Proceedings of the Fifth Meeting of the National Missionary Council, Benares, November 14-19, 1918.

Office of the National Missionary Council, The College, Serampore, Bengal.
NATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL.

Members, 1919.

BACKHOUSE, Mr. B. H., M.A., Hoshangabad, C.P.
BANERJEE, Prof. J. R., M.A., B.L., 15, Ram Kisan Das Lane, Calcutta.
BOMBAY, The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of, Bishop's Lodge, Bombay.
ROSE, Dr. Miss K. M., Asrapur, Aturi District, Amritsar, Punjab.
CAMPBELL, Dr. T. V., M.A., M.B., C.M., Chikkasballapur, Mysore.
CANNADAY, Rev. I., Satteenapalle, Guatur, S. India.
CAREY, Rev. William, Barisal, Bengal.
CHOTA NAGPUR, The Rt. Rev. the Bishop in, Bishop's Lodge, Ranchi, Bihar.
DORNARAI, The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of, Singareni Collieries, Deccan.
FELT, Rev. F. R., M.D., Nagpur, C.P.
GOUGH, Rev. C. M., Church Missionary Society, Lahore.
GREENFIELD, Miss M. Rose, Naulakha, Lahore, Punjab.
GULLIFORD, Rev. H., Coonoor,
HIGGINBOTTOM, S., C.M.S., Chikkabanam, Mysore.
HOLLAND, The Rt.; Rev. the Bishop of, Bishop's Lodge, Ranchi, Bihar.
HURLEY, P. J., Esq., Myrtle Lodge, Royapetta, Madras.
JOHNSON, Bishop J. W., M.A., Mission, Colaba, Bombay.
HOWELLS, Rev. G., M.A., Ph.D., The College, Serampore, Bengal.
HOLLAND, The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of, Bishop's Lodge, Ranchi, Bihar.
ICKERJI, Rai Bahadur, A. C., Benares, U.P.
ICKERJI, Prof. S. C., M.A., B.L., The College, Serampore, Bengal.
Paul, K. T., Esq., B.A., 6, Russell Street, Calcutta.
Po, The Hon. Dr. San, C.I.E., Bassein, Burma.
ROBINSON, Bishop J. W., M.E. Mission, Colaba, Bombay.
SIRAJUDDIN, Prof., Forman College, Lahore, Punjab.
SMITH, Rev. Ray C., Fatehpur, U.P.
STEELE, Rev. J. F. M., B.L., Broach, Bombay.
SWIFT, Miss E. M., Rachanyapuram, Madura, Madras.
TINNEVELLY, The Right Rev. the Bishop of, Madura, Madras.
WARNIE, Bishop F. W., Lucknow, U.P.
VICKERY, Rev. W. S., Shan States, Burma.
YOUNG, Rev. A. Willifer, 23, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Executive Committee.

Chairman .......... The Right Rev. the Bishop in Chota Nagpur.
Vice-Chairman .......... The Rev. Geo. Howells, M.A., Ph.D.
Hon. Treasurer .......... The Rev. A. Willifer Young.
Secretary .......... S. C. Mukerji, Esq., M.A., B.L.
The fifth annual meeting of the National Missionary Council was held at Benares, United Provinces, on 14-19 November, 1918. In the absence of the President, the Metropolitan of India, the Vice-President Mr. S. C. Mukerji, M.A., B.L., took the Chair. The first session was held on Thursday, November 14th.

Introductory Statement by the Chairman.—The Chairman expressed, on behalf of the Council, deep regret that the President was absent through ill health. He claimed the forbearance and co-operation of the Council in the responsibility of guiding its discussions, which had thus unexpectedly fallen upon him. His first word could not but be one of devout thankfulness to God that the war had come to an end in the triumph of Christian principle over the forces and might of evil. The Council had passed through a further year of successful work in which the bond of brotherhood among missions had grown stronger. The Indian Church also was securing due recognition as the centre of Christian life in the Empire. He trusted God's gracious spirit would guide all the Council's deliberations. The Chairman then read a short message from the President.

The following resolution was moved from the Chair and carried by a unanimous vote:—

RESOLVED:—

I. The Council deeply regrets that owing to illness, its President, Dr. G. A. Lefroy, the Metropolitan of India, has been unable to
attend the present meeting, and desires to express its sympathy with him in his suffering and to assure him of its prayers on his behalf. The Council would take this opportunity of placing on record its profound gratitude to the Metropolitan for the invaluable help he has given as President since the Council was constituted. To the task of guiding its deliberations he has devoted much time and thought, and the measure of success which has attended the work of the Council has largely been due to his ripe experience, sound judgment and impartial rulings. The members of Council have always felt that he was not only an efficient chairman but a brother beloved, whose sympathy towards themselves and whose interest in their work was unceasing. The Council prays that by the divine blessing the Metropolitan may be speedily granted such relief and healing as may enable him to continue to labour for the promotion of the kingdom of God in this land.

Members Present.

The following members of Council were present:—

Elected Members or Substitutes—

**Madras**
Rev. W. L. Ferguson, D.D., Miss Grover,
Rev. V. Santiago.

**Bombay**
The Bishop of Bombay, Rev. R. A. Hume,
M.A., D.D., Rev. J. F. Steele, D.D.

**Mid-India**
Mrs. A. H. Holland, B.Sc., Mr. B. H. Backhouse, M.A., Rev. M. C. Lehman, M.A.

**United Provinces**
Rev. Ray C. Smith, B.A., Rai Bahadur
A. C. Mukerji, B.A., Rev. L. A. Core,
D.D.

**Punjab**
Rev. C. M. Gough, Professor R. L. Sirajuddin,
Miss M. Rose Greenfield.

**Bengal and Assam**
Professor S. C. Mukerji, M.A., B.L.,
Rev. A. Willifer Young, Rev. T. J.
McLelland.

**Bihar and Orissa**
The Bishop in Chota Nagpur, Rev. P. L.
Singh, M.A.

**Burma**
Rev. W. Vickery.

Co-opted Members.—Rev. Herbert Anderson, Rev. N. H.
Tubbs, M.A., Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., The Bishop of Dornakal,
Rev. S. K. Tarafdar, Miss Dr. K. M. Bose, Rev. H. Gulliford,
S. Higginbottom, Esq., M.A., B.Sc., Canon D. L. Joshi, Rev.
Robinson, Rev. H. D. Griswold, Ph.D., Rev. William Carey,
Rev. D. G. M. Leith, M.A.
National Missionary Council of India.

Executive Committee, 1919.

President The Right Rev. The Bishop in Chota Nagpur.
Vice-President Rev. George Howells, M.A., Ph.D.
Secretary Professor S. C. Mukerji, M.A., B.L.
Treasurer Rev. A. Willifer Young.
Members

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The National Missionary Council, at its last Annual Meeting, decided to appeal to the Christian public in India and abroad to supply funds that are urgently needed for the maintenance of the Pastors and Catechists in charge of the congregational work, connected with the late Gossner Mission in Chota Nagpur. They number about 350, and the large and scattered Christian Community is dependent upon them for such duties as are connected with the worship of God and the ordinary rites of religion. The Bishop of Chota Nagpur has had the burden of the administration and of financing this work with funds obtained from various sources, since the beginning of the war. He writes under date of December 20th, 1918:—

"The funds that have been sent me or left with me will not last beyond January even at the present reduced rate of expenditure. The need is urgent, the more so that we are faced with very high prices and the failure of the crops in the larger part of the Ranchi district. Since the war began the catechists have been on half pay averaging from Rs. 3-5 per month. So long as their fields yielded them rice they could manage but now that they have in many cases yielded them not more than 25% of the normal return they are in real want, or will be so in the early part of the year. For them to leave their work to seek other sources of livelihood, means that the Christians are left uncared for. Since the war began we have helped them. I hope that we shall not fail now when the end is in sight. Further, it may be of interest to friends to know that the Government are vesting all the Mission Property in the hands of the Custodian of Enemy Property, in order to completely sever the connection of the Mission with Germany and the Berlin Committee of the Gossner Mission."

Rather more than Rs. 1,500 (Rupees fifteen hundred) are needed monthly, and the Council would be grateful for an immediate and liberal response to this case of urgent need. Donations may be sent to The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop in Chota Nagpur, Ranchi, or to the Honorary Treasurer, National Missionary Council, 23, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

On behalf of the Council,

S. C. MUKERJI,

Secretary,

National Missionary Council.
Letters expressing their inability to attend the Council were received from the Metropolitan of India, the Hon. Rev. A. Campbell, D.D., The Lord Bishop of Madras, Dr. T. V. Campbell, Dr. George Howells, and Miss E. M. Swift.

The roll-call of members present was taken, which showed that 21 of the 24 elected representatives of Provincial Missionary Councils, or their substitutes, and 15 of the 18 co-opted members were present.

Minutes of the Ninth Executive Committee.—The Secretary reported that the minutes of the ninth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council held in Calcutta on the 24th July, 1918, had been circulated and ratified by correspondence.

1. Preliminaries.

1. Hours of Session.—It was agreed that the sessions for business should be

8-30 to 10-45 A.M.
12-30 to 3-30 P.M.

the afternoon and evening being reserved for Committee work.

2. Devotional Arrangements.—Bishop J. W. Robinson, on behalf of the Committee appointed by the Executive to make all arrangements for services of worship and prayer, reported that the daily devotional sessions from 7-45 to 8-30 A.M. would be conducted by the Rev. J. F. Steele, D.D., the Rev. N. H. Tubbs, M.A., the Rev. J. R. Chitambar, M.A., the Rev. L. A. Core, D.D., and the Rev. D. G. M. Leith, M.A.

These arrangements were approved.

The Special Service held on Sunday, November 17th, was led by the Right Rev. the Bishop in Assam at 11 A.M. A Thanksgiving Service, in view of the signing of the armistice on November 11th, took the place of the usual devotional meeting on November 14th.

3. Appointment of Business Committee.—Upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee the following were elected a Business Committee:—

4. Procedure in Discussions.—Upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee the following rules of procedure were adopted:—

(1) That all substantive resolutions must be submitted in writing.

(2) That the Business Committee be empowered to decide the order of subjects at each session, and, if necessary, the time to be allotted to each, with the limitation to opening and subsequent speakers.

(3) That recommendations and resolutions by Standing Committees or individual members shall first be submitted to the Business Committee for its approval in regard to the form in which they shall be presented to the Council, except in cases of resolutions arising in course of debate.

(4) That the acceptance by the Council of the reports of Standing Committees implies the approval of the reports as to their general substance, but the Council holds itself responsible only for those resolutions that are passed by it.

(5) That substitutes for representatives of Provincial Councils take their place on Council meetings only and not as members of the Standing Committees to which the representatives belong.

(6) That resolutions, formally moved, considered and voted on by the Council, even if rejected by a majority of votes, be recorded on the minutes kept by the Secretary.

5. Visitors to the Council.—The Secretary reported that with the approval of the officers an invitation to attend the meetings of the Council had been extended to the Rev. W. H. Findlay, M.A., Director of Survey, Dr. S. K. Datta, the Rev. and Mrs. R. Burges, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Ingram, Dr. P. de Benoit, and the Bishop in Assam.

Upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee it was decided:—

(1) That all members of Standing Committees of the Council be permitted to be present, but not to take part in the deliberations of the Council except with the permission of the Chair.

(2) That the admission of local visitors to the sessions of the Council be dealt with by the President and the Secretary.

The Council welcomed the following local visitors or members of Standing Committees to one or other of its sessions:—Rev.
II. Constitutional Matters.

1. The Secretary reported that the following members of Council were present for the first time as representative members of Provincial Councils or their substitutes: Miss Grover, Madras; Rev. V Santiago, Madras; Rev. M. C. Lehman, M.A., Mid-India; Rev. L. A. Core, D.D., United Provinces; Rev. T. J. McLelland, Bengal; Rev. P. L. Singh, M.A., Bihar and Orissa; Rev. W. Vickery, Burma.

In accord with Bye-Law 15 of the Constitution the Executive Committee had filled the vacancy in co-opted membership caused through the resignation of Commissioner Booth Tucker by the election of the Rev. D. G. M. Leith of Madras.

2. Obituary.—The Council heard with great regret of the death, on March 18, 1918, of the Rev. A. E. Collier, Secretary of the Bihar and Orissa Representative Council of Missions, and a member of this Council from its inception. He had devoted himself with energy, ability and success to the cause of co-operation in missionary policy and activity, and the promotion of church-fellowship throughout India.

3. Appointment of Nomination Committee.—Upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee, the Council appointed a Nomination Committee consisting of the Executive Committee, with representative members of Provincial Councils elected for a period of two or three years, to make nominations and report at a later meeting on—

(1) Co-opted membership of the Council for 1918-1919.
(2) Officers of the Council for 1918-1919.
(3) Executive Committee of the Council for 1918-1919.

4. The Secretariat.—The Secretary reported that re Resolution II of the Executive Committee minutes of 24th July, 1918, the Council had confirmed the suggested appointment of Professor S. C. Mukerji, M.A., B.L., as Secretary to the National Missionary Council, and the approval of the College Council at Serampore with which Mr. Mukerji is connected had been generously given. As, however, Mr. Anderson had been unable
to leave India no action had been taken and the suggestion that the subject be referred to the Nomination Committee was approved.

5. Standing Committee for Work among Muslims.—The Secretary read a letter from the Rev. H. J. Lane-Smith, Hon. Secretary of the Missionaries to Muslims League, to request the appointment of a Standing Committee of the Council on the subject of work among Muslims in India.

RESOLVED:—

II. That a Committee be appointed as one of the regular Standing Committees of the Council (see Bye-Law 3 of the Constitution) on the subject of work among Muslims in India, and that the Nomination Committee be requested to suggest the names of its members.

6. Standing Committees.—In view mainly of financial difficulties, due to the greatly increased cost of travelling in India, it was decided that for 1918-1919 Standing Committees shall be composed of six members only, four of whom at least shall be members of the National Missionary Council, including the convener. Each Standing Committee, however, shall have a few corresponding members.

III. Annual Report of the Secretary for 1917-1918.

The following annual report was presented by Mr. Herbert Anderson:

This report covers the period from November 1917 to October 1918.

Indian missions have continued to support the British Empire in its unabated and triumphant struggle with its foes. There has been a steady flow of Indian Christian recruits both for the fighting and for the labour corps. The European Mission staff in every province has felt the strain of overwork, and the inability to secure passages for furloughs long overdue, especially for women missionaries, has added to the year's record of health failures. All who could, have taken their share in medical work, Red Cross work, lecturing and other forms of publicity work, the entertainment of furlough soldiers, war-loans, and in all the varied methods by which citizens of the Empire have expressed their deep appreciation of the noble sacrifice, during another twelve months, of the fighting forces of the Allies. It is as great a cause of wonder as of gratitude that the Indian Empire has been so little affected by the horrors of war. The placid stream of her life has been far more greatly disturbed by the proposals for political changes that have been announced. We thank God that to-day the dawn of victory lights up the horizon and the prayer of Christian men rises to Him that bloodshed having ceased, a righteous peace may usher in a new age for the world.

Indian Missions will be affected by the war in one important particular. Various Governments have had to consider the conditions
under which missionaries will be permitted to work after the war, and the position of missionaries of non-British nationality in India has been discussed. His Majesty's Government has decided upon a policy, after sympathetic consultation with the representatives of missionary societies in Great Britain and Ireland, which policy for the present is necessarily confidential.

The Council has had to face conflicting interests and constant changes in seeking to make provision for German Mission work in India. Reports will be submitted by those who have dealt with the perplexities of the situation. A British company is being formed to take over the business of the Basel Trading Company on the Gold Coast and continue it on the original philanthropic lines, and if the project succeeds, the Trading Company in India may also be taken over. The Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain has authorized its Standing Committee to raise a fund to meet the cost of temporary provision for the continuance of the work of the German missionaries, who have been removed from their converts and their fields, and certain friends in Switzerland have forwarded to the Government of India funds for the work of the French-speaking Swiss and their Indian fellowworkers in Madras. These funds are to be disbursed through the National Missionary Council under specified conditions. The Council has to discuss and decide important questions of constitutional procedure in regard to its relation in future to all such provision for German Mission work.

The ninth meeting of the Executive Committee was held in Calcutta on the 24th July and its recommendations were subsequently approved.

The Executive also issued the call for the observance of April 14th as a day of prayer for India. The call was translated into several vernaculars, and the day was more widely observed than in preceding years. Standing Committees will be reporting upon their activities, and important questions affecting cooperative work in literature, survey and education have to be presented to this Council for decision. The proposed deputation to India to study the educational needs of the mass movement areas is still under consideration, and it is hoped that difficulties may be removed, and the deputation sent. A special request from the Committee of the Missionaries to Muslims League to form a keen and strong Standing Committee is to be considered. The Public Questions Committee has made steady progress with some of the matters it has in hand, and among others the preparation of a legal Handbook, and a draft for an Indian Christian Marriage Act. The Indian Church Committee has continued its important survey in regard to the inter-relation of missions and Indian churches. The resolution upon Temperance passed by the Council last year has been acted upon, and further beneficial effects should result from the report that will be submitted to this Council.

One notable event in the history of interdenominational co-operation that has occurred during the past year, calls for special mention. I refer to the passing of the Serampore College Act through the Legislative Council of Bengal. Under this Act the original Charter, Statutes and Regulations of Serampore College have been amended in such a way as to broaden the basis of the College Council, by removing certain denominational restrictions, and provide for the formation of an interdenominational Senate to frame courses of study, make rules for the conduct of examinations, and, subject to the control of the Council, determine the qualifications for degrees and
diplomas. Under the Act, representatives of the Anglican, Baptist, Congregational, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian and Syrian communions have already been invited to constitute the first Senate of the College.

The history of the past twelve months emphasizes the advantages of a central representative missionary organization for the Indian Empire. The sympathy and continued financial support of the missionary societies in Great Britain and America show no change in the value they set upon such co-operative effort. The time has not yet arrived to face some of the larger problems of a policy of progress, that shall survey the whole field and shall lay down a plan of campaign in which all available forces shall be used to the greatest effect, with the Indian Church and its latent powers as the base of operations. But steady advance has been made in the promotion of mutual understanding, and the immediate future will reveal the need for further constructive efforts wherein different branches of the Church of Christ in India and different missionary societies from various lands will see the wisdom of a closer unity, and a larger co-operation.

Herbert Anderson.

IV. Annual Report of the Provincial Councils.

The annual reports of the Provincial Councils (see Appendix I, 1-8) were presented by the following members:—

- Bombay: Rev. J. F. Steele, D.D.
- Mid-India: Mr. Basil H. Backhouse, M.A.
- United Provinces: Rev. Ray C. Smith, B.A.
- Punjab: Miss M. Rose Greenfield.
- Bengal and Assam: Rev. A. Willifer Young.
- Bihar and Orissa: The Bishop in Chota Nagpur.

Upon the presentation of each report the Council gave brief consideration to any special subjects arising from them.

V. Reports of Standing Committees of the Council.

1. Co-operation and Unity.—The following report of the Committee on Co-operation and Unity was presented by the Convener, Bishop J. W. Robinson.

No interim session of the committee has been held this year. The Jabalpur session of the National Missionary Council referred to this committee the matter of collecting and printing in hand-book form such information as would show the extent and method of co-operative evangelistic and institutional work now existing among the missions affiliated with the Council. A considerable amount of material in the form of reports and prospectuses had been collected, and it had
been hoped the hand-book might be issued this year. But an examination of the material showed that the information contained in the reports and prospectuses was not definite enough or extended enough to guarantee either the usefulness or the accuracy of the matter to be culled from them. By circular letter the committee then authorized the convener to secure the needed information for the hand-book through the co-operation of the conveners of the provincial committees on co-operation and unity. In answer to this request for help but a part of the conveners responded. It was also discovered that no funds for the publication of the hand-book would this year be available. The whole matter is, therefore, in abeyance.

At its 1916 session in Jabalpur the National Missionary Council finally approved the Statement on Comity Among Missions in India, and sent the same down to the provincial councils for their action, at the same time requesting the provincial councils to submit the Statement to affiliated missionary bodies within their areas for their approval.

From the Bengal and Assam Provincial Council it is reported:—

"The Statement on Comity, as approved by the Council has been widely circulated among missionary societies in Bengal and Assam. Twelve acknowledgments have been received from the secretaries of as many societies expressing appreciation of the principles laid down as a basis of co-operation among missions. In some cases the Statement has been translated and issued in mission papers and periodicals. The Executive has asked that the Council may be advised officially by the churches or missions approving of the Statement, that their future action may be definitely based upon these principles."

The Bihar and Orissa Provincial Council at its session in 1917 gave its assent to the Statement, and reports the following missions within that area as having signified their approval: The Baptist Missionary Society; the Disciples Mission; the Regions Beyond Missionary Union.

The Bombay Provincial Council at its session in 1918 gave its approval to the Statement. The following bodies are reported to have endorsed it within this area: American Marathi Mission; Christian and Missionary Alliance; Church of the Brethren; Church of Scotland Mission; Church Missionary Society; Missionary Settlement for University Women; Mukti Mission; Irish Presbyterian Mission; Methodist Episcopal Church; United Free Church Mission; Young Men's Christian Association; Zenana Bible and Medical Mission.

