

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

No. 12.—1922.

I ASSENT,

[L.S.]

S. H. WILSON,  
*Governor.*

2nd August, 1922.

AN ORDINANCE to amend and consolidate the law  
relating to Jurors and Juries.

[2nd August, 1922.]

**B**E it enacted by the Governor of Trinidad and Tobago  
with the advice and consent of the Legislative  
Council thereof as follows:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Jury Short title.  
Ordinance, 1922.

2. In this Ordinance—

The term “ Reviser ” means the Magistrate appointed Interpre-  
under this Ordinance to revise any Jury list. tation.

The term “ Jury Sessions ” means

(1) Any Criminal Sessions.

(2) Any other Jury Sessions appointed by the  
Supreme Court by General Order or otherwise.

[Price 8d.]

The term "trial" includes any of the following trials or inquiries when made by or with a Jury, that is to say—

- (1) Any inquest of office,
- (2) The trial of any issue of fact,
- (3) A trial or inquiry for the assessment of damages in any action, and
- (4) An inquiry under the provisions of any Ordinance in this behalf as to compensation or damages in respect of any lands taken, used, or injuriously affected.

The term "the Marshal" includes the Deputy-Marshall in cases where he is substituted for the Marshal under this Ordinance.

The term "Income" includes any profits, allowances, emoluments or advantages capable of being estimated in money.

Liability  
to serve.

**3.** Every man qualified by law and not disqualified or excepted as in this Ordinance is mentioned shall be placed on the list of jurors and shall be liable to serve as a juror.

Qualifications.

**4.** The qualifications of a juror shall be as follow, that is to say:—

- (1) He shall be over the age of twenty-one years.
- (2) He shall be under the age of sixty years.
- (3) His ordinary residence shall be in the Colony.
- (4) He shall be born in allegiance to His Majesty, or, not being so born, he shall have resided in this Colony for two years or more.
- (5) He shall be able to read and write the English language and understand the same when spoken.
- (6) He shall have at least one of the following property qualifications, that is to say:—
  - (a) He shall be possessed of a freehold interest in land of the clear annual value of Fifty pounds, or
  - (b) He shall be possessed of a leasehold interest in land of a clear annual value of Sixty pounds, or

- (c) He shall be in the occupation of a house of the clear annual value of Fifty pound; or which is rated or assessed to some general or local tax on an annual value of not less than Thirty pounds, or,
- (d) He shall be in the enjoyment for his own use or benefit of a net annual income of not less than One hundred and fifty pounds.

5. The disqualifications shall be as follow :—

Disqualifications.

- (1) Having been convicted of any felony or of any misdemeanour involving dishonesty in respect of which misdemeanour such person has been duly sentenced to imprisonment.
- (2) Being lunatic or of unsound mind, or imbecile, or deaf, or blind, or being afflicted with any other permanent infirmity of body or mind.

6. The name of a person disqualified as in the last preceding section provided shall not be inserted in any list under section 9 hereof, and it shall be the duty of the Reviser to exclude from such list the name of any person so disqualified and also the name of any person who to his knowledge is of the age of sixty years and over, and any Judge of the Supreme Court may at any time on being satisfied that any person has attained the age of sixty years and over order the name of such person to be removed from the list for the time being and not to be inserted in any subsequent list, and the name of any person so ordered to be removed shall be erased by the Marshal from the Jurors book for the year and not inserted in any Jurors book for any subsequent year.

Revision of list.

7. The exceptions shall be as follow, that is to say :—

Exceptions.

Members of the Executive or Legislative Councils.  
 The Judges of the Supreme Court.  
 Magistrates and their clerks.  
 Ministers of Religion.  
 Mayors and Deputy Mayors.  
 Consuls and Vice-Consuls.

Members of the Medical Board of Trinidad in actual practice.

Licensed Druggists in actual practice as such.

Persons (other than licensed shop-keepers) registered under the Medical Ordinance, No. 109.

Barristers and Solicitors in actual practice and their clerks.

Officers of Courts of Justice.

Schoolmasters.

Jailors and persons employed as deputies under them.

Officers of His Majesty's Army and Navy on Service.

Officers of Constabulary, whether Commissioned or Non-commissioned, and Constables.

Officers and Servants of the Post Office, Customs or Railway Departments.

Holders of such offices under the Crown as the Governor may from time to time by writing under the hand of the Colonial Secretary require to be excepted. The Colonial Secretary shall keep a register of offices so excepted.

