societies (the converse and auxiliary to life assurance), we would submit the following plan of Railway Colonisation—a plan which, it will be observed, replaces the capital invested in the construction of the railway, as well as in other physical and moral preparation, out of the land, leaving the income afterwards accruing from traffic a clear revenue.

To insure a fair comparison in every detail and calculation between the proposed system and that of the societies we speak of, we shall, in all cases, assume the £60 share as the basis of our estimates.

Let us suppose that, in each experiment, a society or body of Colonists act concurrently with the British or Local Government, or otherwise with a Railway or Colonising Company; that the Government or Company, coincidently with successive expeditions, make an extensive investment, over a period of years, in the supply of labour, and also in free cabin passages, in a proportion to the land sold, to persons of the middle class; in the construction of wooden railways; in ordinary roads; in bridges, grist and saw mills, and similar physical preparation; in endowments for schools, churches; in sites for public parks, cemeteries, villages, &c., and for purposes of local government. That the settlement being thus in the way to become eminently attractive, both to labour and capital, the lands be disposed of in £60 shares, each share representing, at option, a fraction of an acre of frontage, or building, or wharf land; or a moderate portion of accommodation land near the town; or a still larger portion of country or farming land, possession to be taken according to a priority to be determined by ballot on arrival in the Colony; and payment to be made, either at once or by annual instalment of £6 per share, or 10 per cent., for a period of 13 years, leaving the yeoman in command of a balance of capital for seed and reproductive investment, and giving him the opportunity to pay for his land gradually out of accruing profits till it becomes an unburthened freehold; securing the possession to his family, if he please, by a life assurance in case of his premature decease, his family being entitled, at the same time, to a return of his payments, with interest, in the same event, from the Colonising Company.*

An example will more readily exhibit the practical working of such a principle.

Let us assume that the nucleus of a flourishing settlement is to be formed on a line of railway, in British North America, the site for the town embracing

	£
1,000 acres in 4,000 sections of ¼ acre each, at £60, equal to	240,000
The suburban lands, 40,000 acres in 4,000 sections of 10 acres each, at £60, equal to	240,000
And the country lands, 160,000 acres in 4,000 sections of 40 acres each, at £60, equal to	240,000
Making up the investment of	£720,000

* We may observe that a Colonial Assurance Company, under very respectable and influential management, of which the present Governor-General of Canada is Governor, has lately been formed in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and London, with branches and agencies in Quebec, St. John, and Halifax.