No report has been received from the Burma Provincial Council, either as to its own action or that of its missionary bodies.

The Madras Provincial Council approved of the Statement at its session in 1917, and reports the following bodies to have approved it as it stands: American Madura Mission; Canadian Baptist Mission; Church Missionary Society (Madras, Tinnevelly and Travancore); Church of England Zenana Mission; Church of Sweden; London Mission (South India and Travancore); South India United Church; Strict Baptist Mission; United Free Church of Scotland; Wesleyan Mission (Mysore, Nagapatam and Provincial Synod); Australian Presbyterian Mission. The following approve with slight conditions: Christian Missions in Many Lands (Mysore and Ramnad), Wesleyan Mission (Hyderabad). The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Salvation Army have referred the matter to headquarters in England.

The Mid-India Provincial Council adopted the Statement at its session in 1917, and reports the following missions as having sub-
RESOLVED: from last year's report was Convener, the Rev. H. Gulliford: Committee on Survey and Occupation was presented III. (1) That the Council authorizes the Committee on Co-operation (2) 2. Survey and Occupation.—The following report of the Committee on Survey and Occupation to publish, as soon as funds shall be available, a small hand-book for those desiring to enter into agreements for co-operation similar to those under which co-operation is now being carried on. of this hand-book be sanctioned. and Missionary Alliance; Canadian Presbyterian Mission; Canadian Presbyterian Woman’s Mission; Pentecost Band Mission; American Mennonite Mission; Disciples Mission. The Evangelical National Missionary Society of Stockholm gives unofficial approval. The Punjab Provincial Council drew up comity rules at its annual meeting in 1914, and resolved that only such bodies be admitted to the Council as were willing to conform loyally to these comity standards. At its annual meeting in 1915 this resolution was reaffirmed and the standards of comity were accepted by all the missions belonging to the Council. At the annual meeting in 1918, a new draft combining these rules with those adopted by the National Missionary Council were adopted and have been sent to the various missions belonging to the Council for their acceptance. The Church Missionary Society and the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society have already accepted them. The United Provinces Representative Council has approved of the Statement, and reports that it has been approved as it stands by the London Missionary Society, the India Mission of the Disciples of Christ and the American Presbyterian Mission. The Wesleyan Missionary Society (Lucknow and Benares districts), and the Lucknow Diocesan Council (missionary section) gave partial approval. The Statement has been ratified by the Executive Board of the Central Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Southern Asia for all its work in India and Burma.

At the request of the committee the following resolution from last year’s report was reaffirmed:—

RESOLVED:—

III. (1) That the Council authorizes the Committee on Co-operation and Unity to publish, as soon as funds shall be available, a small hand-book for those desiring to enter into agreements for co-operation similar to those under which co-operation is now being carried on.

(2) That as soon as funds are available Rs. 300 for the publication of this hand-book be sanctioned.

2. Survey and Occupation.—The following report of the Committee on Survey and Occupation was presented by the Convener, the Rev. H. Gulliford:—

1. There have been two changes in the personnel of the committee during the year. Mr. W. H. L. Church, Lahore, was unanimously co-opted as a member of the committee and the Rev. J. H. Maclean resigned his place on the committee as he was going to Scotland on furlough.

2. At the last meeting of the Council the committee was directed to publish a Yearbook and Directory of Missions in India, and Mr. Hannum was appointed editor. As he did not receive from America any written assurance of financial assistance, he sent in his resignation to the Secretary of the Council, on November 29th, 1917, and a few days after sailed for America. Letters have been received from Dr. Mott and Dr. Watson regretting the step taken by Mr. Hannum, and showing that there had been a misunderstanding.
Correspondence was entered into with Mr. Inglis, the editor of the present Mission Directory, and under the circumstances he decided not to relinquish his hold on the Directory. A circular letter, describing the situation was sent to the members of the committee, who unanimously agreed that the publication of a Yearbook and Directory of Missions should be postponed.

3. The Committee on Missionary Survey and Occupation of the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, at its meeting in London, on March 6, 1918, reviewed the report that was submitted by our committee to the meeting of the National Council in Coonoor, and expressed its adhesion "to the view already agreed upon by the Indian, British, and American Survey Committees that every effort should be made to complete the survey of the Madras Province, and that as soon as this survey or part of it was available in print, the committees should jointly give their close and earnest attention to the future policy regarding missionary survey and to its principles, methods, and financial cost." That committee also considered the financial position of the survey, and it was of opinion that "with the additional amounts furnished by Great Britain and America there should be ample funds for the completion and publication of the survey of the Madras Province."

4. The health of the Director at the time of the last meeting of the Council was such that it was feared he would not be able to continue the survey. On March 2nd of this year he sustained a severe loss in the death of Mrs. Findlay, who had accompanied him to this country. The committee expresses its deep sympathy with him in his great sorrow. The Director's health greatly improved for some months, and he was able to devote almost full time to his task. But lately the disease has become more active, and the work has not made that progress which was anticipated.

5. For the first half of the year the Director's Indian staff was strengthened by the addition of an Indian Y.M.C.A. Secretary, towards whose support also the Y.M.C.A Council made a generous contribution to the Survey Fund. This help ceased in June, as the exigencies of the war work of the Y.M.C.A. made it necessary for them to use their Secretary's services elsewhere. The Director's office staff is, however, fairly adequate to the present needs.

6. The following is the Director's report:—

My dear Mr. Gulliford,

The two documents attached (Occasional Letter No. VI and Prospectus of the Survey Reports) substantially furnish a report of the year's history of the Survey and of its present situation. The Occasional Letter is one of a series which I have sent out from time to time to the secretaries of the various societies in Britain and America which have work in India. Since the letter was written in July my health has still been precarious. I am able most days to do some work at the Survey, and the Manual and Mysore Report are making headway though very slowly. Nearer the date of meeting of the Council, I shall send you for the members of the Survey Committee the sheets, as finally struck off, of such part of these two productions as may be ready by that time; and you will be able to report to the Council what stage has been reached.

As I have said in the Occasional Letter, it has plainly become impossible to make forecasts either as to these two parts of the work or as to the larger task of completing the Survey of the Madras Province. For this latter task the collection of
materials is at present about half through and is being vigorously prosecuted by my staff. Although such extreme uncertainty surrounds all questions of date of completion, I have great confidence that in the good providence of God I shall be permitted to complete at least the Survey of the Madras Province. If my health had remained as steady and vigorous as it was a few months ago, I should have had every confidence of presenting to the Council at its present sitting the completed Survey Manual and Mysore Report. Even with intermittent health I cherish the hope, though I can make no promises, of completion by the end of next year. The Survey Fund, as I understand, has such a balance in hand at present as will enable the cost of the work apart from salary for me to be covered up to the end of next year, and I have therefore felt justified in assuring Mr. Oldham and Dr. Watson that I should not expect from the home base any further contributions whatever to the completion of the Survey of the Madras Province.

On page 2 of the general letter I have referred to the possibility that when the Survey of the Madras Province is completed, the survey on similar lines of all the other provinces might be effected in two years more. I have put before Dr. Mott the detailed method and conditions of this scheme in order that he may consider the desirability and possibility of raising funds to carry it out. If his reply should arrive in time for the meeting of the Council, it will be desirable that the Council should give careful consideration to the matter. In case a favourable reply from him should arrive after the Council meeting, I shall be glad if the Council will authorize the Executive Committee, on the advice of the Survey Committee, to take any action that may be immediately necessary.

Since there is great probability that the Mysore Report will be published before the next meeting of the Council, I shall be glad if the Council will direct the National Survey Committee, and will request the Madras Provincial Council and its Survey Committee, to take such action as may seem advisable for the discussion of that report in this country, and especially for its consideration in a special conference of Mysore missionaries.

Bangalore, 21-9-18. (Sd.) W. H. FINDLAY.

7. The finance of the Survey are in the care of the Treasurer of the Council. The Director has drawn his personal salary, but in the financial statement an equivalent sum is entered as a contribution by an anonymous donor. Considerable sums have been received from Great Britain and America, and there is sufficient money in hand at the present rate of expenditure to finish the Survey of the Madras Province.

8. The Director has given considerable attention to the question of a uniform set of tables of statistics to record the progress of Indian missions year by year. At present only three councils—Madras, Mid-India and the United Provinces—attempt to collect statistics. It is desirable that all the councils should gather information, and, if this is to be of any value for the whole of India, it must be collected on a uniform plan. The Committee hopes to give attention to this subject during the coming year.

H. GULLIFORD, Convener.
A long discussion upon the report followed. The fact was elicited that the funds which had been so generously given by friends in England and by the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland were sufficient to meet all the anticipated costs of the preparation and publication of the Mysore and Madras Surveys and of the Indian Survey Manual, upon which to base a judgment upon the advisability of the further prosecution of the survey on the same lines in the remaining provinces of the Empire.

**RESOLVED:**

IV. (1) That the Council on receiving the report of the Committee on Survey and Occupation, expresses its deep sympathy with the Director in his personal bereavement and in the continued serious illness that has delayed the progress of the Survey. It records its gratitude to Mr. Findlay for the generous contribution he has made to the Survey Fund, and trusts that his physical strength may be restored.

(2) The Council very deeply regrets that the India Survey Manual and the Mysore Report are not sufficiently advanced for it to pronounce any opinion on the work done or the methods adopted, and would urge upon the Director the necessity of putting aside every thing else and utilizing all the time he can employ, consistently with the state of his health, in completing these two volumes. When these are done, it desires him to employ all the help available in finishing the Survey of the Madras Province as early as possible.

(3) The Council presents its hearty thanks for their generous gifts to those persons and committees in Britain and America who have subscribed to the Survey Fund and to the National Council of the Y.M.C.A. for the valuable help given in lending the services of Mr. Ilahi Baksh, and in contributing towards his support.

(4) The Council requests the Survey Committee in consultation with the Survey Committees of the Representative Councils, to prepare a set of tables by which the progress of Indian missions can be recorded year by year, and submit them to the Council.

3. The Indian Church.—The following report of the Committee on the Indian Church was presented by the Convenor, the Bishop of Dornakal:

In accordance with the direction of the Coonoor Council, the first work undertaken by your committee was to publish and circulate the report on the Indian Church presented by the committee last November. Two appendices were added—one giving the information obtained by the Committee regarding indigenous missionary organizations, and the other stating in detail the positions in the churches and missions then said to be open for Indian Christian graduates. Copies of the report were sent to all who responded to the questionnaire as well as to secretaries of missionary societies.

The investigation your committee undertook this year was based on a resolution under Indian leadership passed by the Calcutta Conference of 1912. It is as follows:—

"This Conference would emphasize the principle that the work carried on by Foreign Missionary Societies should be gradually transferred, as opportunities offer, to the Indian Church and that suitable
plans and modifications of existing organizations should be adopted, wherever necessary, so that this principle may be carried out by missionary bodies.”

The facts brought out by the replies are summed up in this report.

I. ORGANIZATION.

The Resolution of 1912 clearly assumed the existence of two organizations side by side in the mission field:—an Indian Church organization and the mission organization. It looked forward with faith to the time when “the work carried on by Foreign Missionary Societies would be wholly conducted by the Indian Church, and in this faith it set up the high and true standard that all such work ‘should be transferred to the Indian Church as opportunities offered.” It also hinted that, in many fields, modifications of existing organizations would be necessary, and wherever necessary, they should be adopted; so that this principle may be carried out. It did not urge on the societies to do this transfer suddenly and at once. It only recommended that this should be done “gradually” and “as opportunities offered.” But the ultimate aim was to be clear and definite.

The first step to be taken in working towards this ideal would be the formation of an Indian Church organization wherever such an organization did not exist previously. When such an organization was brought into being, then missionary societies or their committees in the field would see which branches of work might be at once transferred to this organization and under what conditions. It was this that the committee’s first enquiry referred to. It asked whether the church had a distinct organization from the mission, whether there was any organization made up of the union of individual churches or congregations, and whether such an organization had any official connection with the mission.

The answers witness at least to five different types of organizations. There is first of all the Anglican Church which is now engaged in perfecting its organization of provincial and diocesan councils all over India and Ceylon. Wherever such councils exist, they constitute the ecclesiastical organization which combines in it congregations connected with all the missionary societies that work in the sphere of a bishop. It even includes representatives from the European congregations, connected with the Anglican Church. The organization of these councils is a step to make the Church of England in India more or less independent of the Church in England. When the whole organization in the dioceses and the province is completed and other difficulties now in the way overcome, it will become the Synod of the Church of India, in fellowship with the Anglican Communion throughout the world. Secondly, there is the Presbyterian Church of India—an ecclesiastical organization comprising in it the churches connected with nearly all the Presbyterian Missions in India except Madras. Thirdly, there is the South Indian United Church, which gathers in an ecclesiastical organization the churches formerly connected with the missions in South India following congregational or presbyterian polity. Both these churches have self-contained ecclesiastical organizations independent of the missions with which the churches were formerly connected. Fourthly, come the Methodist and Lutheran bodies. The Methodist Episcopal Church maintains that, strictly speaking, it is a church and not a mission. “Ecclesiastically,” says our correspondent, “the church has no mission or missions in India.” The church is the one organization, of which missionaries and all workers alike are members, and to
whose discipline they are all alike amenable. This ecclesiastical organization has under its control all the missionary work carried on by the Church in India. A Finance Committee nominated by the Church in India, with missionaries and Indians on it, receive and administer, on behalf of the Church, the funds placed at its disposal by the Methodist Episcopal Church in America. This organization is far in advance of any other body in India. The organization of the Wesleyan Missionary Society is slightly different. The Provincial Synod has the direction of all the ecclesiastical affairs. But the ministers have to be finally accepted and appointed by the Wesleyan Conference in Great Britain. There is also a "Local Committee," which has the direction of all work under the missionaries. This committee is appointed by the Home Board and is composed of all European missionaries. Recently Indians have also been nominated on it. The ecclesiastical organization, i.e. the Synods, include in them all ministers, Indian and European, and is organically connected with the Wesleyan Conference in Great Britain. Ministerial appointment and discipline is effected on the recommendation of the Ministerial Session.

The organization of the Lutheran body is very similar to this. The ecclesiastical organization deals with church affairs only, but, unlike the Wesleyan body, it is self-contained in that it has the authority to nominate, ordain and appoint ministers. A mission committee nominated by the Home Board and entirely composed of missionaries administers funds and directs all work under the missionaries. The tendency in both these missions is to throw more and more responsibility on the ecclesiastical organization and make large grants to it to enable it to carry on the work transferred to it. Ministerial appointment and discipline is in the hands of the ministerium, composed of all ministers, Indian and European.

Fifthly, there are those missionary societies whose conception of church and church polity tend to make it difficult for them to form an ecclesiastical organization uniting all the churches connected with the mission. On the other hand, organization of local unions of several of these churches are proceeding in different fields. The Baptist Missionary Society of Bengal, for instance, has not yet developed an organized church or union for the whole field, "though," according to a correspondent, "plans with a view to this are maturing." During the present year, several representative conferences and committees have met to draw up proposals and a constitution for such a body. But there already exist district unions in different parts of Bengal. The churches of American Baptist Missions in Burma and South India have for many years been building up and strengthening associations and conventions, in which nearly all, if not all, of the churches are represented. Steps are being taken both in Burma and in South India for the transfer, in each case, of an entire field together with all responsibility for its work, from the mission to the convention. Similar associations exist among the churches of the American Baptist Missions in Assam and Bengal and Orissa, though no action as yet seems to have been taken for the transfer of a definite sphere of work.

II. Finance.

The second line of enquiry was in regard to financial relationships. Did missionary societies make grants to the church organizations, and if so, whether they made the grant through the central organization or directly to each individual congregation? Was there any arrangement by which the church would automatically assume more
financial responsibility? The answers show a great diversity in methods. With the exception of the Methodist Episcopal Church and certain Anglican Dioceses where the Diocesan Council directs the entire work of the church in the diocese (e.g. in Assam and Travancore), no central ecclesiastical organization has yet been entrusted by any missionary society with the funds that go to its own congregations, schools or other institutions. Where central organizations exist, the ideal to be kept clearly before the missions is the transfer to such ecclesiastical organizations, the entire work of the missionary societies and the administration of their funds. This, however, has not yet been attempted in any case. While this consummation is thus still in the future, there are vast advances reported from many missionary societies, in the matter of handing over certain departments of work and their finances to the church councils or presbyteries in their own particular area. Most missions uniting in the South India United Church appear to do this. "In cases where the church council has had devolved upon it responsibility for the administration of ordinary mission work," says our correspondent, "it is the practice for the mission to make grants to the council towards the support of this work." The American Madura Mission has handed over to the church councils practically the entire evangelistic and elementary educational work connected with them, and large grants are made to the councils for this purpose. Rs. 40,000 are thus handed over annually. The Punjab Mission of the American Presbyterian Church furnish to each presbytery a grant-in-aid to finance "individual congregations and also the Home Mission work conducted by it." The scheme involves a gradual diminution of the grant-in-aid until it vanishes altogether. A new scheme has recently been put forth for the consideration of the Home Board and the presbyteries concerned. This contemplates an advance even on this. The proposal is that the Presbytery, as soon as possible, shall take over all pastoral work, both city and village, and seek in every way to train and develop the Christians in Christian character and service. The Allahabad Presbytery has under consideration a proposition brought forward by Dr. Lucas at a recent session to this effect: "That the North India Mission of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., be asked gradually to transfer all of its evangelistic work to the Indian Church to be administered by a committee appointed by the Synod or General Assembly of the same church." The Baptist Missionary Society reports local unions or councils in certain districts and the mission makes proportionate grants to these unions for the support of evangelists, pastors, etc., appointed by the councils. In one field, the mission has made over all church property in the villages, formerly controlled by the mission, to the control of the council. The Anglican Missions have their church councils in their respective fields. These councils are entrusted with the administration of all pastoral, evangelistic, and elementary educational work, and are given grants-in-aid diminishing according to some scale. A second-grade college was last year handed over to the C.M.S. Indian Church Council in Tinnevelly with a small decreasing grant. The tendency in the Wesleyan Missionary Society and the Lutheran Missions is to hand over more responsibility, and, with it, larger grants, to the ecclesiastical organization in particular areas. The Madras District Synod had last year given to it Rs. 16,000 by the Mission Local Committee. The Guntur Lutheran Mission has transferred to its local church council over Rs. 30,000 to carry on the work recently transferred to them. Another important step is being taken by the Church Missionary Society in Tinnevelly.
The Home Committee has agreed to transfer the entire property used by the church council to the ecclesiastical organization—the Tinnevelly Diocesan Council—as soon as it is legally ready to take charge of such property. When the transaction is completed in the year 1920, the centenary year of the mission, the value of the property handed over will be several lakhs of rupees. Similar transfers on a small scale to presbyteries and local unions are reported from a few other fields. More such transfers would be made as soon as the legislature affords facilities for the incorporation of church organizations as bodies corporate. The Committee recommends the Council to investigate the matter through its Public Questions Committee, and, if necessary, move the Government for the introduction of special legislation towards this end.

III. Government.

The questions tried to elicit information as to how the ecclesiastical body and the missions were respectively governed: whether there was any rule for representation by each on the other: and whether any arrangement existed by which the church would automatically assume the full share in the management of its own affairs as it assumes full financial responsibility.

Under this head we find a most surprising sameness in almost all missions and churches. The statement made by the South India United Church correspondent is true of nearly all missions. "The ecclesiastical body is autonomous in regard to all ecclesiastical matters: the mission is governed by a conference of missionaries or a committee of members nominated by the Home Societies." The tendency on the whole has been to have no official connection between these two governing bodies. The corresponding committees, missionary conferences, or S.P.G. diocesan committees have often on them nominated Indian members. But the members sit as individuals and not as representatives of any interest. In the Punjab Presbyterian Mission several Indians have been consultative members and not regular members. "In the Baptist Mission, Bengal, representatives of the church unions are frequently invited to sit on mission committees for church affairs." During the year, delegates from the several district unions have been invited by the Conference with the sanction of the Home Board to sit on the Bengal Annual Conference, with full powers of membership.

With a view to combine in one joint organization the mission and the church, several missions have constituted an intermediary body with representatives of both these organizations: and these joint committees have been given the administration of departments of work hitherto not under the ecclesiastical organization.

While it is clear from the instances given that progress is being made in the direction of merging the mission in the church, the progress is slower than it might be. As long as the mission and the church are two water-tight compartments for purposes of administration, dividing the Christian work between mission and church, we must confess that we are not doing all that we can to emphasize the principle that the church, and not the mission, is the chief factor in the missionary work in India and that we look forward to the time when the work now carried on by Foreign Missionary Societies would be transferred to the Indian Church. We commend this defect to the attention of all missionary societies.

In view of the vast changes that are taking place in the organization and government of churches and missions, we feel it our duty once
more to commend to the Indian Christian community the claims of the church on their interest, help and support. It is clearly no use demanding a larger share in the government of the church and the missions, until the churches' financial resources are stronger. Self-support of the ministry is but a small portion of the financial responsibility the church has to undertake. The Church in India must ideally and eventually undertake the support of all the educational and philanthropic activities of the Foreign Missionary Societies. The community must have this ideal always before it.

