

the *Children's Fund*. This fund cannot but commend itself to the approval of our people; so necessary is it in its formation, and withal, so just, reasonable, and impartial in its principle. For nearly the period of forty years its adaptation to accomplish the object it had in view, has been tested with unfailing effect. Prior to that period the necessity of such a measure had long been experienced in stationing the Preachers. Whilst every Circuit was made responsible for the payment of the usual allowances for all the children of the Preachers appointed to it, men with large families, however suitable as to piety, talent, and diligence, to sustain important Circuits, were liable to be objected against—merely on financial grounds. By the operation of the Children's Fund, this impediment is entirely removed.

The principle of this fund is—that every District shall be considered responsible for providing, within itself, and from its own local resources, the usual quarterly allowances for such a number of Preachers' children, as shall be found on annual examination and calculation to be fairly chargeable on the Circuits belonging to that District, according to the proportion of members in Society.

The necessary calculations having been made, it has been found that 68 members, is the number to provide the allowance of one child. This fund also we commend to Societies for immediate adoption—confident that it will meet their unqualified approval. Then there is the Supernumerary, or worn out Preachers' fund, claiming immediate consideration.

At the British Conference, of 1763, the question was proposed: "How may provision be made for old and worn out Preachers?" at which time a fund was created in itself small, and inadequate, out of which such allowances as could be afforded, were made to the old and sickly Preachers, and their families—as well as for the widows and children of those who had been taken to their eternal reward.

There is, we are convinced, no one feature more prominent in our ecclesiastical organization, than the mutual love and harmony which generally exists between ministers and people, as shown by their readiness to sympathize with

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