

country where the photographer, especially in winter time, is so much at the mercy of fine weather, is very marked, and the process will no doubt speedily come into more general use. We give an illustration of the studio on the last page of this issue.

THE U. S. monopolies are being freely discussed in the columns of the *North American Review*. We should be thankful here in Canada for our proximity to the States in one particular at least. We have close at hand an example of a great country growing up from small beginnings and going through the same stages as we ourselves have passed or shall pass through, and while we seek to imitate her in some things, we may be even more grateful to her for the lesson she gives us from time to time of what to avoid. In a recent number of the *Review* we had some startling revelations of the progress of the Standard Oil Company from a small beginning to an almost complete control of the oil trade; of the manner in which such control was acquired, and the unscrupulous way in which the power once obtained has been exercised; the crushing of rival companies by nefarious contracts with railroads, and in fine the establishment of an irresponsible and wide reaching monopoly. In the April number of the same periodical Mr. John Fiske explains the monopoly of business by the large telegraph companies, and the evils which result to commerce from such exclusion of fair competition, offering suggestions as to the propriety of government interference. From all this we have a lesson to learn. The popular sense of justice is always against the taking from a man what he has obtained without breaking the existing laws of his country, and it is a strong, if sometimes a necessary measure for a government to interfere to destroy a monopoly which it has passively allowed to come into existence. The obvious remedy for the evil is the prevention of such at their inception, and it is in this that the moral of our story lies. *Verbum sap.*

THE American journals are jubilant over the prospects of the year, and the advancement of trade interests, and we may share their enthusiasm at least in a measure. Immigration is undoubtedly bringing money to the States and may be looked for to help us in the same way, while the general impetus given to railway matters will undoubtedly directly affect our interests, through one important branch of business at least, the lumber trade. The gigantic schemes of this year are unsurpassed in railroad annals. Besides the Canada Pacific, the immediate effect of which cannot fail to be beneficial in the impulse it will give to trade and labour, whatever its ultimate effect on the prosperity of the country, we have the Northern Pacific, which is being pushed with remarkable energy and will be finished in 1882, although it was once considered a "dead duck." The Central and Union Pacific railways are spreading themselves out northward to mineral regions, coal lands and agricultural and grazing districts. The Union will soon have 3,000 miles of roads tributary to it, and the Central is destined to become a part of a line under one management extending entirely across the continent. The Southern Pacific railroad only lacks a few miles of completion, and will unite the Atlantic at Norfolk with the Pacific at San Diego as well as San Francisco. The new south-western system planned by Jay Gould has the ancient city of Mexico as an objective point and will

probably be extended to Guayumas on the Pacific. Then there are the several schemes for crossing the Isthmus of Central America, one of which will probably break ground this year and go forward until completed, while there are no end of lesser railroad enterprises, which at other times would have been great undertakings, but now no one takes into account at all. Such an increase of activity amongst us and by our side will undoubtedly give us here in Canada a chance if we are able to utilize it. Lumber especially will be in more demand than heretofore, and with the re-establishment of a prosperous lumbering season we shall see a direct effect upon the business prosperity of the country.

A propos of the Ottawa drainage question of which we spoke above, comes the following clever parody from the Toronto Globe.

"THE SONG OF THE SEWER."

(By the Ghost of Thomas Hood.)

With water filthy and thick,
With fetid and poisonous breath,
I steal unseen beneath busy feet
And I breed disease and death.
Stench! Stench! Stench!
No house, be it rich or poor,
From the laboring man to the judge on the Bench,
Can exclude the smell of the sewer.

With vapors charged with death
Three fathoms down I creep,
And I chuckle unseen in my slimy bed
As right and left I peep.
Blockheads, or asses, or worse,
Who won't let my breath reach the street,
But bottle me tight for their city's ousure,
Whilst I chuckle and chuckle and cheat.

For, silyly rolling along
While the city is hushed in sleep,
To right and to left, into every home,
Does my phantom vapor creep.
See yonder empty cot!
The little one breathed my breath,
And the poisoned blood in the veins ran hot
Till the parents prayed for death.

When alumber the city enfolds,
What a zest in being wantonly free
To choose for my own the loved ones of all,
And with luck, at odd times, an M.P.
Smell! Smell! Smell!
Nasty and vile and impure,
Shall swell through your homes like a funeral knell,
The horrible smell of the sewer.

Choke! Choke! Choke!
In diphtheria's deadly embrace—
I love the sound and chuckle low,
And linger about the place.
And none suspects the sewer
Buried full fathoms three,
Save the undertaker—oh! best of mutes,
For never a word says he!

Shame! Shame! Shame!
The Aldermen knows full well,
And the Mayor, too, how deadly 'tis
To live within my smell:
For it's Death! Death! Death!
Maybe slow, but insidious and sure,
That enters your home with the poisonous breath,
The fatal breath of the sewer.

—Globe, Feb. 23rd, 1881.

GLUE.—A glue ready for use is made by adding to any quantity of glue, common whiskey, instead of water. Put both together in a bottle, cork it tight and set it for three or four days, when it will be fit for use without the application of heat. Glue thus prepared will keep for years, and is at all times fit for use, except in very cold weather, when it should be set in warm water before using. To obviate the difficulty of the stopper getting tight by the glue drying in the mouth of the vessel, use a tin vessel with the cover fitting tight on the outside to prevent the escape of the spirit by evaporation. A strong solution of isinglass made in the same manner is an excellent cement for leather.