

he goes on from year to year in a business that is almost hopeless, and has to confine his energies to those branches of farming in which the competition is the least keen. Every English tenant farmer with the capital, which he has for the purpose of running his business properly, may become a landed proprietor in New Brunswick, the owner of his own farm and in a far more independent position than he at present occupies. In New Brunswick land is cheap and farms can be purchased for an exceptionally low price. There are plenty of good farms with farm buildings complete, which can be obtained for from \$1,500 upwards, farms which will yield a good return for the work bestowed upon them and give the proprietor a handsome income. These farms are not worn out or of inferior quality, but consist of good agricultural land capable of being greatly improved by judicious management. In many cases in New Brunswick farms are thrown on the market in consequence of the death of the proprietor, or by the disinclination of the younger members of the family to remain farmers. There is in New Brunswick as in all other countries, a constant tendency on the part of farmers' sons to embark in business in large centres of population, and this cause has thrown many farms on the market. These farms which may thus be purchased are not in the wilderness, but in old settlements where the people enjoy the advantage of good schools, churches and railways.

The English farm laborer also may become a landed proprietor in New Brunswick. He can obtain land out of which he can make a farm, absolutely free of cost, and in the course of a few years he will become entirely independent with a good farm and farm buildings. All that is needed to bring this about is a reasonable