Qualification  
of special  
jurors.

8. Any person qualified and liable as aforesaid who has any of the following property qualifications, that is to say :—

- (1) Who is possessed of a freehold or leasehold interest in land of the clear annual value of One hundred pounds, or
- (2) Who is in the occupation of a house of the clear annual value of One hundred pounds or which is rated or assessed to some general or local tax on an annual value of not less than Sixty pounds, or
- (3) Who is in receipt of an annual salary of not less than Five hundred pounds,

shall be qualified and liable to serve as a special juror.

Jury lists and  
Jurors book.

9. In the year 1922 and in every alternate year lists of the names of all men qualified to serve as jurors shall be made out and returned as follows, that is to say :—

- (1) Of such men residing in any Ward, by the Warden,  
and

- (2) Of such men not residing in any Ward, by the Clerk of the Peace for the magisterial district in which they reside.

Every person required to make out any such list shall make diligent enquiry as to the persons in the Ward or district to which his list applies who are duly qualified, and in particular shall by all lawful ways and means in his power ascertain whether such persons can read and write the English language and understand the same when spoken, and he shall have liberty to inspect and make copies of or extracts from the house-rate book of any City or Borough and the assessment rolls of any Ward, and the Town Clerk of every City or Borough and the Wardens shall give facilities accordingly.

Such lists shall shew in respect of each such man his name or names, his place of abode, his business or occupation (if any), and the nature of his qualification. If he is qualified to serve as a special juror, the letters S. J. shall be set opposite his name in a separate column. So far as is practicable, the list shall shew the names in full arranged according to the alphabetical order of the surnames and shall be according to the Form A in the Schedule to this Ordinance.

Each such list shall be revised by a Magistrate appointed by the Governor to revise the same.

The person making out any such list shall sign the same and send it on or before the first day of September in each year to the Reviser, who shall cause copies with a notice mentioning the place and time at which objections to the list will be heard to be affixed in such places as he may direct with the view of giving publicity to the same, and shall cause such list to be published in the *Royal Gazette* during the month of September.

**10.** The Reviser shall sit in open Court during the month of October and hear objections to the lists and revise and settle the same, and any person may appear before him and claim to have his name struck out from or inserted in the list, and such claimant and his witnesses may be examined on oath, and the Reviser shall hear and determine every such claim

Revision  
of lists.

(9-1918.)

and correct the list accordingly. The Reviser shall have the powers given to Magistrates by the Summary Conviction Offences (Procedure) Ordinance, 1918, for enforcing the attendance of witnesses. The person who made out the list shall attend such Court and any adjournment thereof as directed by the Reviser, and shall answer on oath such questions touching the said list as may be put to him by the Reviser, and if it appears to the Reviser on such or any other evidence or upon his own knowledge that the name of any man is improperly inserted in or omitted from the list or that there is any error or omission in any of the particulars required by this Ordinance, he shall amend the list accordingly: Provided that no man's name if omitted shall be inserted, nor shall any error or omission in the description of any man be corrected, unless upon the application of such man, or unless such man had notice that application for such purpose would be made at such Court, or unless the Reviser causes notice to be given to such man, requiring him to show cause at some adjourned Court why his name should not be inserted or why the error or omission in the description of such man should not be corrected. Every such list when duly corrected, if correction is necessary, shall be signed by the Reviser, who shall cause the same to be delivered to the Marshal on or before the fourteenth day of November, and the Marshal shall cause the names of the jurors mentioned in the lists delivered to him with their respective places of abode, business or occupation, and the nature of their qualification to be fairly copied in a book to be entitled the Jurors Book for the years for which such book is in use. Every Jurors Book so prepared shall be brought into use on the first day of January next after it is prepared and shall be used for the two years next following, and thereafter until another Jurors Book is prepared according to this Ordinance.

Trials by jury  
on order of  
Court.

**11.** When it has been ordered by the Supreme Court that any cause or matter pending in the civil jurisdiction of the Court shall be tried by a jury, such trial shall be deemed a trial at the Jury Sessions; and when by any Ordinance it is enacted that any issue other than an issue in an action or other proceeding in the Supreme Court shall be tried by a

jury, the trial of such issue shall be deemed to be a trial at a Jury Sessions and the provisions of this Ordinance shall apply thereto.

**12.** For the trial of all causes at the several Jury Sessions <sup>Precept.</sup> of the Supreme Court one precept for the return of jurors according to the Form B in the Schedule to this Ordinance shall be sued out by the Registrar of the Supreme Court to the Marshal so as to leave an interval before the first day of each Session

- (1) in the case of Criminal Sessions, of fifteen days at least, and
- (2) in all other cases, of six days at least.

