

both lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba, would attract attention to this valuable district, besides being a great boon to the settlers now there.

MANITOBA HOGS.

This year has proved that Manitoba can produce hogs of good quality, to good advantage. There were those who claimed that for various reasons the country was not suited to raising hogs. Some based their argument upon the fact that this is not a corn country. They claimed that we could not compete with corn-fed pork, etc. Others said the winters were too cold for hogs, and that they could not be raised to advantage on that account. Now, all this has proved false. If we cannot grow corn to advantage, we can grow other stuff which will answer just about as well. The winters are cold, but not too cold to interfere with raising hogs. A good, warm pen is necessary, and when provided with this, the animals will do better, and consume less food, than if they were not provided with comfortable quarters. Barley, potatoes and roots will make excellent food.

This fall and winter a large number of Manitoba hogs have been marketed in Winnipeg, and they have averaged good quality. Now, these hogs have undoubtedly been fed principally on low grade wheat of the crop of 1891. There was a large quantity of low grade wheat from that crop, which it is known has been used for feed, and the greatly increased number of hogs marketed this winter have no doubt consumed a great portion of this wheat. Wheat is not considered as valuable as most other grains for feeding animals, but it seems to make good pork.

The hogs marketed this season have averaged considerably heavier than in former years, as they have been fed longer, owing to the abundance of cheap grain. Quite a number, however, are not as fat as they should be, and with grain so plentiful and cheap, it is a matter of some surprise that farmers do not feed up better. From 50 to 100 pounds could be added to the weight of many of the hogs, by a little more feeding, and it would pay much better than selling the grain. Improvement in the breed is also desirable. The average run of Manitoba hogs do not show sufficient care in breeding, as well as neglect in feeding to best advantage. This is a loss to the farmers. The breed could be improved to the advantage of the farmer, by producing a hog more economical to raise, while the marketing of hogs not fully fattened, in view of the cheapness of feed grains, is a direct loss, as the increased weight by proper fattening would represent a greater value than the cash price of the grain.

PROHIBITING IMMIGRATION.

There is a strong probability that a drastic measure restricting or prohibiting immigration into the United States, will be adopted at once. The agitation which has been working principally in labor circles for years, against immigration, and which has found a public voice in the laws against the Asiatics, the alien contract labor law, etc., has been greatly strengthened by the outbreak of cholera in Europe last year.

There is now a strong public sentiment in the republic, in favor of the restriction or prohibition of immigration. This is partly due to a conviction which has been growing for years, that there is a large foreign element which is a menace to the nation. The opposition on the part of organized (and unorganized) labor to immigration, has been of a more selfish nature, the object being to reduce competition in labor. The quickened public sentiment now in favor of the prohibition of immigration, is also of a selfish nature, the incentive thereto being the fear of the introduction of cholera. But aside from this, there is a firm and growing conviction, founded on sound moral, social and political reasons, that the immigration business has been overdone. The country has been deluged annually by a great wave of immigration of a very undesirable class. The country has been unable to assimilate this immigration, and events have constantly occurred showing how undesirable it has been.

The cholera has now transpired to increase the feeling against immigration to a degree of intensity. The New York chamber of commerce has passed a series of resolutions providing that Congress be requested to enact speedily a law placing the quarantine of all ports under national control, with the object of exercising greater vigilance over immigration. Now that the cholera has appeared again in Hamburg, the popular demand for greater restrictions upon immigration, has become quite urgent. It is felt that the only hope of exemption from the spread of the plague throughout the country next summer, depends upon immigration restrictions and stringent quarantine arrangements. There are now two bills before Congress, one providing for a quarantine abroad, and for the suspension of immigration whenever the President may deem it necessary for the prevention of the introduction of any contagious disease into the United States. The other bill provides for the total suspension of immigration for one year.

Immigration to the United States this year has been nearly equal to last year, notwithstanding the restriction imposed during a portion of the present season. The returns for the eleven months ended with Nov. 30th last, show that 520,768 persons came into the republic, as compared with 562,093 for the corresponding portion of last year. In view of the stricter quarantine regulations, and the practical suspension of immigration for a period, owing to the cholera outbreak, a much greater falling off than this would naturally be expected. The general sentiment in official circles at Washington is said to be in favor of the suspension of immigration for one year. Officials most familiar with the subject do not think that any system of supervision and quarantine at the port of departure is possible, and do not believe that any such system could be enforced or made uniform.

While in the republic there is a growing feeling in favor of restricting all immigration, in Canada the need of a larger immigration of the right class is becoming more apparent. We have here a much greater area of unoccupied and undeveloped territory than there is in the

United States. The natural increase in the already large population of the republic is equal to the extension of settlement quite as rapidly as is desirable. In Canada the natural increase in our much smaller population will make but slight impression in extending population over the vast unoccupied areas. The restriction or prohibition of immigration into the United States would undoubtedly turn an increased number of immigrants toward Canada. There are those who urge that we should endeavor to make every use of the opportunity to turn the tide of immigration into this country. This is a question over which there is need of serious thought. Undoubtedly to turn the tide of immigration which has been pouring into the republic into Canada, would be a great calamity to this country. We do not want all of those who have been going to the United States, nor half of them. If they are felt to be a public menace in the republic, they would prove a still more dangerous element in Canada. The United States, with its variation in climate and conditions, and its numerous industrial centres and many large cities, has facilities for employing and absorbing immigration which Canada has not. The great majority of those who annually go to the republic, are totally unsuited to this country. They would do us injury, would become a burden upon the community, and would add a vicious and undesirable class to our population. Canada affords good opportunities for the right class of immigrants, but these opportunities are largely limited to those who are adapted to and prepared to follow agricultural pursuits in a temperate to northerly country. Instead of opening our arms to receive the tide of immigration which may soon be barred out of the United States, the necessity would arise for much greater surveillance over immigrants to this country, with a view to restricting the undesirable classes. The following figures show the number of immigrants arriving in the United States from the different countries, for the eleven months ended Nov. 30 last, compared with returns for the corresponding period of the previous year:—

COUNTRIES.	—11 mos. ended—	
	Nov. 30.	1892. 1891.
Austria Hungary—		
Bohemia	7,131	10,677
Hungary	31,728	21,278
Other Austria (ex. Poland)	28,230	30,508
Denmark	9,743	10,175
France	4,948	6,023
Germany	111,966	116,029
Italy	55,427	65,561
Netherlands	7,496	5,241
Poland	28,635	30,078
Russia (ex. Poland)	51,825	67,149
Sweden and Norway	53,992	51,061
Switzerland	6,165	6,610
United Kingdom—		
England and Wales	43,197	49,959
Scotland	10,767	12,058
Ireland	40,408	54,864
All other countries	22,120	19,567
Total	520,768	562,073

A few good sized orders for nails, says the *Montreal Trade Bulletin*, have been received during the past week from the west and Manitoba at former prices. The trouble between the Toronto mill and agents of Montreal firms does not appear to be settled, as the cutting in prices is said to be still going on. Here sales are being made at \$2.45 by wholesale dealers for 3-inch cut nails.