

## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

(Opened 22nd February and Prorogued on the 18th April, 1872.)

## MINES &amp;c.

**Cap. 1**—The royalty on gold hereafter is 2 p. c. on the gross amount mined, at \$19.50 per oz. smelted, and \$18.50 unsmelted. Payments of fees, &c., are to be made in Dominion currency.

**Cap. 2**—An appeal to the Supreme Court is given to a party dissatisfied with the decision of the Comrs. respecting a mining license. He must give notice of appeal within 20 days after the decision is made known to him.

## LUNATICS AND THEIR ESTATES.

**Cap. 3**—Any lunatic at large may be apprehended upon a warrant of 2 J. P.'s.; or, if his legal settlement be elsewhere, on an order for sending him into the county or district of his legal settlement, where 2 J. P.'s. may apprehend him,—the cost of maintaining him during his restraint and care to be paid out of his estate (which may be seized by the Overseer of the Poor for that purpose), if he have any beyond what is necessary for the support of his family, if not by the county or district. The reasonable cost of apprehension and detention, and of shewing cause against such proceeding, may be paid or levied out of the lunatic's estate—if he have any—it not out of the rates. If there be danger apprehended that crime may be committed by such lunatic, the J. P. may call in two medical practitioners, and upon their evidence may commit him to prison until discharged by 2 J. P.'s., (one of whom must be one of those committing) or the Supreme Court or a judge thereof. But a relation, guardian or friend may take such lunatic into his own custody, giving bonds for his peaceable behaviour or safe custody. The relatives of the person or the Overseers of the Poor may apply to a Judge of the Supreme Court or the court for the appointment of a guardian, who is vested with all his property and rights and the charge of his person. He must give a bond for the faithful discharge of his trust and accounting for the estate to a judge or the court, to the lunatic if restored to reason, or his legal representatives if he die. He must make an inventory of the estate on taking possession of it and file it with the court. He may be removed by the court or judge for cause and may resign his trust. He may sell the real estate of the lunatic if his personal property is insufficient for his support and that of his family, first obtaining a license from the court.

The Nova Scotia Hospital for the insane, at Halifax, is to be organized under the direction of the Comrs. of Public Works and Mines, with the L. G., the Chief Justice, the Prov. Secy., the President of the L. C., the Speaker of the H. of A., the Committee of that House on Humane Institutions and the heads or authorized representatives of Christian Churches, as visitors. The C. P. W. &c. makes By-laws for its government subject to approval of the L. G. in C. A resident Medical Superintendent with a salary of \$2,000, and an assistant do. with \$1,200, both with lodging, fuel and gas, both being medical practitioners, are to be appointed. Three Comrs. are also appointed to meet from time to time to see that the

laws, by-laws, &c. are carried out, and for this purpose, must visit the hospital once a week. The C. P. W. admits or rejects patients, after report from the medical superintendent, and such admission must also be on the certificate of 2 medical practitioners—one not being son, brother, partner or assistant of the other. For private paying patients a bond must be given to the C. P. W. &c., for board &c. Lunatics may be committed by the sheriff or 2 J. P.'s. if they are likely to suffer needless duress elsewhere, and their expenses are to be borne by the court or district unless they have guardians or relatives and estate which may bear it. The father, mother, grandfathers or grandmothers, child or children, grandchild or grandchildren, may be summoned by the sessions to contribute to the extent of their ability to the expenses of such lunatic; and may be ordered, after examination, to pay the whole or part into the county or district treasury. In case no such person is found, and no estate, the county or district of settlement bears the expense, or the C. P. W. &c. may order payment out of debentures to the hospital. He decides upon the place of settlement of the lunatic, giving notice to the clerks of contending counties or districts, of the time when he will investigate and decide the matter. The Supreme Court may amerce any county or district refusing to pay, and the Comrs. or the Clerk of the Peace of the Sessions charged may collect from the estate or relations the amts. payable. If a pauper lunatic have no settlement in the Province, the Province pays the expenses. A patient is to be discharged (except one committed upon criminal charges) by the C. P. W. &c. on the certificate of the superintendent—the guardian or parties liable for his maintenance being notified. Those partially recovered may, after 6 mos., be restored to their relations or boarded out in a private family, and visited and examined from time to time by the superintendent.

## CROWN LANDS.

**Cap. 4**—When application is made for Crown Lands for lumbering or other than agricultural purposes, it shall be accurately surveyed, and all of it found fit for agricultural settlements shall be reserved out of the tract. This reserve shall be surveyed in lots of 100 acres, and not more than 300 granted to any applicant, at 44 cts. per acre, his application being accompanied by an affidavit that it is required for purposes of settlement and cultivation. The other lands may be granted at 80 cts. per acre in tracts of not more than 2,000 acres; but those applied for before 26 March, 1872, are granted at 44 cts. Roads may be laid out for the benefit of the settlers, and a portion of the payment for their lands made in work upon them. Persons in possession of Crown Lands for less than 60 yrs. may be called upon to pay for it; or, if holders of mortgages or other claims against them appear, the C. C. L. decides to whom the Patent shall issue. If they refuse payment they may be ejected, by the ordinary process, at the suit of the Queen. This is not to affect the price of lands in Cape Breton as settled by the Act of 1870. Persons holding timber lands and cutting timber off adjacent lands ungranted