In the case of Criminal Sessions, the precept to the Marshal shall in Port-of-Spain be for not less than seventy-two jurors, in San Fernando for not less than thirty jurors, and in Tobago for not less than twenty jurors.

**13.** Every precept for the return of jurors shall be <sup>Return of precept.</sup> returned by the Marshal in the case of Criminal Sessions four days at the least, and in all other cases two days at the least, before the first day of the Sessions, and the Marshal shall annex to every such precept (except in cases where a special jury is struck) a panel containing the names alphabetically arranged together with the places of abode, business, or occupation and nature of qualification of a competent number of jurors named in the Jurors Book.

**14.** The summons of every juror to serve shall be <sup>Jury summons.</sup> according to the Form C in the Schedule to this Ordinance and shall be served personally on such juror or left for him at his usual place of abode or business with some person there inhabiting or employed, and three days at the least before the first day of the Sessions at which he is required to attend. Within the following limits (that is to say) the City of Port-of-Spain and one mile outside of the boundary thereof, and the Borough of San Fernando and one mile outside the boundary thereof, such summons shall be served by the Marshal or his assistants. Except within the limits aforesaid the Magistrates and the Wardens shall, on a praecipe from the Marshal for that purpose, cause such summons to be

served on so many of the persons liable to serve as Jurors, and resident within their respective districts or Wards, as the Marshal may by such praecipe direct, and shall return such praecipe, with a list of the Christian and surnames, places of abode, business or occupation and the nature of the qualification of the persons so summoned to the Marshal with the time and place and mode of service.

Limitation of liability to serve.

**15.** No one residing in any of the following counties, that is to say, Victoria, St. Patrick, Nariya and Mayaro, shall be summoned to serve on a common jury in Port-of-Spain, and no one except persons residing in the counties aforesaid shall be summoned to serve on a common jury in San Fernando: Provided that such exemption shall not apply to any trial by a special jury.

Array of 9 jurors.

**16.** The array of jurors for the trial of any case civil or criminal except on indictment for murder or treason shall be of nine jurors and no more.

Murder and treason.

**17.** On trials on indictment for murder and treason twelve jurors shall form the array, and the trial shall proceed before such twelve jurors, and the unanimous verdict of such twelve jurors shall be necessary for the conviction or acquittal of any person so indicted.

Calling common jury.

**18.** At the opening of any Jury Sessions the Registrar or other Officer of the Court shall cause to be written the name of every juror appearing on the panel on a distinct piece of parchment or card, such pieces of parchment or card being all as nearly as may be of equal size, and shall by the direction and care of the Registrar or other Officer of the Court be put together into a box. Provided that it shall be lawful for the Registrar, subject to the direction of the Chief Justice or of a Judge of the said Court, to divide the panel of jurors returned by the Marshal for the Port-of-Spain Criminal Sessions into two equal parts; such division of the panel shall be made before the sitting of the Court and shall be carried out by the Registrar drawing from the box containing the names of all the jurors appearing on the panel, one by one, half of the names in the said box, and such half so drawn shall constitute the panel for the First Court, and the remaining names shall constitute the panel for the Second Court.

Division of panel.

When any cause is called on for trial the Registrar or other Officer shall in open Court draw out one after another from the box containing them a number of such parchments or cards equal to the number required for the jury in the cause and shall call in open Court the name which appears on each parchment or card as it is drawn, and if any of the men whose names are so drawn and called do not appear, or are challenged or set aside, then any further number until there be drawn the number required for the jury in the cause of men who appear and, after all just causes of challenge allowed, remain as indifferent, and the said number of men so first drawn and appearing and approved as indifferent, their names being marked in the panel and they being sworn, shall be the jury to try the cause, and the names of the men so drawn and sworn shall be kept apart by themselves until such jury is discharged and then the same names shall be returned to the box, there to be kept with the other names remaining at that time undrawn, and so *toties quoties* as long as any cause remains to be tried: Provided that if any cause is brought on before the jury in any other cause have brought in their verdict, or have been discharged, the Court may order the required number of the residue of the said parchments or cards not containing the names of any of the jury in such other cause to be drawn in manner aforesaid for the trial of the cause so brought on. Provided also that where no objection is made on behalf of the Crown or any other party the Court may try any cause with the same jury that previously tried or was drawn for the trial of any other cause without their names being returned to the box and redrawn, or may order the names of any men on such jury whom both parties consent to withdraw or who may be justly challenged or excused by the Court to be set aside and other names to be drawn from the box, and may try the issue with the residue of the original jury together with the men whose names are so drawn, and who appear and are approved as indifferent, and so *toties quoties* as long as any cause remains to be tried.

