

# BILL

No. 30 of 1921.

An Act respecting Jurors and Juries.

(Assented to                      , 1921.)

**HIS MAJESTY**, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta, enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as "*The Jury Act.*"

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression—

- (a) "Court" means the Supreme Court of Alberta;
- (b) "Judge" means a judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta;
- (c) "Sheriff" means the sheriff of the judicial district in which the court is sitting, and includes assistant sheriffs and deputy sheriffs of sub-judicial districts, and in the case of the death, resignation or removal of a sheriff or deputy sheriff, if there be no assistant sheriff, the clerk or deputy clerk of the court for the judicial district or sub-judicial district, as the case may be, who for the time being is filling the office of sheriff *ex officio*;
- (d) "Clerk" means the clerk of the court in the judicial district in which the court is sitting, and includes the acting clerk of such district or the deputy clerk of a sub-judicial district;
- (e) "Municipality" means a city, town, village, municipal district or local improvement district of the Province of Alberta.

3. Subject to the exemptions and disqualifications hereinafter mentioned, any inhabitant of the Province of Alberta over twenty-five and under sixty years of age, being a natural born or naturalized subject of His Majesty, shall be liable to serve as a juror in all civil and criminal cases tried by a jury in the judicial district in which he or she resides.

4. The following persons shall be exempt from being returned and from serving as jurors:

- (a) Members of the Privy Council, or of the Senate, or of the House of Commons, of Canada;

- (b) Members of the Legislative Assembly and the officers thereof;
- (c) All salaried officials and employees of the Governments of Canada and Alberta;
- (d) Mayors, reeves and councillors of any municipality and salaried officials and employees thereof;
- (e) Every officer of any court of justice, whether of general or local jurisdiction, including every sheriff, sheriff's officer, constable, or bailiff;
- (f) Police magistrates, justices of the peace, and coroners;
- (g) Members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police force;
- (h) Members of the Alberta Provincial Police force;
- (i) Members of the police force of any municipality;
- (j) Salaried firemen, or members of a voluntary fire brigade of any municipality;
- (k) Professors, masters, teachers and other salaried officials or employees of any university, college or school;
- (l) The clergy of all denominations;
- (m) Physicians, surgeons, chemists and druggists, and apprentices to chemists and druggists, barristers, solicitors and students-at-law who are in good standing in the books of their respective corporations according to the rules and regulations in force for the time being;
- (n) Editors, reporters and printers of any public newspaper or journal;
- (o) Licensed ferry men, mail carriers and postmasters;
- (p) Pilots in actual service;
- (q) All persons liable under contract to be required in the running of railway trains or street cars, or liable to be employed in the operation of telegraph lines and telephones;
- (r) Millers, where owners of mills or employees liable under contract to be required in the operation of mills;
- (s) Officers of His Majesty's army on full pay.

5. No woman whose name is entered on the jury list as hereinafter provided shall be compelled to serve as a juror, unless prior to the service of the summons upon her she signs a document signifying her willingness to so serve, as hereinafter provided.

**6.** No person shall be qualified to serve as a juror—

- (a) Who has been convicted of any criminal offence for which he or she was sentenced to death or any term of imprisonment with or without hard labour or exceeding twelve months;
- (b) Who is affected with blindness or deafness, or who is a lunatic, idiot or imbecile, or who possesses any other physical or mental infirmity incompatible with the discharge of the duties of a juror.

**7.** No person shall be compelled to serve as a juror more than once in two years, unless there shall not be a sufficient number of qualified persons to serve as jurors residing within a reasonable distance of the place of trial as hereinafter mentioned.

**8.** The sheriff of each judicial district shall prior to the first day of November in each year compile a separate list for each of the places fixed for the sittings of the court in his judicial district for the following year. The lists for Calgary and Edmonton shall contain not less than five hundred names of persons who are liable to be returned as jurors. The lists for other places shall contain not less than one hundred names of persons who are liable to be returned as jurors. All persons so returned must reside within a reasonable distance of the place where the court sits.

(2) Provided always that the said sheriffs shall forthwith, after the passing of this Act, prepare lists for the balance of the year 1921, which said lists when prepared shall supersede any now existing.

**9.** In compiling said list the sheriff shall have access to the voters' lists, and if no voters' list exists, then to the assessment rolls and to all other public papers under the control of the proper officer of each municipality situate within or partly within the prescribed radius, in so far as such public papers may contain information of assistance to the sheriff, and it shall be the duty of every such officer to give all possible information to the sheriff concerning the suitability of any and all persons for service as a juror or jurors and to his or her right to exemption.

