

doctrinal principles in harmony with those of the Congregational or Independent Dissenters who formed the Congregational Union of England and Wales in the year of our Lord 1831." In the new one, these words are added to the above, "as the said doctrines and principles are set forth in a 'Declaration of Faith, Church Order, and Discipline of the Congregational or Independent Dissenters, in the year 1833.'" This is the restoration of a provision which was contained in an earlier edition of the Blank Deed.

5. As before, trustees must be members of the church holding the property, if a church exist; they may resign, or the church may remove them from office. But in the new form, instead of their election being ordered to take place "according to the recorded rules and regulations" of the church—we doubt if one church in fifty has "such recorded rules and regulations,"—it is provided that the vacancy may be filled at the church meeting by which it is declared to exist, or at one called by notice from the pulpit during divine service on the two preceding Sundays for the purpose, a majority of the members present having power to act in all these cases. The provisions, giving "the subscribers to the maintenance of public worship in any chapel erected upon the said lands," the powers of the church as to the property, in cases where the church, as such, no longer exists, are continued in the new form.

6. In cases where public worship is not maintained, it is provided that meetings of the church or subscribers for the above purposes, are to be called by a notice, signed by a trustee or any five subscribers, and put up on the church door and in a conspicuous place in the nearest post-office, for at least one week.

7. One of the most important provisions of the new deed is that which provides for the assumption of chapel sites by the Canada Congregational Missionary Society, in the event of there being no church or subscribers, or the disuse for three years continuously of the use of the property for Divine worship by any Congregational church. In that event the Missionary Society may appoint trustees, let or sell the lands, and apply the proceeds to the purposes of the Society, restore the lands to the use of the same or any other Congregational church in the same place, or "otherwise deal with and dispose of them as they shall deem proper." There are already some cases, and there may be more, in which a church has "died out," and there is no hope of its revival, but the property is tied up by the deed to the use of that church, and can only be otherwise applied by a special Act of Parliament. But no one may feel interested enough in the matter to apply for such an Act, nor may the purpose to which the proceeds of any sale should be applied, be very manifest. This new clause provides for the case. No organization can more appropriately become heir or residuary legatee to a deceased church than the Missionary Society, which has probably fostered it in its early years, which is supported by the parties who generally aid in paying for church property, and which is specially charged with the work of Congregational church extension. In order to the exercise of these powers, the Missionary Society has been incorporated by the Legislature of