

rising generation being thoroughly and soundly educated on a religious basis.

### III.—*The Episcopate.*

Your Committee moreover feel bound to call attention, first, to the need of a further extension of the Episcopate in the Colonies, and, secondly, to the great difficulty caused by the inadequate endowment of bishoprics, owing in not a few cases to the depreciation in the value of property. Financial support cannot be better given than in this direction, for it has been proved by ample experience that every new See, adequately supported, leads to a general quickening of Church life, and so, even financially, to a large increase of revenue for Church purposes.

### IV.—*Emigrants.*

Your Committee finally would draw the attention of the Church to the report of the Lambeth Conference in 1888 on the care of emigrants. The links between the home dioceses and the dioceses in the United States of America, or in the Colonies, in reference to emigrants, are still far too weak. Commendatory letters should, in every case, be given to those who emigrate, and where possible the authorities of the diocese abroad should be communicated with. The emigration agents of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge are frequently able to communicate with the authorities abroad if only the parochial Clergy will give full written particulars. There is one fact in connection with emigration which should never be forgotten. Emigrants, when they land in a new country, should have been so clearly taught why they are members of the Church of England as to be in no danger of drifting to other bodies from ignorance, as is often alleged to be the case. The fact suggests that one very necessary duty of the Church at home is so to teach Christianity as the Church has received it, that those who emigrate elsewhere shall retain and

practise what they have learnt at home.

Your Committee trust that the Church may evoke from her children at home, on behalf of her dioceses in the Colonies, an enthusiasm as spontaneous and eager as that recently shown, on the sixtieth anniversary of Her Majesty's Accession, for the representatives of the several Colonies. The Church at home and the Church in the Colonies are essentially one body, and "if one member suffer all the members suffer with it." The prosperity and efficiency of the Church in the distant portions of the Empire cannot but give a reflex blessing to the work at home, and thus the Church is really but adding to its own efficiency by the care with which it watches over and cherishes its Provinces and Dioceses abroad.

JOH : NORVIC,

Chairman.

#### *Note.*

The following report was agreed to by the Sub-Committee appointed to consider the operation of the Colonial Clergy Act, 1874:—

After careful consideration of the Colonial Clergy Act, 1874, of the difficulties found to arise in carrying out its provisions, and of the extreme difficulty in carrying fresh ecclesiastical legislation through Parliament, the Sub-Committee do not find themselves able to recommend any attempt to procure a repeal or alteration of the Act itself. The Sub-Committee are, however, aware of a certain soreness which has resulted in some quarters from the operation of the Act, of which three illustrations among others may be fitly given.

1. The anomaly—that Clergy who were ordained in England for the Colonies by an English Bishop, and therefore have passed the ordinary English examination for Holy Orders, and were in no way pledged by the manner of their education to foreign