(2) For the purposes of this section, the expression "public officer in control of the voters' list or assessment rolls" means and includes, in addition to the person who has the actual custody and control of the said voters' list or assessment rolls, all officers of the municipality to whom the said person in actual control of the said voters' list or assessment rolls is responsible.

**10.** On or as soon as possible after the first day of November in each year the sheriff of each judicial district shall return the said list properly certified to the clerk of the court.

**11.** If it be ordered that a court shall sit for the trial of an action with a jury at a place other than those for which jury lists have been prepared, and if for any other reason a judge shall consider it necessary at any time that a supplementary jury list should be prepared, certified and returned by the sheriff of any judicial district, the judge may make an order to the sheriff to prepare a supplementary list, and such order shall state the time within which the return shall be made and may contain such other directions as the judge may deem proper.

**12.** Upon such order being made the sheriff shall proceed according to the tenor thereof. Such lists shall be marked "Supplementary List" and the same shall be certified and returned to the clerk of the court.

**13.** No list or lists, either taken separately or in combination, shall include the names of more than fifty per cent. of persons residing in any one municipality.

**14.** Such list or supplementary list shall be in form A in the schedule to this Act, and shall contain the information required by the said schedule.

**15.** In any civil action any party thereto may have the issues joined tried by a special jury, upon procuring such special jury to be summoned on the day on which the trial of such case is to be had, and the jury so summoned shall be the jury returned for the trial of the issues.

(2) The party desiring the special jury may make application therefor on the application for the order for directions, or may apply at any time thereafter to a judge for such special jury, provided always that such application must be made at least eight days before the first day of the sittings at which the case is to be tried, and the court or judge may make an order for a special jury.

(3) The order granting a special jury shall contain full and specific directions to the sheriff as to the preparation of the special jury list, regard being had to the nature of the case and the qualification of the jurors, the method of selecting the jury panel, and the number of names thereon, the summoning of the jury, the attendance of the jurors during the time for which they shall be summoned, and in particular as to the days on which and the time during which they are to attend and the remuneration for their services, which said remuneration may exceed the remuneration for the ordinary jury.

ation of common jurors, and the payment of such remuneration, and such other directions as the judge may deem proper, and upon such order being made the sheriff shall proceed according to the tenor thereof:

Provided always that the parties may agree upon all or some of the jurors. In the event of their agreeing upon all, the judge may direct the sheriff to summon the persons so agreed upon, and in the event of their agreeing upon some, the judge may direct that those agreed upon be members of the jury and that they be summoned by the sheriff, and shall further direct the sheriff to prepare a special jury list from which the remainder of the jury shall be chosen as provided in subsection 3 herein.

**16.** All of the provisions of this Act regarding the qualification, exemption and disqualification of jurors, the provisions regarding the preparation of jury lists, selection of the panel and summoning of the jurors shall apply to juries for the trial of criminal cases:

Provided always that the provisions of this Act with respect to challenges to the array, challenges to the polls and all other provisions herein which are inconsistent with *The Criminal Code* or inconsistent with any other Statute of Canada respecting criminal procedure, shall not apply to juries for the trial of criminal cases:

Provided further that until the Parliament of Canada enacts that it shall not be necessary to keep the jury together during the adjournment of a trial of indictable offences, no woman shall be summoned to serve on a criminal jury:

Provided further that in the selection of the jury panel as provided in section 20, only the names of men included in the jury list shall be placed in the envelopes.

**17.** In all actions triable by jury, and in which a jury has been demanded, the party demanding the jury shall advance or deposit with the clerk such sum as the clerk considers sufficient for the payment of the jurors' fees and the expenses of summoning them.

(2) In the event of a judge on his own motion directing an action to be tried by a jury, he shall specify the party or parties who shall advance or deposit the sum required for the payment of the jurors' fees and the expenses of summoning them.

(3) If the party making the deposit obtains a judgment in such action, the sum actually paid out for fees and expenses (unless the judge otherwise orders) shall be allowed and taxed against the unsuccessful party to the action.

**18.** Where for any sittings of the court a jury is required in more than once case, whether civil or criminal, the costs

incidental to the summoning of the panels, jurors' fees and all other lawful expenses in connection therewith, shall at the end of the sittings be apportioned between the parties or between the Crown and the parties, and paid as directed by the Consolidated Rules of the Supreme Court, and if there be no such rules applicable thereto then as directed by the presiding judge.

