

pursued by our Banking or Insurance Companies or other Associations? Do they think it desirable to cut down the salaries of those they employ to the lowest figure? They know that such a course would be contrary to their own interests. They offer such terms to their responsible agents as make it worth their while to exert themselves to the utmost in promoting the interests of their employers, and the result shows the wisdom of such a course. But as soon as they are called upon to provide for the maintenance of him who is to be the guardian of their highest interests, they seem to reverse all their maxims of prudence, and grudge the barest pittance. Ten or twelve hundred dollars is freely given to the cashier of a Bank, or to the Secretary of an Insurance Company, but five or six hundred is considered a magnificent provision for the Rector of the Parish, although the former has little or no expenses attendant on his position, whereas the latter has to maintain appearances and meet demands of a very extensive nature. We are aware that this is the lowest view of the matter; but it is authorized by more than one passage of Holy Writ. "The labourer is worthy of his hire." We need not now enter into the best mode for raising the funds for the adequate maintenance of the Clergy; if the matter is undertaken in a right spirit we think that there are few places where the object may not be attained by ordinary exertion.

Supposing then, that this preliminary difficulty were overcome, how are Candidates to be secured to fill up the vacancies? We are all aware that there are certain qualifications of the utmost importance for the work of the Ministry. All persons do not possess them. Some possess them in a much higher degree than others. We believe that there are many persons who possess many of them, and who would, with the Divine blessing, be eminently useful in the Church, who have been prevented by various circumstances from offering themselves as Candidates. Probably much might be done to remove this impediment by the efforts of individuals, especially of the Clergy. Many of the latter must be acquainted with members of the Church, who have shewn in the discharge of their duties, as teachers in the Sunday-School, as district visitors, or in some other capacity, that they possess many of the requisites for the successful discharge of the duties of the Ministry. Might it not be suggested to such persons that, in the pressing want of labourers in the Lord's vineyard which is everywhere felt, it is their duty seriously and prayerfully to consider whether they ought not to consecrate their lives to the service of God in the sacred work of the Ministry? Might not the sad condition of hundreds of precious souls, perishing for lack of spiritual instruction, be urged upon them? And would it not be right, under the circumstances, to appeal to them, by their own sense of the inestimable blessings which they have received, "to beseech them by the mercies of God," to exert themselves in behalf of others? No doubt those who urge others to the adoption of such a course involve themselves in a deep responsibility, and such a step should never be taken without serious reflection and earnest prayer for guidance; but it is well to remember that responsibilities are incurred just as much by leaving undone that we ought to do, as by doing what we ought not to do, and it behoves us to be equally careful in both respects.

We believe that in some, if not all, of the Dioceses in the United States, there is a systematic action for the encouragement of candidates for the ministry. We are not acquainted with the precise method of procedure adopted, but we conceive that some scheme might be arranged in connection with our Diocesan Synod for the furtherance of this object. Thus a plan might be devised for ascertaining the names of suitable persons; donations might be received toward the education of those whose circumstances were such as to prevent their entering on a college course at