Mr. J. Mason.

JURIES AMENDMENT.

Title.

ANALYSIS.

1. Short Title.

2. A majority of five-sixths may be accepted in | 3. Trial may be continued notwithstanding that criminal cases, except capital. the jury may be reduced in number.

A BILL INTITULED

An Acr to amend the Juries Act, 1908.

Title.

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as 5 follows:-

1. This Act may be cited as the Juries Amendment Act, 1927, Short Title. and it shall form part of and be read together with the Juries Act, 1908 (hereinafter called the principal Act).

2. If ten of the jurors empanelled to try a criminal case, other A majority of 10 than a capital case, shall, after the jury has retired to consider its five-sixths may be accepted in criminal verdict for a period of at least three hours, intimate to the Judge cases, except capital. presiding at such trial that the jury has considered its verdict and that there is no probability of such jury being unanimous, the verdict of ten of the jurors may, if the Judge thinks fit, be 15 accepted as and shall have all the consequences of a verdict of the

whole jury.

3. In the event of the death or illness of any juror during any Trial may be trial, civil or criminal, except for a capital offence, the presiding continued notwithstanding Judge shall have power, if he thinks fit, to direct that the trial that the jury may 20 shall proceed with a number reduced in no case to less than five-be reduced in number. sixths of the jurors originally empanelled, and the verdict of such remaining jurors (or in case such trial is a civil trial of so many thereof as under section one hundred and eleven of the principal Act constitute the proportion of the number of jurors originally 25 empanelled whose decision shall be taken as the verdict of all) shall be a sufficient verdict, provided in the last-mentioned case that the jurors have remained in deliberation for at least three hours.