The Committee also commend to the educated young men of the community the claims of the church and missions upon their life and service. The future of the Church in India depends upon their attitude to this call to-day. We rejoice to know that during last year eighteen young men offered themselves to be trained for the ministry of the Church of England at the Bishop's College, Calcutta. Of the eighteen students one is an M.A., another a B.A. and B.L., two B.A. and L.T's, and ten ordinary University graduates. India needs hundreds of such young men.

Meanwhile, we commend to the whole missionary body the Church in India which has come into being as the result of their own or their predecessors' labours. The new national self-consciousness of India, the recognition given to this by the Imperial Government and the political changes that are likely to come about in the near future—all demand an earnest consideration of the problems we have reviewed this year. The Church surely cannot lag behind the State.

IV. REPORT ON EVANGELISTIC MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

The evangelistic movement during the year 1917-18 has gone steadily forward along the lines already made familiar in previous years. The week of evangelism has been observed by a large number of churches throughout the whole of India.

The emphasis during the year has been very largely along the lines of personal evangelism and the enlistment of regular personal workers. The week of evangelism is not regarded as an isolated effort but as an intensive period in a permanent evangelistic movement. The united conferences of Christian workers held in different places have been of very great value in bringing out this idea. As a result of these conferences men went back to their different centres with the earnest purpose of helping the congregation of which they are members to realize its evangelistic duty in some such way.

It cannot, however, be said that the churches have yet realized the importance of this quiet steady work of personal evangelism. Spasmodic efforts in big meetings without definite follow-up work are still regarded in some places as the best method for evangelistic campaigns.

During this year three conferences for ministers were held: one at Tranquebar, one at Saharanpur, and one at Ratlam. They were attended by ministers belonging to different churches and were remarkably successful, both in the stimulus which they gave to the ideas of the movement, and also in the unity of spirit which was revealed in them.

Another interesting event of the year was the arrangement of a Summer School for Lyrical Evangelism in Madras for Tamiil and Telegu students by the Madras Evangelistic Committee. This was attended by twenty-two students from many different missions and was felt to be of great value.
We expect the help of Dr. Sherwood Eddy next year in connection with this movement. He is visiting a number of centres throughout India in order to stimulate the churches in their evangelistic work and to further them in their aim to win the people of India to Christ. The aim of this special effort is to contribute to a permanent evangelistic movement in the churches which will go forward with increasing fruitfulness and which will be linked closely with the evangelistic work and the organic life of each church.

With a view to bring the work of the movement throughout India into closer relation with the National Missionary Council and to help it more thoroughly the Indian Church Committee has resolved to constitute a sub-committee of itself with the Rev. H. A. Popley as Convener to give special attention to this subject.

Resolved:—

V.—(1) That the Council having heard with thankfulness the advance that is being made in reconstructing ecclesiastical and mission organizations with a view to the transfer of larger responsibility to the Indian Church, commends once more to the attention of all missions working in India the importance of steadily keeping in the foreground the principle enunciated by the National Conference of 1912: "That the work carried on by Foreign Missionary Societies should be gradually transferred, as opportunities offer, to the Indian Church, and that suitable plans and modifications of existing organizations should be adopted, wherever necessary, so that this principle may be carried out by missionary bodies.

(2) The Council directs its Indian Church Committee to publish and circulate the report submitted and to continue the investigation in the ensuing year on similar lines.

(3) The Council places on its Budget for 1919 Rs. 100 for the work of the Committee during the ensuing year, and Rs. 250 for a meeting of the Committee, at the next National Council meeting.

4. Christian Education.—The report of the Committee on Christian Education was presented by the Convener, the Bishop in Chota Nagpur.

In common with other committees the Education Sub-Committee’s work has suffered from the financial stringency which made the coming together of its members impossible even, as far as the co-opted members are concerned, on the occasion of the present meeting of the Council. At the time of the nomination of the present committee it was thought that the subject of primary education would be the main question to be dealt with and with a view to making a meeting of the committee easier additional members were co-opted whose residences were near Allahabad, which was the centre chosen for the meeting which we were unable to hold. Provincial committees have paid considerable attention to the subject of rural education, and in several of them at the present time, enquiries are being conducted with a view to formulating schemes and curricula which shall replace those at present in use in primary schools in rural areas, and with which many are profoundly dissatisfied. We would in this connection draw attention to the valuable resolutions adopted at the Board of Agriculture in India, at its meeting in Poona in December 1917, which are to be found on pp. 90 ff. of the proceedings (these may be obtained from the Superintendent of Printing, Calcutta, price 13 as. or Rs.1-3).

In May last a letter was received from the Secretary to the Con-
Resolved:

VI. (1) This Council desires to thank the members of the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland for very careful consideration they have bestowed upon the Resolutions on the proposed Conscience Clause passed at its session held in November 1917, and notes with great satisfaction that the conclusions arrived at are in substantial agreement with its own.

(2) This Council does not think it wise at this juncture to issue their resolutions in an amended form, and therefore refrains from expressing any opinion on such alterations as have been suggested.

(3) The Council notes with satisfaction the organization of Scout Boy and Girl Guides, in connection with several schools, and would urge the extension of this movement in all places where efficient scout masters are available, and the high standards and ideals of the parent movement can be efficiently maintained.

(4) In view of the fact that questions profoundly affecting the future of education in India are at present before the country, it is highly important that the Education Committee should be able to meet, and we accordingly approve of a grant of Rs. 350 for this purpose.
5. Christian Literature.—The following report of the Committee on Christian Literature was presented by the Convenor, the Rev. H. D. Griswold, Ph.D.:—

1. Since the meeting of the Literature Committee of the N.M.C. in Coonoor in November 1917, the main work of the Literature Committee has been the completion of the survey of Christian Literature in India and the statement of its needs for the use of Literature Committees of the Edinburgh Continuation Committee in America and Britain.

2. At the meeting in Coonoor in 1917 the Literature Committee appointed a sub-committee to draft the general report on the survey and the statement of needs.

3. That sub-committee has submitted the following report:

Report of the Sub-committee appointed by the Literature Committee of the National Missionary Council to prepare a survey of Christian Literature in India and a statement of needs.


The sub-committee met at Brooklands, Coonoor, on June 19 and 20, 1918. All the members were present.

I. The Survey.

Mr. Clayton presented in proof the draft survey of Christian Literature in India, prepared by him in accordance with the instructions of the Literature Committee. This was read and examined in detail, and Mr. Clayton was directed to carry it through the press.

This survey, entitled Christian Literature in India, which is being printed in a form uniform with Dr. Ritson's Christian Literature in the Mission Field, will be sent in "tentative" edition to the members of the National Missionary Council, to the members of the Literature Committee, to those who have compiled the Provincial Reports on Christian Literature, and to certain others.

All criticisms and suggestions are to be sent to Mr. Clayton, and in final form the report will be submitted to a meeting of the whole Literature Committee in 1919.

II. The Statement of Need.

The Sub-committee considered the many various applications for grants in aid of the appointment of literature workers and for publications.

The Sub-committee agreed to certain principles in relation to such applications and passed recommendations on them. Mr. Clayton was directed to draw up a programme of advance stating the principles on which the Sub-committee had made its recommendations and setting out the needs of Christian literature in India for the next few years in a form which will enable the Literature Committees in America and Britain to understand those needs.

Mr. Clayton has prepared this Programme of Advance and it has been approved in rough proof by the Sub-committee. It will be sent in "tentative edition" to all to whom Christian Literature in India is sent, and presented to the meeting of the whole Literature Committee in 1919 to be considered.
4. Resolutions of the Literature Committee:—

(1) The Literature Committee is expecting shortly to receive Christian Literature in India and The Programme of Advance in tentative editions as the interim report of the Sub-committee appointed to prepare a report on Christian Literature in India and its needs.

(2) The Literature Committee continues the Sub-committee as at present constituted, in order that it may consider all criticisms and suggestions on the abovementioned publications and report to the Literature Committee in 1919.

(3) The Literature Committee continues Mr. Clayton as corresponding secretary in matters relating to the Survey and the Programme of Advance till the meeting of the Literature Committee in 1919.

(4) The Literature Committee asks the National Missionary Council to carry forward the Rs. 1,000 budgeted for 1918, to 1919, in order to make provision for a meeting of the whole Literature Committee for at least two days in 1919, to deal with the criticisms and suggestions that shall have arrived regarding Christian Literature in India and The Programme of Advance, as well as to deal with other business.

(5) The Literature Committee appoints Mr. Clayton to arrange the date and place of the meeting of the Literature Committee in 1919 in consultation with the Convener of the Literature Committee.

RESOLVED:—

VII. That the Council adopts this report and desires that provision be made in the budget of 1919 for a sum of Rs. 1,000 for the expenses of a meeting of the Standing Committee on Christian Literature.

6. Medical Missions.—The following report was forwarded by Dr. T. V. Campbell, President of the Medical Missionary Association, and presented to the Council by Dr. Miss K. M. Bose:—

As it was not possible to convene a meeting of this committee, the convener wrote to each individual member of committee. He now presents the following report, which embodies the information and suggestions received from committee members.

I. Sanatoria for Tubercular Patients.

No new Mission Sanatoria have been started during 1918.

At Venguela on the West Coast, the American Presbyterian Mission is building a Tuberculosis Hospital of 12 beds, and in addition intends to put up small cottages, each for one patient as money becomes available. The local municipality has voted Rs. 400 for one such cottage.

In the Kolhapur American Presbyterian Hospital for Women, the doctor in charge is planning accommodation on similar lines.

In Rajputana there is at present no mission sanatorium for men suffering from tuberculosis. The United Free Church and the Methodist Episcopal Missions are discussing the question of starting a joint sanatorium.

To meet the needs of Orissa and Behar, the S.P.G. Mission contemplates opening a sanatorium at Itki in the Ranchi District, but it is improbable that anything will be done till the end of the war.
In Madras Presidency the Inter-mission Sanatorium at Madanapalle continues to render very valuable help not only to tubercular patients from all over the presidency but also to patients coming from many other parts of India. There is very urgent need in West India for an Inter-mission Sanatorium.

The increase in tubercular chest disease which will probably follow the present influenza epidemic will make the provision of largely increased sanatorium accommodation all over India a question of extreme urgency.

II. Medical Regulation of non-British Medical Missionaries.

The Orissa and Behar medical councils have agreed to admit to registration non-British medical graduates who were in practice in the province in July 15, 1918, after they have passed the final examinations for the Licentiateship of the respective Medical Faculties. The Bengal State Medical Faculty is making similar arrangements. We feel confident that after the war, with the new and closer relationships between Great Britain and the United States, the present difficulties regarding registration of American medical graduates will be done away with.

III. Training of Medical Mission Assistants, men and women.

The Miraj Medical Mission School has been recognized by the Government of Bombay. Students of the school may appear for the licence of the Bombay College of Physicians and Surgeons, and those who pass the examination are qualified for registration in Bombay and other provinces in India. Forty students, all but 3 of whom are Christians, are at present in training at Miraj.

An Inter-mission Medical Mission school for women was started this year at Vellore, South India, on July 18th. The school was formally opened by H.E. Lord Pentland, Governor of Madras, on August 12th.

Dr. Ida Scudder is Principal. There are 17 students in residence. The Madras Government is giving substantial financial help to the school.

IV. Lepers.

H.E. Lady Chelmsford has become president of the Leper Mission and is keenly interested in the work being done, with the help available from the Mission to Lepers. Each Mission Hospital should be able to start its own Leper Hospital.

At Benguela the American Presbyterian Mission is arranging to open a Leper Hospital with accommodation for about 20 patients.

V. Literature.

The following valuable suggestion is made by a member of our Committee:

That leaflets should be prepared and printed in the various vernaculars by the Standing Committee of the National Council and freely distributed by Mission Hospitals. Such important subjects as the following are suggested:—Leprosy, tubercle, malaria, plague, cholera, dysentery, the confinement of women, the care of infants, water, sanitation of houses, etc.

After a short discussion on some of the points raised in this report, the Council heard from Mr. K. T. Paul of the progress that is being made by the Y.M.C.A. in promoting physical education in India.
RESOLVED:-

VIII. That the Council views with sympathetic interest the work that is being carried on by the Y.M.C.A. in regard to physical training in India, and appreciating the need of keeping the Indian leadership of this work in Christian hands, would heartily favour the suggestion of the establishment of a central institution for physical training under Christian auspices.

7. The Training of Missionaries.—The following report of the Committee on the Training of Missionaries was presented by the Convener, the Rev. J. Aberly, D.D.:

Your committee, as in the previous year, has little work of its own to report. In response to the request of the convener it gave a joint answer to a questionnaire of the American Board of Missionary Preparation on the Specialized Training of Missionaries, which was forwarded to America and its receipt has since been acknowledged. The chief part of this report must however consist of the work of others rather than that of the committee itself. Your committee would refer to the following which are directly connected with the Preparation of Missionaries.

1. Language Schools. The schools that were in session during the year were, as in the previous year, the Landour Mussoorie School and the Poona School.

The Landour School was in session from May to September 15. It had a total enrollment of 50 students from thirteen missions. Of the 50 students, 33 took the first year's course and 17 the advanced course. The languages taught were Urdu, Hindi and Punjabi. Lectures on various phases of Indian religion and life were also delivered.

The Mussoorie branch of the school was in session from May to August 31. The students numbered 28, all of the M.E. Mission. Of these 18 studied Urdu and 10 Hindi.

The attendance at the two branches was thus 78. The teaching, except as regards Pandits, was voluntary. Altogether 14 assisted in the teaching at Landour and 9 at Mussoorie.

The Poona School was carried on at Poona mainly, with a branch at Baramati, during the monsoon and cold season, and at Mahabaleshwar during the months of April and May. Fifteen students attended classes or employed Pandits at Poona, five pupils were taught by the school Pandit at Baramati, while the number of students who registered for the Mahabaleshwar School was 23.

2. The Conference of Telugu Missions drew up a plan for a Language School for the Telugu area. The plan is herewith submitted. It will be noticed that it proposes a more expensive school than those that are now being carried on. This is due to the fact that the Missionary Director is to be on the staff of the school and his salary paid on the school's account. Though the scheme has been submitted to the various missions concerned, it has not yet been put into operation.

That this Conference considers it highly desirable for Telugu Missions to unite in establishing an efficient Language School for the Telugu area. An efficient Language School would require:

(1) Staff.—There should be a European Principal specially qualified for the work, having a knowledge of phonetics; he should be assisted by a capable Indian Sastry, equipped with a good knowledge of English, for whom a salary of about Rs. 100 might be required; other qualified men would have to be employed as munshis.
(2) Sessions.—The term might profitably extend over nine months and deal only with 1st year students. The term should extend from the middle of October to the end of July with a month’s vacation between December 15th and January 15th. The students should be required to take the first S.I.M.A. examination at the close of the session.

(3) Place.—It is suggested that Madanapalli would be a suitable place to put this scheme to a test with a minimum expenditure of funds. Some bungalows can be secured there for rent. The climate would render it unnecessary to remove the school to the hills during the hot season.

(4) Finances.—It is estimated that about £600 per year would be adequate for this scheme. This would cover the salaries of the staff and provide for the rent of bungalow for the staff and for class rooms. Each student would be required to pay rent for the quarters occupied by him and to supply his own private munshi as needed. It is estimated that if more of the missions in the Telugu area co-operate in this scheme the annual contribution required from each mission would be approximately £50.

(5) Students.—During the war and for some time afterwards, the number of new missionaries coming to the country may be small, but it is thought that at least ten students would attend the school.

3. A course of study and reading in Hinduism prepared by the South Indian Association was reported at the last meeting of the National Council. This course was brought into force during the past year and the first examination in it was held in June 1918. The Committee calls attention to the following course of reading prepared by Dr. H. D. Griswold and recommended to be read by new missionaries. The list is as follows:—

**Hinduism.**

1. **History.**
   
   (a) History of India—Vincent Smith, brief and quite up-to-date.
   
   (b) Brief History of the Indian People—Sir Wm. Hunter, a very excellent compendium.
   
   (c) India through the Ages—Mrs. Flora Annie Steele, a vivid pictorial view.
   
   (d) Ancient India—E. J. Rapson, most readable.

   (Note that a, b, and c are alternatives.)

2. **Introductory and General.**

   
   (b) Hinduism—Sir Monier Williams (Alternative to a). Full of valuable material.

3. **Modern India.**

   (a) The Renaissance of India—C. F. Andrews. A good Introduction to modern movements.
   
   (b) The Outcaste’s hope—Phillips. A very readable account of the work among the depressed classes in India.

   (Both a and b should be read.)
4. Special Topics.

(a) English Translation of the Bhagavad Gita—Mrs. Besant. Sufficiently accurate for introduction. Or Poetic translation of the same by Dr. Caleb, Lahore.


(d) Hindu Feasts and Fasts—Professor Mukerji, Muir Central College. Re. 1, Indian Press, Allahabad, written by a Hindu.


(Those 5 books should all be read.)

ISLAM.

(a) The Faith of Islam—Canon Sell. A standard work on the subject.


(c) The Witness of the Quran to Jesus Christ—Sir William Muir. Most useful.

(d) Muhammadan objections to Christianity—St. Clair Tisdall. Most useful.


(f) Large-sized bazar Quran with Urdu translation—Cheap.

MISSION PROBLEMS.

Devolution in Mission Administration—D. J. Fleming.

MISSION MAGAZINES.

(a) International Review of Missions—1, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, Scotland. 8 shillings, post free. By far the best missionary review in existence. Should be taken by every missionary.


(c) The Missionary Review of the World—156 Fifth Avenue, New York City. (Alternative with a).

THIRD YEAR COURSE OF READING, AND BEYOND.

HINDUISM.

1. Introductory and General.

(a) History of Ancient India—Vincent Smith. Last edition. Most complete work on the subject.

(b) The Soul of India—Geo. Howells. A very complete compendium.

2. Modern India.

(a) Popular Religion and Folk-lore in Northern India—Crooke. Vols. I and II. Exceedingly valuable for the study of the superstitions of the people.

(b) Life of Lord Lawrence—Bosworth Smith.
Special Topics.


(b) The Economic Life of a Bengal District—J. C. Jack. Very useful as suggesting similar lines of investigation in other parts of India. Should be read by every district missionary.

(c) Transmigration and Karma—Slater. A careful study of the subject. Should be compared with Prof. Hogg’s work on "Karma and Redemption."

(d) The Heart of Jainism—Mrs. Sinclair Stevenson, 1915. "Religious Quest of India" series. Most valuable for those whose work lies among the Jains. It also illustrates the kind of work which needs to be done in all parts of India.

(e) The Treasure of the Magi—The late Dr. J. H. Moulton. "Religious Quest of India" series. In the Press. Indispensable for all whose work lies among the Parsees.

(f) The Rig Veda and Vedic Religion—A. C. Clayton. Cloth, Re. 1; paper, annas 8. C.L.S., Madras.


ISLAM.


(b) The preaching of Islam—T. W. Arnold. Written by a European Apologist for Islam.

(c) Life of Muhammad—Sir Wm. Muir.

(d) Essays on Islam—Canon Sell.


(h) Judaism and Islam—Translation from Rabbi Ceiger Lady Young.

Note.—The books in the abovementioned list may be classified as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hinduism</th>
<th>Islam</th>
<th>Problems</th>
<th>Magazines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Year</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Year</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Year</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

It is clear that if most or all of these books were read by new missionaries during the first three years, there would be a solid grounding gained in the knowledge of India’s thought and life. Why should they not be read? The books on Hinduism and Islam amount to only 52, that is, one book a week for a year, whereas three years are allowed. Dr. Speer, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, U.S.A., who finds time himself for omniverous reading in the midst of a very busy life, remarks: "Every missionary ought to read at least one book a month. Many of them can and ought to read one book a week; and we workers in the Mission Boards at home ought not to fix, as an ideal of reading, less than one new book, a good book, every
Finally it was special meeting of this Standing Committee during 1919. There was considerable discussion on the necessity for a special meeting of this Standing Committee during 1919. Finally it was

RESOLVED:—

IX. That provision be made in the budget of 1919 for a sum of Rs. 350 for the expenses of a meeting of this Committee on the preparation of Missionaries.

8. European and Anglo-Indian Community.—No report of the Committee on the European and Anglo-Indian Community was presented, as since the resignation of Commissioner Booth Tucker some difficulty had been met in the appointment of a convener. It was decided to request Bishop J. W. Robinson to form a Committee for 1918-1919 of which he should himself be the convener.

9. Public Questions.—The following report of the Committee on Public Questions was presented by the Secretary, Professor S. C. Mukerji, M.A., B.L.:

During the year under review three matters have engaged the attention of the Public Questions Committee:—(1) The preparation of a Legal Hand-Book; (2) the preparation of a new draft of the Indian Christian Marriage Act; and (3) the Legal Status of Married Converts from Islam.

I. Legal Hand-Book.—The Secretary is glad to report that some progress has been made in the matter of the Legal Hand-Book. Mr. P. Chenchiah, B.A., M.L., of the Madras High Court, has been dealing with the Caste Disabilities Act (XXI of 1850) and the Secretary of the P.Q. Committee has taken in hand the Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act (XXI of 1866). Materials have been collected but have not yet been put into shape. It has been arranged that as soon as any Act is completed, it should be typed in half margin and sent to the members of the Special Committee of the South India Missionary Association and also to the members of the P.Q. Committee of the N.M. Council for criticisms and suggestions.

