
Office of the National Missionary Council, 48, Ripon Street, Calcutta.
NATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL
OF INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

Members, 1920-21.

Council.

The Rev. Herbert Anderson, 48, Ripon Street, Calcutta.
The Rev. A. G. Atkins, Motihari, Champaran, Bihar.
Prof. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L., 15, Ramkisen Das Lane, Calcutta.
The Rev. G. W. Briggs, 15, Cawnpur Road, Allahabad.
The Rev. J. C. Butcher, M.D., M.E. Mission, Delhi.
The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Chota Nagpur, Ranchi, Bihar.
Miss Maya Das, B.A., B.T., 6, Russell Street, Calcutta.
Dr. S. K. Datta, M.B., 6, Russell Street, Calcutta.
The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Dornakanal, Singareni Collieries, Deccan.
The Rev. J. C. Evans, Shillong.
*The Rev. F. R. Felt, M.D., Jubbulpore.
The Rev. T. W. Gardiner, Sakti, C.P.
*Miss Grover, C.E.Z.M. House, Vepery, Madras.
The Rev. H. Gulliford, Conoor, Nilgiris.
Mrs. Holland, B.A., M.E. Mission, Jubbulpore.
The Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi, Proctor Road, Gurgaon, Bombay.
The Rev. F. Lawrence, C.M.S., Lahore.
The Rev. Alex. Macleish, Ajmer.
*The Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., D.Litt., I, Staveley Road, Poona.
The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Madras, Madras.
The Rev. Yohan Masih, Indore, C.I.
The Most Rev. the Metropolitan of India, Bishop’s House, Calcutta.
Rai Bahadur A. C. Mukerji, B.A., Shanti Asram, Benares.
Prof. S. C. Mukerji, M.A., B.L., The College, Serampore.
K. T. Paul, Esq., B.A., 5, Russell Street, Calcutta.
Mr. P. O. Philip, N.M.S. Office, Vepery, Madras.
* Bishop J. W. Robinson, Colaba, Bombay.
Mr. S. de Saram, Baptist Mission, Colombo, Ceylon.
The Rev. J. S. de Silva, B.A., Kandy, Ceylon.
The Rev. W. G. Shorten, M.A., Kandy, Ceylon.
Prof. R. Siraajuddin, M.A., Warris Road, Lahore.
The Rev. Ray C. Smith, Fatehpur, U.P.
The Rt. Rev. the Bishop in Tinnevelly, Palamcottah, S. India.
Rev. T. H. Twenté, Sakti, C.P.
Dewan Bahadur W. L. Venkataramiah, Berhampore, Ganjam, Madras.

Executive Committee.

- Chairman . . . The Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India, Calcutta.
- Vice-Chairman . . . Prof. S. C. Mukerji, M.A., B.L., Serampore, Bengal.
- Secretary . . . Rev. Herbert Anderson, 48, Ripon St., Calcutta.
The Seventh annual meeting of the National Missionary Council was held in Calcutta on 11–16 November, 1920. The Council met at the Bishop’s House by the kind invitation of the Metropolitan of India. The first session was held at 10:30 A.M. on November 11th when the Metropolitan took the chair. At the expressed wish of His Majesty the King-Emperor and in fellowship with all the peoples of the Empire, the members of the Council rose at a few moments before eleven, and commemorated in silence and remembrance the anniversary of the hour on which the armistice was signed in 1918.

Introductory Statement by the Chairman.—The Chairman welcomed the members to Calcutta and to the Bishop's House. The Council exists primarily, he said, for mutual counsel, and the principle laid down at its foundation that its function is solely consultative and advisory had been faithfully observed. It exists that missions may help each other to arrive at solutions of complex and important problems of missionary policy and procedure, and that its resolutions may carry weight and give guidance to the general mission forces throughout the Empire. A further immense gain has been in the opportunities of personal fellowship afforded by the annual meeting, which enables the leaders of different denominations to enjoy and renew the privilege of intimate friendships. He trusted that the spirit of Christian brotherhood in the abiding presence
of the Master, and in the fellowship of the Holy Spirit would be a conscious experience to all members of the Council in the gathering this year.

Members Present.

The following members of Council were present:—

**Madras**

**Bombay**
- The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay, Rev. C. B. Hill, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi.

**Mid-India**

**United Provinces**

**Punjab**
- Rev. T. Lawrence, Rev. J. Waiz Lal, Professor R. Seraj-ud-din.

**Bengal and Assam**
- Professor J. R. Banerjea, Dr. Urquhart, Dr. George Howells.

**Behar and Orissa**

**Burma**

**Ceylon**


Letters expressing their regret at their inability to attend were received from the Rev. J. C. R. Ewing, C.I.E., D.D., Rai Bahadur A. C. Mukerjee, Dr. J. M. Macphail, and the Bishop of Dornakal.

The roll call of the members present showed that 25 out of 27 elected representatives of Provincial Missionary Councils or their substitutes, and 15 out of 18 co-opted members were present.

**Minutes of the Eleventh Executive Committee.**—The Secretary reported that the minutes of the thirteenth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council, held in Calcutta on May 5th, 1920, had been circulated and ratified.
These minutes include the memorandum from the Government of India re the admission into India of aliens desiring to undertake missionary, educational or other philanthropic work in India after the war.

Executive Committee Interim Business.—The following matters had been referred by correspondence to the Executive Committee since the meeting on May 5th, and had been approved subject to ratification by the Council:—

1. The payment of three small amounts from the Famine Relief Fund, and the appointment of a small sub-committee consisting of the Vice-Chairman, the Hon. Treasurer and the Secretary to deal with other applications pending the annual meeting of the Council.

2. The co-option of Professor S. C. Mukerji, in place of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Madras, who has not returned from England. (See by-law 15 of the Constitution.)

3. The addition of the subject of “The present situation in India” to the agenda.

4. The invitation to the Rev. J. H. Maclean and Mr. K. T. Paul to attend the Council Meeting as visitors, to aid the Council in its consideration of the Report of the Village Education Committee of which they were members.

5. The Co-option of Miss Faith Parmelee, General Secretary of the Indian National Council of the Y.W.C.A. in place of Miss Flora Robinson who has left for America.

Resolved:—

1. That the Council ratify the action of the Executive Committee in the above matters.

I. Preliminaries.

1. Hours of Session.—It was agreed that the Sessions of Business should be 10-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M. and 2-45 P.M. to 5 P.M.

2. Devotional Arrangements.—The Secretary on behalf of the Committee which was appointed to make all arrangements for services of worship and prayer, reported that the daily devotional sessions from 9-45 to 10-30 A.M. would be conducted by Bishop J. W. Robinson, Rev. Ray C. Smith, Dr. K. W. S. Kennedy, Professor R. Siraj-ud-din and the Rev. F. Lawrence,
and that the special devotional service on Sunday would be led by the Rev. H. Gulliford, at 3 p.m.

These arrangements were approved.

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

The officers of the Council, Bishop J. W. Robinson, Rev. D. G. M. Leith, Dr. Miss K. M. Bose, Dr. S. K. Dutta, Rev. J. H. Maclean, Professor S. C. Mukerji and Dr. N. Macnicol.

4. Rules of Procedure.—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.—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 all hosts and hostesses be given a most cordial welcome to attend the meetings of the Council, and
(3) that the admission of other local visitors desirous of attending the meetings of the Council be dealt with by the officers of the N.M.C.

The Council welcomed the following visitors at the various sessions:—Rev. C. V. Sheatsley, a Commissioner of the Ohio Synod, U.S.A. to India, Miss Maya Das and Miss Wilson, Secretaries of the Indian National Committee of the Y.W.C.A., K. T. Paul, Esq., B.A., and Rev. J. C. Easterbrook.

