

# The Manitoban.

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## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

WE HAVE received a pamphlet from the Imperial Institute of London, England, containing a report of progress from the date of its establishment to the 26th November, 1892. In addition to the reports of committees, the speeches of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Lord Herschell (now lord chancellor) are given from which we can learn the great interest England takes in the colonies. There is little doubt that the Institute will tend to increase the trade between Canada and Great Britain, and we hope that the Dominion, especially Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, will see that they are properly represented. In another part of the *Manitoban*, we refer at greater length to the Imperial Institute and its aims and character, which we trust will commend itself to our readers.

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FROM the following figures compiled by a Polish statistician and published in *Engineering* we learn the number of working days in various countries. The inhabitants of Central Russia as might be

expected, labor fewest days in the year, viz, 267. Then comes Canada with 270 followed by Scotland with 275; England 275; Portugal 283; Russian Poland 288; Spain 290; Austria and the Russian Baltic provinces 295; Italy 298; Bavaria, Belgium, Brazil, and Luxemburg, 300; Saxony, France, Finland, Wurtemberg, Switzerland, Denmark, and Norway 302; Sweden 304; Prussia and Ireland 305; United States 306; Holland 308; and Hungary 312. It will be observed by this that while the Canadian workingman has only to toil statutablely 270 days out of the 365, he frequently crosses the boundary line into Uncle Sam's domains, where he is expected to labor for 306 days. We hope that would-be-annexationists will observe this in future when picturing to the workingman the delights of labor under a regime where they will have to put in 36 working days or 6 weeks more for the pleasure of it.

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THE thirty-fifth report of the Reformatory and Refuge Union says the *New York Medical Times*, gives some startling statistics. It states that in Great Britain and Ireland 145,000 persons are every year committed to prison as drunkards, of whom 112,000 are men and the rest