

ordained that she will become responsible for the stipend of the Missionary—for Missionary work it truly is. To enable her to do this effectually, it is clear that the wealthy Districts and Parishes must not only provide for the support of their own Clergy, but must contribute according to their means for the Church's Children in these remote districts : and the very fact of doing so should engender a loving interest on both parts, calculated to bind the people together and make them feel their true fellow-citizenship in religion. I believe the rule of the Society is that no grant is made without some payment on the part of the Mission, and that this payment is regulated by the means of the people. This seems a most salutary rule, for in even the poorest Missions there are some able to give, and—however small the contribution—the duty of giving should be strongly pressed on the minds of the people. Here the duty of the Clergyman comes prominently into notice. He should not be content with preaching from the pulpit, but he should preach from house to house. He should on all favourable occasions call the people together and instruct them as to their duties to the Church, as well as his duty towards them, and every Sunday School should become an instrument for the inculcation of this duty. The true nature of the relative duties of both Church and people, could and should be taught to the children as well as laid before the parents. My own conviction is that we are all, or nearly all, even the most liberal of us, too niggardly in the discharge of our duties in this respect ; and I attribute it in those of English origin