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:—

The Rev. T. W. Gardiner, Mid-India; Dr. Howells and Dr. Urquhart, Bengal; Rev. A. G. Atkins and Dr. K. W. S. Kennedy, Bihar and Orissa; Revs. Shorten ‘de Saram, and de Silva, Ceylon; Rev. C. H. Chapman and W C. B. Purser, Burma; and as co-opted members—Miss Faith Parmelee, Miss Baker and Rev. S. D. Bawden.

2. Resignation of Honorary Treasurer.—The Secretary read a letter from the Rev. A. Willifer Young, the Honorary Treasurer of the Council, resigning his office in view of impending furlough.

Resolved:—

II. (1) That the Rev. A. Willifer Young be heartily thanked for his able services as Honorary Treasurer.
(2) That the Nomination Committee be asked to recommend the name of a successor.

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

(2) Officers of the Council for 1920-21.
(3) Executive Committee of the Council for 1920-21.
(4) Standing Committees of the Council for 1920-21, and their Conveners.
(5) Three Representatives of the Council to the International Missionary Committee.

4. Affiliation of Ceylon Representative Council of Missions.—The Secretary reported that the Ceylon Representative Council of Missions had become affiliated to the National Missionary Council in accord with Res. IV of the Minutes of the thirteenth meeting of the Executive Committee, Calcutta, May 5th, 1920, and its three representatives were attending this Council Meeting.


Resolved:—

III. (1) That the Standing Committees for 1920-21 be composed of six members only, four of whom, at least, shall be members of the National Missionary Council, including the Convener.
(2) That each Standing Committee shall have a few Associate Members.
(3) That all Associate Members have all the powers of full members of Standing Committees, but the N.M.C. regrets its inability to undertake to pay their travelling expenses to meetings of Committees or the Council.

6. Revision of the Constitution of the Council.—The Executive Committee were instructed by the Council held in Lahore last year, 1919 (See Res. VII of the Proceedings) to consider such amendments to the Constitution as would give more adequate representation to the several Missions and Churches and to place such amendments before this Council.

Various suggestions have been before them—one or two members have suggested a complete reorganization, very largely increasing the membership, and as approved by a very small majority of the Mid-India Council, making elective representation denominational, instead of by Provincial Councils as at present. On the other hand it was urged that a relationship has been created with the British Government and the Imperial and Provincial Governments of India on the basis of the present Constitution especially in regard to German Mission Properties and Work that might be seriously affected if any radical changes were made. After careful consideration, and in view of the fact that only one Provincial Council has suggested any alteration, the Executive Committee decided to suggest such amendments as will be necessary for affiliating the Ceylon Council, making necessary verbal alterations. It also recommended that the total membership of the National Council should be raised from 42 up to 50.

The amendments suggested by the Executive Committee
were then considered and the constitution as finally adopted, reads as follows:—

NATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL OF INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON.

I. Constitution.

(1) **Name:**—
The Council shall be called the National Missionary Council of India, Burma and Ceylon.

(2) **Objects:**—
The Objects of the Council shall be—

(a) To co-operate with the Provincial Councils in the carrying out of their objects.

(b) To be in communication with the International Missionary Committee, the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, and the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America regarding such matters as require consideration or action from the point of view of the Indian Mission field as a whole.

(c) To take into consideration such other questions affecting the entire Missionary field as may seem to it desirable.

(d) To make provision for the convening of an All-India Missionary Conference when such is in the opinion of the Council desirable.

(3) **Methods:**—

In furtherance of the above objects the Council shall—

(a) Hold an annual meeting.

(b) Consider all matters referred to it by any Provincial Council and take such action as it may deem best.

(c) Receive and consider the annual reports of the said Councils.

(d) Appoint from its own membership or otherwise occasional or standing committees to deal with subjects demanding special consideration.

(e) Appoint an Executive, which shall ordinarily meet midway in time between the annual meetings of the Council for the consideration of matters referred to it by the Council and such other matters as may seem to require immediate attention, the decisions of the Executive in the case of the latter to be presented to the Council for ratification by correspondence.

(4) **Membership:**—

(a) The membership of the Council shall be constituted as follows:—Three members elected by each of the following Provincial Councils; (i) Madras, (ii) Bombay, (iii) Central Provinces and Central India, (iv) The United Provinces, (v) The Punjab and Rajputana, (vi) Bengal and Assam, (vii) Bihar and Orissa, (viii) Burma; and (ix) Ceylon, and members co-opted to bring the total membership up to fifty.

(b) Provincial Council Members shall be elected to serve for a period of three years; one-third shall retire by rotation each year, but members so retiring shall be eligible for re-election.

(5) **Amendment:**—The Constitution may be amended by the Council at its Annual Meeting, provided (1) that notice of the proposed
amendments be given in writing to the secretaries not less than two months before the date fixed for the Annual Meeting, and submitted by them to all the members not less than one month before the same date; and (2) that not fewer than two-thirds of those present support the amendment.

Note.—The Provincial areas shall be subject to such re-arrangement as may be suggested by the National Council in conference with the Provincial Councils.

Note 2.—The functions of the Council shall be solely consultative and advisory and not legislative or mandatory.

II. By-laws.

1. The Annual Meeting of the Council shall ordinarily be held in the autumn of each year. It may be held at different centres, the place for each meeting being determined by the Council at its previous meeting. The precise date shall be determined by the Executive, which shall also have the power of altering the place if the arrangement made by the Council should for any reason become impracticable. The Executive may also summon a special meeting of the Council if this step should seem urgently demanded. Notice of the precise date of all meetings shall be sent to each member not less than one month beforehand.

2. The Annual Reports of Provincial Councils should reach the secretaries not less than one month before the date appointed for the Annual Meeting, and should be submitted by them to the members of the Council not less than fifteen days before the same date.

3. The following Standing Committees shall be appointed by the Council at its Annual Meeting:—

(1) Co-operation and Unity. (8) Finance.
(2) Survey and Occupation. (9) Public Questions.
(3) The Indian Church and Indian Christian Leadership.
(14) Temperance.

4. The Council may also from time to time appoint Special Committees for special purposes.

5. The Conveners of all Standing and Special Committees shall be chosen by the Council from its own membership, but in the case of other members of the Committees the choice shall not be thus limited.

6. The Standing Committees shall be in communication with any similar standing committees or affiliated organizations connected with Provincial Councils and with the International Missionary Committee, the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, and the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Missions Conference but, except in such matters as have been expressly remitted to them by the Council, they shall not take definite action without the consent of the Council. Standing Committees shall have power to add to their number, the number so added not to exceed one-third of the number elected.

7. Vacancies in Standing or Special Committees arising through furlough or other cause shall be filled by co-option.

8. The officers of the Council shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary and a treasurer. They shall be elected by the Council
from its own membership, and shall hold office till the close of the Annual Meeting subsequent to that at which they are elected.

9. The Executive shall consist of the above-named officers, together with not more than eleven others, to be chosen by the Council at its Annual Meeting from its own membership.

10. In the event of a decision of the Executive being presented to the Council for ratification by correspondence in accordance with Art. 3(e) of the Constitution, it shall be open to any member of Council to move an amendment, and to state his reasons for doing so, such amendment and statement being sent so as to reach the secretary not later than fifteen days from the issue of their circular. The president and secretary shall decide whether such an amendment is of sufficient importance to be submitted to the whole Council by a further circular; if submitted, the statement of reasons shall accompany it, and members shall be asked to vote for or against the amendment, the matter being decided by a majority vote.

