

DIARY FOR DECEMBER.

1	Saturday	Midwinter Term and Chancery Hearing. Term ends
2	SUNDAY	1st Sunday in Advent
3	Monday	Last day for notice of Trial in County Courts
4	SUNDAY	2nd Sunday in Advent
11	Tuesday	Quarter Sessions and County Court Sittings in each County Sittings of Error & Appeal begins
14	Thursday	Last day for service of Writ for Toronto Winter Assizes
14	Friday	Last day for collection of money for school teachers salaries
16	SUNDAY	3rd Sunday in Advent
23	SUNDAY	4th Sunday in Advent
24	Monday	Last day for declaration for Toronto Winter Assizes.
25	Tuesday	CHRISTMAS DAY. Alterations in School Sections take effect
30	SUNDAY	1st Sunday after Christmas
31	Monday	End of Municipal year. Last day on which remaining half of Grammar school fund payable

IMPORTANT BUSINESS NOTICE.

Persons indebted to the Proprietors of this Journal are requested to remember that all our past due accounts have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Patton & Ardagh, Attorneys, Barristers, for collection, and that only a prompt remittance to them will save costs.

It is with great reluctance that the Proprietors have adopted this course; but they have been compelled to do so in order to enable them to meet their current expenses, which are very heavy.

Now that the usefulness of the Journal is so generally admitted, it would not be unreasonable to expect that the Profession and Officers of the Courts would accord it a liberal support, instead of allowing themselves to be sued for their subscriptions.

TO CORRESPONDENTS—See last page

The Upper Canada Law Journal.

DECEMBER, 1860.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

As some Subscribers do not yet understand our new method of addressing the "Law Journal," we take this opportunity of giving an explanation.

The object of the system is to inform each individual Subscriber of the amount due by him to us to the end of the current year of publication.

This object is effected by printing on the wrapper of each number—1. The name of the Subscriber 2. The amount in arrear. 3. The current year to the end of which the computation is made.

Thus "John Smith \$5 '60" This signifies that, at the end of the year 1860, John Smith will be indebted to us in the sum of \$5, for the current volume.

So "Henry Tompkins \$25 '60" By this is signified that, at the end of the year 1860, Henry Tompkins will be indebted to us in the sum of \$25, for 5 volumes of the "Law Journal."

Many persons take \$5 '60 to mean 5 dollars and 60 cents. This is a mistake. The "'60" has reference to the year, and not to the amount represented as due.

THE LAW JOURNAL

With this number we close Volume VI. of the *Upper Canada Law Journal*.

The conclusion of the volume suggests to us the consideration of the following questions as to the past, the present, and the future:—What have we done? What are we doing? What shall we do?

As to the first question. We have instituted and conducted, with a fair measure of success, the only legal periodical in Upper Canada. We have secured the patronage of a wide class of readers in the legal profession and

out of it. We have taken a position that entitles us to the support of all who are in any manner concerned in the administration of justice in Upper Canada. We have widened the circle of our influence till we find ourselves the organ of all interested in the administration of the law or its amendment and improvement. We have done much to give to local courts an abiding place in the land. We have done much to procure the enactment of several beneficial laws. In a word, we have done, to the best of our ability, all that we have undertaken to do.

As to the second question. We are doing our best to make the laws known and respected. We take every opportunity of disseminating information of service to our readers. We lose no opportunity of tendering advice to all officers concerned in the administration of justice, to whatever Courts belonging; and to those engaged in the working of the municipal institutions of the country. We seek to produce among local tribunals, uniformity as well as soundness of decision. We have suggested improvements of the law. We seize every opportunity of serving our readers within the scope of our undertaking.

As to the third question. We shall continue to do what we have done. We shall, however, be happy to improve, and feel that there is room for improvement. We shall be glad to receive sound advice and not slow to act upon it. Our aim is to serve our patrons, and in return we shall ask only a fair support.

This brings us to a subject upon which we desire to touch. What is the support of a periodical? The goodwill of its readers and their aspirations for its success are not to be despised; but something more is needed to ensure its success—a material support is requisite. The man who wishes us all success, but withholds his subscription, fails to give us proper support. A law periodical cannot be edited and published free of cost. It is an article of bargain and sale. If it is of value and is purchased, purchasers should pay for it. It relies for support upon the number of purchasers and the payment of the purchase money. The man who subscribes for our journal, receives it, and yet from year to year neglects to pay for it, robs us of the reward of our industry. We look only to subscription money for our support. Unlike daily newspapers, we make little of advertisements; unlike daily newspapers, we have no political or other ulterior motive to serve. We ask our readers to take our journal if it is of advantage to them to do so, and if they take it we ask them to pay for it. Nothing can be more reasonable. And yet we are sorry to say that a large proportion of our readers, while they do the one, omit to do the other—they take the journal but omit to pay for it.

The amount standing on our books is very great—