

that it is evident that the jurors must have been influenced by improper motives, or led into error." Such a case has occurred at Toronto—*Church v. City of Ottawa*—where a verdict for \$700 in favor of a physician who was seriously injured by stepping into a hole in the street, was set aside by the Court as inadequate, and a new trial ordered.

Chief Justice Howe, of Wyoming, who, it is stated, was the first judge to hold court with women as jurors, admits that at first he entertained certain prejudices against the policy of the law, but nevertheless bears testimony to the capacity of those who have served in his court. He says they were careful, painstaking, intelligent, and conscientious. They were firm and resolute for the right as established by the law and the testimony. Their verdicts were right, and after three or four criminal trials the lawyers engaged in defending persons accused of crime began to avail themselves of the right of peremptory challenge to get rid of female jurors, who were too much in favour of enforcing the laws and punishing crime to suit the interests of their clients. After the grand jury had been in session two days, the dance-house keepers, gamblers, and *demi-monde* fled out of the city in dismay, to escape the indictment of women grand jurors. In fact, he adds, I have never in my twenty-five years of constant experience in the courts of the country seen more faithful, intelligent and resolutely honest grand and *petit* jurors than these.

The magnitude of the "unconsidered trifles," — unclaimed dividends and the like—in England, is evidence not merely of vast accumulations of wealth but of the vicissitudes of life as well. Thus, dividends on government stocks due and not demanded on 1st April, 1893, were £353,167; on 3rd July, 1893, £326,414; on 3rd October,