

believe that the Church at home may give great assistance.

St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, and other missionary colleges, have rendered signal service, and it would be well if studentships in these colleges or in the universities could be established, obtainable only by men sent home from the Colonies for training. Such a course would increase the efficiency of the men, and foster mutual sympathy between Church people at home and in the Colonies.

But it is not less important to establish or strengthen colonial colleges and schools, whether for the training of Clergy, or for primary or secondary education. The mother country should give of its best to aid such institutions by the provision of a competent educational staff, and it might be well also to increase the number of studentships which may be held by those who are being educated for the Ministry in and for the Colonies themselves.

II.—*Financial Support.*

To do anything which might diminish the wholesale self-reliance which every Colony should learn and practise is the last thing which your Committee would propose; but they doubt if the Church at home adequately realizes the paramount importance of strengthening the Church in the Colonies in its early stages, or in special stages of development. To take illustrations—the rush of Englishmen to the new goldfields of Western Australia, to Queensland and to Mashonaland, and the gradual filling up of that great north-western part of North America which formerly belonged to the Hudson's Bay Company, constitute claims which can only be neglected at the risk of the Church being outstripped by other religious bodies in the care of the great communities which are now in their birth-throes. Your Committee have heard with alarm and apprehension of the proposals even to withdraw generous help

previously afforded, on the ground that it has been long given, and without any adequate appreciation of the true position of affairs. A comparison of the progress of the various religious bodies in the Dominion of Canada, according to the census returns of 1881 and 1891, would suggest lessons as to the serious danger of any premature withdrawal of financial support. The principle of gradual withdrawal according to the growth of the Colony is undoubtedly sound; but special circumstances require special treatment, and liberal aid in the early stages of a rising community, in any special time of distress, and at epochs (such as the present in North-West America) on which the issues of the whole future largely depend, is, from every point of view, wise and true policy.

While the duty of the whole Church in assisting the Colonies financially is thus plain, your Committee think there is one point on which clear and decided teaching should be constantly given at home, viz.: the manifest duty of those who derive income from colonial property or securities to contribute to the support and furtherance of the Church's cause in the colony where such property is situate. There are Colonies where the Church is struggling with difficulties, and yet from which large revenues are drawn by men and women who live in England, and who give their money, if and when they give it, rather to the place where they live than to the supply of spiritual privileges to the toilers who contribute to their fortunes.

Your Committee have already referred to the necessity of aiding the primary and secondary educational work of the Colonies in respect of educational staff. They would add that where Church day and boarding schools have yet to be provided or have inadequate endowment, or are not self-supporting, immediate and generous aid should be given for the future of the Church is largely dependent upon the