fax and Quebec railway shall be divided into as small contracts as will be compatible with the nature of the work, and that these contracts will, in the first instance, be offered to parties of emigrants, to the very parties who will be expected to execute the work, and not to sub-let it, at a fair and reasonable price, and the competition will be confined to those who emigrate under the auspices of the company, so long as it will appear that no unfair advantage is taken of this mode of procedure.

It is quite true that to let work in very small contracts, and to persons of very limited means, will involve additional supervision and very frequent and punctual payments. But if the combined objects contemplated by the company are kept in view, and their mutual dependence upon, and mutual support of, each other duly considered, and also that the profits usually given to a principal contractor will more than amply compensate for the additional expense of supervision, it must be very evident that the company will be considerable gainers by this arrangement.

It will be necessary, in order to carry out the above arrangements efficiently, to supply the emigrants with implements and tools for the due execution of the work; the greater portion of these would be paid for by the workmen, and become their property; but the company must also provide plant, such as railway wagons, temporary rails, crabs, lifting jacks, crow-bars, blocks and tackle, &c.

A very extensive and efficient plant could at present be obtained in this country at a very moderate cost, in consequence of the great number of contractors who have finished their work, and cannot find more to execute.

The ironwork only of the railway wagons should be carried to Halifax, and wagons constructed on the spot, to fit the ironwork, as a matter of economy in the expense of transit.

Very great advantage might accrue to the emigrants if they were to combine, in small bodies among themselves, upon the principle of associated labour and proportional profits, subscribing funds upon some fixed principle of mutual assistance, and the members of the body to be drafted over to the colonies as the railway works, or the works upon the allotments, would require.

These bodies of emigrants might be variously composed

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