to indicate the area inhabited by the communits, and so netimes the community itself.

In the latter sense the parish was a purely relicious organization, distinct in its origin, its working and its aims from the manor, the townscip, or the tothing, though composed of the sine fersonnel, man for min. "The parish was the community of the township, organized for Clurch purposes and subject to Chrich discipline, with a constitution which recognized the rights of the whole body as an aggregate, and the right of every adult member, whether man or moman, to a voice in self-government, but at the same time kept the self-governing community under a system of inspection, and restraint by a central authority outside the parish boundaries."

Dr. Jessopp then goes on to tell us how this community had its own deliberative assembly—the parish meeting—with its own duly elected officers; its president or chairman, who was the rector of the parish or his deputy; its own trustees for the parish property, who were the churchwardens elected annually to their honourary but responsible office.

The permanent emittals of the parish, beginning at the parish clerk, the grave-digger, watchman, keeper of the processional cross, and others, awre like full servante of like furth, . . . supported by the parishoners, and removable by them, when removable at all, the offender being presented to the rural dean, from whom an appeal lay to the archdeacon, and occasionally again to the bishep, whose decision was mad.

Next month, further extracts will show in what the property of the parish consisted, how and by whom it was spent, and, last but not least, the effect of this self-governr ent and self-reliance upon the people themselves.

A. B. T.

## The Bishop Honoured at Trinity University.

The Rishop was present at the recent annual convocation of Tricity University, Toronto, and was among those upon whom Ontario's Church university conferred the honorary degree of D.C.L. Among those who were seated on the platform around the Hon. G. W. Allan, Chancellor of the University, were the Bishops of Toronto, Nilgara, Huron and Bishop Sul ivan.

The public orator, Rev. Prof. Huntingford, presented the gentiemen for honorary degrees. In presenting our Bishop he said the name of the Bishop of Algona was honoured throughout the Church; he had done noble work as a parish priest at Sherbrooke, Ont., and had once or twice narrowly escaped being elected Bishop before. To be Bishop of Algona demanded self-sacrifice and self-devotion. Algona was not the summer watering-place many thought it, but a land of hard-ship and poverty, and he who went there gave up his own pleasure to the service of God.

When the time came for the litshop to speak, he said that he rej seed at the honour done to the Diocese of Algoria

in his person. He thanked them from the bottom of his heart for the honour conferred upon him, and although he might not be able to do anything that would add to the brillinge of the reputation which Trivity so justly enjoyed, he would, at least, endeavour to wear the distinction in such a way as to bring no reproach on the University. He was rejoiced when he thought that his position as Bishop of Algoma would bring him into contact with the men at the head of Trinity, men whose business it was to think and teach others to think, and who were trained and gifted in such a way that their influence must act upon those who can ... into contact with them. After a few playful jests at the expense of the somewhat noisy students in the gallery, the Bishop expressed the pride it afforded him to think that he had now the right to take any Trinity man by the hand and speak to him as a brother. While he would not forget his own alma mater, he would ever be glad and thankfut if there should be any simple way in which he could further the interests of the University of his adoption.

## CONVOCATION SERVICE.

The convocation service was held in the college chapel in the evening. The attendance was sufficient to fill the edifice to overflowing. Rev. Prof. Huntingford intoned the prayers. The lessons were read by Archdearon Bedford Jones and Canon Cayley. The Bishop of Algoria preached the sermon. His theme was the necessity of an earnest purpose in life, and the doing of God's will as the highest ideal of living. Bishop Thorneloe, says The Mail and Empire, is a polished but earn est and forceful speaker. His text was: "Brethren, I count not myself to have apprehended: but this one thing I do. forgetting those things which are behind and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus," Phil. iii, 13, 14. "But this one thing I do" was the real index to the libbop's thought. He spoke of the necessity of definite purpose if substantial attainment was to be reached. Everything revealed the existence and supremacy of purpose in the designs of God. Man was gifted with mental and moral faculties that he might have a purpose, and so fulfil his destiny. Man was like God in that he was free to choose, and when he chose the good he became like God in character. The preacher spoke at length of the singleness of purpose that had achieved the wonderful successes of applied and theoretical science, warned his hearers against scientific criticism and materialistic tendencies, and concluded by enforcing the truth that doing the will of God elevated the most ambiti sus endeavours of a worldly nature.

Other recipients of the honorary degree of D.C.L. were Mr. George R. Parkin, C.M.G.; Mr. John A. Worrell, Chancellor of the Diocese of Toronto, and Hon. Treasurer of the Invested Funds of the Diocese of Algoma; and Mr. John Travers Lewis, Chancellor of the Diocese of Citawa.

## Acknowledgments.

Sault Ste. Marie, O., October 7th, 1898.

The thoroughly great men are those who have done everything thoroughly, and who have never despised anything, however small, of Cod's making.—Ruskin.

## FORM OF BEQUEST TO THE MIS-SIONARY DIOCESE OF ALGOMA.

and the receipt of Cir Right Reverval the Bishop of Algema, or of the treasurer for the timer being of the said discess, shall be a sufficient discharge for the said laguey. And I direct that the duty upon the said legicy be paid by superscenters out of the said faul.

The will, or codicil, giving the bequest, must be signed by the testator in the presence of two witnesses, who must subscribe their names in his presence, and in the presence of each other.

North. This testament must have been executed one year justions to the death of testator, to give it effect over Mortmain Acts.

"The object should be unserted here, and might be (1) The General Mission Fund ; (2) The Widons' and Orphans Fund; (3) The Superannuation Fund; (4) Algema Mission Superantion Fund, etc.