

to exercise a general superintendence. To this select body of 300 the State looked for immediate payment of the tax, in case of need. They might be called upon to advance the whole sum required; and then have to be reimbursed by contributions from the rest. To facilitate this, the 1,200 were divided into 20 *Symmoriae*, or Boards, of 60, two for every tribe, whose business it was to collect the taxes from the members of their respective tribes, a certain number of whom were assigned to each Board. The course then was, that the 300 advanced the tax; they obtained contribution from the 900 by means of the Boards; and the Boards exacted contribution from the general body of rate-payers. Every Board had its Chairman, and subordinate officers to collect the rates, summon defaulters, etc.

THE JURORS' ACT.

(R. S. O., 1887.)

The distribution of Jurors is one of the most important functions which are to be exercised by any head or officer of a Municipal body, as the lives and property of Her Majesty's subjects are being continually submitted to them for verdict of "guilty" or "not guilty," "for plaintiff" or "for defendant," and these verdicts are rendered sometimes after listening many days to conflicting evidence and still more conflicting addresses of counsel, calculated to prevent the possibility of giving an intelligent opinion on the merits of the case.

It has been the rule of most selectors of Jurors to select as Grand Jurors the most prominent men of a Municipality, while the balance of those who have been selected by ballot are assigned to the Petit Jurors' list.

It is a matter for earnest consideration whether this system should not be reversed in order to supply the Courts with the most intelligent men which the County can procure to deliberate on the important matters referred to. This would, it is claimed, prevent the many appeals which occur, and save a great amount of costs and expenses.