11. At meetings of the Council thirty and of the Executive five shall constitute a quorum.

12. The Chairman shall have a deliberative as well as a casting vote.

13. Provincial Councils in making their elections shall in the first instance elect one member to serve for one year, one for two years and one for three years, and thereafter shall each year elect one to serve for three years. These elections should be by ballot. In the event of an elected member of a Provincial Council being unable to serve, either through absence on furlough or any other cause, the Provincial Council shall decide whether to appoint a temporary substitute for the period of absence or to fill up the vacancy by a fresh appointment, but in either case such substitution should not hold good beyond the period of the original appointment. Membership, except in the case of those elected to fill vacancies shall be reckoned from the end of the Annual Meeting immediately succeeding the election.

14. In accordance with Art. 1 (1), the Council shall co-opt annually twenty-three additional members.

15. Any co-opted member of Council or any member of a Standing or Special Committee who is absent from India for any cause for more than six months shall be taken to vacate his membership: and any convener of a Standing or Special Committee absent from India for any cause for more than three months shall be taken to vacate his position. It shall lie with the Executive Committee to fill all vacancies in the co-opted membership of the Council or in the Convener-ship of any Standing or Special Committee.

16. The by-laws may be amended by the Council at its Annual Meeting, provided that notice of the proposed amendment be given to the secretary not later than two months before the date fixed for the Annual Meeting, and submitted by him to all the members not less than one month before the same date: the acceptance or rejection of the proposed amendment shall be decided by simple majority.

7. The Present Situation in India.—The Council, on the recommendation of the Executive Committee referred the question of a Statement on the present situation in India to the Public Questions Committee, with power to add to their number.

8. The Village Education Commission Report.—The Council, on the recommendation of the Executive Committee,
requested the Christian Education, and Mass Movements Committees, with power to co-opt other members, jointly to consider and report on the recommendations of the Village Education Commission, with a view to suggesting to the Council the guidance that should be given to Provincial Missionary Councils in their detailed consideration of the said recommendations.


III. Annual Reports of the Provincial Councils.

The Annual Reports of the Provincial Councils were presented by the following members:—

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<th>Province</th>
<th>Member</th>
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<tr>
<td>Madras</td>
<td>Rev. H. Gulliford</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bombay</td>
<td>Rev. C. B. Hill</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mid-India</td>
<td>Rev. M. C. Lehman</td>
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<tr>
<td>United Provinces</td>
<td>Rev. G. W. Briggs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bengal and Assam</td>
<td>A. Willifer Young</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bihar and Orissa</td>
<td>Rev. A. G. Atkins</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>Dr. J. E. Cummings</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ceylon</td>
<td>Rev. W. C. Shorten</td>
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The Report from the Punjab had not been received, but the Secretary was instructed to secure and print it in the Appendix, if possible.

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

In connection with the Bombay Famine situation the Council

Resolved:—

IV. That the request received from the Bombay Council for a grant from the balance of the Famine Relief Fund be referred to the Finance Committee.

In connection with the Mid-India Report after discussion it was

Resolved:—

V. That the protest received from the Mid-India Council agains over centralization in the administration of funds of the Programme
of Advance be referred to the Christian Literature Committee for consideration and report.

(For Provincial Council reports see Appendix I, 1-9)

IV. 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, Dr. F. R. Felt:

The work of the committee during the past year has been confined to inquiries regarding progress in matters of Co-operation, Unity and Comity in the various Provincial areas.

The Bengal and Assam Committee convener reports that no business had been referred to it, "nor so far as I know, has there been any movement in this area in the direction of closer co-operation in Christian work."

In the Burma area a plan has been drawn up and agreed upon with regard to united examinations for missionaries. This is to begin in December of this year. It was also decided to have a series of lectures for new missionaries who might arrive during the cold season. A small board has been appointed for this purpose and it will prepare the series on such subjects as Buddhism, mission management, funds, etc. The course will be given in Rangoon in January next.

The only new case which has come to notice during the year of union in Institutional work is from the Mid-India area. It was announced in the September meeting of their Council that the Disciples Mission and the Church of England Zenana mission were discussing a Union High School for Girls. A third mission is also interested in the plan.

A case of comity was referred to the Executive Committee of the Madras council by the Wesleyan Mission, Madras which complained of the action of the Madras Y.M.C.A. in buying property to which the Wesleyan Mission considered it had a claim. The Y.M.C.A. refused the offer of the council to arbitrate and by vote of the council the matter was referred to the N.M.C. The Executive committee of the N.M.C. has considered the question and has appointed some of its members to deal with it.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bihar and Orissa Council held February 27th last, it was reported that the Seventh Day Adventist Mission had decided to begin work in Ranchi notwithstanding the representation made by the officers on behalf of the Provincial Council.

In the matter of the proposed union between the Anglican, Mar Thoma Syrian and South India United churches action has been announced from various councils of the churches concerned.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Tinnevelly Diocesan Council December 10th last recorded that they "welcomed the suggestion of union comprising the churches of South India" and felt strongly that such a union could be permanent and useful if it were made on the basis of the principles of the Lambeth Quadrilateral.

The Councils of the South India United churches considered the proposal for union sent down to them by the Assembly. Six
Councils approve the Assembly's resolution; two approve of further negotiation but reserve the right to consider details; one desires of union but thinks the form of government should be left to the United Church after it has become independent. Their Executive committee was empowered by this vote to proceed with negotiations.

In March a conference was held in Bangalore between representatives of the Anglican Church, nominated by the Episcopal Synod, and of the S.I.U.C., nominated by the General Assembly, to discuss points of agreement and difference between the churches with a view to the proposals for union which had been made. The findings of this conference were published in the Harvest Field and it adjourned with the hope of completing its work at another session.

In the Ceylon area part of the problem of training catechists and teachers is being solved by a Union School conducted by the C.M.S. and the Wesleyan Mission.

In April the representatives of the S.P.G. and the Methodist Episcopal Church working in the city and district of Moradabad adopted articles of agreement looking to "a closer co-operation and clearer interest in matters pertaining to the extension of Christ's Kingdom." In general this Committee, called the Moradabad Committee, shall undertake,—

A. "To formulate workable policies or rules, with reference to the following points:—

(1) The location of workers.
(2) Employment of workers belonging or formerly belonging to another mission.
(3) Occupation of new villages.
(4) In cases where workers of two or more missions are visiting the same people.
(5) Respecting disciplinary measures.
(6) The taking over of Christians of one Mission by another Mission.

B. To settle questions arising between two or more Missions as to the interpretation and application of any policy or policies or rules adopted by the Committee, or any other question that may arise not covered by any policies hitherto formulated."

In May last about 40 missionaries of various Presbyterian and Congregational churches in India, including the South India United Church, met unofficially in Kodaikanal and discussed questions pertaining to union among themselves and between themselves and the Anglican Church.

"We believe that those bodies that are nearest to each other at present in doctrine and polity should become one in organization as soon as possible. In thus uniting they should attempt not to make their organization so rigid that it could not be easily adapted to further and broader union with other bodies."

"Although up to the present negotiations for union with the Anglican Church have been carried on by the South India United Church alone, we believe it should be more satisfactory if these negotiations were hereafter carried on by the official committees of the bodies represented at Allahabad, and that these committees, together with other representatives, if thought best, should meet to frame suggestions for use in future conferences with the representatives of the Church of England in India."
Our Committee is very sure that this brief report does not exhaust the list of instances which have happened during the year in the interest of co-operation. We rejoice in the growing spirit among Missions which constrains them to seek a clearer understanding of each others work, aims and problems and a closer co-operation or union amongst the forces seeking the extension of the Kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

F. R. Felt (Convener).

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

An interim report was presented to the Executive Committee, which met in May last. That report stated that the Survey carried on by the late Rev. W. H. Findlay had been wound up, it recorded the death of Mr. Findlay, and contained the resolution regarding his character and work passed by the British Section Survey Committee of the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland.