II. Draft of the Indian Christian Marriage Act.—Two members of the Committee have done some work on the Indian Christian Marriage Act, and have prepared a memorandum which has been considered by such members of the Committee as are present here at the Council. According to the terms of Resolution XIII passed by the Council at Coonoor, the Committee were asked to prepare a new draft of the said Act in consultation with the All-India Conference of Indian Christians and also the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church, and then circulate the draft to the various provincial councils for consideration by their P.Q. Committees. The Committee feel that before attempting a complete revised draft of the Act, they should submit to the Council some or all of the points contained in the memorandum submitted herewith. If the majority of these were settled in principle then the Committee would draft the sections of
the Act which would require amendment accordingly. The new draft, when ready, should be submitted to (i) the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church; (ii) to the provincial councils for consideration by their P.Q. Committees; and (iii) to the joint committee of the N.M. Council and the All-India Conference of Indian Christians proposed later on.

III. The Legal Status of Married Converts from Islam.—The question of the legal status of married converts from Islam was once more referred back to the P.Q. Committee by the Council at Coonoor to consult the All-India Christian Conference, notice being given to the provincial councils that the matter is under further consideration.

In view of the doubts that have been expressed about the continued validity of the marriage of Muhammadan converts to Christianity, the Committee suggests that the following statement be inserted as a section of the proposed new draft of the Indian Christian Marriage Act:

When two persons being husband and wife are converted to Christianity and are received together into the Christian Church by baptism or otherwise, or when a person is converted to Christianity and his or her wife or husband continues to profess her or his former religion, but by her or his own free will continues to live as before as the wife or husband of the convert, or when a person is converted to Christianity and his or her wife or husband ceases to live with him or her on that account but afterwards without having been married to another person rejoins and lives with him or her as wife or husband either as a Christian or non-Christian, their marriage shall be for all intents and purposes a Christian marriage as if it had been solemnized under this Act. This proposal finds place in the memorandum as new Section B.

The All-India Conference of Indian Christians at their last session in Bombay passed the following two resolutions for submission to this Council:

1. That the National Missionary Council be approached with a view to appoint a Joint Committee of the members of the National Missionary Council and of the All-India Conference of Indian Christians to consider the whole question of marriage and divorce so far as it relates to persons already in the Christian fold as well as converts, and to make proposals for amending the law on the subjects.

2. That if the above proposals meet with the approval of the National Missionary Council, Messrs. M. D. Devadas, S. C. Mukerji, H. David and B. N. Athavale be appointed representatives on behalf of the All-India Conference.

The Committee approved the suggestions and recommended that the Bishop of Bombay, Dr. J. C. R. Ewing, Rev. H. Gulliford, Bishop Robinson and Prof. S. C. Mukerji be appointed to represent the Council on the Joint Committee and that the new draft of the Indian Christian Marriage Act to be prepared by the P.Q. Committee of the National Missionary Council be referred to it.

The Committee further recommended that Prof. S. C. Mukerji be made convener of the Joint Committee and that the recommendations of the Joint Committee be reported to both the National Missionary Council and the All-India Conference.

RESOLVED:—

X. 1. That the Council has learned with satisfaction of the progress made in the preparation of the Legal Hand-book and approves of the
arrangement with the Special Committee of the South India Missionary Association.

2. That the Council (i) approves of the proposal made by the All-India Conference of Indian Christians regarding the appointment of a Joint Committee to deal with the law of marriage and divorce so far as it relates to persons already in the Christian fold as well as converts; (ii) that the Bishop of Bombay, Dr. J. C. R. Ewing, Rev. H. Gulliford, Bishop Robinson and Prof. S. C. Mukerji be appointed to represent the Council on the Joint Committee with Prof. S. C. Mukerji as its convener.

3. That the Council requests the Public Questions Committee to prepare a draft of an amended Indian Christian Marriage Act on the basis of the principles put forth in the memorandum submitted by the Public Questions Committee and discussed by the Council and submit the same to the next meeting of the Council having first consulted the above Joint Committee with regard to the memorandum.

4. That provision be made in the budget for a sum of Rs. 350 for the expenses of a meeting of some of the members of the P.Q. Committee for the preparation of the new draft of the Indian Christian Marriage Act and for printing of the same.

The Council gave careful consideration to the points submitted for its judgment, on the question of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, and expressed its deep sense of obligation to the Bishop of Bombay for his special services in this matter. It was decided to publish in the proceedings the following memorandum, with the opinions of the Council on the chief points submitted for reference.

MEMORANDUM ON THE INDIAN CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE ACT.

(N.B.—All purely consequential points and also mere matters of drafting are omitted. The object of the reference is to get the opinion of the Council on the principles, even where the method chosen is to submit a redraft of a section in full.)

Re Section 4.

4. "Any such marriage solemnized otherwise than in accordance with such provisions shall be void."

This clause only means that such marriages, i.e., where one party at least is a Christian, if solemnized by any other persons than those mentioned in the following section are void. Yet the U.P. High Court held the opposite recently. If it is desirable to retain the law, it needs restatement.

The question for the Council is, Do you wish to insist on this? If so, the method is a question for expert draughtsmen.

[The Council decided by a large majority that the Section should be redrafted so as to make the intention, as indicated above, clear.]

Section 68.

(Penalty against a person who has solemnized a marriage, one party to which is a Christian or both are Christians though not authorized by this Act to do so, cf. Section 4.)

In view of a recent judgment, if the intention of this Section is to be safeguarded, some such addition as the following will be necessary:—

"For the purposes of this Section a person shall be held to be a
Christian who has professed the Christian religion and has not been admitted to membership of another religion, and the fact of his submitting to the ceremony of marriage by non-Christian rites shall not be held in itself to prove that he has ceased to be a Christian."

Does the Council wish such a provision to be inserted?

[The Council decided in the affirmative.]

[Attention was drawn to the fact that it should be made clear that a person born of Christian parents and baptized in infancy came under the meaning of this provision.]

Section 5. Draft of new Section.

5. Marriages may be solemnized in India—
   (1) by any person who is a minister recognized as such by any of the Christian churches or bodies mentioned in Schedule X of this Act;
   (2) by any minister of religion licensed under this Act to solemnize marriage;
   (3) by or in presence of a Marriage Registrar appointed under this Act;
   (4) by any person licensed under this Act to grant certificates of marriage between native Christians.

6. In addition to those Christian bodies whose ministers were held to be empowered under the Act No. XV. of 1872. Sec. 5 (1) and (2), to solemnize marriages, that is to say, the Church of England, the Church of Scotland, the Church of Rome, the Methodist Episcopal Church, and ................. (the Syrian Churches), any Christian church or body may be from time to time placed by the Government of India in Schedule X, which submits to the Government of India (1) proof that it has 1,000 adult male full members within the limits of the territories to which this Act applies, (2) its rules and regulations on the subject of marriage showing (a) what persons may be married the one to the other, (b) what notice of marriage must be given and to whom it must be given, (c) at what times and in what places marriages may be solemnized, (d) what formula is used in expressing the consent of the parties to the marriage the one to the other, (e) what authorities made these rules and what authorities have power to alter them, (f) what persons are recognized as ministers and how they may be proved to be such, and (3) a declaration by the responsible authorities of such church or body that it will administer the solemnization of marriage according to such rules, and that in case of alteration of such rules, such alteration shall be at once reported to the Government of India and that it will make provision for the registration of marriages in accordance with this Act, provided that the Government of India may refuse to admit to, or may strike out of, Schedule X of this Act any church or body on either of the following grounds, namely that by its rules or by any subsequent alteration of them a marriage is permitted which is forbidden by the laws of India, e.g. a bigamous marriage, or that the Rules and Regulations as originally submitted or as subsequently altered are too obscure, vague or uncertain in respect to points on which future litigation may turn:

And provided further that the Government of India may strike out of the Schedule any such church or body if it be found not to have reported alterations in its Rules and Regulations concerning marriage to the Government of India, or if the authorities of such church or body are proved not to make effective provision for the due solemnization of marriage according to its Rules and Regulations and for the accurate keeping and preservation of registers.
(Note.—In the foregoing sections the phrase "Christian church or body" is used because (1) some bodies might wish to avail themselves of these provisions which do not officially describe themselves as churches, e.g. the Salvation Army, the Society of Friends, and (2) "Church" without the addition of such words as "of England," "of Scotland" etc., is defined in the present Act as meaning a building.)

[The Council discussed these sections without recording an opinion, but desired the Public Questions Committee to enquire into the feeling of different churches towards the proposals.]

Section 10 would be transferred to Parts III and V and VI.

After Section 31.

A new section should be added requiring that the marriages of Indian Christians should be registered with as much care as those of Christians who have a British domicile, and that a register of all marriages of Indian Christians should be preserved by the authorities of the State.

[The Council agreed.]

Section 45.

45. "If ......................any persons (other than the father) without just causes withholds his consent to the marriage, the parties intending marriage may apply by petition .............. (to have the marriage declared a proper marriage.)

The Council is asked, Should the exception in favour of the father be retained?

[The Council did not consider this point.]

Publication and Notice.

It does not seem clear that the question of due notice has been solved.

The following redraft of Section 14 is suggested:—

"If it be intended that the marriage shall be solemnized in a private dwelling, the Minister of Religion, on receiving the notice prescribed in Sec. (1) shall cause the notice to be affixed in some conspicuous part of the church where he is entitled to officiate, and shall also forward the notice to the Marriage Registrar of the district, who shall affix the same to some conspicuous place in his office. Every Marriage Registrar shall, on receiving the notice prescribed in Sec. (7), cause a copy thereof to be affixed in some conspicuous place in the nearest school-house or kucheri and also in some conspicuous place in his office."

This does not go to the root of the matter however, because Part VI dispenses with all notice whatever. Further, it appears from the enquiries which we addressed to all parts of India through the secretaries to the provincial councils, that a certain number of ministers take out licenses under Section 9 in order that they may solemnize marriage of native Christians under Part VI. This fact suggests the questions (a) whether the procedure about notice in Part III is not too elaborate for practical use, and (b) whether the objects which are aimed at by all such regulations about notice, viz. to prevent irregular or illegal marriages being solemnized and to prevent clandestine marriages, can be attained in some other way. On (a) it should be noted that the rules about notice, certificates, etc., are taken from the Law of England about marriage by Regis-
trans because persons with British domicile may be married in India under Part V. On (b) it should be observed that it seems unreasonable to hold that the proper way to accomplish those two desirable objects is to dispense with all safeguards.

The Council is asked to instruct the Public Questions Committee generally on the subject of notice and publication of the intention to have a marriage. Some provision seems needed that any minister licensed under the Act or marriage registrar or person licensed to issue certificates of marriage between Indian Christians ought to have evidence from the villages to which the parties belong that there is no impediment to the marriage.

[The Council was agreed that notice should be demanded in all cases; but opinions from the greatest possible variety of places should be taken about the form or forms of Notice and Publication to be demanded.]

Part III and V.

Age of Marriage.—In Part VI, Section 60, the age of marriage is fixed: according to it the man must be above 16 and the woman above 13 years of age.

As Parts III and V of the present Act apply to persons with a British domicile as well as others and English Law knows no such limit, such a limit cannot be introduced into the Act as it now stands. This is one of the points which suggest the question whether the Council ought to ask for an Act in two Parts—Part I applying to Christian marriage where one or both of the parties has a British domicile, Part II applying to Christian marriages where both of the parties have an Indian domicile.

[1. The Council desired the limit of age prescribed in Part VI (16 for the man, and 13 for the woman) to be prescribed in other parts of the Act, and requested the Public Questions Committee to obtain legal opinion on the question whether it could be extended to the whole Act.

2. The question of dividing the Act into two parts, as suggested above, was postponed for further consideration.]

Part VI.

A separate report is presented on the extent to which this Part is used at the present time. Though the use made of it is relatively small, it is sufficient to show that a proposal for its abolition would excite opposition. On the other hand Part VI requires scrutiny. It allows any native Christian, man or woman, exceeding in age 16 and 13 respectively, to be married with the sole provision that neither of them is married already. The effect of this on the question of prohibited degrees is clear. If the persons "licensed to grant certificates of marriage between native Christian" are (as they are in some places) under the direction of missions, the prohibited degrees recognized in regard to such marriages will be those recognized in the missions concerned, if those missions have a fixed policy on that subject. If however they have not, or if the persons licensed to grant certificates are not under the direction of missions or churches, the matter of prohibited degrees will be determined by the pre-Christian customs of the parties to the marriage or of the licensed granter of certificates, and a system of personal law will grow up, as it has done in the Khoja community among the Musalmans.

[The Council recorded no opinion, but wished the question reconsidered.]
New Section A.

Bigamy of non-Christian partner married under this Act.

It is suggested that the following new section similar to Section 16 of the Special Marriages Act be inserted in the Act:—

Every non-Christian person married to a Christian under this Act, who, during the lifetime of his or her wife or husband, contracts any other marriage, shall be subject to the penalties provided in Sections 494 and 495 of the Indian Penal Code for the offence of marrying again during the lifetime of a husband or wife.

[The Council adopted this suggestion.]

New Section B.

That a section on the following lines be inserted in the proposed Indian Christian Marriage Act:—

When two persons being husband and wife are converted to Christianity and are received together into the Christian church by baptism or otherwise, or when a person is converted to Christianity and his or her wife or husband continues to profess her or his former religion but by her or his own free will continues to live as before as the wife or husband of the convert, or when a person is converted to Christianity and his or her wife or husband ceases to live with him or her on that account but afterwards without having been married to another person rejoins and lives with him or her as wife or husband either as a Christian or non-Christian, then the marriage shall be held to be for all intents or purposes a Christian marriage as if it had been solemnized under this Act.

[The Council decided that this section should receive further consideration.]

Prohibited Degrees.

In an Act which applies equally to persons of India and British domicile it is necessary that the registrars should instruct persons of British domicile that they are bound by the present Statute Law of England in regard to the prohibited degrees. It has however been held in Lopez v. Lopez that it was not the intention of the I.C.M. Act to impose the English law on all Christians in India. The subject is of vital importance to the Indian Church, because it is one on which certainty is indispensable. Under the above proposals each of the scheduled churches will be obliged to have a table of prohibited degrees. At present it would be difficult for the scheduled churches to agree on one table, but at any rate for any given person the rule of his or her church will be the rule for him or her. But on the other hand Indian Christians who seek to be married before a registrar or a "person licensed to grant marriage certificates to native Christians" will have no fixed rule presented to them, and many of them who will seek to be married by ministers licensed under the Act will be in the same plight.

Is this a condition of affairs in which we ought to acquiesce? The matter is one of great perplexity, but the Public Questions Committee is willing to consider it further if the Council requests them to do so, and specially if the Council has any definite line on which it desires the attempted solution to proceed.

[The Council requested the Public Questions Committee to ask for further information from the authorities of such churches or from such individuals as it should think fit.]
Analysis of the answers regarding the use of Part VI.

I. Summary of Answers.

(a) Answers positively in the negative .. 103
(b) Answers mentioning one of two exceptional cases, and tantamount to a negative .. 3
(c) Answers positively in the affirmative .. 33
(d) Answers which could not be classified .. 3

Total number of answers received .. 147

II. Distribution of answers according to Areas.

Area No (a and b) Yes (c).

Assam .. .. .. 1 3
Bengal .. .. .. 14 4
Berar .. .. .. 5 0
Bihar and Orissa .. .. .. 11 0
Bombay .. .. .. 15 2
Burma .. .. .. 8 1
Central India .. .. .. 4 1
Central Provinces .. .. .. 10 0
Madras .. .. .. 13 11
Punjab .. .. .. 12 5
United Provinces .. .. .. 18 6

221 33

III. Analysis of the answers in the affirmative (c).

The 33 answers in the affirmative really represent 23 different groups. (In order to preserve a correct proportion a similar reduction would have to be made in the estimate of the number of negative answers; but the ratio of about 10 to 3 would probably be preserved.)

Of these 23 affirmative groups—
12 show frequent or fairly common use,
11 show only very occasional use.

The following is a Table of the instances of frequent use:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denomination</th>
<th>Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Wesleyan Methodists</td>
<td>Madras.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Southern India United Church</td>
<td>Madras.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Friends’ Mission</td>
<td>Central India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. American Presbyterians</td>
<td>Punjab &amp; U.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Presbyterian (Church of Scotland)</td>
<td>Punjab.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Australian Baptists</td>
<td>Bengal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. American Baptists</td>
<td>Assam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Welsh Calvinists</td>
<td>Assam.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This list seems to point to the chief reason for the use of Part VI being the presence of a mass movement in the area; and in two or three cases this reason is explicitly stated. Another, but less frequent, cause which is also mentioned is the need of providing for Christians scattered over large and inaccessible areas.
by the Convener, the Rev. William Carey:—

of the Committee on Work among Young People was presented owing to the absence of the Convener.

Women’s Work was presented.

Mass Movements was presented.

10. Mass Movements.—No report of the Committee on Mass Movements was presented owing to the absence of the Convener.

11. Women’s Work.—No report of the Committee on Women’s Work was presented.

12. Work among Young People.—The following report of the Committee on Work among Young People was presented by the Convener, the Rev. William Carey:

The committee submits, for the consideration of Council, a review of its position during the past three years, with proposals for the future.

1. The standing committee on work among young people was appointed by the Council in November 1915, on the recommendation of the Executive, made after special enquiry. Its functions were not defined. The action was taken at a late hour without discussion. The new committee found itself adrift upon a wide sea, without chart or compass.

2. Reasons for the appointment, as given in the minutes of the Executive, were—"the fact that this important branch of work is not adequately represented by the present standing committees; a request from one of the organizations at work among young people for full representation on the National Council, and a request from another organization that its work be transferred to such a committee."

3. That "other" organization was the "United Council on work among Young People" formed after the Fatehpur Conference in 1907. While maintaining in name and purpose a wide outlook, the work of the Council had mainly been restricted to the creation of a new interest in mission-study and Bible-study by means of study-circles. A considerable number of suitable books and helps had been produced and published. An enthusiastic missionary secretary, Mr. Badley, gave a third of his time to the propaganda, the Council paying a third of his salary, but this arrangement had come to an end and the need of a full-time secretary was beginning to be felt and urged. Funds had been obtained from the mission-study movements of America and Britain. The supply had ceased to flow, owing to the war, but there was still a substantial balance in hand which the officers of the Council made over to this committee in March 1916, along with its responsibilities for the general work originally contemplated. The money was placed at the disposal of the com-
mittee without reserve, it being understood, however, that the special activities hitherto carried on should have a particular claim upon the fund.

4. The committee endeavoured to take stock of the many complex interests it was intended to represent. Looming large among these were such highly organized interdenominational institutions as the Y.M.C.A.; the S.S. Union; and Christian Endeavour. Lesser systems of the same order, but shining with fainter radiance on this part of the sky-field, were the Children's Special Service Mission; the Student Christian Association; United Christian Camps for boys, also for girls; and various conferences and conventions for the training of Christian leaders. Quite recently, Boy Scouts and Girl Guides have come into view. Among church organizations the most conspicuous was the Methodist Episcopal Epworth League. Of equal importance, each in its place, stood the Anglican, Church of Scotland, and Wesleyan Guilds. These give undivided energy to intensive work within the fold, believing that to be the wisest plan. And lastly, there was the great evangelistic forward movement with its tremendous appeal to the young life of the Indian Church—made all the more urgent and weighty by the large measure of political reform in the direction of self-government which is about to be introduced.

5. It was obvious from the first that no committee of this council could discharge its obligations, whatever they might be, to such a wide-spread and heterogeneous constituency except through similar committees established by provincial councils. This organization was the most important work of the first two years.

6. Provincial committees have begun to explore the field of their respective areas and are noting the conditions which prevail. Their efforts and enquiries, on lines suggested by the central committee, have drawn attention to the need for greater efficiency in some of the agencies selected for study, and to possibilities of useful co-operation. The local stimulus and encouragement given has borne fruit.

7. It appeared to be a clear duty of this committee to attempt to carry on in some way the special activities bequeathed to it by the United council. Sub-committees on Bible-Study and Mission-Study were accordingly appointed from the first, and good work has been done. The Bible-Study section, with Mr. Halliwell as convener, has prepared and published a Joint Series of Devotional Topics for 1919 which have been adopted by two organizations—Christian Endeavour and the Epworth League—and will probably be utilized by a third, the vernacular associations of the Y.W.C.A. in the Marathi field. Only those acquainted with the difficulties encountered can appreciate the value of this piece of co-operative effort. The same department induced Mr. B. C. Sircar to write a book for personal workers, which has just been published in English by arrangement with the C.L.S. It is a study of the methods of the Master and entitled "Fishers of Men"—a book of 64 pages, in clear type, on good paper, with a neat cover, and priced at 4 annas. Vernacular editions are to follow. The book is incidentally a contribution of this committee to the evangelistic forward movement. The preparation of an impartial list of current Bible-reading-courses planned for this year has been postponed. The Mission-Study section, with Mr. Pickett as convener, who did such inspirational service last year in expounding the principles of the movement at various places, and starting normal classes for leaders of study-circles, has not been able to report much progress since. Mr. Pickett, being overdriven with
district work, wished to resign the convenership early in the year. He finds, as do many others, that it is practically impossible to discharge his duty to his own mission, and, in addition, give the time required for the effective development of operations which require constructive thinking, followed up by continuous effort entailing a heavy burden of correspondence. This was the experience of the United Council with reference to the same department, and it is confirmed by our own. Till a whole-time paid secretary can be appointed and supported from Home the problem will not be solved. An attempt was made by the sub-committee, in consultation with Mr. Paton, a member of the “United Council for Missionary Education” in London, who is now in India in connection with the Y.M.C.A., to bring out and put into circulation a cheap edition of Mr. Holland’s “Goal of India” as a mission-study book for use in this country. The arrangement fell through at the last moment, being forestalled by the action of the C.L.S. in securing permission direct from Home to publish it for the London Council. The main object has been gained, but the committee lost an opportunity of re-establishing sympathetic contact with the British movement. It has not been found practicable to prepare the classified catalogue of mission-study literature projected last year. The department is looking for some one to write a mission-study text-book on India, suitable for translation into the vernaculars.