**19.** The party making application for a special jury shall pay all extra expenses occasioned by the trial of the cause by such special jury, and shall not have any other allowance for the same, upon taxation of costs, as such party would be entitled to in the event of the cause having been tried by a common jury, unless the judge otherwise orders.

**20.** Whenever a jury other than a special jury is required, it shall be the duty of the clerk a reasonable time before the sittings of the court for which the jury is required to certify over his hand the number of jurors required. He shall thereupon immediately apply to a District Court judge for a date upon which to draw the jury panel.

(2) On such application the District Court judge shall appoint a time for the drawing of the panel, and if the said judge is unable to attend at a convenient time he shall appoint some other person to represent him.

(3) The sheriff shall receive at least twenty-four hours' notice of the time fixed for the drawing.

(4) Prior to the time fixed for the drawing of the panel, the clerk shall write the name of each juror together with his address and occupation upon a card or piece of paper of similar size and shall deposit each card or paper in a separate envelope, sealed and without markings of any kind thereon.

(5) At the appointed time for the drawing of the jury panel, the judge or the person appointed by him and the sheriff shall attend at the clerk's office. The clerk of the court shall thereupon cause all the aforesaid envelopes to be placed in a box or urn and thoroughly mixed in the presence of the judge or his representative and of the sheriff. The sheriff shall then select from the said box or urn a number of envelopes corresponding to the number of jurors required and the names contained in the said envelopes shall be the jury panel:

Provided always that if at the time of the drawing of the panel or at any time thereafter, the clerk of the court be of the opinion that owing to the drawing of the names of persons who are not compellable to serve, the number of jurors shall not be sufficient for the purposes of the jury panel, he shall so certify under his hand and further certify to the number which in his opinion is necessary, and shall

either forthwith or pursuant to an appointment and notice obtained and served as hereinbefore provided make a second drawing, and the names chosen the second time shall be added to the jury panel.

(6) A third selection or as many as may be required may be made in the manner hereinbefore provided.

(7) In the event of the illness or absence of the clerk or deputy clerk in districts where the person discharging the duties of the clerk of the court and of sheriff are the same person, the nearest justice of the peace or police magistrate shall attend as directed by the District Court judge, and the said justice of the peace or police magistrate shall draw the envelopes.

(8) The judge or his representative shall certify that he attended the selecting of the panel and that all the proceedings were conducted according to this Act.

(9) All the certificates shall be carefully preserved by the clerk of the court.

**21.** As soon as the panel is selected the clerk shall (the deposit hereinbefore mentioned having been paid to him) issue to the sheriff a precept in form B in the schedule to this Act, commanding the sheriff to summon the persons so determined on as jurors to attend the court at the time and place fixed for the sittings, and shall deliver the same to the sheriff at least ten clear days before the time fixed for holding the same.

**22.** Upon receipt of the precept the sheriff shall execute the same by summoning the persons therein named, by delivering to each male person or leaving with a grown-up member of his household, a reasonable time before the date of the sittings of the court, a written or printed summons in form C in the schedule to this Act:

Provided always that the sheriff shall not be guilty of breach of duty if for any causes over which he has no control he is unable to summon one or more of the persons whose names are on the precept:

Provided further that it shall be the duty of the sheriff when serving a man to ascertain whether his serving upon the jury will inflict a great hardship or inconvenience upon him, and if in the opinion of the sheriff a great hardship or inconvenience be inflicted upon any such person he shall report the same to the clerk.

(2) In the event of the sheriff summoning a woman he shall first explain to her that she is not obliged to serve upon the jury and shall request her to sign a consent in form D in the schedule to this Act. If she refuse to sign the said consent he shall not summon her, but if she sign the said consent he shall serve upon her by delivering to her a notice in form C.

23. The sheriff shall on or before the opening of the court for which the jury has been summoned deliver to the clerk a precept with the return showing his action thereon, and in the event of women objecting to serve under the provisions of section 5 shall also present to the clerk a list of such women so objecting to serve.

24. The name of every person included in the precept to the sheriff and summoned by him as hereinbefore provided, except the names of such women who have objected to serving upon the jury as hereinbefore provided, with his residence and occupation, shall be by the sheriff written distinctly on a card or paper three inches in length by one and one-half inches in width, as nearly as may be of the form following, namely:

<p>JOHN SMITH, 11064 75TH STREET, EDMONTON, ALBERTA Merchant.</p>
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and the pieces of card or paper so written upon shall, under the direction of the sheriff, be put together in a box or urn, and he shall deliver the same to the clerk of the court.

