

ary, who had no difficulty in going into their houses, and there indeed they were so well received as generally to make it a very happy meeting. But who went to speak to the rich? Who asked the rich man what church he attended, what was his knowledge, what was he doing for his children? The poor had at least this blessing, that the gospel was preached to them; but what of those rich fashionable young men—what of those young women of fashion—how were they to reach even their servants? It was only to be done in this way—by each Christian lady, whether old or young, in their own houses showing what great things the Lord had wrought for them. He could not express the depth of his conviction of the awful importance of Christian gentlemen and ladies realizing the presence of Christ—realizing their responsibility for Christ, so as to speak the right word when God gave it to them to speak. They had each a parish and district within the four walls of their own house; and would that they could all realize the grandeur of the work they had there to discharge! Finally, this man of whom he had spoken, when he went to his own house, “proclaimed it to the whole city.” And in this outward work—which was not to be performed by dead formalists going through an empty form, and prompted by vanity or pride, or in a selfish spirit annoyed that another should be preferred—they might be assured that all were needed who were right in their own heart. There was not a single one of them for whom there was not a place. It might be but in the visiting of one family, but the work must be done, not looking for excitement, but as to Christ. The work of home evangelization must be done in the spirit of love to Christ; as fellow-workers with our blessed Saviour, who was rich, yet for our sakes became poor—who, though He came from God, and God gave Him all things, yet girded himself with a towel, and sat down and washed the disciples’ feet. (The rev. Doctor sat down amidst loud applause.)

THE STIPEND OF JOHN KNOX.—The *Times*, reviewing the late Principal Lee’s History of the Church of Scotland, has the following remarks:—“Principal Lee has illustrated at great length the pay of the clergy. The greater part of this discussion starts from the fact that the stipend of John Knox was 400 merks—a sum which has been represented as very paltry, and which will appear so to all who estimate the Scotch shilling as equivalent to an English penny. According to this valuation Knox’s salary would be in sterling money £22 4s. 5d. But the fact is that the Scottish coinage had not depreciated so much in value. Ultimately the Scottish money fell to about the twelfth part of sterling coin, so that a pound of the one was worth not more than 1s. 8d. of the other. But at the

time we speak of, the Scottish money, in downward fall, had reached only half way this its lowest deep, and the 400 merks were equal to £44 8s. 10d. of sterling coin. If we compare this sum either with the price of provisions, or with the salaries paid to other important functionaries, we shall find that Knox had no reason to complain of his treatment. Comparing it with the price of grain, Principal Lee states that Knox’s salary was equivalent to a stipend of about fifteen chalders, which is above the average of benefits in Scotland. At about the same time Bordeaux wine was sold in Scotland for about 50s. sterling the ton. In England the same price for a hoghead of Gascon wine was considered an enormous charge, and Malmsbury wine was sold for 4d. a quart. It appears that in Scotland the price of a sheep was 8d. sterling, and butter sold for 16d. the stone. Taking all things into consideration it would appear that £44 in the middle of the 16th century is very nearly equivalent to £600 in the middle of the 19th. If we take the comparison from a different point of view, placing Knox’s emoluments beside those of other public men, it will also be found that he was exceedingly well paid. The Judges of the Court of Session in those days had smaller salaries than Knox, each being entitled to little more than £30 sterling. In 1550 the Chief Justice of the King’s Bench in England had a salary of £70. At the accession of Henry each Baron of the Exchequer had £46 13s. 4d., the Chief Baron £100, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer £26 13s. Roger Ascham, as Latin Secretary to Queen Mary, had a salary of £20. Principal Lee further states that about the same period the Professor of Greek in King’s College Cambridge, had a salary of £41, the King’s Professor of Divinity in Oxford a similar sum, and that up to 1540 the Margaret Professor at Cambridge had but £13 6s. 8d. Comparing with his contemporaries, therefore, it will be seen that Knox—enjoying a stipend of 400 merks, together with a house rent free—was tolerably well off; and especially so as, in addition to the income which he drew from the town of Edinburgh, he had another salary, consisting of 500 merks in money and some 12 chalders of grain, which appears to have been conferred upon him in consideration of the services which he rendered to the Church at large.”

SIR JOHN PAKINGTON ON SCOTCH FARMING.—In replying to a toast at the annual meeting of the Worcestershire Agricultural Society, Sir John Pakington alluded to his recent visit in Scotland:—“With the last few days (he said) he had travelled through that celebrated farming district between the Forth and the Tweed. He had seen there splendid farms with large fields and small hedges, in which he could not