19. No challenge to the array shall be allowed; but in Challenges. trials on indictment every person arraigned whether for treason, felony or indictable misdemeanour shall be allowed to challenge three of the jurors by way of peremptory

challenge and without being subject to assign any reason therefor; but every peremptory challenge beyond that number shall be entirely void. And in like manner the Attorney-General or Solicitor-General or any Counsel appearing for the Attorney-General may without cause assigned challenge three jurymen if one person is arraigned, and six if two are arraigned together and so forth, being three without cause assigned for every person arraigned, and every further such peremptory challenge shall be void. The challenge to the polls for cause shall be allowed without stint either on the part of the prosecution or defence, and any matter which according to the law of England would be good cause of challenge to the polls shall be a good cause, and if any such cause of challenge is alleged the Judge shall forthwith enquire as to the truth or validity thereof and allow or overrule the same as he may deem just.

Oath of  
jurors.

20. Before proceeding to any trial each juror shall in open Court take the oath in the manner appointed by the law of England to be taken by Petit jurors in the like case. Provided that the affirmation of any such juror shall be received in lieu of his oath in any case in which by the law of England such affirmation would be received in lieu of an oath.

Election of  
foreman.

21. When the jurors have been duly sworn the Registrar or his deputy shall request them to elect one of their number to be their foreman and they shall thereupon proceed to do so. If the majority of the jury do not, within such time as the Judge may think reasonable, agree in the appointment of a foreman he shall be appointed by the Judge.

Custody  
and discharge  
of jury.

22. When the jury has been once sworn to try any cause, the jurors shall not be discharged, except in cases of evident necessity, nor allowed to separate or hold communication with other persons until they have given in their verdict, and such verdict, whether on consultation in the jury-box or after the jury have retired and been enclosed, shall be returned by the mouth of the foreman of the jury in the presence of the other jurors: Provided that when any such jury is not immediately prepared to return their verdict the Court may direct them to retire and be enclosed.

Provided nevertheless that upon the trial of any person for any offence other than murder, treason or misprision of treason, the Judge may, if he thinks fit, at any time before the jury consider their verdict, permit the jury to separate and go at large. Jurors may separate with leave of the Judge.

23. Any jury after being charged or by permission of the Judge during any adjournment of the trial shall be permitted to receive and take meat and drink, and where directed by the Judge the same may be provided by the Marshal at the cost of the Colony. Refreshments.

24. When a jury has been charged and has retired, if at the end of three hours after such retirement the foreman of the jury states to the Judge that seven of the jury are agreed upon a verdict, the verdict of such seven may at the discretion of the Judge be received and entered, except in trials for murder or treason, and if seven are not so agreed or if the Judge does not think fit to accept the verdict of seven then the jury shall be further directed to retire. Provided that at any time thereafter it shall be lawful for the Judge on being satisfied that there is no reasonable probability that seven of the jury will arrive at a verdict, at such time as he may think fit, to order the jury to be discharged, and they shall be discharged accordingly, and the Judge may either cause another jury to be summoned at the same sessions or may adjourn the case to a future sessions or in the case of a civil trial to such special day as the Judge may deem fit; and when a juror is taken ill during any trial or a prisoner is by illness rendered incapable of remaining at the bar or in any other case of evident necessity the Judge may in like manner at any time after the jury have been sworn discharge the jury and cause another jury to be summoned, or adjourn the case. Verdict of 7 jurymen. Discharge of jury.

Provided also that in cases of murder and treason the Judge may discharge the jury if they have not arrived at a verdict on the expiration of three hours after their retirement.

25. In any trial other than a trial on indictment it shall be lawful for the Judge by the consent of parties to accept a verdict of any five of the jury at any time after the jury has been charged. Verdict of 5 jurymen.

Special juries. **26.** It shall be lawful for the Supreme Court upon motion made on behalf of the King or upon the motion of any prosecutor, relator, plaintiff, defendant or other party in any case whatsoever triable by or with a jury whether civil or criminal or on any penal statute, (except indictments for treason or felony punishable with death) depending in the said Court, to order a special jury to be struck before the Marshal, and every jury so struck shall be the jury returned for the trial.