25. Except as provided in subsections 2 and 3 hereof, when any action for which a jury is required is brought on to be tried, the clerk shall in open court cause the cards or papers containing the names of all the jurors to be shaken in a box or urn so as to mix the names in the said box or urn and then draw out the said cards or papers one after another, shaking the box or urn after the drawing of each card or paper, until a complete jury is empanelled, who after all peremptory challenges and challenges for cause are allowed, appear as fair and indifferent, and who upon being sworn shall be the jury to try the issues in the action.

(2) In the event of a jury consisting of men or women, the clerk shall in open court cause the cards or papers containing the names of the men or the women of the jury, as the case may be, to be shaken in a box or urn and thereafter the proceedings shall continue as in subsection 1 hereof provided.

(3) In the event of a jury consisting of men and women as provided in paragraph (a) of subsection 3 of section 32 of this Act, the said clerk shall in open court cause the cards or papers containing the names of the female jurors to be shaken in a box or urn so as to mix the said names in the said box or urn and shall cause the cards or papers containing the names of the male jurors to be shaken in a box or urn



so as to mix the names in the said box or urn. The said clerk shall then draw the said cards and papers one after another out of one of the boxes until the full complement of the male or female jurors, as the case may be, has been selected, and he shall then draw the said cards or papers one after another out of the other box or urn until the remaining portion of the jury has been selected; otherwise the proceedings shall continue as provided in subsection 1 hereof.

**26.** The cards or papers bearing the names of the men so drawn and sworn shall be kept apart by themselves until the jury have given in their verdict and the same has been recorded, or until such jury have by the consent of the parties or by leave of the court been discharged; and then shall be returned to the said box or urn, there to be kept with the other cards or papers remaining at the time undrawn and so *toties quoties* as long as any issue remains to be tried.

**27.** Each party shall have and may exercise the right to six peremptory challenges, but save as in this section provided nothing herein contained shall modify the existing rights of any person to a challenge to the array or a challenge to the polls.

**28.** Every jury shall consist of six persons, any five of whom may return a verdict in civil actions, but in all criminal proceedings their verdict shall be unanimous.

**29.** Upon a trial by jury it shall not be lawful for the jury to give a general verdict where the court or the presiding judge otherwise directs, and it shall be the duty of the jury to give a special verdict if the court or the presiding judge so directs, and the jury may give either a general or special verdict unless the court or the presiding judge otherwise directs, provided always that this section shall not apply to actions of libel.

**30.** Upon a trial by jury in any case except on action for libel, slander, criminal conversation, seduction, malicious arrest, malicious prosecution or false imprisonment, the judge, instead of directing the jury to give a general or a special verdict, may direct the jury to answer any questions of facts stated to them by the judge for the purpose, and in such case the jury shall answer such questions and shall not give any verdict.

**31.** Where in any action, whether the same is to be tried by a special or a common jury, it appears to the presiding judge that in order to the better understanding of the evidence the jurors who are to try the issues ought to have a view of the place or of the real or personal property

in question, whether the same be within or without the judicial district in which the trial is to take place, he may at any time after the jurors have been sworn and before they give their verdict order that the jurors shall have such view.

(2) The order may be made on such terms as to costs and the adjournment of the trial and otherwise as may be deemed just, and shall contain directions to the sheriff as to the manner in which and the persons by whom the place or the property in question shall be shown to such jurors, and any other directions which under the circumstances the judge may think proper.

**32.** On any application for directions in any cause in the Supreme Court, if the action be for slander, libel, false imprisonment, malicious prosecution, seduction, breach of promise of marriage, or if the action arise out of tort, wrong or grievance, or if the action be for debt or founded on contract where the amount claimed or damages sought to be recovered exceeds \$1,000, or if the action be for the recovery of real property and either party is desirous of having the issues of fact therein tried by a judge with a jury, or if the judge so directs, the same shall be tried by a judge with a jury.

(2) The court or a judge may direct the trial without a jury in any case other than those mentioned in subsection 1, and may also make such direction in any case requiring any prolonged examination of documents or accounts or any scientific or local investigation which cannot in their or his opinion conveniently be made with a jury.

