

o, after he
Sheriff has
ood reason
e few that
before the

ed in 1874,
ess I was
the reason
relating to
s entitled.
nd in 1877
of the Act
In 1876,
wyers were
heriffs, but
314, being
s from the
follows:—

\$ 9,479.70
3,485.70
6,993.60

19,959 00

following
viz., rates

12,885.37
4,737.97
12,001.92

29,625.26
19,959.00

49,584.26

ne public,
o make a
atements,
to repeal
them to an
rove the
on page 6
lege were

In 1881 the Government was composed of the following persons :—

HON. O. MOWAT, Attorney General.

" T. B. PARDEE, Com. Crown Lands.

" C. F. FRASER, Com. Public Works.

" A. S. HARDY, Prov. Sec'y (he succeeded A. McKellar.)

" C. S. WOOD, Prov. Treas. " Hon. A. Crooks.)

This Government had four lawyers and one layman, same as the Government of 1874. This is the Government that passed the Judicature Act in 1881, and under which \$1000 of my fees for the serving of writs and subpoenas was taken from me and pocketed by the lawyers in that year. For the working of this Act see pages 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the Pamphlet. Under the Act of 1874 nearly one-half of the Sheriffs' fees for serving writs was taken by the lawyers; the lawyers also took nearly the whole of the fees for serving Subpoenas, which at a moderate estimate would amount to \$10,000. On pages 9 and 10 I gave a return, showing how the fees and the services were divided between the lawyers and sheriffs; in 1888 exclusive of the sheriff of Toronto, 37 other sheriffs received for serving writs and subpoenas \$27,828.80, the \$27,828 80 is just \$795.40 less than one-third their fees taken from the sheriffs. In 1882 Hon. A. S. Hardy passed the Act, 45th Vic., Chap. 11, under which the Government can use the people's money to recoup the sheriffs in part for the fees taken from them and given to himself and other lawyers; only a few of the payments are given on page 15. I invite the public to examine my proposed Bills for serving writs and subpoenas on pages 16, 17 and 18. I am confident they will acquit me of being prompted by mean or sordid motives. What I am aiming at is first to protect the persons served from the fees wrongfully collected from them; second to secure the fees that legally belong to the sheriffs, and then share these fees with sheriffs in smaller and poorer counties. There are 41 sheriffs in Ontario, three are in Algoma, Thunder Bay, and another further West; these sheriffs have very few papers to serve, and the difficulty is to find a Bailiff to serve them. The return on pages 9 and 10 is from 38 sheriffs in old Ontario. I assume it will be granted that 41 sheriffs are required to discharge the duties pertaining to their duties. Is it so with the lawyers? There are over 1000 lawyers practicing in Ontario, but for my purpose I shall take the City of Hamilton and County of Wentworth as an illustration. From the best information I can obtain there are 80,000 of a population in these municipalities. The average number in a family is five, therefore 16,000 would be adults