8. Two other sub-committees have been usefully employed during this year. (1) That on Sunday Schools, with Mr. Parker as convenor, issued in April a Questionaire addressed to three hundred and fifty institutions throughout the country on the subject of Teacher-Training and S.S. Literature for teachers and scholars. Fairly satisfactory replies have been received. The enquiry was made to ascertain what is being done and what might be done in these directions by the different missions. It is expected that something of value will result in planning for the future. (2) The Social Service section, with Mr. Popley as convenor, has produced a booklet on “Social Service by the Christian Church” which has been widely distributed in the hope of arousing general interest in the subject. Besides two papers on “Christian Service Leagues” and “Scouting for Indian Boys”, it contains a number of useful suggestions and helps. The sub-committee has also arranged for the publication of articles in various magazines. A booklet on “Social Service for Women and Girls” is in course of preparation.

9. As regards financial resources, the committee has been living on its capital, with no sure prospect of replenishment. About a third of the fund transferred went to cover the first meetings of the committee, for which no provision had been made in the Council Budget, and subsequent meetings of the several sub-committees. The committee is unable to meet this year, owing (1) to the cancelling of the amount budgeted by the Council and (2) to the conviction that further inroads should not be made for general purposes on the special fund. No bold policy can be initiated in any department without a foundation in finance. Nothing has come of the appeal to the Education Movements at Home, through the “Representatives” appointed by the Council. Enemy action may account for the absence of news from Mr. Badley, who has been many months in America; and the sad event of Mr. Collier’s death, which took place suddenly in Calcutta before he could get a passage, deprived us of our advocate in Britain. But a letter received recently, through Mr. Anderson, from the Editorial Secretary of the British Movement, may possibly re-open helpful relations.
10. Enough has been said to show that the committee has not been slack in attempting to give form and substance to the task with which it was entrusted by the Council. But in the interpretation of that task a good deal remains to be determined. The committee feels that its position is far from satisfactory, and that its sphere and functions need to be defined. This feeling is shared by the provincial committees. On the other hand, the conviction remains that, in appointing a standing committee to secure comprehensive consideration of the great interests centred in Christian service for the young, the Council took wise action. The growing influence and weight of the National Council, and the importance of infusing its spirit into all the Christian activities of the country, make it imperative that some recognized and effective means of communication should be established. So much is the connection prized that the convener has lately received a letter from the Home Office of one of the larger organizations asking whether it would be practicable to bring its work in India more directly under the supervision of this Committee. The National Council is not, however, a representative body like the provincial councils. Separate organizations cannot therefore, as such, obtain representation on it. Nor is it an administrative body with resources in money or men for business undertakings. Moreover, the range and diversity of the organizations concerned in young people's work increases the difficulty while it enhances the importance of an impartial view-point. There are overlapping spheres and competing claims. The wisdom which "lies not in equippping each of the different elements with a complete and separate paraphernalia of its own, and trusting to their orbits lying sufficiently apart for collisions to be avoided, but in taking every opportunity of bringing them into contact, so as to induce the habit of joint action" is hardly as yet a common possession. Some of the Interdenominational bodies so overshadow the others, and are so strong in themselves, that they scarcely feel the pressure of the principle; while specifically Church movements, which seek aloofness from fear of the invasion of alien ecclesiastical views, and whose convictions are entitled to scrupulous respect, can only be touched through their authoritative ecclesiastical heads.

To meet these difficulties, certain changes in the committee as now constituted and in its policy seem to be required. Its functions should be purely advisory, not executive. It should not itself engage in any particular propagandism. As an agency, charged with the creation or development of organized work, it must needs be ineffective and one-sided. As a committee of reference and suggestion, it must be much smaller than at present since sub-committees would not be required. The supervision of special branches of the work such as Bible-Study, Mission-Study, Sunday Schools and Social Service would be discontinued. The difficulty regarding the two first-named, which have a lien on the funds transferred by the late United Council, might be met in two ways,—first, by an appeal
for the appointment of a full-time secretary equipped with the necessary means for a vigorous development of this department; second, by making grants from the fund on approved applications for the production of literature, which is a special feature of the methods employed.

The work of the provincial committees would primarily be to submit matters for reference arising locally and to make such enquiries and furnish such reports respecting their areas as from time to time might be needed and called for by the National Committee. But, in addition, they should be instructed by their councils to make a special study, as opportunity serves, of particular forms or fields of effort within their own areas, and endeavour to render effective help while promoting a spirit of co-operation.

Resolutions embodying the views expressed above are attached to this Report and submitted for adoption by the Council. As the committee cannot meet, it is not in a position to form a sound judgment regarding suitable nominations for the new committee. It might be well to consider the retention or otherwise of the present designation.

11. The convener requests the Council to accept his resignation, after three years' service, and appoint a new convener.

Financial Statement.

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<tr>
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<th>Expenditure</th>
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<td>Stationery</td>
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<td>Printing</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** | 1,890 1 8 | **Total** | 1,890 1 8 |

**Nov. 9, 1918.**

Considerable discussion arose upon the recommendations of this Committee. It was

Resolved:

XI. 1. That this Council, in adopting the report of its standing committee on work among young people, accepts and approves the recommendation based on practical experience that a standing committee for the very large and complex interests involved should be maintained, but constituted a committee of reference and suggestion rather than of responsibility for organizing or developing different departments of the work.

2. That this Council requests provincial councils to adopt the following as the duties of their own standing committees on work among young people:

(1) To confer with the national committee on questions of general policy and on such problems, arising locally, as may affect the work in its larger relations.
(2) To undertake and carry forward from time to time, in consulta-
tion with the N.M.C. committee, such specialized studies of
the different forms and fields of work in their areas as are
likely to promote co-operation and strengthen the particular
contribution of each to the common end; the national com-
mittee to be kept informed of the nature, progress and results
of these efforts.

3. That this Council approves of the recommendation of its standing
committee on work among young people that the balance in deposit
of the funds made over by the late United Council, with special
reference to Bible-Study and Mission-Study work, be held in re-
serve by that committee for these purposes and grants made from
it on approved applications for the production of suitable literature.
The Council notes that, in the opinion of its standing committee,
there is a field of opportunity in India for the development of this
department, provided that an expert, equipped with adequate re-
sources, and controlled by some responsible committee in this
country, can be appointed. The attention of interdenominational
organizations with established work in India is drawn to this need.

4. That provision be made in the Council budget for the ensuing year
for the expenses of the standing committee on work among young
people.

13. Industry and Agriculture.—The following report of
the Committee on Industry and Agriculture was presented by
the Convener, Mr. S. Higginbottom:

I. Committee met at the Farm Bungalow, Allahabad, November
12th and 13th, 1918. Present:—Revs. T. Steele, Tarafdar,
Bawden, Badley, Clemes and Mr. S. Higginbottom. There were also
present by invitation Mr. and Mrs. Wiser and Professor C. D. Thomp-
son.

II. Your Committee on Industry and Agriculture found that
there is a great deal of unrelated industrial and agricultural work
being done by missionaries throughout India, and an eager desire on
the part of many of them to learn and profit from the experience of
others. Believing that a survey would help your Committee to
formulate conclusions and make recommendations, it planned to
visit a number of institutions and centres, but owing to the want of
funds this was impossible and so it was compelled to resort to the
questionnaire. This questionnaire was circulated widely, but only 30
answers were received, which, while giving much valuable informa-
tion and many ripe suggestions, are not enough to enable us to make
complete generalisations. So the Committee asks your permission to
continue its investigations and hopes funds will be available to en-
able it to carry out its original intention of a survey.

The Committee met once during the year and then only because
certain members of the Council were on their way to the National
Missionary Council meeting at Benares. Those present who were
not members of the N.M.C. attended at their own expense.

Your Committee would define the aim of all mission industrial and
agricultural work to be the development of Christian character,
self-reliance and self-help in those who receive it with a view to in-
creasing their ability to support themselves, their schools, and their
churches in the communities in which they live. We are of opinion
that the educational policy pursued by missions in the past requires
to be enlarged, inasmuch as the product of the present policy is too
limited for its employment to government, clerical, and mission
In this connection we quote from the summary of the Indian Industrial Commission:

"...how little the march of modern industry has affected the great bulk of the Indian population, which remains engrossed in agriculture, winning a bare subsistence from the soil by antiquated methods of cultivation. Such changes as have been wrought in rural areas are the effects of economic rather than of industrial evolution."

"It is shown that the relative lowness of wages paid to Indian labour is counter-balanced by the comparative inefficiency of the individual Indian workman. The Commission assigns three causes for this inefficiency, viz. the absence of education, the prevailing low standard of comfort and the effects of preventible disease. The Commission expresses itself in favour of universal primary education, but considers that it would be unfair and unjust to impose upon employers this duty, which devolves rather upon the State and local authorities. But education of a technical kind is also required."

"The Commission places better housing in the forefront of its recommendations to raise the standard of comfort of the Indian artisan."

"The general aversion from industrial pursuits of the educated Indian is ascribed to hereditary predisposition accentuated by an unpractical system of education. A complete revolution in the existing methods of training is proposed. For manipulative industries, such as mechanical engineering, an apprenticeship system, similar to that suggested for artisans, should be adopted. The youth who aspires to become a foreman or an engineer, must learn to take off his coat at the start and should serve a term of apprenticeship in the workshops, supplemented by courses of theoretical instruction. At the conclusion of the period of training he may be allowed to specialize in particular subjects. For non-manipulative or operative industries, on the other hand, the teaching institution should be the main training ground, though practical experience is also necessary."

The Committee feels that the mass movements have increased the need for industrial and agricultural training because, in the last analysis, they throw upon missionary bodies the responsibility for the amelioration of the lot of large numbers of the depressed classes, and urges missions to make provision for such training as shall raise the whole standard of community life, religious, social and economic. This can often be done by adding departments to existing institutions at much less expense than to start a complete new institution [i.e. Serampore (Bengal), Vellore (S. India), Moga (Punjab), Sangli (S.M.C.)]. We are of opinion that there should be a central school for industrial and agricultural training in every language or climatic area. Further, that from these central training schools teachers should be sent out to begin agricultural and industrial teaching in selected middle and primary schools, and a policy of extension work laid down, carried out and supervised from the central institution.

In this connection we quote from the Proceedings of the Board of Agriculture, Poona, 1917, page 112:

13. "(1) That an improvement in the economic condition of
the agricultural population in India is a matter of the most fundamental and urgent importance to the country.

(3) That for the rapid development of agriculture in India a sound system of rural education based on rural needs is essential, that the present system is wholly inadequate in respect of the provision of suitable text-books and premises and, above all, in respect of the training and pay of teachers.

(6) That the demonstration of improved methods of agriculture is already creating and is likely to increase a demand for improved rural education, and that the latter will in turn facilitate agricultural demonstration.

14. That as this process advances a demand will probably arise for definitely agricultural schools and that preparation should be made for this latter probable demand by the early establishment, as an experimental measure, of a very limited number of Agricultural Middle (Madras, Upper Primary) schools (say one or at most two in each important provincial language area).

(2) That if, as a result of these experiments, further agricultural schools (as distinguished from ordinary rural schools) are to be started, it is of the utmost importance:—

(i) that their object should be to send their pupils back to their own land and to cultivate it better;
(ii) that the rate of the increase in the number of the schools should not be allowed to outstrip the rate of the provision of properly trained teachers;
(iii) that the training of the teachers should, as far as possible, be thoroughly practical on the agricultural side, and should in its final stage be connected with one of the schools already successfully established;
(iv) that the schools should be made as nearly self-supporting as possible;
(v) that each school should generally be on or in the neighbourhood of a demonstration farm.

We believe that these central institutions should have short courses during the vacations and off-seasons for Christian teachers and preachers. We also recommend that all theological seminaries and rural teacher training schools should provide instruction in agriculture and certain rural or cottage industries.

Your Committee is of opinion that missions should use the cooperative credit banks and societies in developing and financing industrial and agricultural work in the villages; and all purely industrial work whose aim is profit and that competes with bazaar industries should be put upon a strictly business basis. We quote from the summary of the Indian Industrial Commission:—

"Various other methods of financial assistance by Government are suggested, in particular the provision of plant for small and cottage industries on the hire-purchase system."

"To sum up, Commission finds that India is a country rich in raw materials and in industrial possibilities, but poor in manufacturing accomplishment. The deficiencies in her industrial system are such as to render her liable to foreign penetration in time of peace and to serious dangers in time of war. Her labour is inefficient, but for this reason capable of vast improvement. She relies almost entirely on foreign sources for foremen and supervisors; and her intelligentsia have yet to develop a right tradition of industrialism. Her stores of money lie inert and idle."

In all schools in order to compel pupils to face the problems of self-support each one should earn his own food and clothing as far as possible, but the mission should bear the expense of his education.

We are of opinion that industrial and agricultural schools should place the greatest emphasis on agriculture and industries subsidiary to agriculture, and that industries not connected with agriculture should only be undertaken in cases where they can be run as domestic industries or can supplement the earnings of farmers during the off season. Where for the upbuilding of the Christian community, it is felt wise to establish industries on a strictly business basis, Christian business men should be urged to come out from home to carry them on. These men to be associated as closely as possible with missionary bodies.

Your Committee feels that the success of industrial and agricultural work, in the first instance, depends almost entirely on competent leadership, and therefore recommends that all missions in India should unite in urging upon the Home Boards the necessity of recognizing agricultural and industrial education as a fundamental form of mission work and of providing for it in such a way that promising work, once begun, may not be crippled by the lack of funds or the transfer or furlough of those in charge. This is pre-eminently the form of work in which missions could co-operate, so that the forces in the field may be used to the best advantage and men may be transferred between missions in cases of emergency.

We strongly recommend that wherever possible missionaries should co-operate in the heartiest manner possible with Government and should utilize to the fullest extent the services of Government experts and institutions.

The Bishop of Tinnevelly forwarded from Lieutenant Lawrence a tentative scheme for a union industrial institution. So diverse were the views expressed by those members of the Committee who forwarded any opinion at all, that without Conference it was not felt wise to send any answer. The scheme, however, deserves the most careful consideration, and if money is available for a meeting of the Committee we should like Lieutenant Lawrence to be present at the meeting.

There are several provincial councils that have no committees on industry and agriculture, and in such areas we found difficulty in getting into touch with those engaged in such work. It would expedite business if such committees were appointed.

After some discussion of various matters arising out of the above report it was

RESOLVED:

XII. 1. That in the opinion of the Council missions should aim at the establishment of central institutions for the training of teachers in agriculture and allied industries in the various language or climatic areas.
2. That as far as possible teachers thus trained should be employed by missions in rural middle and primary schools.
3. That the Council recommends missions in mass movement areas to definitely plan for adequate instruction in agriculture and allied industries, such as silk, poultry, the making and repairing of agricultural tools and implements.
4. That the Council urges upon the Home Boards the necessity of providing an adequate supply of trained men and suitable equipment to carry on agricultural and allied industrial training, especially in mass movement areas.
5. That all provincial councils be requested to consider the institution of committees on agriculture and industry.

6. That provision be made in the Budget of 1919 for a sum of Rs. 800 for the expenses of this Committee on Industry and Agriculture.

VI. Finance.

The following Financial Report and Financial Statements were presented by the Honorary Treasurer, the Rev. Norman H. Tubbs, M.A.:

In presenting the report for this year, there is very little to add to the Interim Report published in the minutes of the Executive Committee of last July. At that Committee certain resolutions were passed, and in accordance with the rules of procedure of this Council (Methods (E) bye-law 10) these resolutions have now taken effect. Thus our financial year now begins on July 1st, and ends on June 30th, and the audited statement which is presented to this Council for confirmation is for the six months, January 1st to June 30th of this year. The audited balance sheet for 1917 was printed in the Executive’s Minutes of last July. Our income from Provincial Council is increased by the welcome addition to the Council of the Burma Representative Council, who for the first time have paid the provincial assessment to this Council. On June 30th, we had in hand the fairly substantial balance of Rs. 4,218-3-3, but owing to the enhanced rates for printing and stationery as well as for travelling, our expenditure is inevitably heavy, and it is quite clear that Committee work will again be seriously handicapped this year, unless we can manage to increase our income. During the past year, the standing committees have suffered severely owing to lack of funds and have been obliged to do most of their work by correspondence. It will be lamentable if during the coming year the work of the Council is done under a similar disability. The close of the war ushers in a new era of reconstruction and advance throughout the world, and in this country missions have a wonderful opportunity. Under these circumstances we are obliged to appeal to the generosity of Britain and America. Britain has already promised £200, and we are asking the American Committee of Reference and Counsel to do the same, but if it is possible for them to increase these donations, it would mean so great an increase to the effective work of this Council, that I am asking the Council to pass a special resolution to this effect.

Survey.—A desirable change has been effected, as a result of the Executive Committee’s action, and the accounts now published are much fuller, containing details of the Director’s income and expenditure. We have sufficient balance in hand to cover the completion of the survey of the Madras Province, and we do not require any further help from Britain or America. The Director is still generously giving his services free, and, if health unfortunately compels a return home, his passage to England has already been paid for. We therefore have sufficient funds in hand to fulfil this part of the important work of survey. The Gossner Mission Relief Fund is now closed, and the balance of Rs. 13-13-7 (see audited balance sheet in Executive Minutes, July 1918) has been transferred to the General Account. The Arbitration Account stands as before (see Exec. Min., July 1918).
# NATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

## GENERAL ACCOUNT

Statement of Receipts and Payments for the half year ended 30th June, 1918.

### Receipts

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<td></td>
<td>In hand</td>
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<td>British Conference of Missionaries</td>
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<td>Contribution from Madras Council</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Contribution from Bombay Council</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Bank Interest</td>
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### Payments

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<td>By Secretary's salary</td>
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<td>Travelling Ex</td>
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<td>TOTAL 9,005 8 6</td>
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We have examined the Cash Book with the available vouchers, and have prepared the above statement from the books and from information furnished to us and believe it to be a correct account of the Receipts and Payments for the half year ended 30th June, 1918.

(Signed) LOVELOCK & LEWES,

Chartered Accountants.

Calcutta: 27th August, 1918.
**NATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL.**

*Survey Account.*

**Summary of Receipts and Payments for the half year ended 30th June, 1918.**

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<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td><strong>Receipts.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>January 1 To Balance—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bank current a/c</td>
<td>3,858 7 7</td>
<td>On Fixed deposit</td>
<td>3,000 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Less due to Director of Survey</strong></td>
<td>190 13 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>6,658 7 7</td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>13,680 5 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Payments.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>June 30 Contribution in India—</td>
<td>4,500 0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anonymous (for Director's sal.)</td>
<td>709 0 0</td>
<td><strong>Bank Interest</strong></td>
<td>46 15 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>India Y.M.C.A.</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Edinburgh Continuation Comm. £125</strong></td>
<td>1,756 11 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>5,209 0 0</td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>13,680 5 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Balance—</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bank current a/c</td>
<td>4,162 2 9</td>
<td>On Fixed deposit</td>
<td>3,000 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Less due to Director of Survey</strong></td>
<td>381 12 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Less due to Hony. Treasurer</strong></td>
<td>0 8 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>6,779 14 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We have examined the Cash Book with the available vouchers and have prepared the above statement from the books and from information furnished to us and believe it to be a correct account of the Receipts and Payments for the half year ended 30th June, 1918.

(Signed) **LOVELOCK & LEWES,** Chartered Accountants.

*Calcutta: 27th August, 1918.*
Budget for the year July 1st, 1918, to June 30th, 1919.

Receipts. Expenditure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs. A. P.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs. A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance in hand</td>
<td>4,218 3 3</td>
<td>Salary of Secretary (half-time) @ Rs. 165</td>
<td>1,980 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per Provincial Councils</td>
<td>3,100 0 0</td>
<td>Half-rent of Secretary's House</td>
<td>1,080 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per Grant promised by Missionary Societies in Great Britain</td>
<td>3,000 0 0</td>
<td>Meeting of National Council</td>
<td>4,000 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per Grant to be solicited from America</td>
<td>3,000 0 0</td>
<td>Two meetings of Executive Council</td>
<td>1,000 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per additional Grant to be solicited from Britain and America</td>
<td>3,500 0 0</td>
<td>Travelling expenses of officers</td>
<td>500 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per Refund from Christian Literature Committee</td>
<td>500 0 0</td>
<td>Office expenses</td>
<td>800 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Committees**

- Preparation of Missionaries 350 0 0
- Education 350 0 0
- Mass Movements 350 0 0
- Survey 350 0 0
- Indian Church 350 0 0
- Industry and Agriculture 800 0 0
- Young People 350 0 0
- Christian Literature 1,000 0 0
- Public Questions 350 0 0
- Co-operation and Unity 500 0 0
- Medical Missions 50 0 0
- Women's Work 350 0 0
- Work among Anglo-Indians 100 0 0
- Work among Muslims 350 0 0
- Legal Handbook 1,150 0 0
- Contingencies 108 3 3

**Total** 17,318 3 3

**Resolved:**


2. That the Budget for 1918-19 be accepted subject to the provision that the Hon. Treasurer does not pay more than half the allocations to Standing Committees until authorized to do so by the mid-year Executive meeting.

