923, C. 252, S. 8

Sec. 2671. Carrying of pistol or revolver without permit restricted. No person shall carry any pistol or revolver in or upon any vehicle or upon his 1923, C. 252, S. 9, 10