

ment; but the accused shall not challenge more than twenty nor the State more than ten jurors, without assigning cause.

After a juryman has been accepted by prisoner, the state not having exhausted its peremptory challenges and having no reason to challenge for cause, may challenge under this section. Right to peremptory challenge may be exercised until jury has been sworn. A challenge once exercised cannot be recalled. *Rogers v. State*, 89 Md. 425. See also *Turpin v. State*, 55 Md. 464.

Right of peremptory challenge is essential and is highly esteemed. History of this section traced. Order in which challenges shall be made, and who is to challenge first, are left to discretion of trial court. *Turpin v. State*, 55 Md. 464.

The benefits of this section extend to each accused person. *Hamlin v. State*, 67 Md. 336.

Where the challenges exhaust venire trial court may summons just enough additional jurors to fill vacancies on panel. *Burk v. State*, 2 H. & J. 426.

As to right of peremptory challenge in election cases, see art. 33, sec. 130.

An. Code, sec. 20. 1904, sec. 20, 1888, sec. 20. 1816, ch. 193, sec. 9. 1854, ch. 28. 1865, ch. 78. 1878, ch. 108. 1880, ch. 441. 1882, ch. 454. 1900, ch. 333. 1914, ch. 709.

20. Jurors shall receive three dollars per day for each and every day they shall attend the several courts of this State as jurors and fifteen cents for each mile over five miles for going to and returning from the court, once in each term, to be paid by the counties, respectively, in which courts are held. This section shall not apply to the City of Baltimore, nor to Calvert, Charles nor Garrett, nor any other counties for which special local laws exist.

An. Code, sec. 21. 1904, sec. 21. 1888, sec. 21. 1832, ch. 121, sec. 1.

21. In all cases of forcible entry and detainer which jurors shall be summoned to try, each juror shall be entitled to the sum of one dollar for his services per day, to be taxed in the costs by the justices; and any juror who being summoned shall fail to attend on a case of forcible entry and detainer shall be liable to attachment and fine, in the discretion of the justices to whom the summons is returned, not exceeding ten dollars.

An. Code, sec. 22. 1904, sec. 22. 1888, sec. 22. 1837, ch. 320, sec. 13. 1838, ch. 75.

22. The grand jury shall at each term of the court visit the jail and inquire into its condition, the manner in which it is kept and the treatment of the prisoners, and report the same to the court.

Cited but not construed in *Cocking v. Wade*, 87 Md. 540.

An. Code, sec. 23. 1904, sec. 23. 1900, ch. 62, sec. 23. 1908, ch. 477.

23. Whenever the jurors for any term of court in this State have been drawn as hereinbefore provided by this article, and the business of said term has so far proceeded as that either the grand jury or the petit jury, or both the grand jury and the petit jury shall have been finally discharged, and by reason of any event or events happening before or after said final discharge, any criminal charge shall arise which the said court shall deem of sufficient importance to be investigated forthwith by the grand jury and to be tried by a petit jury, the said court may, in its discretion, require the grand jury for said term and the petit jury for said term, or either said grand jurors or said petit jurors, to be summoned to return to said court