The material gathered by Mr. Findlay is stored, and is available for the use of Provincial Councils; but as most of the material refers to the Madras Presidency, there is practically nothing that will be of use to the Survey Committees of other Councils. All that Mr. Findlay printed has been bound up, and copies have been sent to all the members of this Council and to the Survey Committees in Britain and America.

I. Statistics for India, Burma and Ceylon.

In accordance with the resolution passed at the last meeting of this Council, your Committee has given attention to the preparation of a table of statistics for the gathering of information regarding missions in India, Burma and Ceylon. Most of the work was done by correspondence, but your Committee met here in Calcutta, and with great care examined and modified the table, which is now presented to the Council for its acceptance.

The principles followed in constructing the table have been, first, to take the revenue district as the unit, so that the figures will be capable of comparison with a definite area and population; and, secondly, to ask only for essential figures, which can be recorded with the least difficulty. Several things have been omitted, which your Committee would like to have inserted; but the experience of some of the members in gathering statistics convinces them that accurate and complete information regarding these subjects could not be obtained.

Your Committee realises that the table will probably satisfy very few—some maintaining that too little is asked for and others that too much is demanded. It is, however, very necessary that a beginning should be made in obtaining some reliable information regarding mission work in the area covered by the National Council. The Statistical Table is herewith presented. (See Appendix.)

RESOLVED:—

VI. That this Council approve the statistical table prepared by the Committee on Survey and Occupation, and request each Provincial Council to gather the information asked for as early as possible in each year, and send a copy to the Convener of the National Council's
Committee on Survey and Occupation, who shall from the return compile a table for the whole area to be submitted to the National Council at its annual meeting.

II. Survey.

Resolutions from the Madras and Mid-India Councils asking the National Council to undertake a Mission Survey of India, have been sent to your Committee. Information has been received that if the National Council is prepared to undertake the Survey, the money required will be forthcoming. Considerable thought has been given to this question, and your Committee is of opinion that if the Provincial Survey Committees are prepared heartily to co-operate, a survey not so elaborate as that planned by the late Mr. Findlay, but adequate for present purposes, may be completed in two years at a cost of about Rs. 30,000.

The object of the survey should be to ascertain to what extent each District in India, Burma and Ceylon is occupied with Christian agencies, whether foreign or indigenous, with a view to (a) the evangelisation of the different classes of the people, and (b) the provision for the Christian community of (i) pastoral supervision with all that involves of teaching the Christian Faith and (ii) education and training for Christian children.

Your Committee believes such a survey should be made so that the results may be published at the time when the Census of India reports will be ready. If this is to be done, action ought not to be long delayed. Your Committee is not prepared at the present stage with any definite proposals for the carrying out of this important task.

Resolved:—

VII. (1) That this Council desire that efforts should be made to secure the publication of a general survey to synchronise if possible with the issue of the Census Report of the Government of India.

(2) That this Council authorise its Committee of Survey and Occupation (1) to ascertain what moneys will be available for the preparation and publication of such a survey; (2) to draw up a scheme by which such survey can be made and published within two years of its inception; and (3) to find out whether the services of a suitable person or persons can be obtained for carrying out the survey.

(3) That this Council direct the Committee on Survey and Occupation to send all the information referred to in the preceding resolution, provided it is approved by that Committee, to the Executive Committee, which shall be authorised to take such action as it may deem necessary.

3. The Indian Church.—The following report of the Committee on the Indian Church was presented by the Rev. V. Santiago, in the absence of the Convener, the Bishop of Dornakal:

The work of the Committee has been seriously interfered with this last year through the absence from the country of the convener and some of its keen members for a good part of the year.

In accordance with the direction of the National Missionary Council, the Committee printed and published the report it presented at its Lahore meeting.
The Committee did not undertake any new investigation but simply tried to discover any progress made in the matter of transfer of responsibility from 'Mission' to 'Church'. The response has been meagre. We summarise here the few we have received.

In South India progress along this line is maintained in all the Missions that reported to having initiated plans for devolution. The Wesleyan Missionary Society and the American Lutheran Missions are notable examples. In the latter a large portion of a Mission District, hitherto run by a Missionary, has been handed over to the Church. The work in the field is supervised by an Indian Pastor assisted by seven gospel preachers. "All the activities, such as Boarding Schools, Elementary Schools, etc., besides the evangelistic work hitherto under the Mission, are now under the direct control of the Church." The American Madura Mission has placed an Indian Pastor in charge of one of their District Church Councils and has given him a position of equality with Missionaries. This is the first appointment of this kind in that Mission.

The Dornakal Diocese of the Anglican Church was enlarged last year at the request of the Missionaries and Missionary Societies to include the whole of the Telugu section of the Church of England in the Diocese of Madras. This enlargement has placed at present about 15 European Missionaries under the jurisdiction of an Indian Bishop, who has been made President of all the Mission and Church Councils and Conferences of both the Church Missionary Society and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

From Central Provinces, "The Christian and Missionary Alliance" reports that they have made one of their Indian workers an associate missionary with the American missionaries. "Last Sunday," says the report, "we ordained four of our Indian brethren to the ministry, this is the first ordination service we have had in the Mission. Our Churches have charge of their own congregation and they administer their own funds, etc. We have turned over our industrial workshop into the hands of an Indian Committee to manage it for themselves."

From the Friends Foreign Missionary Society, "During the past twelve months there is really very little to say as to the transfer of responsibility from the Mission to the Church. Perhaps the fact of the charge of our Boys' Boarding School at Hoshangabad having left the hands of the Missionary and having been placed in those of an Indian Christian is important as showing the tendency to relinquish some of the responsibility on one hand and take it upon the other. But there is a Committee, mostly composed of Indians, which advises, as before. I think there might be more to say in an indefinite way perhaps; and it is that we continue to have before us this year different proposals and suggestions, all of which aim at the adoption of a general policy, and as important, the working of it out, which had as its object the more or less speedy handing over of the government and control of the work to the Indian Church."

Some of the Missions in Western India are taking steps in the matter of devolution.

From the American and Anglican Missions these items of interest are quoted:—(1) For the first time in the history of the Mission three Indians were ordained as pastors. As such they have been given the right to administer the Sacraments and will ultimately (possibly next year) be put in full charge of congregations. (2) One Indian has been appointed as Assistant Missionary, as such he is responsible for certain branches of mission work at the station where he is stationed. Probably he will be given more rights as he proves
himself worthy. (3) In every organised congregation a “pancha-
yat” with the Missionary as member ex officio has been appointed. These “panchayats” have the usual rights of Church panchayats in our Missions. (4) Three Missionaries and one member from each of these several panchayats constitute the Church Council. This Council directs all the activities of the Indian Church. As this arrange-
ment is comparatively new, it remains to be seen how this Council and the several panchayats will finally work out. (5) Then all funds collected on the field have been put under control of the several panchayats. It is hoped that these small beginnings will soon lead to bigger things. The Mission will transfer responsibilities to the Indian Church just as quickly as they will show themselves capable of bearing responsibilities.

From the United Free Church Mission,—“For more than a year there has been a scheme under consideration by our Home Committee whereby evangelistic work superintended at present by the men missionaries should be transferred to the local Presbytery of our Church. It has been conditionally sanctioned by the Committee. The Council of our Mission in this area is going to propose some amendment to the original scheme and if they receive the assent of the Presbytery it is hoped that the scheme may come into operation by the beginning of the year.”

