

dom that no suggestions were made to him from any quarter with reference to the recommendations he made to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The new arrangement was not satisfactory, because he found that the *School Journal* was frequently issued too late to answer the purpose of a medium for the publication of his regulations. Notice was therefore given that the arrangement with the publishers of that paper should terminate at the end of 1877. The employment by the Department of a confidential printer, however, had greatly facilitated the work of the Department. The printer was now employed in printing circulars, by means of which the Department was able at a very trifling expense to communicate with all school officials in the Province, as well as with the leading newspapers, which were very willing to publish early information with respect to our school system. The saving effected by doing away with the expense of supporting or assisting a journal was more than sufficient to defray the salary of the confidential printer and his assistant, while a greater and more satisfactory benefit would accrue to the cause of education by the new arrangement.

Mr. MACDOUGALL (Simcoe) said the *Journal of Education* had served a very useful purpose in furnishing information, not only to trustees, but to members of Parliament, members of County Councils, and others. It might have been made, moreover, a source of revenue to the Government. He did not think the Minister of Education was warranted, by anything that was said or done in the House, in discontinuing that publication. Although the hon. gentleman had not perhaps knowingly listened to any suggestions from outside persons, he might very likely in conversation with his officials have been led to change his policy. His own impression was that the Minister of Education had been "trepanned" into this scheme by the publishing house in question, which by that means hoped to secure the monopoly of the publication of school books in the Province. The Minister of Education had thus become a party to a scheme for the benefit of a publishing house by means of the *prestige* of his Department. For years a contest had been waged among the booksellers over the publication of these books. The appropriation in support of the *Journal of Education* having been voted by the House, was in itself evidence of the desire of the House that that publication should go on. He was glad to hear, however, that the Minister had decided to terminate the noxious contract with the publishing house in question. Referring to the appointment of a confidential printer, he thought the state of things revealed last summer justified that course, but the circulars sent out by the Department could not operate so beneficially in interesting the educational public in their work and in other ways as the *Journal*. His opinion was that the Minister had made a mistake in this matter, and that he would be wise to return to the old system.

Mr. DEROCHE said he had always been opposed to the publication of the *Journal of Education*, because he had never seen any good results from it. He could not understand why hon. gentlemen opposite so greatly favoured that publication, unless it was because they had political sympathy with persons connected with it.

Mr. MACDOUGALL—What is the fact with regard to the present publishers?

Mr. DEROCHE did not know anything about them or their political opinions. He believed the discontinuance of the *Journal of Education* would meet with the approval of the House, and of everybody interested in education in this Province.

The resolution, with the verbal amendments proposed by Mr. Crooks, was then carried.

#### REPRESENTATION OF ALGOMA.

Mr. DAWSON moved, "That the petitions presented to the House, praying for a readjustment in the representation of Algoma, be referred to the Committee on Printing." Carried.

#### PRIVATE BILLS.

The following Private Bills were read the second time:—

Respecting Water-works, and to validate By-law No. 212 of Owen Sound—Mr. Creighton.

To incorporate the St. Thomas Street Railway Company—Mr. Wilson.

Respecting the Belleville and North Hastings Railway Company—Mr. Boulter.

Respecting the Toronto Club—Mr. Bethune.

Respecting the Burnside Lying-in Hospital and the Toronto General Hospital—Mr. Chisholm.

Respecting the Hamilton Girls' Home—Mr. Williams.

To confirm a survey in the township of Caledon—Mr. Flesher.

Respecting the Whitby, Port Perry, and Lindsay Railway Company—Mr. Paxton.

#### JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

Mr. MOWAT moved the second reading of the bill respecting the winding-up of joint stock companies. He apprehended that the questions which would come up in the discussion of this Bill would be more matters of detail than those involving the principle of the Bill. It was desirable, almost necessary, to provide some machinery for the winding-up of joint stock companies, which under our present system laboured under great difficulties in this respect. The chief difficulty arose from the rule that a partnership could not be dissolved unless all the partners were parties to the suit for that purpose. In the case of joint stock companies the partners were numerous, and lived at great distances apart, sometimes in different countries, and it was found by experience that companies of this description could not be wound up except at an enormous cost or even not at all. There were also difficulties in winding-up a company when incorporated. The consequence was that this subject had received great consideration in England for a long period, and the present laws differed considerably from those first passed with reference to the subject. Of course this House had no jurisdiction in matters of insolvency. He had endeavoured to provide for the simplest machinery thought of anywhere, and which he could think of himself, in order to accomplish the ends in view. If any suggestion were made in Committee which would promote the efficiency of the measure, he would be very glad to adopt it, but he doubted whether anything of that kind could be suggested. There were three leading principles in the English law. The first was with reference to the winding-up by the Courts under certain circumstances; the second, winding-up by the Courts under circumstances which applied to other cases; and then there was voluntary winding-up by the parties themselves. Originally in England the winding-up was wholly by the Courts, but that necessarily involved the employment of lawyers, and consequently a large expense. On that account the tendency of English legislation had been to provide as far as possible means by which the Company could wind-up its own affairs, and merely apply to the Court for assistance when it was actually needed. In the present Bill he had not adopted the English method at all of winding-up by the Court, not thinking such an operation was necessary. Of course cases would arise when it would become necessary to protect the minority of the shareholders, just as cases arose where it was necessary to protect the minority of creditors; and, in consequence of this, in England there were provisions for an order to wind-up to be made at the instance of persons interested who showed sufficient grounds for the purpose. He proposed that the Court here should have the same power of winding-up which existed in the class of cases referred to. (Hear, hear.) There should, he thought, be some right of complaint to the Court by summary proceeding, as existed in England, and in our own insolvency law, so that the majority might not be unjust to the minority.

Mr. MACDOUGALL (Simcoe)—That is winding-up under the direction of the Court.