Special juries. **27.** In all cases special juries shall consist of nine jurymen to be selected and struck as herein provided, and the verdict may be taken as in the case of a common jury.

Special Jurors List. **28.** The Marshal shall within ten days after the making up of the Jurors Book in each alternate year, take from it the names of all men qualified to serve as special jurors, and shall cause the names of all such men to be fairly copied out in alphabetical order, together with their respective places of abode, business or occupation and qualifications, in a separate list to be subjoined to the Jurors Book and called the "Special Jurors List," and shall affix to every name in such list its proper number, commencing from the first name and continuing them in a regular arithmetical series down to the last name, and shall cause the said several numbers to be written on distinct pieces of parchment or card, being all as nearly as may be of equal size, and after all the said numbers have been so written shall put the same together in a separate drawer or box, and there shall safely keep the same to be used for the purpose hereinafter mentioned.

How special jury shall be struck. **29.** Whenever the Supreme Court orders a special jury to be struck, the Marshal shall appoint a time and place for the nomination of such special jury, and a copy of the order of the Court and of the appointment by the Marshal shall be served by the party obtaining such order on the opposite parties; and the Marshal at the time and place appointed, if any of the parties attend by themselves or their solicitors, shall in the presence of the parties so attending put all the cards so numbered in writing into a box, and after having shaken them together shall draw out of the box, one after another, so many of the said written numbers as amount to quadruple the number required for the jury in the cause,

and shall, as each written number is drawn, refer to the corresponding number in the "Special Jurors List" and read aloud the name designated by such last mentioned number ; and if at the time of so reading any name, any party or his solicitor objects that the man whose name is read is incapacitated from serving on the said jury, and then and there proves his objection to the satisfaction of the Marshal, such name shall be set aside and the Marshal shall instead thereof draw out of the box another written number, and shall in like manner refer to the corresponding number in the said List, and read aloud the name designated thereby, which name may be in like manner set aside, and other written numbers and names shall in every such case be resorted to, according to the mode of proceeding hereinbefore described, for the purpose of supplying names in the places of those set aside, until the required quadruple number of names not liable to be set aside is completed ; and if in any case it happens that the full number cannot be obtained from the " Special Jurors List " the Marshal shall fairly and indifferently take from the Jurors Book such a number of other names of jurors as make up the full quadruple number required, all of which names shall in such case be equally deemed to be those of Special Jurors ; and thereupon the parties or their solicitors in the presence of the Marshal, or the Marshal in lieu of any party failing to attend, shall, in turn, beginning with the plaintiff, strike off one of the said quadruple number until the number of jurymen is reduced to double the number required for the trial. If none of the parties attend, the Marshal shall take the first such double number obtained by drawing as aforesaid. The double number of Jurors obtained by either of the processes aforesaid and no others shall be summoned to attend on the day of trial, and the jury for the trial shall consist of such as first appear on their names being called over in Court up to the number required for the jury. Provided as follows :—

- (1) No challenges shall be allowed in a criminal or Challenges. any other case ;
- (2) The parties in any cause, or their solicitors, may Special jury consent to have a special jury nominated ; and may be upon consent to that effect, signed by each nominated by consent.

party or his solicitor, being communicated to the Marshal, he is hereby authorized and required to nominate a special jury for the trial of every such cause ;

Jury may try several causes.

(3) The same special jury, however nominated, may try any number of causes so as the parties in every such cause or their solicitors have signified their assent in writing to the nomination of such special jury for the trial of their respective causes ;

Exemption.

(4) It shall be lawful for the Court, if it so thinks fit, upon the application of any man who has served upon one or more special juries at any sessions, to discharge such man from serving upon any other special jury during the same sessions.

Costs of special jury.

**30.** The party who applies for a special jury shall, in the first instance, pay the fees for striking such jury and all expenses occasioned by the trial of the cause by the same, but such fees and expenses shall ultimately be borne and paid as the Court directs.

Payment of common jurors.

**31.** All jurors not summoned on a special jury residing more than three miles from the place to which they are summoned, and who do not ordinarily carry on business in such place, shall be entitled to be paid in respect of their travelling to and from and attendance and subsistence at the place to which they are summoned such sum as the Governor may by regulations published in the *Royal Gazette* prescribe, and such regulations may prescribe the payment of or provision of a free pass for any railway fare or steam boat fare going and returning.

Allowance to special jurors.

