Blue Book for 1866.

or Consolidated Revenue Fund; (2) F. F. or Fee Fund; (3) L. S. or Law Society.

The stamps of the first and third kind (C. F. and L. S.) being used for payment of fees on business done in the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Court of Chancery. The stamps of the second kind (F. F.) being for payment of fees on business done in the County Courts, Surrogate and other local Courts, and on proceedings under various statutes before the local judges.

Counties.	Con. Rev. F.		Fee Fund.		Law So	ciety.	Total.	
Brant	\$466 93		\$1 370 85				\$2,257	48
Carleton	703 00		1.890 50				2,980	
Elgin	173 37						788	
Essex	116 85					12 ==		
Frontenac	495 51						2,175	
Grey	121 41			3			1,669	
Haldimand	114 48					09 ==		
Hastings	553 89			·		24 ===		
Huron and Bruce	430 35			:			2,600	
Kent	171 00					68 ==		
Lambton	207 10			)		22 ==		
Lanark and Renfrew	223 11		1,988 56			29 ===		
Lennox and Addington	218 50		1,404 58			75 ==	1,760	
Leeds and Grenville	398 53		918 18			25 ==	1,558	
Lincoln	278 35					25 ==	1,838	
Middlesex	812 25		1,755 13		909	63 ==	3,477	
Norfolk	114 95		720 76			73 ==	983	
Northumberland and Durham			1,679 79		495	23 = -	2.754	90
Ontario			1,279 18		191	91 ==	1,653	60
Oxford			1,247 35		249	37 ===	1,734	
Perth					308	75 ===	1,784	
Peterboro'			769 51		264	58 ===	1,344	26
Prescott and Russell	40 85		418 72		30	21 = -	489	78
Prince Edward			686 37	·	133	46 = -	1,006	98.
Simcoe	275 - 50				192	85 =	3,151	54
Stormont, Dundas and Glengary	409 00		1,555 16		368	11 ==	2,332	27
Victoria	220 40				194	75 =	1,287	44
Waterloo	101 66		1,049 74		83	60 ==	1,235	00
Welland					96	90 ===	796	10
Wellington					304	95 = -	2,489	00
Wentworth.			1,989 11		847	41 ==	3,664	92
York & Peel, including Toronto	19,125 21	• • • • • • • •	6,003 05		6,957	99 ==	32,086	25
-	\$28,879 52	- 4	43,378 79	-	£15.427	$\frac{-}{26}$ $-$ \$	87 685	57

 $\$15,427 \ 26 = \$87,685 \ 57$ 

The figures in the above table show that the stamps sold, to be used in proceedings in the Superior Courts, amount to \$44,306 78, and in the County Courts and other Local Courts to \$43,378 79, or in other words that the income derived from business in the Superior Courts exceeds that from the Local and Inferior Courts by \$927 99. But in reasoning upon these figures it must be borne in mind that the general revenue is not chargeable with the expense of court accommodations for the County and Inferior Local Courts;—that comes from local sources, whereas the fact is otherwise in respect to the Superior Courts of Common Law and Equity. the L. S. (Law Society) stamp collection being applicable to interest upon and redemption of debentures issued by the Law Society to cover the outlay for extension of buildings, &c., necessary to make the accommodation required for the Superior Courts at Toronto; and consequently the sum of \$15,427 26,

being wholly applicable to the purpose mentioned, and there being a counter outlay in the Local Courts which is not represented in this table, the sum named should be deducted from the aggregate of \$44,306 77, leaving \$28,879 52 against \$43,378 75, and showing a contribution to the General Revenue Fund by the County and other Local Courts of \$14,499 27 more than contributed by the Superior Courts. And the disparity is much greater even than these figures exhibit. For the clerks of County, Surrogate and Division Courts (nearly 300 officers) are all remunerated by fees payable by suitors of these courts in money, while the whole staff of officers in the Superior Courts of law and equity in Toronto, and the several deputy clerks of the Crown, are paid by salary from the general revenue. But this opens a large question, one too extensive for a single article, and we leave it for the present.