Regarding the Methodist Episcopal Church,—“The report of your Committee two years ago described the general plan and ideal in the arrangements. Since that report two of the largest and most important Districts in India which up to this time have been super-
vised by Mission Superintendents have been transferred to Indians. In one case the Indian had been a pupil and a young man under the teaching of the Missionary whom he superseded and who continued his work as a Missionary in that same district. There is no office in the Methodist Episcopal Church in India which is not as freely open to Indians as to Missionaries, there is no Committee in our work in India in which Indians do not have a seat except those which have to do with purely English speaking congregations.”

The Presbyterian Mission in the Punjab is contemplating a large measure of devolution to take effect in the coming year. The correspondent hopes the plan of co-operation that that Mission formulated two years ago will be carried out in the immediate future.

Though the Committee is satisfied that a great advance has been made in this respect in most Missions in all Provinces there is still room for much progress. The Committee, therefore, once more em-
phasises the necessity of bold steps being taken by missions at this stage if, in the words of a correspondent “they are going to avoid the unfortunate consequences of non-co-operation in the field of Christian work.”

The field for investigation is vast and your Committee has been urged by some of the members to study the following subjects. Any direction from the Council on these subjects will be thankfully re-
ceived.

1. Efforts of the Indian Church itself in the matter of Evangelization, Christian Education and Social Service.
2. Attempts and experiments at giving an indigenous Indian ex-
pression to Christian life, service and worship.
3. Union and co-operation in the Indian Church.
4. The Church’s relationship to the National life.
5. The Church’s duty to the modern Indian Christian young women.
The Indian Church is urged upon at the present time to join hands with the non-Christians in promoting community services such as improvement of sanitation and water-supply, organization of Cooperative Credit Societies and Temperance Associations, rendering social service at festivals, opening night schools, Library and Reading room and giving medical aid, etc. These services will greatly prepare the way for furthering the Kingdom of Christ. Each Church in India should have a definite share in evangelistic forward movement, enlist its members, use them for evangelistic work and promote unpaid service.

In accordance with the recommendation made by the Indian Church Committee of the N.M.C., a Conference of Indian Christians was held at Kedgaon, Poona, under the auspices of the Indian Church Committee of the Bombay Council. At this conference, educational problems connected with the Indian Church, relation of 'mission' to 'Church' and the prospects of Church union were discussed. The findings of the Conference will come up before the Bombay Council. They have been published in a pamphlet, copies of which can be had from the Secretary of the Council.

RESOLVED :-

VIII. (1) That in view of changing conditions in India at the present time, the Council once again urge on all Missions, Boards, and Churches, the importance of more and more centering all their activities in the Church, rather than in the Mission and of giving frank and cordial recognition to Indian Christian leadership and counsel in all efforts for the Christianizing of India.

(2) The Council direct their Standing Committee on the Indian Church (a) to continue investigations on similar lines, and (b) to carry on an investigation with a view to ascertain what is being done by the Indian Church for the religious, social, and economic welfare of the Christian Community, especially with regard to the protection of single professional women, as also for the welfare of non-Christians.

(3) In view of the paramount importance of the Church assuming more responsibility in forwarding evangelistic work, the Council desire that each Provincial Council and the Churches connected with it, take steps to appoint one or more secretaries, for longer or shorter periods, who may stimulate the various Churches to increased evangelistic effort.

(4) It is desirable that the Convener of the Indian Church Committee gather items of news on the evangelistic forward movement and have them published from time to time in the religious press of India, and in any bulletins that may be issued.

4. Christian Education and Mass Movements. Joint Committee Report on Village Education in India.*—The report of the Joint Committee on Christian Education and Mass Movements, upon the Report of the Commission on Village Education in India was presented by the Convener, the Metropolitan of India.

* These committees were strengthened by the co-option of the following members of the Council:—Bishop Robinson, Dr. J. Aberly, Rev. G. W. Briggs, Rev. J. H. Maclean, Rev. D. G. M. Leith, Miss Grover and Miss Baker.
At the last meeting of the National Missionary Council held in Lahore the members of the Commission on Village Education in India sent out by the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, and the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America were welcomed and their president explained the scope of their enquiry and the methods they proposed to adopt in the conduct of their operations. Before their arrival in India the members of the Commission had visited the U.S.A., Japan and the Philippine Islands to make themselves acquainted with educational methods being employed in those countries among backward classes. During the cold weather the Commission visited a number of the mission fields in India, and during the early months of the summer, their report was drafted, printed copies of which reached the hands of the members of the Council early in October.

The time has been too short in which to give careful consideration to the recommendations of the Commission, which should also be weighed by all those who are concerned in village work, and we do not feel that we can at this time express any opinion of real value, as to the wisdom of the methods advocated. A report which is the product of work so painstaking and so ably conducted as has been that of this Commission should receive on the part of the missionary body the fullest and most patient consideration. We believe that our right course is to refer the report to the Provincial Councils for their detailed consideration, asking them to send to us their opinions and recommendations which would then come before this Council at its next meeting.

In thus referring the report to the Provincial Councils there are certain considerations which we desire that they should bear in mind in the course of their deliberations.

1. While in the sphere of education we are primarily concerned with the Christian community our desire is to raise the whole level of village education in the country, Government is naturally deeply concerned in the solution of the same problems with which we are dealing, and is actively working for their solution. Does this report give sufficient consideration to this fact, and is the system advocated calculated to foster the maximum co-operation between the Government and Missionary Educationist, or is there a danger that in following out the methods advocated, rival systems may be called into existence, which in the conditions which will exist under the Reform Scheme might prove detrimental to the relations between the two?

2. Village education is very closely connected with the economic condition of the people and there are not wanting those who strongly advocate the principle that their education is most rapidly secured when the problem is considered with due regard to the improvement in their economic condition. The Provincial Councils should consider whether the commission has done full justice to this point of view.

3. It must be recognised that some of those least awake to the necessity of educational reform are to be found among the members of the Missionary Body, and it is essential that every one engaged in this branch of Mission work should be aroused to the importance of reform. We would, therefore, press upon the Provincial Councils the need of taking steps to ensure that the report reaches the hands of every Missionary and that they have the fullest opportunity of discussing its recommendations.

4. Though the Report contains a chapter on finance its authors
have not worked out in detail the cost of carrying out their recommendations. They could hardly do this without a definite concrete scheme before them. We would urge that in each Province some such concrete scheme should be worked out and the attempt made to obtain an accurate estimate of its cost. Obviously teachers of the force of character and power of initiative here postulated will require a higher rate of pay than is at present given.

5. In elaborating a scheme of education which provides for various grades of institutions to meet the needs of pupils varying in age and capacity and also designed to train the personnel required for its own teaching staff, it is essential that due attention should be given to the numerical relation which schools of these various types should bear to one another. Due economy can only be secured when the proper proportion between schools of each type is maintained.

6. When the schools are graded for the purpose of rendering it possible for pupils to pass, if advisable, from one type of school to another, as for instance the Vocational Middle School to the High School, Industrial or Agricultural Institute, care must be taken to see that such progress can be made uninterruptedly. For instance, will the knowledge of English acquired in the Vocational M. School as outlined in this report enable a pupil to take his proper place in those higher grade institutions along side of boys who have gained their earlier training elsewhere? (p. 52 of the Report).

