

At the outset of "the immigration and colonisation movement in Algoma," it was felt that something would have to be done about the large tracts of magnificent land owned by speculators, syndicates, and companies situate all over the district; and then many of the settlers also were holding for speculation blocks of land which they did not need and could not work themselves. And then also it was felt that a good many of the new settlers coming to Algoma would have a little capital or means, and would much prefer to buy a desirable farm either improved, partially-improved, or wild, and situate within one of the front and settled or partially-settled townships, than to go further back from the present settlements, and take up free grant, 20 cents an acre, or Indian land. (For further information on this point, see pp. 55-58, "Algoma Farmers Testify.")

Letters from residents in different parts of Algoma who may be communicated with by letter and who offer to supply any further information that may be desired.

From Mr. WILLIAM TURNER, Crown Lands Agent,
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, December, 1892.

I HAVE noticed lately with a good deal of interest the letters appearing in different newspapers relative to the many inducements and opportunities offered by the district of Eastern Algoma as a field of colonisation and immigration.

I have lived in Algoma for several years, and can speak from experience. The climate is very healthful. There are no "blizzards" in winter, or hurricanes or disastrous storms in summer. In winter the cold is not severe, nor is the weather in winter changeable as in the Old Country. The days in winter are clear, cold yet sunny, bright days. With the exception of perhaps three or four days at the most, all winter it is a pleasure to be outside—working, walking, or driving.

In summer the nights are always cool and refreshing. I do not think the climate can be equalled. One can always count on good sleighing in winter; and one reason why such excellent fall-wheat is raised in Algoma is that the snow stays on the ground and affords good protection from any frost.

To prove this, anyone who has lived in Algoma knows that there is no frost or hardly any in the ground all winter. If you dig away the snow you will find that there is no frost in the ground—the snow has kept the frost-away.

Directly the snow goes away in the spring the grass comes up green, and it stays green and luxuriant all summer—does not wither or get parched or brown as in other countries.

For this reason, and the fact that the clover is indigenous to the soil of Algoma and grows everywhere, I think the country cannot be beaten for stock-raising, both cattle and sheep. The hay crop is frequently $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons to the acre, and there is good water everywhere. I do not suppose one can travel a mile on the north shore between, say,