

4. The supply of books and tracts.

5. Aid to building and enlarging churches.

When the Archdeaconry of New Brunswick was formed into the separate Diocese of Fredericton, and the name of the society was changed to "The Diocesan Church Society of New Brunswick," the two following objects were added in 1846 :

6. Aid to the building of parsonage houses.

7. The creation of a fund for —

i. The augmentation of small stipends.

ii. The assistance of incapacitated clergy.

iii. Helping the widows and orphans of the clergy.

iv. Helping the education of the children of the clergy.

[The last three are now separate funds.]

One of the first things which the society had to consider was a cry for help from the islands in Passamaquoddy Bay, a repetition of the appeal made fifty years before to Mr. Cooke, the Rector of Fredericton, by Governor Carleton.

From the first the laity have had their due share in the management of the funds, and each parish elects two members of the society to represent it at the general committee in July, which has full control of the affairs of the society and elects all officers (with the exception of the president, who is the Bishop of the Diocese, *ex officio*) and committees.

The appointment of the first bishop (Dr. John Medley, still the incumbent of the see) gave fresh vigor to the society, and certain difficulties which had prevented the City of St. John from joining were overcome, the funds increased and a good work was done.

When, in 1870, the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel determined to grant a block sum to the diocese, to be apportioned on the spot, instead of sending the salary direct to each missionary, the Diocesan Church Society undertook the work of apportionment. A Schedule Committee was elected by the representatives of the various parishes and the clergy for the purpose of determining what proportion of each missionary's salary should be raised by the congregation to meet the grant made by the society.