7. A reformed system of education, such as that here described, must be brought into existence gradually. You cannot start with it complete from top to bottom. The Provincial Councils should consider at what point the start should be made, and the line of development which should be followed. We would suggest to them, to consider whether the Vocational Middle School is not the starting point and whether a careful consideration of this type of school should not first be made. From this school are to be recruited the pupils for the Normal School which will supply teachers for the Primary schools on which so much depends. Should this Normal School be located along side of vocational schools? and how far will inter-mission co-operation be necessary or desirable at this stage? We are conscious that the Vocational School teachers must be properly trained if they are to produce the right material for the Normal school, and it is at this point that the need, at any rate at first of qualified European and American teachers will be felt. If, as appears to us, the Vocational Middle School is pivotal to the whole system, should it not receive the closest scrutiny? The need of caring for the primary teachers when trained would naturally lead to the demand for trained supervisors, and the Institutes which are to train them.

The above are some of the points which those who would weigh the recommendations of the Commission's report aright should bear in mind, but in urging them upon the consideration of the Provincial Councils we desire at the same time to express the hope that they will not allow the interest which the publication of the Report has aroused to evaporate without a real effort being made to work out a scheme by which under the special circumstances of their own area the theories enunciated in this Report may, in so far as they are held to be sound, be translated into practice. The problem which the Commission was called upon to solve is an urgent one; they have done their part of the work with great care, but the practical working out of the scheme is our part, and the Home Boards are looking to us to do it.
After the presentation of the Report the Council was favored with a Statement by the Rev. J. H. Maclean.

RESOLVED:—

IX. (1) That the Council in warmly welcoming the report of the Commission on Village Education desire to express its gratitude to the members of that Commission for the infinite pains and care which they have bestowed upon their work, and for the deeply interesting report which they have produced.

(2) That the Council are of opinion that the scheme which the report advocates should receive the careful and detailed consideration of a far larger number of Missionaries than are here assembled, but in referring the Report to the several Provincial Councils, it commends to their very careful attention the recommendations contained in the above report of its special committee which has dealt with this subject.

(3) That in accordance with the suggestion of the commission on Village Education (p. 137 of their Report), the National Missionary Council refer to the Standing Committees on Literature and Mass Movements the desirability of urging the Home Boards to do their utmost to meet the special needs arising from the mass movements.

(4) That the carrying out of the above resolutions be assigned to the Committee on Christian Education with instructions to consult with the Mass Movements Committee and the Committee on Industry and Agriculture, before bringing in its Report.

(5) That the Council appoint a Special committee consisting of the Rev. J. Waiz Lal (Convener), Professor R. Seraj-ud-din, Rev. H. Gulliford, Rev. G. W. Briggs, Dr. Miss K. M. Bose and the Rev. D. S. Sarvkar to consider the proposals of the Report regarding Script and to report to the next meeting of the Council.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION.

Request from Bombay Presbyterian Conference.

The Secretary reported the request of a Presbyterian Conference held in Poona on the 18th October, to the N.M.C. to convene a conference of representatives of Colleges at the earliest possible date to consider the place of religious instruction in college curricula.

RESOLVED:—

X. That the Council regret that it is not possible to convene at present the meeting suggested, but they refer the subject to the Christian Education Standing Committee for consideration and report to the Executive Committee.

5. Christian Literature.—The following report of the Committee on Christian Literature was presented by the Convener, the Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., D.Litt.

The Literature Committee held no Meeting during the year under report. There have been two matters that have been chiefly before them during that period: (A) the prospects of a response from the Missionary Societies to the statements and proposals embodied in "Christian Literature in India" and the "Programme of Advance";
and (B) discussions and negotiations with a view to the establish-
ment of a "Christian Weekly."
(A) The former of these has been in the hands of the Literature
Survey Sub-Committee and their report is as follows:—

I. Personal.

The Members of the Survey Sub-Committee are:—The Right Rev.
E. H. M. Waller, Bishop in Tinnevelly and Madura, Dr. Macnicol,
Rev. H. Gulliford, the Rev. A. C. Clayton.

II. Correspondence.

During the year Mr. Clayton has carried on an extensive corres-
dpondence with:—
(i) The Literature Committee of the Foreign Missions Conference
of North America.
(ii) The Interchurch World Movement of America.
(iii) The Literature Committee of the Conference of Missionary
Societies in Great Britain and Ireland.

The correspondence was chiefly to help the various Committees to
understand the urgency of making a large and careful planned use
of Christian Literature for Missionary purposes in accordance with
the "Programme of Advance," to give additional information
regarding the "Programme" and how to carry it out and to reply to
questions from the Committee.

Each Committee gave a hearty welcome to the printed "Programme of Advance" and expressed appreciation of it in general and
in detail and accepted it as a whole without criticism.

At one time it seemed that the Interchurch World Movement was
prepared to take responsibility for subsidising "The Programme of
Advance" to the extent of Rs. 40,000 a year. This, however, it has
not been able to do.

On the other hand there has been a great increase of intelligent
interest in the question of Christian Literature and though we have
not received the financial aid that was expected there is no doubt
that we are nearer to securing the considerable and substantial sup-
port of the American Boards than ever before.

The Annual Conference of Secretaries of the Missionary Societies
of Great Britain and Ireland, held at Swanwick has submitted the
"Programme of Advance" to all the Missionary Societies associated
in that Conference, asking each society to make concrete proposals
before the end of 1920 for the increase of the support of Christian
Literature Work. This is also distinctly an advance upon anything
that has been done before. It may take time for the various Boards
and Missions to do what ought to be done, but sooner or later funds
will be provided.

It has already been asked more than once what has been accom-
plished by the Survey of Christian Literature carried out by the
Survey Sub-Committee. It might be said that the collection of facts
in the provincial reports and the general report "Christian Litera-
ture in India," is in itself of intrinsic value. But apart from this it
is already evident in the correspondence which comes from the home
base that there is increased appreciation of the value of Christian
Literature as a means towards the extension of Christ's kingdom in
India.
III. Revised Editions of Report and Programme.

Immediately after the last Meeting of the National Missionary Council, Mr. Clayton prepared revised editions of “The Programme of Advance” and “Christian Literature in India,” in accordance with the resolutions endorsed by the N.M.C.

Of “The Programme of Advance” one thousand copies were printed; 250 copies were sent to America and 250 copies to Britain. Copies were also sent to all Members of the N.M.C. and of the Literature Committee of the N.M.C., to workers who had helped in the preparation of the Provincial Reports and to various other workers.

“Christian Literature in India” was sent to press in due course, but owing to labour troubles the proofs of the first forms only have been received up to date.

IV. Increasing Demand on the Secretary’s Time.

Mr. Clayton had hoped that when he had despatched the “Programme of Advance” the burden of correspondence both in India and with the organizations at the home base would lessen. This has not been the case. There have been constant enquiries from the home base necessitating the collection of many facts and the writing of many letters. This correspondence could not be avoided if the interest created by the Survey of Christian Literature was to be kept alive and what may be called the education of boards and missions was carried to the point where it would lead to decisive action. And if the boards and missions are to be kept thoroughly informed of the great opportunity which the increase of literacy in India presents, detailed information of every development which gives opportunity for the use of literature as a missionary agency, must be sent to them.

Mr. Clayton finds it increasingly difficult to make time for this work without leaving undone some of the work for which he is employed by the Board for Tamil Christian Literature.

It will be necessary for the Survey Sub-Committee to meet to consider this and certain other problems connected with the Survey as soon as Mr. Clayton has received replies from London showing what action the Mission of Great Britain have taken in response to the appeal sent to them from the Conference of Secretaries held at Swannwick.