**32.** No juror who serves upon any special jury shall be allowed or shall take for serving on any such jury more than such sum of money as the Judge who tries the cause thinks just.

Default of jurors.

**33.** Where a full jury does not appear or where after appearance of a full jury, by challenge of one of the parties or otherwise, there is likely to be a default of jurors, the Court upon request made for the King by any one

thereto authorized or assigned by the Court or on request made by any of the parties or their respective solicitors, in any trial, whether public or private, shall command the Marshal to name and appoint, as often as need requires, so many of such other able men then present as will make up a full jury; and the Marshal shall at such command of the Court, return such men duly qualified as are present or can be found to serve on such jury, and shall add and annex their names to the former panel; provided that where a special jury is struck for the trial of any issue, the talesmen shall be such as may be empanelled upon the common jury panel to serve at the same court, if a sufficient number of such men can be found; and the King, by any one so authorized or assigned as aforesaid, and all and every the parties aforesaid shall in any of the cases aforesaid have their respective challenges to the jurors so added and annexed; and the Court shall proceed to the trial of every such issue with those jurors who were before empanelled together with the talesmen so newly added and annexed, as if all the said jurors had been returned upon the precept awarded to try the cause.

34. If any man having been duly summoned to attend on any jury does not attend in pursuance of such summons, or being thrice called does not answer to his name, or if any such man or any talesman, after having been called is present and does not appear or after his appearance wilfully withdraws himself from the presence of the Court, the Court shall set such fine upon every such man or talesman so making default not exceeding Ten pounds (unless some reasonable excuse is proved by oath or affidavit) as the Court thinks fit.

Jurors  
failing to  
attend or not  
answering or  
withdrawing.

35. The Marshal is hereby indemnified for empanelling and returning any man named in the Jurors Book, although he may not be qualified or liable to serve on juries; and if the Marshal wilfully empanels and returns any man to serve on any jury, such man's name not being inserted in the Jurors Book for the current year, or if such book has not been made up, then in the Jurors Book last made up, in every such case the Court may, upon examination in a summary way, set such fine not exceeding Fifty pounds upon the Marshal as to the Court seems meet.

Indemnity to  
Marshal.

Penalty for  
wrongfully  
returning  
juror.

Disagreement  
in civil cases.

**36.** In case of any disagreement of a jury in a civil case and no verdict being come to or taken in accordance with the provisions hereof, notwithstanding any law or practice heretofore obtaining, the next trial of such case shall be held before a Judge without a jury.

Power to  
enlarge time.

**37.** Where by this Ordinance any time is limited for the doing of any act or the giving or publishing any notice, list or other document or for taking any proceeding, or any time is limited during which any notice, list, book or other document is to continue in force, such time, either before or after the expiration thereof, may be enlarged by the Supreme Court on the application of the Attorney-General or Solicitor-General or any person concerned.

No. 34.

An application under this section may be made by motion or in such other way as any Orders or Rules of Court made under the provisions of the Judicature Ordinance may direct, and the Court may make such order with respect to the costs of any such application as it deems just.

Where in the opinion of the Court an application under this section is rendered necessary by the wrongful act, default or omission of any person, the Court may order such person to forfeit and pay to His Majesty the King any sum not exceeding Fifty pounds by way of fine.

Rules of  
Court.

**38.** Rules of Court may be made by the Chief Justice with the assent of one of the Puisne Judges as to all or any of the following matters:—

- (1) For distributing equitably, so far as is practicable actual service as jurors among the persons liable to such service ; and
- (2) Substituting the Deputy Marshal for the Marshal in respect of any proceedings relating to trials to be had at San Fernando or Scarborough.

All such Rules shall be published in the *Royal Gazette*.

Repeal.

**39.** The Jury Ordinance, No. 33, the Jury Ordinance, 1906 (15-1906), the Jury Ordinance, 1910 (12-1910), the Jury (Amendment) Ordinance, 1913 (25-1913) and the Jury (Amendment) Ordinance, 1916 (11-1916) are hereby repealed.



**C.***Summons to Juror.*

To Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_

You are hereby required to be and appear at the Sessions of the Supreme Court to be held at the Court House in \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ at the hour of \_\_\_\_\_ o'clock in the forenoon, there to serve as a Juror and not to depart without leave of the said Court.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_

A.B., Marshal,  
or C.D., Magistrate  
(or Warden).

Passed in Council this twenty-first day of July in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two.

G. D. OWEN,  
*Clerk of the Council.*

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