(3) In all actions triable by a jury under this section—

- (a) If a woman be a party to the action, she may at any time notify the clerk of the court that she desires three women to be upon the jury and in such event the jury shall be composed of three women and three men;
- (b) If all the parties to an action be women, they may at any time notify the clerk of the court that all the jury be women and in such event the jury shall be composed of six women;
- (c) If the rights of a woman or women who are not parties to the action are involved, such woman or women, or any party to the action, may apply to a judge for an order that one-half or all of the jury be women and the judge shall make such order as to him seems proper to the end that the spirit of this section may be carried into effect;
- (d) All the parties to an action may join in a notice to the clerk of the court that the jury be composed of men only and in such event the jury shall be composed of six men:

Provided always that the notices and applications referred to in paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) hereof must be given or made at least eight days before the opening of the sittings of the court at which the trial is to be held.

**33.** Rules of Court may be made supplementary to the provisions of sections 20 and 32 hereof in the event of the machinery provided in the said sections proving unsuitable or inconvenient.

**34.** No omission to observe the directions in this Act contained or any of them as respects the qualification, exemption or disqualification of jurors; or the preparation or compilation of the list of jurors by the sheriff or the clerk, or the form of the lists or other requirements in respect to the lists; or the summoning of the jurors or the selection or formation of the panel shall be a ground for impeaching the verdict in any action.

**35.** No juror shall be liable to a penalty for non-attendance on a special jury unless the summons requiring him to attend be duly served at least four days before the day on which he is required to attend.

**36.** No person shall be exempted from serving as a common juror by reason of his being on a special jurors' list.

**37.** If the number of jurors in attendance is insufficient or is so reduced by challenges for cause as to be insufficient to constitute the jury a *tales de circumstantibus* may at the instance of either party be ordered, summoned and returned immediately for service.

**38.** If at any time it may appear to the judge that all the jurors upon the panel shall not be required, he may discharge any number of the said jurors.

**39.** If a juror after he is sworn in a civil action becomes ill, the presiding judge in his discretion may direct the trial to proceed without him and the verdict of the remaining jurors shall be valid if at least five of them concur therein.

**40.** No jury shall be kept without meat, drink or any other reasonable comfort while it is considering the verdict.

(2) If during the trial of an action the jury are not allowed to separate, the sheriff may provide such lodgings and refreshments he deems necessary for them, and the cost thereof certified by him shall upon demand be paid in the first instance by the party or parties required to deposit jury fees as hereinafter provided, and the amount

so actually paid shall if the party paying the same obtains judgment be (unless the judge otherwise orders) taxed and allowed against the unsuccessful party to the action.

**41.** Every male person summoned to serve as a juror who fails to obey the summons served on him or to answer to his name when called by the clerk shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or to both fine and imprisonment.

(2) Every female person who having signed a consent to serve as a juror fails to obey the summons served on her or to answer to her name when called by the clerk shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or to both fine and imprisonment.

**42.** Every juror shall well and truly keep secret the King's counsel, his own, and that of his fellows, and any juror who divulges any of the aforesaid secrets shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment, in addition to any punishment that the court or court may inflict upon him or her for contempt of court.

**43.** If a sheriff wilfully empanels and returns to serve on a jury a name which has not been duly drawn upon the panel in the manner in this Act prescribed, or if the clerk of the court, sheriff or other officer wilfully records the appearance of any person so summoned and returned who has not really appeared, such sheriff, clerk of the court or other officer shall be liable to a fine in the discretion of the court.

**44.** It shall be contempt of court for any public officer of any municipality, within the meaning of section 9 hereof, in control of the voters' list or assessment rolls of the said municipality, to refuse to give the sheriff access to the said rolls for the purpose of making up a jury list, or to refuse to give all possible information to the sheriff concerning the suitability of any and all persons for service as juror or jurors or to his or her right to exemption.

**45.** It shall be a contempt of court for any person interested in an action in any court, or a solicitor, counsel, agent or emissary, before or during the sittings of the court at which the action is or is to be entered for trial or may be tried, at any time after a juror has been summoned, knowingly directly or indirectly to speak to or consult with a juror on the jury panel for such court respecting such action or any matter or thing relating thereto.

(2) Where a solicitor, or barrister or student-at-law is guilty of such offence, he may in addition to any other penalty be struck from the roll of solicitors, or be debarred or suspended from practice of his profession for a limited time, or his name may be erased from the rolls of the law society or removed therefrom for a limited time by the court upon motion at the instance and in the name of the Attorney General.