V. Madras Council on Co-operation.

One of the most important steps toward progress during the year was taken by the Madras Representative Council at its Annual Meeting, when it passed a resolution asking all the missions united in that Council to make definite allotments for literature out of funds at their disposal locally. It may be that the amount which will be received will not be very great, but it will indicate a direct interest in literature work.

VI. “Weekly Review.”

During the year proposals have been submitted to the Survey Sub-Committee regarding a “Weekly Review” in English in India to deal with Indian and Foreign affairs from the Christian point of view. The Survey Sub-Committee was asked to criticise the proposals which were submitted to it by those who were responsible for the proposal, and the Survey Sub-Committee made several suggestions. At present there is nothing further to report.
VII. Provincial Literature Committee.

Requests were sent out to the Literature Committee of each Provincial Council for information regarding any development in literature work in its area. Few replies have been received. The Secretary of the Survey Sub-Committees will record the information contained in these when the Committees which have not replied send in the necessary information.

VIII. Resolution.

The following resolution has been agreed to by the Survey Sub-Committee and is submitted to the Literature Committee for its sanction, "As the work of the Survey Sub-Committee is not yet completed and will not be completed till funds begin to be allotted by the Boards and Missions at the home base, the Survey Sub-Committee asks to be continued for another year, and requests that an allotment be made sufficient to allow of its meeting during the year.

APPENDIX TO REPORT OF SURVEY SUB-COMMITTEE.

The following items which have come to hand since I drafted the above Report of the Survey Sub-Committee will be of interest to the Members of the Literature Committee of the National Missionary Council.

I. Marathi.—A most important step has been taken by the Literature Committee of the Bombay Representative Council. The Rev. R. B. Douglas, who has been the half-time Literature Secretary for Marathi for the past five years, is going on furlough. In his place Mr. D. S. Sawarkar, who is at present Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, has been appointed, will be an honorary one and will take effect from October 1921, when Mr. Sawarkar expects to retire from Government service.

II. Hindi.—The Literature Committee of the Mid-India Representative Council of Missions has under consideration a proposal to establish a union Hindi Weekly Christian paper in that area, and steps are to be taken experimentally to see how the proposal can be worked out.

In its Resolutions the Mid-India Literature Committee contemplate the appointment of a Literature Secretary for Hindi.

It is also specially interesting to note that the Mid-India Literature Committee emphasizes the growing need for suitable Christian Literature in simple English, both in pamphlet form and in books, such as may be placed in the hands of high school students and undergraduates.

The Mid-India Council also commends the establishment of an exchange of picture blocks, such as is contemplated by the All-India Federation of Christian Tract and Book Societies.

III. Burmese.—The Secretary of the Burma Branch mentions 18 publications in Burmese which have been issued during the first nine months of 1920. Apparently they are all leaflets or tracts.

IV. "Programme of Advance."—Mr. Clayton has heard from Mr. Kenneth Maclennan that on September 20th a Conference consisting of the officially appointed representatives of 21 Missionary Societies, after all discussion, agreed to urge on their Boards the necessity for including in their budgets for 1921 grants toward the minimum scheme.
put forth in the "Programme of Advance." The result will not be known that we have good reason to be hopeful.

(Sd.) A. C. CLAYTON, 
Secretary, Survey Sub-Committee.

B. PROPOSED WEEKLY JOURNAL.

A Conference was held on April 20th in Calcutta to consider plans for starting a Christian Weekly under the auspices of the National Missionary Council, as well as of certain Societies which have taken in a special interest in the project and desire to co-operate in it. These Societies are the Y.M.C.A., the Bombay Guardian Trust and the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Conference was called at the suggestion of Mr. K. T. Paul of the Y.M.C.A. and all the bodies mentioned above were represented at it, the Chairman being the Convener of the Literature Committee of the National Missionary Council. Certain general conclusions were arrived at after full discussion by the Conference. It was felt that a monthly magazine would not serve effectively the purpose which was aimed at and that plans should rather be framed for launching a weekly journal as soon as this was practicable. The objects to be placed before such a journal were considered and it was agreed that they should be the following:

1) The interpretation of the Christian Life and its attitude to public questions;
2) To champion the poor and depressed classes irrespective of religion in obtaining for them the fundamental rights of men;
3) To promote an understanding between the different races and the different communities in India;
4) To afford a platform for all the Christian forces to co-operate for an expression of the highest ideals in life and service;
5) To interpret the Christian Message to the enquiring mind of India;
6) To combat legalised vice, opium, drink and war.

It was reported that the Guardian Trust were prepared to put down £1,000 for the initial expenses of the scheme and to provide £600 a year for three years. The Y.M.C.A. would probably be able to contribute a like sum, while the Methodist Episcopal Church also hoped to make a substantial contribution, if it should decide to co-operate. Rough estimates of the net annual cost of the scheme were submitted and were calculated at Rs. 20,184. It was agreed that there should be a Board of Directors, to which each of the supporting bodies should appoint one representative. This Board should appoint the Editor who would have an entirely free hand to conduct the Weekly in accordance with the policy laid down in the agreement made with him. The general conclusion arrived at by the Conference was that such Societies as were able to proceed at once to the establishment of a journal on these lines should do so, and that it seemed probable that this could be done by the Y.M.C.A. and the Guardian Trust. Other bodies might join with them later, accepting the policy here laid down.

The hope that the Y.M.C.A. and the Guardian Trust would be able to inaugurate the scheme within the current year has not been realised. The Y.M.C.A. have found that they are not able to proceed further in the matter in the meantime. Obviously the Guardian Trust cannot undertake so large a project alone. They greatly regret that these negotiations have prevented them from proceeding
at once, as they might have done, with the less ambitious project of monthly magazine and they are inclined to proceed to launch it immediately. If, however, the Guardian Trust is willing to wait some time longer, the National Missionary Council may instruct the Literature Committee to include the scheme outlined above, with carefully considered estimates of cost, in the “Programme of Advance” with a view to obtaining such a grant from the Home Board as will make it possible for the National Missionary Council and the Guardian Trust to proceed to establish the Weekly as proposed. If this can be done in all probability the Y.M.C.A. will be able to come in later. The prospect of launching such a Weekly Newspaper has been enormously improved by the decision of the M.E. Church at Lucknow in October to vote a sum of Rs. 15,000 a year for 3 years for the establishment of a Christian periodical on the understanding that the Guardian Trust contribute an approximately similar sum, the periodical to be under the auspices of the N.M.C. which is asked to “appoint the editor and sponsor the paper.”

RESOLVED:—

XI. (1) The Council resolve that, as the work of the Survey Sub-Committee is not yet completed and will not be completed till funds begin to be allotted by the Boards and Missions at the Home Base, the Survey Sub-Committee be continued for another year and that an allotment be made sufficient to allow its meeting during the year.

(2) That the N.M.C having heard with much satisfaction of the resolution of the Methodist Episcopal Church to make a contribution of Rs. 15,000 a year for 3 years towards a Christian periodical, on the understanding that the Guardian Trust will make a contribution approximately similar and that the N.M.C. “select the editor and sponsor the paper,” authorise the Literature Committee to convene a Conference of two of its members with two each representing the M.E. Church, the Guardian Trust and any other body ready to co-operate on a similar scale in this project to discuss detailed plans and arrangements; and further authorise the Literature Committee, if a joint arrangement is reached which is financially sound, to proceed to carry out the scheme as soon as possible on its behalf.

(3) That the question as to whether the N.M.C. should possess an organ of missionary intelligence and discussion and as to whether the Harvest Field should be that organ, be referred to the Literature Committee for consideration and report.

