

times, is utterly insufficient to ensure to a clergyman with a family the ordinary comforts of life. Every clergyman, educated as he has been, and with so important a trust delegated to him, should be able to maintain the due respectability of his social position; and if he cannot do so, we must look too speedily for a diminution of his influence with all classes of his parishioners. The individual of humble grade and of narrow means may look with compassion, but not with confidence or respect, upon a clergyman reduced to a social equality with himself; and the compassion of those of higher standing and ample supply of the comforts of life, is, in many instances, apt to pass into contempt. A clergyman should certainly be spared the toil, if not humiliation, of many domestic services which not only take off his time and thoughts from higher pursuits, but which impair his physical energies, and seriously cramp the vigour of his mind and the glow of his feelings. He should not be obliged, for instance, after it may be three services and a drive of many miles, to groom his own horse, and add to his weariness and discomfort at a time when he needs repose, and the kindly ease and refreshments of his fire-side. It is unjust to them that they should be placed in such a position, and it is unjust to the Church at large. It must have the effect of deterring the choicest and most gifted of our youth from seeking the ministry as a profession; for though we may still gain many a good and earnest and useful man, we shall lose more who, with social position and the influence it brings, with bright talents, and an undoubted love of souls, would be a treasure and a blessing to the Church.

I should not, my brethren of the Laity, adduce this as a fact too notorious, had I not a strong hope that the simple assertion of the fact will awaken an effort to ameliorate, if not to remove the calamity. I hesitate not to assert it as my conviction that every parish or mission whose clergyman is thus circumstanced, would find it in their power—without feeling it to be in any sensible degree a burden—to add fifty per cent to the stipend now paid him; to raise his stipend of \$600 to \$800 and in many cases to \$1000. The possession of this amount of income would exempt him from the unnerving and unsuitable menial offices which, from the narrowness of his means