

ten electoral districts, with a representation from each district. (2) The election of Benchers for three years, instead of five as at present. (3) The nomination of all candidates, and that a list of the names of these nominees should be sent to every member of the Bar, from which list the thirty Benchers should be selected. Not being entirely in love with the elective principle, where the profession is concerned, we offer no opinion either as to names or changes except to say that the last suggested change seems an excellent one, and many will vote for it who are not on the tickets promulgated by those who made this change a part of their platform. We trust the selection will be conscientiously made in the best interests of the profession of the very best men, whether on or off any ticket.

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*HOW FAR IS THE JURY SYSTEM PROCEDURE?*

In the distribution of legislative powers ordained between the rival claimants, at Confederation, the subject of the "constitution, organization and maintenance" of the Courts—both civil and criminal—including the procedure in civil matters, was assigned to the local legislatures, the departments of "criminal law and procedure" being reserved to be dealt with by the Dominion Parliament.

Limiting this controversy (to attain the object in hand) to those transactions of the Courts which manifest criminal attributes, the grave question arises, does each turn in the evolution, every advance from the inception of the scheme of trial by jury, which culminates in the presence of the regularly chosen and approved jurors in their places, their palpable entrance upon, or active undertaking of a share in the administration of justice partake of criminal procedure? Or, on the other hand, is every formality which tends to, and are all steps leading up to its fulfilment bound up with the constitution of the Court?

Room may be found, indeed, for an independent solution of the dilemma which would reconcile such diverse concep-