

branch, as distinct from Common Law, and, as a result of his mental attainments and successful professional practice he soon rose to eminence at the Chancery bar. It was during this time that he argued and won what was known as the famous £10,000 case, a case involving the then Mayor of Toronto who had sold the debentures of the city at a profit which he put in his own pocket until an adverse verdict compelled restitution.

During the succeeding years of his professional practice, his advancement in

life. His first political speech was made in this year at a meeting called to discuss Hudson Bay Company matters.



SIR OLIVER AT TWENTY-FOUR.

South Ontario was the first constituency to choose him as its representative—a position in which he continued from 1857 until 1864. His first opponent was the late Justice Morrison. Referring to this representation in a recent address in South Ontario, Sir Oliver said:—

It is thirty-six years and more since I made my first appearance in the South Riding



SIR OLIVER AT FORTY-FIVE.



SIR OLIVER AT SIXTY-THREE.

his public career was rapid. He was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1856, as well as one of the commissioners to consolidate the Statutes of Canada and Upper Canada, and in the following year he entered upon parliamentary

of Ontario county as a politician, and twenty-nine years and a few months since I ceased to be the member for the riding. I don't see to-day many of the old faces that I used to see at political meetings during that time. I seem to