

with lock and key, to be in charge of the Rector or Missionary, or if there be no Rector or Missionary, in charge of one of the Church Wardens, who shall be deputed by the Corporation for that purpose. And yearly, at the Easter Eve meeting, the Rector, or person in charge, shall, if required, read out a list of the contents of the box, and report on the condition of the box and its contents.

SEC. 21. The Church Corporation in voting the income of the Church must apply the annual income and interest arising from the investment of the proceeds of the sale of lands, for the same uses and trusts for which the said lands so sold were originally granted, received, and held. They have, therefore, no power to vote the income arising from glebe lands, or from the proceeds of the sale of glebe lands, for general Church purposes, even though there be no Rector at the time.

SEC. 22. The Church Corporation must keep full and accurate accounts of receipts and expenditure of moneys on account of the Church; and they must be prepared on Easter Eve to place before a meeting of the parishioners a full and detailed statement of their accounts, and to give any information about the Church property and its management which may be required by any one who is qualified to vote.

SEC. 23. When a vacancy occurs by the death, or resignation, or removal of the Rector, it is the duty of the Church Corporation, within one month after the vacancy, to appoint a day when the nomination to fill such vacancy shall be made by the parishioners. When the Church Corporation has appointed the day the Church Wardens are the officers who are to summon the meeting of those qualified to vote.

SEC. 24. The Church Corporation has no power to lease the Rectory house during a vacancy without the express consent of the Bishop in writing to that effect; nor may Rectory or glebe lands at such time be leased for a longer period than one year.

SEC. 25. In the case of dividing or enlarging a parish, the Church Corporation of each parish affected is to receive three months notice of such proposed alteration from the Bishop; and if they do not send a memorial of their objection to such alteration to the Bishop within the three months of the date of his notice, he may proceed to make the division or enlargement proposed. If, however, the Church Corporation object in a memorial setting forth the grounds of their objection, then the Synod has to decide on the merits of the case.

III.—RECTOR'S.

SEC. 1. The name Rector is of great antiquity as applied to a clergyman in charge of a parish. The origin may be traced back to the fourth century of our era. It is a term of jurisdiction, and denotes the power to direct and rule with which a priest is invested, who has been