3. That this Council places on record its gratitude for the continued help and generosity of the British Conference of Missionary Societies and the Committee of Reference and Counsel of America.
The Secretary made a short statement recalling the action taken by the Council as set forth in Res. XXIII, page 66 of the Coonoor Proceedings, Nov. 1917, and Res. V, page 11 of the Minutes of the 9th meeting of the Executive Committee of July 1918, held in Calcutta. In July he went by request to Madras to attend a joint meeting of the German Missions Committee of the National Missionary Council of Missions, and the German Missions Committee of the Educational Council of South India, at which the plans for dealing with the position of the different sections of the work of the Basel Mission were discussed. Among the suggestions made at that meeting was one that the Wesleyan Missionary Society should be asked to relieve the Rev. D. G. M. Leith to give his whole time to deal with the difficulties of the situation. Negotiations to this effect are in circulation. Proposals affecting the Basel Mission work were subsequently placed before the Government of Madras, and in due course forwarded by them to the Government of India. In October the Secretary went to Simla by request, and had an interview with Sir William Vincent, K.C.S.I., Secretary to the Home Department, particulars of which had been reported to the German Missions Committee in Madras.

1. The Situation in South India.—The Rev. D. G. M. Leith then gave the following report on the situation in the south of India:—

The arrangements under which the work of the former German Missions is being carried on, are, for the most part, the same as those reported to the National Missionary Council at its last meeting.

The Missionary Educational Council of South India was asked by Government if it would be willing to continue in 1918–19 the responsibility it had undertaken for the previous year. The Council expressed its willingness to continue the management of the educational work of the former Schleswig Holstein, Hermannsburg and Leipzig Missions inasmuch as the Rajahmundry Mission, the Ohio Mission and the Church of Sweden Mission agreed to continue to find the necessary funds. With regard to the Basel Mission, the Council was able to give only a qualified guarantee because of the uncertainty as to the action which might be taken by Government, during the year with regard to the Basel Industrials which has been supplying the funds for the educational work. The Government, however, were pleased to accept these guarantees, and the work has continued as before.
In June, an official notification appeared in the newspapers that the Leipzig Mission, the Hermannsburg Mission, and the Schleswig Holstein Mission were declared companies under section 2 of the Enemy Trading Act. A letter was sent to the Government of Madras asking for guidance as to the meaning of the notification. A reply was received stating that the precise action to be taken under this notification was under correspondence with the Government of India. The situation is being carefully watched and the German Missions Committee of the Madras Representative Council of Missions is endeavouring to keep in close touch with the Government so that it may be prepared for any action which the Government may find it necessary to take.

The most difficult problem, however, has been the provision for the many forms of Christian work hitherto carried on by the Basel Mission in view of the decision which it is understood has been reached by the British Government that the Basel Mission should be excluded from India. It was first thought that it might be possible to form a Swiss mission registered in India but supported and controlled by a missionary committee formed in Lausanne to which the old Basel Mission might transfer at least some parts of its work. That suggestion was, however, abandoned. Then a deputation of three members of the Madras Representative Council of Missions met the General Local Committee of the Basel Mission on August 1st and 2nd at Calicut. The General Local Committee at this meeting definitely requested the National Missionary Council to assume responsibility for the control of the work hitherto carried on by the Basel Mission. The resolution of the General Local Committee is as follows:—

"The General Local Committee of the Basel Mission requests the National Missionary Council of India to assume responsibility for the control of the work carried on by the Basel Mission and for its transfer to suitable bodies and declares its willingness for the property of the Basel Mission to be used by the body undertaking any part of the work under authorization by the National Missionary Council."

The Committee of the Madras Representative Council of Missions met on August 16th and gave very full consideration to the minutes of this Conference at Calicut and also to the resolutions of the Executive of the National Missionary Council on the subject passed at its meeting in July. It passed the following resolutions:—

1. That provided that the Madras Representative Council of Missions agrees, the German Missions Committee of the Madras Representative Council of Missions is prepared to become a special committee of the National Missionary Council and to act under its control. (N.B.: The M.R.C.M. has since agreed.)

2. That in view of the declaration of the General Local Committee embodied in the minutes of the Conference at Calicut on August 1st and 2nd, this committee strongly recommends the National Missionary Council to assume responsibility for the control of the work of the Basel Mission and for its transfer to suitable bodies.

3. That the committee should be enlarged, as is possible under the constitution of the Madras Representative Council of Missions, and that the following should be added to it:—Rev. Herbert Anderson, Rev. Henry Gulliford, Dr. P. de Benoit, Rev. W. Meston and on the resignation of Rev. W. E. H. Organe who is going to Mesopotamia, the Rev. K. Heiberg. (N.B.: The M.R.C.M. has agreed to this.)
4. That this committee endorses the recommendations of the Conference at Calcutt:—

(a) That the Basel Mission College should be transferred to the Madras Christian College.

(b) That the Wesleyan Missionary Society be asked to undertake the work in the Nilgiris and Coorg.

(c) That the National Missionary Society be asked to undertake the work at Honavar, North Canara.

5. That an arrangement should be made whereby the Swiss should undertake the financing and staffing of the areas of South Canara and South Mahratta, the National Missionary Council acting as a controlling body and appointing a British missionary to act as secretary of the organization.

6. That this committee rejoices to learn that a missionary committee has been formed at Lausanne to give financial support to Swiss missionaries and their work in India. It hears with pleasure that that committee has already remitted two sums of money to Dr. de Benoit and it instructs its secretary to communicate with Dr. de Benoit as the representative of the Lausanne committee in India on these and other questions.

7. That this committee having heard that the Malabar Church has decided in principle to unite with the South India United Church, and understanding that satisfactory arrangements can be made between the South India United Church and the Malabar Church Council for carrying on the work previously maintained by the Basel Mission in Malabar, recommends the National Missionary Council to sanction such an arrangement.

The committee further decided to lay their whole scheme of arrangements for the work of the Basel Mission before Government. This has been done both by personal interview and by formal representation. The Government of Madras has forwarded it to the Government of India and the Secretary of the National Missionary Council has interviewed the Home Member of the Government of India on the subject. The decision is awaited.

In view of the very heavy responsibilities and difficult negotiations devolving upon the Convener of the German Missions Committee in carrying out these arrangements, the committee resolved to ask the Wesleyan Missionary Society to release Mr. Leith for a period of three months to give his whole time to this work. Mr. J. H. Oldham, Secretary of the Committee on War and Missions of the Conference of British Missionary Societies, had intimated that funds could be found for such a purpose, should this be necessary.

Mr. Oldham has also intimated that attempts are being made to form a British Company to take over the Basel Industrials on the Gold Coast and also in India. The Colonial Office has given its sanction to the proposal.

The problems in the immediate future are very great but it is felt that everything possible must be done to conserve the Christian activities hitherto maintained.

2nd Nov. 1918

D. G. M. Leith, Convener.

A long discussion followed in which Dr. de Benoit, the Rev. H. Gulliford, the Bishop of Chota Nagpur and others took part. It was decided to await the presentation of the report on the situation in Bihar before giving consideration to resolu-
tions which Mr. Leith, on behalf of the Madras Committee, de-
sired to present to the Council.

2. The Situation in Bihar.—The Bishop in Chota Nagpur presented the following Report and Financial Statement on the position in Chota Nagpur:

My annual report was presented at the Executive Committee meeting last July, and covered the period ending with the close of that month which marked the end of the third year of my charge of the Gossner Mission schools.

Since writing that report the Government has decided to make over all the property of the congregations and the Mission to the Custodian of enemy property, with a view to legally ending its connection with the Berlin Committee. The congregational property has been included in the schedules of property on which the vesting order is to be, if it has not already been made, because it all stood in the name of one or other of the German missionaries, and it was thus necessary, if the congregations were to be given any legal title to it, for it to pass through the Custodian's hands.

The Chief Secretary invited some of the members of the congregations to meet him, that he might explain the purpose that Government had in view in taking this action. The majority of them were unable to understand English and some misconception as to the intentions of Government seems to have arisen, as they have been telling the congregations that it is the intention of Government to hand over all the mission property to them, and urging the establishment of an independent church. It is not the Government's intention to hand over to them the mission as distinct from congregational property, and it is to be deeply regretted that the desire to get the property into their own hands is with this section of the congregation outweighing all considerations of the spiritual welfare of the people.

In Assam the closer supervision of the widely scattered small Christian communities on the tea gardens is becoming a matter of urgent necessity if they are to be preserved from spiritual decay, and it seems as if the time had come when some permanent arrangement should be made by which the care of this work should be taken over by a local mission.

The financial position as far as the congregational work is concerned is critical. I have received no outside help for this since last July, and expenses have been met by a transfer of funds from the rent account, and funds placed in my hands by the Vorstand before its dissolution. There are funds available from these sources which would in normal circumstances have carried us on to the end of the year, but we are face to face, if not with famine, with such a failure of crops and high prices as demand immediate relief for those workers who are largely dependent on the produce of their fields for their support. This is the case with a large majority of the workers whose average full pay is Rs. 7, but many of whom have for the past four years been only in receipt of half this sum. If they are to continue their work substantial help for them is imperative.
## MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS.

[These accounts, with those that follow, cover the period July 1st 1917 to October 31st 1918.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Rs. A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Balance as on August 1st, 1917</td>
<td>1,630 13 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bible Society Grant</td>
<td>283 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gov. grant for Lepper Asylum</td>
<td>750 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rents</td>
<td>4,398 4 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grazing and garden produce</td>
<td>435 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundries</td>
<td>79 12 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Interest</td>
<td>45 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,622 8 7</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disbursements</th>
<th>Rs. A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Biblewomen and colporteurs</td>
<td>482 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lohardagga Lepper Asylum</td>
<td>750 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaukidars</td>
<td>244 12 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings and repairs</td>
<td>1,764 3 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound mainenance</td>
<td>162 8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rents and Taxes</td>
<td>112 4 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special scholars</td>
<td>98 4 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books printing and postages</td>
<td>80 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply of medicine</td>
<td>54 3 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer to Gossner Mission a/c</td>
<td>2,100 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>1,774 3 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,622 8 7</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

## BISHOP EMERGENCY FUND.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Rs. A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Balance as on August 1st, 1917</td>
<td>1,225 2 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.P.G. Grant</td>
<td>25,831 5 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donation in India</td>
<td>6,991 13 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant towards Principal's salary</td>
<td>1,500 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Interest</td>
<td>90 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundries</td>
<td>379 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>36,017 8 5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disbursements</th>
<th>Rs. A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Missionaries' salaries</td>
<td>29,673 0 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travelling of Missionaries</td>
<td>1,339 2 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Servants</td>
<td>132 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank charges</td>
<td>11 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>4,862 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>36,017 8 5</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Ordinary Grants-in-aid</td>
<td>15,817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Government Special Grant</td>
<td>41,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Fees paid to Central Accounts</td>
<td>431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Sundry refunds</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gossner Mission</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Balance as on August 1st, 1917</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>689 9 4</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; N.-M. C. less Rs. 120 refund</td>
<td>2,780</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; per Rev. Dr. Aberly</td>
<td>12,700</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Subscriptions</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Refunds</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Transfer from Miscellaneous a/c</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Funds handed over by German Missionaries</td>
<td>4,017</td>
<td>4 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>21,822 12 1</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| TOTAL                                  |      | **22,512 5 5** |
### FUNDS

#### Disbursements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs. A. P.</th>
<th>Rs. A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance as on August 1st, 1917</td>
<td></td>
<td>292 9 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Secondary Schools Salaries</td>
<td>10,703 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, Primary Schools Salaries</td>
<td>28,199 9 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, Boarding House grants</td>
<td>8,641 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, Guru Training School</td>
<td>3,750 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, Part pay of Principal of High School</td>
<td>1,500 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, Summer School for Gurus</td>
<td>83 7 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, Taxes</td>
<td>1,448 5 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, School Repairs</td>
<td>1,230 3 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, Contingencies and Servants</td>
<td>262 14 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>55,818 8 6</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,538 1 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>57,649 3 3</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ACCOUNTS

#### Disbursements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs. A. P.</th>
<th>Rs. A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Pastors’ Salaries (part)</td>
<td>1,981 9 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, Catechists’ Salaries (part)</td>
<td>16,770 3 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, Medical Work</td>
<td>1,330 10 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, Rent and Taxes</td>
<td>1,000 6 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, Repairs</td>
<td>644 6 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, Servants</td>
<td>554 4 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, Rest Houses</td>
<td>54 12 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, Postages and Bank Charges</td>
<td>76 4 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>22,412 6 9</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td></td>
<td>99 14 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>22,512 5 5</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The report was supplemented by a statement of a confidential character dealing with difficulties concerning property matters, education and finance. Dr. Aberly, of the American Lutheran Mission, also made a statement frankly expressing his fears that though the Bishop had loyally observed his pledges, the policy which under exceptionally difficult circumstances had been adopted would inevitably lead to the disintegration of the denominational identity of the Lutheran Church in Chota Nagpur, which he greatly regretted.

The Council then discussed the question of the constitutional difficulty of taking administrative or executive action while the Council's functions were "solely consultative and advisory and not legislative or mandatory." It was felt that so long as no questions of financial responsibility or the holding of property arose the Council could not but accede to the appeal of the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, on the one hand, and of those still connected with the work of former German Missions in India on the other, to offer a helping hand in perplexing difficulties. It was, therefore, decided that a special committee, consisting of Messrs. S. C. Mukerji, the Bishop in Chota Nagpur, Dr. J. Aberly, Dr. J. F. Steele, Rev. H. Gulliford, Rev. D. G. M. Leith, and the Secretary, should draw up resolutions and present to the Council dealing with the whole subject of arrangements for the preservation of German Mission work in India. The Bishop of Assam and Dr. de Benoit were also invited to sit upon the committee.

Before the consideration of the resolutions prepared by this committee the Bishop in Chota Nagpur supplemented the former statement he had made in reply to what had been stated by Dr. Aberley. The Council then heard from the Bishop in Assam a statement of the conditions in that Province, especially in the tea-garden districts, the small, weak, widely scattered Lutheran Christian communities of which greatly needed some more permanent and satisfactory arrangement for shepherding than it had been possible to give them under war conditions.

The following series of resolutions were then considered and finally it was

Resolved:—

Re the situation in Madras.

XIV. 1. This Council accedes to the request of the General Local Committee of the Basel Mission that the National Missionary Council should assume responsibility for the control of the work in India hitherto maintained by the Basel Mission with a view to its transfer by the Council to suitable bodies.
In view, however, of the fact that the National Missionary Council has no financial resources for work of this nature it is understood that while the Council will do its utmost to arrange with other bodies for the financial support and maintenance of the work, and while it is prepared to receive, hold and transfer funds for that purpose, the Council is itself unable to provide that support.

2. The Council endorses the recommendation of the Committee made in the foregoing report upon the situation in South India for the future maintenance of the work, with such modifications as circumstances may render necessary.

3. The Council appoints the following Committee to carry out the work of transfer, to make all necessary arrangements and to receive, hold and transfer such funds as may be given to it:—The Bishop of Madras, Miss Grover, Hon. Rev. G. Pittendrigh, Dr. P. de Benoit, Paul Appaswamy, Esq., M. D. Devadoss, Esq., Revs. Herbert Anderson, A. W. Brough, Dr. Ferguson, H. Gulliford, K. Heiberg, V. Meston, C. H. Monahan, D. G. M. Leith (Convener).

4. In view of the complexity of the situation and the many difficult arrangements that will have to be made, the Council asks the Rev. D. G. M. Leith of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, the Convener of this special Committee on the work of German Missions, to give his whole time to this work during the next few months, and is grateful to the Standing Committee of the Conference of British Missionary Societies for its offer, through Mr. J. H. Oldham, of financial support which makes this possible.

5. In view of the difficulties regarding the property formerly held by German Missions and by the Basel Mission, the Council appoints a deputation consisting of the Bishop in Chota Nagpur, Revs. Herbert Anderson and D. G. M. Leith to interview the Home Member of the Government of India on the whole question and report to the Council’s Committee on German Missions, which is instructed to take such action as may be necessary to conserve the property of these missions for Christian work.

RESOLVED:—

Re the situation in Chota Nagpur.

XV. 1. That the Council approves of the Bishop in Chota Nagpur, in consultation with the officers of the Bihar and Orissa Representative Council of Missions, taking such action in regard to any property of the G.E.L. Mission which the Custodian of Enemy Property may decide to dispose of, as shall in his opinion be in the best interests of mission work in Chota Nagpur.

2. That this Council approves of the suggestion that, as soon as the Government policy with regard to the Gossner Mission has been declared, the Bishop in Chota Nagpur should, subject to the permission of the Government, communicate with the Berlin Committee, explaining the conditions laid down by the Government and asking for an expression of their views, always remembering that the right of self-determination rests with the congregations.

3. That pending the final determination of the future of this Mission this Council appeals to the Christian public in India and abroad to supply the funds that are needed for the work.

4. That as the work in Assam is closely connected with that in Chota Nagpur, the principles of the above resolutions be also applied to that area substituting the Bishop in Assam for the Bishop in Chota Nagpur and the officers of the Representative Council of Missions of Bengal and Assam for those of the Representative Council of Missions in Behar and Orissa.
VIII. Council for 1919-1920.

The report of the Nomination Committee was presented by the Secretary. It was

RESOLVED:—

XVI. The Council in accordance with Bye-Laws of the Constitution elects the following eighteen co-opted members, the officers, the Executive Committee, and the members of the various standing committees:

1. **Co-opted Members for 1918-1919.**

   - Dr. Miss K. M. Bose.  
   - Dr. T. V. Campbell.  
   - Rev. I. Cannaday.  
   - Rev. William Carey.  
   - The Bishop of Dornakal.  
   - Rev. J. C. R. Ewing.  
   - Rev. F. R. Felt.  
   - Rev. W. L. Ferguson.  
   - Miss M. Rose Greenfield.

2. **Officers of the Council for 1918-1919.**

   - **Chairman**  
     - The Right Rev. the Bishop in Chota Nagpur.
   - **Vice-Chairman**  
     - Rev. George Howells, M.A., D.D.
   - **Hon. Treasurer**  
     - Rev. A. Willifer Young.
   - **Secretary**  
     - Professor S. C. Mukerji, M.A., B.L.


[For addresses of co-opted members, officers and Executive Committee members see inside front cover.]

**Standing Committees for 1918-1919:**

1. **Co-operation and Unity.**—Rev. J. F. Steele (Convener), I. P. Mission, Broach; Rev. F. R. Felt, Jubbulpore; Rev. John Drake, Serampore, Bengal; Rev. L. P. Larsen, Bangalore; Rev. D. Mackichan, Bombay; The Bishop of Madras, Madras. **Correspondents.**—The Bishop of Rangoon, Rangoon; Rev. W. Cutting, Benares; Rev. V. Santiago, Batlagundu, Madura Dist.; Dr. Ida Scudder, Vellore; Miss E. Swift, Ratchanyapuram, Madras; Rev. Dr. Wherry, Ludhiana.

2. **Survey and Occupation.**—Rev. H. Gulliford (Convener), Brooklands, Coonoor; Rev. William Carey, Barisal, Bengal; Rev. Rey C. Smith, Fatehpur, U.P.; The Bishop of Tinnevelly, Pallamcottah, S. India; Mr. B. H. Backhouse, Hoshangabad; Rev. J. Z. Hodge, Motihari Champaran. **Correspondents.**—W. H. L. Church, Esq., B. & F.B.S., Lahore; R. A. Adams, Esq., B. & F.B.S., Bombay; Rev. W. Sherratt, 19, Soolay Pagoda Road, Rangoon; Bishop J. E. Robinson, Bangalore; Rev. W. J. Mowll, Memorial Hall, Park Town, Madras.

3. **The Indian Church.**—The Bishop of Dornakal (Convener), Singareni Collieries, Deccan; Rai A. C. Mukerji, Bahadur, Shanti Asram, Benares; K. T. Paul, Esq., 5, Russell Street, Calcutta; Rev.

4. Christian Education.—The Bishop in Chota Nagpur (Convener), Ranchi; Rev. Dr. Ewing, Lahore; Rev. D. G. M. Leith, 30, Brodies Road, Mysore, Madras; Rev. M. C. Lehman, Dhamtari, C.P.; Rev. Dr. W. G. Scott Sutherland, Kalimpong; Correspondents.—Miss E. McDougall, Women's Christian College, Madras; Rev. Dr. H. D. Gilmore, Baptist College, Rangoon; Professor Siraj-ud-din, Forman College, Lahore; Rev. E. Fairbank, Ahmednagar, Bombay; Rev. Dr. Garfield Williams, Gorakhpur, U.P.; Rev. J. G. Dann, Baptist Mission, Patna.


