

Another way would be to get clergymen and laymen to give instruction to the young of their own communions on certain mornings in the week. We believe that this is actually done at the present time in several schools throughout the province. The ministers of the different communions get together the children belonging to their own denomination and instruct them in its doctrines before the secular teaching begins. Surely there need be no great difficulty about this. How many Christian ministers are there in Toronto? How many of them would object to giving one or two half hours in the week for this most necessary and useful work? And then there are the laymen belonging to the different guilds and brotherhoods—to the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, to the Epworth League, and other societies—many of whom could and gladly would assist in this work. So much is here offered by way of suggestion, and whether these or some better ways shall be adopted, there is at least need that something should be done.

WILLIAM CLARK.

Easter Hymn.

Christ arose !
On the first day's early morning,
With no trumpet note of warning ;
Calmy spurning hellish foes,
Silent victor, Christ arose.

Christ arose,
Where the loving hands had laid Him
Still in death, ere they had paid Him
Earth's last rites, ceased this repose ;
Forth to meet them Christ arose.

Christ arose,
Soaring up with angel pinion
From the depths of hell's dominion,
Never more on Him to close,
Once for ever Christ arose.

Christ arose,
Death's cold clutch from off Him shaking,
Soul and body newly waking ;
King of Terrors, to oppose,
Vainly struggled. Christ arose.

Christ arose,
When the spirits long in prison,
For the welcome "He is risen"
Had been taught to harken. Those
To deliver Christ arose.

Christ arose !
He has spoiled sin of its wages,
And with sinners now engages,
All to free from coming woes
Who rejoice that Christ arose.

Christ arose !
So shall all our loved ones sleeping
Rise to life that knows not weeping.
Death is life to him who knows
That as man the Christ arose.

Christ arose,
And the fatal time is nearing
Of this endless reappearing,
Heaven's great secret to disclose,
For whose rising Christ arose.

Christ arose !
So we keep our Easter morning,
Waiting till, the clouds adorning,
Blast of trump the archangel blows,
"Rise ye dead, since Christ arose."

C.

Tariff and Colonization.

It is strange that although population and capital, which follows population, are recognized as the two main desiderata of a new country, in the reported speeches of the present political campaign, we have seen no direct reference to the relation that the tariff question bears to the all-important interests of colonization.

It has frequently been observed that the tide of population throughout Western Civilization has for some years been steadily flowing from the country to the cities. The growth of this movement appears to have been contemporaneous and parallel with the spread of education and the increasing

facilities of communication, the one affording the desire, and the other the opportunity. At the same time the movement has been further stimulated by the fall of price in the products of the farm and the consequent lowering of the profits to be made in the occupation of farming.

In Canada we find no exception to this rule. In 1881 the urban population composed 22.8, in 1891, 33.2 of the total population of the Dominion. It is well known that work is not nearly so plentiful in the cities as the applicants for work : it is evident that, with the continued spread of education, the movement to the cities must increase and the standard of ability necessary to ensure success must be constantly rising. At the same time, all will admit that the man, who is only so far successful as to make a bare living, enjoys a more healthy and pleasant life in the country than in the crowded back purlieus of a great city.

This is indeed the great problem of the age. We may try to ignore it, we may try to defer the consideration of the question to a more convenient season, but some day it must be faced—and solved. We have a sharp reminder every year in the demand upon our charity. It is safe to say that in the last two years hundreds of thousands of dollars were spent in charity in both Montreal and Toronto. While in New York, it has been stated that the enormous sum of \$22,000,000 was expended during the winter of 1893-4 in the maintenance of the unemployed. In Canada, as we are well aware, the movement has a further significance, for it is chiefly from the surplus population of the cities that our citizens drift to the United States.

We cannot change human nature ; the speculative possibilities of city life must always have an attraction to a large number of men. It is evident, then, that we must first find employment in the cities, which will again stimulate the industry of the farm, and we must further supplement this by the publication at regular intervals of the real condition of the labour market and the spread of accurate information respecting employment in the cities side by side with the education of the young, by the scientific conduct of home colonization among our own people and the intelligent improvement of both the social and profitable sides of country life, in which field indeed, if we may believe the reports of the experiments lately made at Halle, in Germany, electricity would seem in the near future to be destined to work a transformation. These are as yet unexplored fields, but it is gratifying to note that under the protective policy of the Canadian government, between the years 1881 and 1891, the amount of wages paid increased over \$40,000,000, while the number of men employed in manufactures increased over 112,000, a population which, it must not be forgotten, directly or indirectly, gave employment to a host of merchants, artisans and professional men.

On the other hand free trade, we are told, will give us activity in the carrying trade, cheap living, low prices and low wages. Activity in the carrying trade will bring additional profits to the stockholders, mostly foreign, of our railway companies ; cheap living will be appreciated by our salaried citizens, but it will facilitate the movement from the country to the cities in search of occupation without affording employment. Low wages and low prices will, we submit, through change of mind or of country, gradually empty the Dominion of many of the advocates of free trade.

What draws a man from one country to another ? What leads young Canadians to go to American cities ? The prospect of a higher wage or a higher commercial profit. Not one man in ten ever calculates on the cost of living, although this, indeed, is recognized by our Canadian Banks who make an extra allowance to the clerks in the branches in the American cities. And so, with increased high wages under a high tariff Government in the United States and the lowering of prices in Canada, we may expect that country to draw more young men from Canada and to attract a greater proportion of the emigrants from Europe.

Another feature appears to have been overlooked by our political economists : While under free trade the markets of Canada will be thrown open to the world, the tariff wall of the United States still remains unlowered, unless, indeed, the people of the United States, who have not been persuaded by the public spirited example of Great Britain, should be so impressed with the intelligence or magnanimity of the Canadian voter, as to follow his example. Just as, under the stress of the McKinley Bill, many of the manufacturers of England,