electricity company, or connected with any house or building for the supply of gas, water or electricity,

(*a*) one month's notice shall be given to the company previously to the commencement of any such work; and

(*b*) the work shall be executed to the reasonable satisfaction of the engineer of the company, or, in case of difference, of an engineer to be selected by the Board of Trade; and

(*c*) every such work shall be so executed as to cause as little inconvenience as circumstances will admit to the company; and

(*d*) the Commissioners shall make compensation to the company for all loss or damage, if any, which may be occasioned by the execution of any of the works authorised by this Act.

(2.) For the purposes of this section the expression "gas, water or electricity company" includes any person or body of persons supplying gas, water or electricity.

Provision as to expenses, &c. of Commissioners. 15 & 16 Vict. c. 28.

**8.**—(1.) All expenses incurred by the Commissioners under this Act shall be defrayed out of money provided by Parliament.

(2.) The provisions of the Commissioners of Works Act, 1852, and any Act amending that Act, shall apply in the case of the acquisition of land by the Commissioners under this Act in like manner as in the case of a purchase under that Act, and any notice, summons, writ or other document required to be given, issued or signed by or on behalf of the Commissioners may be given, issued or signed by the secretary or assistant secretary of the Commissioners and need not be under their common seal.

Penalty for obstructing Commissioners.

**9.** If any person wilfully obstructs any person acting under the authority of the Commissioners in the lawful exercise of the powers vested in them under this Act, he shall for each offence be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

Short title.

**10.** This Act may be cited as the National Gallery (Purchase of Adjacent Land) Act, 1901.

## CHAPTER 17.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Lunatics in Ireland.

[17th August 1901.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Conditional discharge of criminal lunatics.

**1.**—(1.) The Lord Lieutenant may, in addition to his power of absolute discharge, also discharge any criminal lunatic conditionally, that is to say, on such conditions as to the duration of such discharge and otherwise as the Lord Lieutenant may think fit.

(2.) Where a criminal lunatic has been conditionally discharged under this section, a report of his condition shall be made to the Lord Lieutenant by such person, at such times and containing such particulars as may be required by the warrant of discharge or as may from time to time be required by the Lord Lieutenant.

(3.) Where a criminal lunatic has been conditionally discharged under this section, if any of the conditions of such discharge appear to the Lord Lieutenant to have been broken, or if the conditional discharge is revoked, the Lord Lieutenant may by warrant direct him to be taken into custody and conveyed either to the central asylum for criminal lunatics or to the asylum in which he was detained previous to such conditional discharge; and he may thereupon be so taken and conveyed in like manner as if he had escaped from such asylum, and shall be received and detained therein as if he had been removed thereto in pursuance of the provisions of the Act under which he was so previously detained.

Application to Ireland of 53 & 54 Vict. c. 5. ss. 322 and 324.

**2.**—(1.) Sections three hundred and twenty-two (which relates to ill-treatment of lunatics) and three hundred and twenty-four (which relates to abuse of female lunatics) of the Lunacy Act, 1890, shall apply to Ireland, and the said section three hundred and twenty-two as so applied shall extend to striking, and shall include any person employed in the care of a single patient or of a lunatic in a workhouse, and accordingly in that section as so applied there shall be inserted, after the word "otherwise," the words "or any person employed in the care of a single patient or of a lunatic in a workhouse, strikes."

(2.) Penalties under the said section three hundred and twenty-two as applied to Ireland may be recovered under the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Acts.

Provision as to expenses of criminal and dangerous lunatics.

**3.**—(1.) Subject as in this section mentioned, all expenses incurred in relation to a criminal lunatic confined in a district lunatic asylum, and all expenses of removing any such lunatic from a prison or the central asylum for criminal lunatics to a district lunatic asylum, shall be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament, and such first-mentioned expenses shall be calculated in accordance with regulations to be made by the Lord Lieutenant with the approval of the Treasury.

38 & 39 Vict. c. 67.

(2.) Section sixteen of the Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Act, 1875 (which relates to the case of a patient confined in a district lunatic asylum who has an estate applicable to his maintenance or for whose maintenance any person is liable), shall extend to a criminal lunatic confined in any such asylum, and to any person confined therein under section ten of the Lunacy (Ireland) Act, 1867.

30 & 31 Vict. c. 118.

(3.) This section shall come into operation on the first day of April one thousand nine hundred and two.

Jurisdiction with respect to lunatics. 34 & 35 Vict. c. 22.

**4.** The powers, authorities and duties to be had, exercised and performed under the Lunacy Regulation (Ireland) Act, 1871, by the Lord Chancellor for the time being intrusted by virtue of the King's Sign Manual with the care and commitment of the persons and estates of persons found idiot, lunatic or of unsound mind

shall and may be exercised either by the Lord Chancellor intrusted as aforesaid acting alone or jointly with one or more of such judges of the Supreme Court as may for the time being be intrusted as aforesaid or (save as to the powers conferred by sections one hundred and eight, one hundred and twelve and one hundred and fifteen of the said Act) by any one or more of such judges as aforesaid.

Powers to unite for purposes of pathological research.

**5.** The committees for any two or more district lunatic asylums may, with the consent of the councils of the counties affected, agree to unite in providing and maintaining a laboratory for pathological research in connection with insanity and nervous diseases, and may defray the expenses incurred in pursuance of an agreement under this section by contributions from the funds at their disposal for the maintenance of their respective asylums.

Definition.

**6.** In this Act the expression "criminal lunatic" means

(*a*) any person for whose safe custody during His Majesty's or the Lord Lieutenant's pleasure His Majesty or the Lord Lieutenant or the Admiralty is authorised to give order; and

(*b*) any person whom the Lord Lieutenant or a Secretary of State or the Admiralty has, in pursuance of any Act, directed to be removed to an asylum or other place for the reception of insane persons:

Provided that a person shall cease to be a criminal lunatic if he is remitted to prison or absolutely discharged, or if any term of penal servitude or imprisonment to which he may be subject determines.

Extent and short title.

**7.** This Act may be cited as the Lunacy (Ireland) Act, 1901, and may be cited with the Lunacy (Ireland) Acts, 1821 to 1890.

## CHAPTER 18.

An Act to amend the Law with reference to International Arrangements for Patents. [17th August 1901.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

International arrangements. 46 & 47 Vict. c. 57.

**1.**—(1.) In the first proviso to subsection one of section one hundred and three of the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1883 (which section relates to the time for making applications for protection under international arrangements), the words "twelve months" shall be substituted for the words "seven months."

(2.) An application under that section shall be accompanied by a complete specification, which, if it be not accepted within the