6. Medical Missions.—Dr. T. V. Campbell (Convener), Chikkaballapur, S.I.; Dr. W. J. Wanless, Miraj, Bombay Pres.; Dr. R. H. Goheen, Vengurla, Western India; Dr. F. R. Felt, Nagpur; Dr. M. Mackellar, Neemuch, C.I.; Dr. Miss K. M. Bose, Asrapur, Atari, Amritsar District. Correspondents.—Dr. A. Lankester, Hyderabad, Deccan; Dr. Edith Brown, Ludhiana, Punjab; Dr. Ida Scudder, Vellore, S. India.


8. The European and Anglo-Indian Community.—The Bishop in Chota Nagpur, Ranchi; Professor S. C. Mukerji, The College, Serampore, Bengal; Rev. George Howells, The College, Serampore, Bengal.

9. Finance.—Rev. A. Willifer Young (Convener), 23, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta; The Bishop in Chota Nagpur, Ranchi; Professor S. C. Mukerji, The College, Serampore, Bengal; Rev. George Howells, The College, Serampore, Bengal.
10. Public Questions.—Professor S. C. Mukerji (Convener), The College, Serampore, Bengal; The Bishop of Bombay, Malabar Hill, Bombay; Dr. J. C. R. Ewing, Forman College, Lahore; Rev. H. Gulliford, Brooklands, Coonoor; Professor R. Siraj-ud-in, Forman College, Lahore; Professor J. R. Banerjea, 15, Ram Kisen Das Lane, Calcutta. Correspondents.—W. R. Gourlay, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Government House, Calcutta; J. C. Dutt, Esq. 171, Manicktollah Street, Calcutta; P. Chenchiah, Esq., 11, Hall Road, Egmore, Madras; Rev. J. M. Baker, Ongole, Madras, Pres.


12. Women’s Work.—Dr. K. M. Bose, Asrapur, Attri, Amritsar Dist. (Convener); Miss Eva M. Swift, Rachayaparam, Madura, S. India; Miss Grover, C.E.Z.M., Madras; Miss F. D. Wilson, Queen Mary High School, Bombay; Miss Carswell, Y.W.C.A., 170, Hornby Road, Bombay; Miss Rose Greenfield, Naulakha, Lahore. Correspondents.—Deaconess E. L. Goreh, Banda, U.P.; Miss Livermore, Ghaziabad; Mrs. Dixon, Murree; Dr. Ida Scudder, Vellore; Miss Macnight, Muttra, U.P.; Miss N. Rivett, 110/2, Russa Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta.


15. Work among Muslims.—Rev. Dr. J. C. R. Ewing (Convener), Forman College, Lahore; Rev. C. M. Gough, C.M.S., Lahore; Professor Siraj-ud-din, Forman College, Lahore; Rev. H. J. Lane-Smith, C.M.S. House, Gurgaon, Bombay; Rev. Bevan Jones, Baptist Mission, Dacca; Rev. J. Takele, Brahmanbaria, Tipperah. Correspondents.—Rev. W. Goldsack, Khulna; Bengal; Rev. L. Dheem Singh, C.M.S., Madras; Miss E. M. Potter, C.M.S., Bangalore; Canon Sell, C.M.S. Home, Madras; Professor E. Ahmed Shah, Lucknow; Canon Ishan Ullah, C.M.S., Gojra; Canon Ali Baksh, Punjab; Dr. E. M. Wherry, Ludhiana; Rev. Joel Waiz Lal, Daryaganj, Delhi.
IX. Other Business.

1. World Conference on Faith and Order.—The following communication from Robert H. Gardiner, Secretary to the Commission on the World Conference on Faith and Order, was read:

*July 10, 1918.*

Christians are beginning to realize that only a Christianity visibly united can convert the world to Christ, and that such a visible unity can be attained only through prayer which shall put the wills of the members of the Church Militant in harmony with the Will of Christ its Head.

The Octave, January 18-25 (January 5-12 in the Eastern Calendar), of prayer for the visible reunion of the Church which is the Body of Christ, was observed in 1918 in every part of the world and by Christians of every communion; but a still more general observance is needed, and a more complete surrender of our hearts and minds and wills to the Will of God.

The Commission of the American Episcopal Church on the World Conference on Faith and Order, therefore, again requests Christendom to observe the same Octave in the year 1919 for the same purpose. This notice is sent out early to reach the distant parts of the world. But many of us who will receive this request at once may well spend six months in prayer that through united intercession Christians may have no will except the Will of the One Lord.

By order of the Commission,

ROBERT H. GARDINER,

Secretary.

RESOLVED:—

XVII. This Council desires to call the attention of churches, missions, and the Christian people of India to the request of the Commission on the World Conference on Faith and Order that the days January 18-25, 1919, be observed as days of prayer for the unity of Christ’s visible Church.

2. Temperance.—The Secretary, on behalf of the Bishop of Madras, presented a printed statement, in accord with the
instruction of the Council in Res. XXXI, page 70 of the Coonoor Proceedings, November 1917, setting forth the policy of the Imperial and Local Governments in relation to the drink traffic, and various facts concerning the extent and growth of the habit of taking alcoholic liquor and intoxicating drugs in India. After a short discussion, during which exception was taken to certain statements in the latter portion of the report, it was

RESOLVED:—

XVIII. 1. That the Council appoints the Committee selected by the Bishop of Madras as a special committee to deal with the subject.
2. That the report presented on Excise Administration in India is referred back to that Committee for further consideration.
3. That the Committee be also instructed to inquire into and report upon the other points mentioned in the Statement as needing the attention of Temperance Reformers in India, at the present time.

3. Call to a Day of Prayer for India.

RESOLVED:—

XIX. The Executive Committee arrange for the observance of a Day of Prayer for India on March 23rd, 1919, on the same lines as in former years, and that the Right Rev. the Bishop of Dornakal be requested to draft the call. Further, that arrangements be made for the translation of the call into the vernaculars of India.

4. The Rev. T. H. Dixon’s Request.—The Secretary reported that his confidential letter of October 1st had put before members of the Council the salient facts.

RESOLVED:—

XX. That the Council desires to point out that the procedure already taken in this matter without being referred to the Council is irregular, and in the circumstances reported to Council it resolves to take no further action towards the completion of the proposed arrangement.

5. Time and Place of next Meeting.

RESOLVED:—

XXI. The choice of place and date of the next Annual Meeting be left to the Executive Committee, it being suggested that the second week of November, and, if possible, some place in the Punjab area, be chosen.

6. Famine Relief.—Dr. Steele referred to the action taken by the Bombay Representative Council of Missions upon the serious conditions created by the failure of the monsoon in Western India. There were two needs—workers to assist in giving relief, and funds for the famine stricken. It was reported that there was a serious deficiency of rain in many parts of the Presidency, the prices of grain had already risen higher than in the last great famine. Government itself was taking
immediate measures but had been approached and fully approved supplementary measures being adopted to meet the situation. Help might be expected from the American Red Cross, the Christian Herald and the Home Boards of Societies that will have to deal with destitute and orphaned children. A representative committee had been appointed to deal with the administration of funds. It had also been suggested that it would be helpful to secure the sympathy of the National Missionary Council, as conditions of scarcity and famine were likely to be felt in other provincial areas. Several members of the Council took part in the discussion that followed, reporting the condition in their provincial areas, and it was

Resolved:—

XXII. 1. That this Council approves of the proposal of the Bombay Representative Council of Missions to appeal to the British and American public for funds to enable relief work, additional to Government measures, to be promptly undertaken in famine-stricken areas in India; and that the Executive of the Bombay Representative Council of Missions be authorized to issue such appeal on behalf of the National Missionary Council.

2. That the Executive Committees of the Representative Councils of Provinces where famine conditions are likely to prevail be requested to co-operate with the Bombay (Provincial Council) Executive, by promptly supplying information as to the needs of their areas and also by making arrangements for the distribution of funds that may be allotted to them for famine relief.

3. That the following be associated with the Bombay Executive in the distribution of funds among the various provincial areas:—The Bishop of Dornakal, Dr. J. C. R. Ewing, C.I.E., the Bishop in Chota Nagpur and Mr. B. H. Backhouse, M.A.

7. A League of Nations.—The Rev. H. Gulliford presented a resolution upon the subject of a League of Nations, which was discussed. It was

Resolved:—

XXXIII. That this Council expresses its profound gratitude to God for the desire now being manifested in many quarters for a closer union and brotherhood among nations with a view to the settlement of international disputes by other means than that of the sword; and prays that divine guidance may be given to those on whom rests the responsible task of working out this great purpose for the glory of God and the good of all mankind.

The Council would urge upon missions and churches in India the duty of earnest and sustained prayer especially for rulers and those who have to guide the destinies of people at this time.

8. Votes of Thanks.

Resolved:—

XXIV. In view of the prospective furlough of the Rev. Herbert Anderson, the National Missionary Council records its appreciation
of his faithful and efficient labour as Secretary of the National Missionary Council, and trusts that after a well-earned vacation in Great Britain he may return to India and still further serve the National Missionary Council, and through it the interests of the Church of Christ in India.

The Council further expressed through various members its gratitude to the Chairman for his efficient conduct of business, to Rai Bahadur A. C. Mukerjee, the Rev. J. R. Hudson and other local friends for their helpful assistance in the necessary arrangements, and to the Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Benares for the loan of the pandal in which the Council meetings were held, and for other generous assistance.

After the singing of the doxology the Bishop in Assam pronounced the benediction.

(Sd.) S. C. Mukerji, Chairman.

Herbert Anderson, Secretary.
Appendix I (I).

REPORT FOR 1917-18 OF THE MADRAS REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF MISSIONS.

The time of the annual meeting has been altered from February to the third Friday in August, the next meeting to take place in 1919. The financial position of the Council is sound; but more funds are needed if the work with which it is entrusted is to be done efficiently. The fee for membership of representatives of Indian churches and missions has been reduced from Rs. 20 to Rs. 10.

The work of the Council has been carried on by seven standing committees, five special committees and the Missionary Educational Council.

The Committee on Comity and Co-operation sent the Statement on Comity prepared by the National Council to the various churches and missions, and the following accept the Statement and will act according to it:—American Arcot Mission, American Madura Mission, Canadian Baptist Mission, Church Missionary Society in Madras, Tinnevelly and Travancore, Church of England Zenana Mission, Church of Sweden Mission, Danish Mission, London Mission in South India and Travancore, South India United Church, Strict Baptist Mission, United Free Church of Scotland Mission, Wesleyan Mission in Nagapatam, Mysore, and the Provincial Synod, and the Y.M.C.A. The following accept the Statement with slight modifications:—American Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Guntur; Christian Missions in Many Lands in the Kanarese area and Ramnad; Wesleyan Mission, Hyderabad. Some other missions are still considering the document. To make it effective it must be translated into the vernaculars of the Province.

The Survey Committee has reported on the Telugu area, but the report is incomplete. The usual statistics of the missions in South India have been collected, showing a large decrease of missionaries, but an increase in the number of church members and Indian Christians.

The Public Questions Committee has dealt chiefly with the Temperance question and it was requested to draw up a memorial to Government regarding a licensing board for Madras City. It also considered the following subjects:—Unwholesome novels, attacks on Christianity in a vernacular pamphlet, obscene carvings on temples.

The Christian Literature Committee met and approved of schemes of advance for three years in Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, and Malayalam, and forwarded them to the Literature Committee of the National Council. To bring the Board for Tamil Christian Literature into closer relation with the Council, it was agreed that the Convener of the Board for Tamil Christian Literature should be ex officio a member of the Council’s Christian Literature Committee.

The Mass Movement Committee has dealt specially with village education, desiring to make it more practical and to bring it into closer relation with village life.

The Educational Council, through which Representative Council deals with educational matters, has continued the management of the schools of four German missions; has issued an appeal to Christian boys in high schools, urging upon them the teaching profession as their life’s work; has memorialized Government for increased aid to elementary schools, which has been granted; has devoted time to the consideration of vocational
education for Christian boys; has given prolonged attention to the conscience clause and formulated its convictions on the subject; has appealed to Government for remission of municipal taxation on schools in the City of Madras and for the exemption from income tax of contributions made by teachers to provident funds; has appointed a committee to draw up a suitable curriculum and prepare text-books for village elementary schools, keeping in view specially the vocational needs of the pupils; is considering the need of a fully-equipped Government technical school in the City of Madras to provide complete technical training for all classes of boys; is striving to secure from Government scholarships specially ear-marked for pupils in boarding schools; and at the request of Government has given a carefully drafted opinion on the Montague-Chelmsford scheme of reform, in so far as it affects the provinces.

The German Missions Committee has had very special duties entrusted to it, but these are reported on by the Committee direct to the National Council.

The Evangelistic Forward Movement Committee, which aids special evangelistic works throughout South India, has arranged for and carried out a summer school of lyrical evangelism, various conferences on evangelistic work, and the publication of literature in the vernacular on evangelistic work, and reports steady advance in the churches and missions.

The Committee on Young People's Work has dealt chiefly with a survey of the field, and it has resolved for the present to concentrate on Sunday School work in the City of Madras, and has held there a special conference of Sunday School workers.

A special committee was appointed with instructions "to confer with as many experienced persons as possible with a view to the formulation of an authoritative pronouncement on what is a suitable emolument for university men who are sincerely desirous of devoting themselves to the service of Christ in India." And another special committee was appointed to consider the possibility of reopening the Language School for missionaries.

A conference of missionaries was held in the Telugu area last December, and it was so successful that arrangements have been made to hold another in the year 1919.

The resolutions of the last National Council were considered, and many of them referred to different committees for consideration and report.

Conferences of missionaries were held at several hill-stations, and resolutions were passed pledging missionaries to assist the Indian Government in helping to win the war.

H. GULLIFORD,
Hony. Secretary.

Appendix I (2).

REPORT FOR 1917-18 OF THE BOMBAY REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF MISSIONS.

The seventh meeting of the Council was held in Bombay on the 10th and 11th September. Thirty-three members were present.

The Council considered the National Council's Statement on Comity. It had previously been sent to all missions represented in the Council, and had been approved by all of these which had been able to give it their consideration. The Council, therefore, felt justified in giving its
assent to the Statement as a fair and reasonable basis of co-operation between missions.

Various matters of interest came up for discussion in connection with the reports of the committees of the Council. In connection with the report of the Educational Board, the Council had before it the minutes of the ninth meeting of the Executive Committee of the N.M.C. The Council gave its approval to the resolutions on the Conscience Clause passed at the fourth meeting of the N.M.C., and urged that the question should not be reopened this year. The Literature Committee brought some important matters before the Council. Good results are already being attained from the working of the Marathi Literature Missionary Scheme. It has so far been found impossible to inaugurate the Gujarati part of the Literature Missionary Scheme in the form in which it was originally planned. But this year a forward step was taken. The Council appointed the Rev. Dr. H. R. Scott, Surat, to supervise the work of the production of Gujarati Christian Literature, in the hope that it may soon be possible to have him appointed as a half-time literature missionary. His appointment is an honorary one, but the Executive Committee will be able to make a grant for the expenses of his work. In view of this new development the Council resolved to divide the Literature Committee into Marathi and Gujarati sections, each with its own convener.

The Public Questions Committee has given careful attention to the question of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, and has gathered much useful information regarding the degree of similarity and diversity in the attitude of various missions to marriage questions. The results of their investigations will be found in the detailed report of the Council. With reference to Resolution XI of the fourth meeting of the N.M.C., the Council passed a resolution endorsing the statement of the N.M.C., with amendment that for the words “that they are man and wife” in the Resolution, there should be substituted the words, “that they are still man and wife.” In regard to the question of cinema shows, the Council has agreed that the Executive Committee should appoint a committee, the Missionary Conferences of Bombay and Poona to suggest suitable persons for membership.

The Council passed resolutions dealing with the problems which will have to be faced, should the danger of famine, which is at present imminent, not be averted. It has asked Missions to co-operate with Government, as in the case of former famines, in relief work, and it has also asked Missions whether they would be willing to put members of their staffs at the disposal of Government for famine work. It has also agreed that a statement of needs should be drawn up for transmission to Home Boards if famine conditions should prevail.

The Council expressed its interest in the work of evangelism and particularly in the forthcoming visit of Mr. Eddy.

The attention of the N.M.C. should be drawn to one other matter which was before the Council. The Week of Prayer for Unity, in connection with the World Conference on Faith and Order, was widely observed throughout the Presidency, from January 18 to 25. At the end of that week, a united meeting for prayer for unity was held in St. Thomas’ Cathedral, Bombay, and a similar meeting was held in Poona. These meetings were not organized by the Council, but the initiative was taken by members of the Council. Since that time other united meetings have been held for intercession in connection with the War. The Council has now appointed a committee to co-operate with members of Commissions resident in the Presidency in the formation of groups of members of all churches to discuss the facts and problems which require to be investigated in view of the coming Conference.
In connection with the annual meeting of the Council a very success­ful public missionary meeting was held in Wilson College Hall on the evening of the 10th September. The Rev. Dr. Steele, Chairman of the Council, presided, and addresses were given on aspects of missionary work by Bishop Robinson, the Rev. J. C. Winslow, Dr. L. F. Moodie, and the Rev. Dr. Macnicol.

JOHN McKENZIE,
Hon. Secretary.

Resolutions of the Bombay Representative Council of Missions, passed at its seventh meeting, 10th and 11th Sept., 1918

(1) Comity.—In accordance with Minute 22, Resolution (1) of the sixth meeting of the Council, the Statement on Comity prepared by the National Missionary Council was laid before the Council. The Secretary reported that the Statement had been submitted to contributing missions for their opinion, and replies had been received from the secretaries of fourteen of these. The following intimated their approval of the Statement:—American Marathi Mission, Christian and Missionary Alliance, Church of the Brethren, Church of Scotland Mission, C.M.S., Irish Presbyterian Mission, Methodist Episcopal Church, M.S.U.W., Mukti Mission, United Free Church Mission, Y.W.C.A., and Z.B. and M.M. The American Presbyterian Mission and the S.P.G. had not yet been able to discuss it.

It was resolved: That the Council give its assent to the Statement on Comity as presented to it, as a fair and reasonable basis of co-operation between missions.

(2) Conscience Clause.—It was resolved: That the Council is satisfied that the question of the Conscience Clause has been sufficiently treated by the resolutions passed at the fourth meeting of the National Missionary Council, and should not be reopened this year.

(3) Public Questions.—It was resolved: That the Council endorse Resolution XI of the fourth meeting of the National Missionary Council with the following amendment, "that for the words 'that they are man and wife,' there be substituted the words 'that they are still man and wife.'"

(4) Furlough of Women Missionaries.—It was resolved: That this Council recommends the National Missionary Council to approach Government regarding the passages of women missionaries desiring to proceed on furlough.

Appendix I (3).

REPORT FOR 1917-18 OF THE MID-INDIA REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF MISSIONS.

The N.M.C. resolutions on Comity were adopted at the meeting of the Council last year. They have been submitted to the missions in the area and have been accepted by twelve. Other missions have them under consideration.

It has been decided to make special effort during the coming year to enhance the efficiency of our rural primary schools and accordingly two committees have been appointed, one to attempt to adjust the instruction
given in these schools to rural needs and the other to devise ways and means for effective follow up work among ex-students of such schools.

The Council expresses itself as favouring the proposed amendments as given in the minutes of ninth meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Missionary Council held in Calcutta, 24th July, 1918, with the following exceptions:

Conscience Clause.—That instead of number five of the proposed amendments we retain number 5 of the N.M. Council's resolutions as adopted at Coonoor at its annual meeting in 1917, and add to it the last sentence of number 5 of the proposed amendments beginning with "where however the number of the pupils withdrawn from Christian teaching, etc.," also that number 6 of the proposed amendments be omitted.

The Bishop of Nagpur introduced the subject of the Conference on Faith and Order. The two reports of the English Committee are being circulated to missionaries in the area. and the Council urges the holding of union services from time to time, of which silent prayer should be the main feature. It is also suggested that where possible Round Table Conferences should be held amongst the members of churches from both the Indian and European communities to consider and discuss questions in the interest of closer union and fellowship.

Literature Committee.—In connection with the five years' programme an estimate of the cost of each book has been made. From the estimated cost the net amount recoverable through sales has been deducted and appeal is to be made through the N.M.C. for the loss. This is in accordance with the schedule laid down by the N.M.C. Your Committee feels that the amounts asked for in the appeal are not sufficient to make it possible to publish the books proposed. The whole expense will occur at the beginning, and in some cases recovery from sales will be deferred as long as ten years. When the edition is exhausted the amount received from sales will in many cases be required to meet in part the cost of reprint. The proposed schedule asks us to perform his large work without capital. The Secretary of the N.I.C.T. and B.S. tells us that the Society has no capital at all with which to finance his work. The suggestion has been made that capital should be borrowed, but in 10 years the bill for interest will be a formidable sum. It has been suggested that the extra amount required should be raised in India. The raising of so large a sum in India on top of the amounts at present collected will be next to impossible. We would call the attention of the Literature Committee of the N.M.C. to this matter.

The Evangelistic Campaign Committee reports satisfaction in the fact that wherever the Campaign was prepared for and carried out results have more than rewarded the efforts, regret that not more of the missions of our area have gone actively into the movement.