(3) This section shall not apply where a juror is also a party to or known witness or interested in the action or is otherwise ineligible as a juror in the action, nor to anything which may properly take place in the course of the trial or conduct of the action.

46. All fines authorized by the provisions of this Act may be imposed immediately by the court, and the court may impose a term of imprisonment in lieu of payment thereof.

47. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may fix the fees and allowances to jurors, and in the absence of such regulation the fees and allowances to jurors shall be those specified in the Consolidated Rules of the Supreme Court, and the Lieutenant Governor in Council may fix the remuneration payable to the sheriff for the preparation of jurors' lists and the summoning of jurors, and until such regulations are made there shall be payable to the sheriff, on the certificate of a judge, out of the general revenue of the province, the sum of five cents for every name added to the list of jurors in his district.

48. The provisions of this Act are intended to be in lieu of and in substitution for the provisions of sections 71 and 88 of the North-West Territories Act, being chapter 50 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, which said sections shall be no longer in force in this province.

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## SCHEDULE.

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### FORM A.

(Section 14.)

#### FORM OF LIST OF JURORS TO BE COMPILED BY SHERIFFS.

In the Supreme Court of Alberta,  
Judicial District of . . . . .

List of persons liable to be returned and to serve as jurors for the twelve months commencing January 1, 19...., for sittings of the court at. . . . .

Name in full.	P.O. Address	Residence Sec. Tp. R.	Occupation

I hereby certify that the foregoing list of persons was selected by me as liable for jury service for . . . . .  
sittings of the court at . . . . . for the twelve  
months commencing January 1, 19. . . . .  
Dated at. . . . . this. . . . . day of  
. . . . ., A.D. 19. . . . .

.....  
*Sheriff of the Judicial  
District of . . . . .*

FORM B.  
(Section 21.)

PRECEPT TO BE ISSUED TO SHERIFF TO SUMMON JURY PANEL.

In the Supreme Court of Alberta,  
Judicial District of. . . . .

THE JURY ACT.

George the Fifth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India:  
To the Sheriff of the Judicial District of . . . . ., Greeting:  
You are hereby required to summon the persons named in the annexed list to attend as jurors for the sittings of the above court to be held at . . . . . in the said judicial district commencing at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of . . . . . day, the . . . . . day of . . . . ., 19. . . . ., and at such time and place to return this summons with your doings thereunder endorsed thereon.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said court  
at..... in the Judicial District of.....,  
this..... day of....., 19.....  
.....  
*Clerk of the Supreme Court of Alberta,  
Judicial District of.....*

NAMES OF JURORS ON PANEL TO BE SUMMONED.

Name in full	P.O. Address	Residence Sec. Tp. R.	Occupation

FORM C.

(Section 22, ss. 1 and 2.)

SUMMONS TO JURORS.

Sheriff's Office,  
*(Place and date.)*

Sir,—You are hereby required to attend His Majesty's  
Supreme Court of Alberta at..... in the  
Judicial District of..... on..... day, the.....  
day of....., 19....., at the hour of ten o'clock in  
the forenoon and following days as a juror.  
Any application for exemption from service as above  
must be made in court upon oath or affidavit on the first  
day of the sittings.  
Punishment for non-attendance a fine of fifty dollars or  
imprisonment for thirty days or both fine and imprison-  
ment.

To.....  
of.....  
.....  
*Sheriff of the Judicial  
District of.....*

FORM D.

(Section 22, ss. 2.)

I, ....., of ....., in  
the Province of Alberta, ....., hereby  
acknowledge that the sheriff or the bailiff to the sheriff  
of the judicial district advised me that my name was on  
the jury list for the ..... Judicial  
District, and explained to me that I cannot be compelled  
to serve upon a jury without my consent and my signature  
to this document.

After having been so advised I consent to serve upon the  
jury at the sittings of the Supreme Court to be holden at  
the ..... of ....., on the .....  
day of ....., 19 ....., for the trial of actions with  
a jury, as testified by my signature hereto.

.....



No. 30.

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FOURTH SESSION  
FOURTH LEGISLATURE  
11 GEORGE V  
1921

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**BILL**

An Act respecting Jurors and Juries.

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Received and read the

First time . . . . .

Second time . . . . .

Third time . . . . .

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HON. J. R. BOYLE.

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EDMONTON:  
J. W. JEFFERY, KING'S PRINTER.  
A.D. 1921