From the very incomplete figures sent in to the Convener of the Committee it is interesting to note the satisfactory proportion of volunteers to paid workers in two of the missions, the large number of hearers reported and the amount of literature sold and distributed.

Rev. Yohan Masih of Indore was elected to succeed Mrs. A. H. Holland as the representative of the M.-I.R.C.M. on the National Missionary Council.

Basil H. Backhouse,
Hon. Secretary.
Appendix I (4).

REPORT FOR 1917-18 OF THE REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF MISSIONS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

The seventh annual meeting of this Council met in Allahabad on the 18th and 19th of April, 1918. Of the forty on the roll thirty-three were present. The meeting was characterized by more than usual interest and is proving to be a valuable bond of sympathy between the various missionary societies working in the Province.

Plans have been completed for securing the closest possible co-operation between the Council and the two Missionary Educational Organizations of the provinces. From now on the Woman Teachers' Conference will have a representative on our Council, and plans have been made whereby the members of the Executive Committee of the Missionary Educational Union will be co-opted on our Education Committee.

The Mass Movement Committee showed their usual zeal and enterprise. At a meeting which they had last year they began plans for the starting of co-operative societies and banks. At the invitation of the Executive Committee Mr. K. T. Paul, Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., attended the Council meeting. He also attended the meeting of the Mass Movement Committee which immediately preceded the Council meeting. As the result of the interest aroused by Mr. Paul and his associates it was decided to invite the Y.M.C.A. to locate rural secretaries in the U.P., two missionary societies having already expressed their desire to co-operate with the Y.M.C.A., in supervision and expense. We are expecting large benefits to our village Christian communities from this work.

The relation of the Mass Movement to the Indian Church has come much to the front because of two actions of the Mass Movement Committee. First, a resolution adopted by the Committee to the effect that baptism need not always be made contingent on the breaking of caste; and second, the case in court brought, in accord with the advice of most of the Committee, against a Christian young man and his non-Christian relatives who participated in his wedding with a non-Christian girl by non-Christian rites. In the Sessions the parties were convicted, but on appeal the decision was reversed in the judgment of one judge because the young man was not really a Christian even though baptized as an infant, and in the judgment of the other judge because the Section 68, of the Marriage Law, applies not to the performance of the marriage of Christians but to the performance of a marriage by Christian rites. Both these actions of the Committee revealed methods and shortcomings of the Mass Movement work that have been sharply criticised on the ground that the Christian Church of India has not been sufficiently consulted by missionaries as to the conditions of admission to the Christian community. The result of the discussion was that the Council referred the offending resolution regarding baptism and caste back to the Mass Movement Committee, in conjunction with the Indian Church Committee. This joint meeting has recently taken place. They were not able to come to any decision in the form of a resolution, but the discussions were most helpful and will be shortly published in the Bulletin of the U.P. Council of Mission. It is a question of great importance and greatly complicated.

The Public Questions Committee raised the question of the relation of missions to the situation created by the war. The Empire just at that
time was passing through dark days, and when all communities were wishing to do what they could there was an overwhelming desire on the part of the Council to do their bit. An interview was arranged between a deputation from the Council and the Lieutenant-Governor to ascertain what might be done by missionaries in the way of National Service. This deputation was very cordially received and many practical suggestions were made by His Honour. Many of these have been since carried into effect through the effort of the Emergency Committee appointed by the Council. A very large amount of War Service has been done by the missionaries of the U.P. not only in connection with the Army Y.M.C.A. work but also in the Government service, including combatant service. _The United Provinces WQ1' Journal_ is edited and managed by missionaries loaned to Government for that purpose. Thus representatives of the United Provinces missionary community have been able to render very considerable service.

The Council adopted the suggestion of the Public Questions Committee that until the legal point is adjusted it is desirable that married couples converted from Muhammadanism be re-married, but that the wording of the ceremony be so altered as to also recognize the validity of their marriage under Muhammadan Law. A Committee of one was appointed to draw up such an appropriate wording of the marriage vow as will secure this and also meet all the requirements of law.

The courageous stand of the Indian members of the Viceroy’s Council on the Temperance question was commended.

The Education Committee is this year giving special attention to Village Primary Education and the improvement of our boarding schools for Christian boys.

The Council suggested such change of the wording of Section III of the Statement on Comity as will remove any suggestion that Missions are combining against the liberty of their workers to change their place of employment.

The Survey Committee presented a form for the collection of statistics. This was adopted by the Council. But this is likely to be greatly simplified in accord with suggestions made by the Director of the All-India Survey. What information will be collected will be arranged by districts rather than by missionary societies so as to give an idea as to the progressive occupation of the field. The city of Benares is being surveyed by precincts.

The Literature Committee has been working under the direction of the N.M.C.’s Literature Committee. An effort is also being made to get the Indian churches to take a greater part in the distribution of literature.

Progress is being made toward the union of various missions in a Sanatorium for Tubercular patients at Talaunia, Rajputana.

Ray C. Smith,
Hony. Secretary.

Appendix I (5).

REPORT FOR 1917-18 OF THE PUNJAB REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF MISSIONS.

The Punjab Representative Council of Missions held its sixth annual meeting in Lahore on March 20th and 21st, 1918. Thirty-seven delegates and co-opted members were present, and twelve members of Standing
Committees. Reports were submitted by ten Standing Committees and adopted after discussion or modification, as follows:—

Co-operation and Unity.—The Chairman presented a draft of the standards of comity revised in combination with the National Missionary Council’s Statement on Comity, and the Council resolved to submit these rules and standards of comity to all the missions at present joining in the P.R.C.M. for their consideration and acceptance "when these rules and standards will come into force on a vote to that effect by the Council."

Survey and Occupation.—The Convenor suggested that "before questionnaires are sent out by any Standing Committee, the consent of the Council or its Executive Committee be obtained, to prevent overlapping."

Indian Church.—This Committee presented a set of questions regarding self-help, missionary effort, and leadership in the Indian Church, which may be asked annually, with a view to elicit needful information on these points. A proposal to ordain laymen to pastoral duties was the subject of an earnest debate.

Christian Education.—The Convenor brought a request from the Rev. T. A. Wood that the Council should approach the Government of India on the question of Local and Municipal Boards using public funds for tied scholarships. The Education Committee was asked to draft proposals embodying general principles, which could be forwarded to the National Missionary Council through the Executive Committee of the P.R.C.M.

Christian Literature.—The Convenor presented a programme of Work and Requests for help to be sent to the National Literature Committee, also a carefully prepared report on the Literature extant in the minor Punjab languages.

European and Anglo-Indian Communities.—This Committee brought a series of recommendations for a better understanding between missionaries and Europeans in general and the Anglo-Indian community.

Public Questions.—The Convenor reported work on the following questions: (1) Regarding the exemption of all bona fide missionaries from the operation of the Defence of India Act; on which subject it was decided, after consultation with the N.M.C. not to send a memorial to the Viceroy. (2) Noted with approval the interest shown by our Indian legislators in questions affecting sobriety and health such as the sale of liquor, evil effects of cinematographs, juvenile smoking, etc. (3) On the subject of "tolerated prostitution" in connection with the Army proposed that the Council prepare or adopt a petition to Government, to secure the removal of all brothels from cantonments and their vicinity. (The Committee on Women’s Work endorsed this proposal.) The Council resolved that a special committee be appointed to draft such a petition. (The memorial was duly drawn up, approved with modifications by the Executive Committee and forwarded to the Metropolitan to be presented, if necessary, to the Government of India.)

Women’s Work.—Recommended that the Medical College at Ludhiana be recognized as a mission and be allowed to send a delegate to the P.R.C.M.; that the Z.B.M.M. be asked to reopen the Muir Memorial Training College; that Christian Leagues of Help should be established in various towns to get into touch with educated women.

Work amongst Young People.—The Convenor reported some correspondence and that a meeting had been convened for a date two months hence.

Industry and Agriculture.—Brought in a very carefully prepared report on the aims and possibilities of industrial work which was ordered to be printed as an appendix to the Annual Report, for future consideration. The question of the revision of the Old Testament in Urdu was brought
forward by the Secretary of the Punjab Branch of the B. & F. Bible Society and a resolution insisting on the need of revision was lost by a few votes.

On the question of the validity of marriage of converts from Islam, the Council directed that the Committees on the Indian Church and Public Questions should appoint a sub-committee to ascertain the feelings of such converts on the subject and give a report to the Executive Committee to be forwarded to the N.M.C. for its information and use at the next meeting.

(Sd.) M. Rose Greenfield,
Hony. Secretary.

Appendix I (6).

REPORT FOR 1917-18 OF THE BENGAL AND ASSAM REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF MISSIONS.

The report presented at the last meeting of the National Missionary Council covered the activities of the Bengal and Assam Representative Council of Missions up to April 1917. Since then there has been no meeting of the Council but a considerable amount of work has been done by the various committees.

Meetings.—In the area represented by the Bengal and Assam Representative Council of Missions no large question such as "Mass movements," or the care of German Missions, has been under consideration. The Calcutta Language School has been closed and the Survey work is in abeyance pending the publication of the Director’s Report of the Survey, of South India. Mission staffs are depleted or working at high pressure. For these and other reasons the Council determined by a practically unanimous vote that there should be no annual meeting in March 1918, but that urgent questions should be considered by the Executive Committee and decided by correspondence.

Membership.—During the period the Oxford Mission to Calcutta has withdrawn from official connection with the Council. The Assam Diocesan Board of Missions has been affiliated and has appointed the Bishop in Assam as its representative. There have been various changes in the personnel of the Council owing to absence on accounts of furlough, war service, etc.

Constitution of the Council.—When the Bengal and Assam Council was first formed it was not possible to forecast all developments and experience showed that the Constitution was defective in certain particulars. It has been re-drafted and in its present form has received the unanimous approval of the members of the Council. It is hoped that it will now furnish guidance on all questions which may arise.

The Statement on Comity.—The statement on Comity, as approved by the Council, has been widely circulated among missionary societies in Bengal and Assam. Twelve acknowledgments have been received from the secretaries of as many societies expressing appreciation of the principles laid down as a basis of co-operation among missions. In some cases the statement has been translated and issued in mission papers and periodicals. The Executive has asked that the Council may be advised officially by the churches or missions approving of the statement that their future action will be definitely based upon these principles.
Bengal Christian Literature.—The Literature Committee, now constituted of representatives of the C.L.S., C.T.S., and the Y.M.C.A. Association Press, as well as of delegates from the Bengal and Assam Representative Council of Missions, has compiled and issued a descriptive and classified Catalogue of Bengali Literature published up to 1917. In the preface the editor states that “the Catalogue does not simply give a list of the names of Bengali Christian books but also a short description of each book wherever it has been found possible, together with some idea of its general style and character, and the class of people for whom it is intended. It thus presents, practically, a complete survey of the present Bengali Christian Literature under properly tabulated heads.”

Status and Salaries of Indian Workers.—Perhaps the most important meeting of the year, and one which may have far-reaching results, was that convened to consider the status and salaries of Indian Christian workers. Representatives of ten missionary societies met and furnished exhaustive details of the grades and salaries prevailing in their respective missions. The meeting was productive of much interest, and a real desire to come to a common understanding regarding these questions was manifest. The report is in course of preparation and will be submitted to the next meeting of the Council.

Sanatoria.—As an outcome of resolutions passed by the Medical Missionary Association of India the Committee has had before it various suggestions. One emphasized the need of a sanatorium in Bengal for the treatment of Christians suffering from tuberculosis. After careful consideration it was felt that no large scheme could be considered until after the war.

Medical Inspection of Schools.—Another proposition related to the desire of missionaries and other Christian workers for advice on matters of sanitation and hygiene in mission schools. Included in this was a recommendation to secure by a co-operation between missions the services of a medical man for the above purposes. A medical Sub-committee was appointed but up to the present it has not submitted a report.

Public Questions.—The Public Questions Committee has carried to another stage the inquiries relating to the incidence of the present Christian Marriage Act. The question of the legal status of married converts from Islam is still occupying attention.

Co-operation and Comity.—The following examples of co-operation in educational and evangelistic work have been brought to the Secretary’s notice during the current year, and it may be said that, although they cannot be claimed as a direct outcome of the Council’s work, they faithfully reflect the spirit animating the Council.

(a) Union of Effort: Educational Co-operation at Serampore.—In the current year Bengal Act No. IV of 1918 has been passed. It is an Act to supplement, and in certain matters to supersede, the Royal Charter of Incorporation and the Statutes and Regulations of Serampore College. The main features of the Act relate to changes in the Constitution of the College Council with a view to do away with the denominational restrictions. The Act having become law makes it possible to have an inter-denominational Council or Governing Body of the College, and at the present time this Council is sending out invitations to members of the Anglican, Baptist, Congregational, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Syrian Churches with a view to the formation of a Senate which shall control courses of study, rules for examinations, qualifications for degrees, etc.

(b) Comity between Missions.—The Right Rev. R. Pakenham-Walsh, Bishop in Assam, reports the intention of the Anglican and Welsh Presbyterian Missions at Shella, in the Khassi Hills, to
hold a united mission in January 1919 in the hope of leading to true conversion and to godliness of living all who are called by the name of Christ, whether adherents of the Welsh or the Anglican Missions.

The Bishop also states that it is his intention to urge upon a small community of Khassi Christians, who left the Welsh Presbyterian Mission twenty years ago by reason of an unseemly quarrel, and have in the interval been nominally members of the Church of England, but never Anglican by conviction, the duty of returning to the Church to which they originally belonged.

As a result of an informal conference of leading representatives of the Anglican and Welsh Presbyterian Churches in Shillong a united Service of Intercession for the Union of Christendom was held recently in the Cathedral at Shillong.

Finance.—The financial situation is sound and as the Council did not meet it has been possible to considerably reduce the assessment for 1918, the chief expense being the subscription of Rs. 400 to the National Missionary Council.

Delegates to the National Council.—The delegates to the National Missionary Council have been nominated by the Executive Committee and elected by the Council. They are as follows:—

- Prof. J. R. Banerji, M.A., B.L. — Three years.
- The Rev. G. Howells, Ph.D. — Two years.
- The Rev. A. Willifer Young — One year.

The alternative delegates are:—


A. WILLIFER YOUNG,
Hony. Secretary.

Appendix 1 (7).

REPORT FOR 1917-18 OF BIHAR AND ORISSA REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF MISSIONS.

The Council suffered an irreparable loss during the year in the death of its Hon. Secy. the Rev. A. E. Collier. He had served the Council in that capacity from its inception till within a few days of his death, and the gratifying measure of success attained by the Council and its kindred organization the Missionary Union was largely due to his ability and devotion.

The fourth annual meeting of the Council was held in Ranchi on August 21-22, 1918. There was a full attendance of members. Reports from the following standing committees were considered and their recommendations approved:—

Education.—The amendments to the National Council resolution on the Conscience Clause suggested by the Representative Council of British Missionary Societies and the Draft Bill for Compulsory Primary Education recently introduced into the local Legislative Council had engaged the attention of the Committee. In regard to the former the amendments were all approved save in the case of Clause 3 where the original
finding was preferred, and in Clause 6 where the Committee held that the request for exemption from the Scripture period should be made in writing. As regards the latter the Committee were of opinion that primary education should be made universal as rapidly as circumstances permit, and that the Bill in question was a sincere attempt to serve that great end.

Survey.—The Convener had nothing tangible to report and the Council expressed the opinion that until the future of the All-India Survey was more definitely assured, survey operations in this Province had better lie in abeyance.

Christian Literature.—Progress had been made in the preparation of Classified Catalogues of Christian Literature: Santali and Oriya, in addition to Hindi and English, being now ready. A report on Oriya Christian Literature had also been produced. The Committee emphasized the fact that the circulation of literature was now of even greater importance than its production.

Christian Conventions.—Under the wing of the Council conventions were held in Ranchi and Bhagalpur in May and June respectively and similar meetings for women workers in Patna at the close of the year. The Council received with pleasure cheering reports of all these gatherings.

Medical Missions.—Tuberculosis and medical registration were the two matters of outstanding importance considered by the Committee. For the former a Sanatorium was deemed essential and the Council was pleased to hear that a proposal was on foot to acquire a bungalow and compound at Suri for the purpose. As regards medical registration the Committee held that what was needed was a unifying Act to bring the various Provincial Acts into conformity with each other.

Indian Church.—To meet the problems of self-support, Christian unity and the relation of the Indian Church to Foreign Missionary Societies, advance along the following lines was recommended—the industrial and economic development of the Christian community, the holding of united Christian conventions, and the recognition of the principle that the Indian Church rather than the Missionary Society is the true centre of Christian life and activity.

Work among Young People.—Owing to unavoidable circumstances this Committee had been late in coming into action, but having adopted the following lines of service—Mission Study, Bible Study and Sunday Schools, Social Service, Boy Scouts and Girl Guides—its future is now assured.

German Missions.—The Bishop in Chota Nagpur gave an interesting review of the situation as it affected Chota Nagpur, and the Council embraced the opportunity to pass the following Resolution:—

"This Council accepts the report presented by the Bishop in Chota Nagpur on German Missions and desires to express its gratitude to God for inspiring and enabling the Bishop and his colleagues in Ranchi and district to meet the needs of the situation in so adequate a fashion."

Reports were also received from the following sub-committees:—

1. Co-operative Credit.—In recognition of the importance of this subject the Council unanimously resolved that the Sub-Committee be enlarged and raised to the status of a Standing Committee.

2. Grading of Colporteurs in Bihar.—The scheme drawn up and submitted by the Rev. H. Perfect was recorded for information.

The following matters of general interest were also dealt with:—

1. The Missionary Occupation of the Buxar Sub-Division.—The situation here had been complicated by the internment of the Lutheran missionaries and the question of occupation came before the Executive Committee during the year, but the time was not ripe for a settlement.
The Council had under consideration a communication from Mr. Lorbeer of Ghazipur addressed to the Bishop in Chota Nagpur which raised the larger question of the occupation of the entire Ganges Mission Field of the Gossner Mission. It was felt that the time had now come for a careful review of the whole situation with a view to the amicable adjustment of the territories in question, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

“That a Sub-Committee consisting of the Bishop in Chota Nagpur and Messrs. Macphail and Wilkins be appointed to inquire, report and recommend to the Executive Committee at as early a date as possible.”

2. Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms.—This subject gave rise to an animated discussion which culminated in the following resolution:—

“This Council recognizes the report as an honest and courageous effort to establish the principle of responsible representative Government in India, and remits the matter to the Public Questions Committee for their careful consideration and early report.”

The finances of the Council are reported to be in a satisfactory condition.

J. Z. HODGE,
Hony. Secretary.

Appendix I (8).

REPORT FOR 1917-18 OF THE BURMA REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF MISSIONS.

The work of the Council has been confined largely to the departments of Co-operation, Literature and Public Questions. The Committee on Co-operation has succeeded, after long efforts, in drafting a syllabus for a united language examination in Burmese for all the missions. The syllabus and general plan is now before the missions for acceptance.

A report on the status of Christian literature in Burma has been published, including a complete catalogue of all that is available, and proposals for adequately dealing with the problem. With the extraordinary degree of literacy in this Province, the problem is a most pressing one, and it is earnestly hoped that the steps taken by the Literature Committee of the National Council and the Committees in America and England may make it possible to carry out the programmes that have been outlined.

For some time the Public Questions Committee kept the Government supplied with protests against authorized gambling and lotteries and other public evils, and with such success that the conditions are much improved. A sanatorium for consumptives is a project that has been much in the minds of the members, but so far it has baffled all efforts at definite organization or construction.

The quarterly meetings have been for the most part well attended and have been fruitful in strengthening the spirit of unity and fraternity. Under the Council’s auspices, monthly meetings for united prayer have been held in Rangoon. It should have been mentioned above also that the Committee on Education has secured copies of the Bill organizing the new Burma University and has studied it carefully with a view to conserving the interests of missionary educational institutions.

With reference to the work of surveying the field, the Committee on Survey is still waiting for something to turn up from the survey operations that have been going on in India for a number of years. The
Executive Committee is of opinion that unless something can be done to go forward with this work during the coming year, on our own plans, if directions are not forthcoming from India, that we should disband the committee and remove from our constitution the making of a survey as one of the objects of the Council’s existence.

There have been some changes in the relation of this Council to the National Council in India. Last year none of our elected representative members were able to attend the National Council meetings at Coonoor, though provision had been made to pay the expenses of two delegates. At the last moment Mr. Sherratt, who was in Coonoor to attend a meeting of the Committee on Literature, was requested to represent Burma at the Council meeting. Considering the difficulty of securing a representative who can attend the meeting of the National M.C. the Executive Committee was constrained to pass the following resolution:—

"In view of the necessity for closer co-operation between the Burma Representative Council of Missions and the National M.C. of India, if we are to gain the benefit that we can and should from our connection with the National Council and perform our functions as a constituent part of that body, the Executive Committee recommends to the members of the Council and all missionaries working in this area that their duty to the Council, and especially that of representing Burma on the National Council, be recognized as being entitled to a position of importance in considerations governing the planning and arrangement of their time and work."

The Executive Committee decided this year for the first time to pay to N.M.C. the Rs. 400 of assessment which it levies on the Constituent Councils.

W. VICKERY,
Hony. Secretary.