(4) That in reference to the resolutions of the Mid-India Missionary Council, objecting to what it considers over-centralisation in the administration of the funds of the “Programme of Advance,” and of the Bihar and Orissa Council requesting a larger grant than that budgetted for in the Programme of Advance, it does not seem advisable to reconsider at this date a scheme which was fully examined and adopted by the Council a year ago and which has already been submitted to the Literature Committees of Great Britain and America, but at the same time the fullest consideration possible should be given to the representations in these matters of the two Councils.

(5) That a special vote of thanks be given to Mr. A. C. Clayton for his effective work as Secretary of the Literature Survey Sub-Committee.

6. Medical Missions.—The report of the Committee on Medical Missions, prepared by Dr. J. M. Macphail, was read by Dr. Miss K. M. Bose:
In connection with medical missionary work the past year has witnessed a gradual return to normal conditions. Medical work suffered more than any other branch of missionary effort from the dislocation due to the war. Many medical missionaries were on military duty in the various fields of war, while others accepted civil appointments under Government in order to set other men free for active service. A number of missionary nurses were also engaged in war work. One medical missionary, Dr. N. M. Gavin of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, Anand, was killed in France by a fall from his horse. Dr. J. F. Richardson, of the Church Missionary Society, died of pneumonia in November of the last year while serving with the Frontier Expedition, and Dr. H. J. Andrews, of the Salvation Army, was killed in action in Waziristan and has been awarded the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery in rescuing the wounded under fire.

The subjects relating to medical work which have hitherto engaged the attention of the National Missionary Council have mainly been those which call for combined effort among medical missionaries themselves or for co-operation between medical and other missionaries. One of these is the provision of sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculosis or for the segregation of advanced cases. Although provision of this kind, especially in Bengal, is still lamentably deficient, definite progress has been made in some places. The Madanapalle Sanatorium, the fruit of inter-mission enterprise in South-India, has amply justified its existence. In connection with it an interesting development is taking place. The Government of Madras is arranging to build accommodation at Madanapalle for 200 tubercular prisoners and to place them under the care of the Superintendent of the Mission Sanatorium, and eventually to make provision for 600 prisoners on the same terms. From North India there is also good news. For some years the American Methodist Episcopal Mission has maintained a Sanatorium for Girls and Women at Tilaunia in Rajputana which has done very useful work for other missions as well. Dr. W. W. Ashe of the same Mission was deputed to make arrangements for the institution of a Sanatorium on the same lines for men, and he now reports that the military authorities are handing over to him the buildings on Taragarh at Ajmer which they erected for Sanatorium purposes over thirty years ago. The buildings cost over a lakh of rupees when they were erected and it would take at least twice that sum to build them now, so Dr. Ashe is to be congratulated on the success that has crowned his efforts. He seems to have little doubt that if full advantage is taken of this opportunity the loan of the buildings will be permanent. The Almora Sanatorium, also the result of joint effort, is appealing for additional funds to meet the increased expenditure and to secure more help from Government. The Disciples of Christ Mission have a Sanatorium at Pendra Road, C.P. The S.P.G. have been making some provision for Sanatorium treatment at Itki, near Ranchi.

The proper feeding of boarding school children is one of the ways of preventing tuberculosis in which more depends upon the carrying out of instructions and suggestions by educational missionaries than upon the giving of expert advice by the doctors. There is no lack of literature for the guidance of those who wish to frame a dietary on scientific lines. The regular medical inspection of school children is a most important means not only of checking the advance of tuberculosis but in the prevention of disease generally. In course of time this is almost sure to become compulsory but in the meantime missions ought to lead the way and educate public opinion.
Tuberculosis is not the only physical ailment in fighting which all missionaries can take a part. Blindness is another. At the present day all over the civilised world there seems to be a quickened interest in schemes for the welfare of the blind. Possibly this owes its inspiration in large measure to the wonderful story of the work accomplished by Sir Arthur Pearson and his colleagues at St. Dunstan’s in the training of soldiers and sailors blinded in the war,—work so efficient that many of these men are now earning larger pay than they received when they had their sight. The work of training the blind, however, is work for experts; in the still more important task of preventing blindness the co-operation of all who are striving for the good of their fellowmen is not only desirable but indispensable, if real progress is to be made. Blindness is not due to a specific bacillus, like tuberculosis, but to a great variety of causes which must be met in many different ways. An example of what may be accomplished by unprofessional agency is furnished by the Blind Relief Association, whose headquarters are at Imperial House, Lamington Road, Bombay. Founded by a civilian, Mr. C. G. Henderson, I.C.S, now Collector of Bijapur, the Association seeks to promote all possible measures for preventing blindness and for ameliorating the condition of the blind. Some of the branches employ a Sub-Assistant-Surgeon or nurse whose sole duty it is to visit newly-born children every day for ten days after birth, to see if they are suffering from the form of eye disease known as ophthalmia neo-natorum, a disease which is said to be responsible for the incurable blindness of 30 per cent of the inmates of schools for the blind in the United Kingdom. Another important service rendered by the Association is the production of literature in a cheap and popular form and the giving of lantern lectures for the instruction of the public in the nature of eye diseases and the means of preventing them. The South India Section of the Medical Missionary Association of India at a recent meeting appointed a Committee, with Dr. F. Kugelberg as Convener, to consider what would be done to prevent and cure blindness. At one time there seemed to be a prospect that financial help would be obtained from America, from the Rockefeller or Russell Sage trustees, for planning an extensive campaign for the prevention of blindness on international lines, but it was found that the funds at the disposal of these trusts were not available for this purpose. The Committee in South India is therefore giving its attention to schemes of a more local character, such as the foundation of a special eye hospital for South India (there is, of course, the Government Eye Hospital in Madras, the oldest institution of its kind in India) and the institution of a lectureship on diseases of the eye in the Medical College for Women at Vellore. Blindness is due in a great many cases to ignorance and poverty, ignorance of the simple laws of health preventing people from protecting their own and their children’s eyes or adopting early treatment; and poverty rendering their bodies less capable of resisting the onset and progress of disease. Everything that helps to spread education and to improve economic conditions helps to prevent blindness. A great deal of blindness of an incurable kind in India is due to smallpox. Venereal disease is also a very common cause, so that the campaign against blindness may very naturally be linked up or associated with another movement that commands the hearty sympathy and active cooperation of all missionaries,—that for maternity and child welfare. The Ministry of Health in England has just appointed a Commission to inquire into the causes of blindness and we may hope that its Report will give us useful information and guidance in our work in India.
Meeting in Calcutta, the National Missionary Council would hardly be doing its duty if it did not express its sense of hearty satisfaction on account of the inauguration of a school of Tropical Medicine in this city and its thankfulness for the prospect of fresh advances in the science and art of healing which the opening of this school makes probable. It is a tribute to the part which medical Missionaries have played in medical enterprise in India that a medical missionary, Dr. Ernest Muir, has been selected by the authorities to devote himself for some years to the investigation of a disease in which as students of the Bible we all take a special interest,—leprosy,—and we should join in earnest prayer to God that His blessing may descend upon all these efforts to diminish the sufferings and increase the happiness of His creatures and make them in the highest degree successful.

Resolved:—

XII. (1) That an appeal be made through Missionary Societies to the Home Boards for a large number of nurses and doctors, especially women, to strengthen understaffed Mission Hospitals and teaching centres, as well as to open up new work in needy rural areas. The Council believe that at the present time medical missions have unique opportunities for presenting the gospel message to all classes of people, as well as for co-operating with Government in all matters relating to community welfare.

(2) That this Council emphasize the real need of and opportunity for instruction in Sanitation and strongly recommend:—

(a) that instruction in this subject be included in the courses of study in all mission schools, including Training and Theological Schools.

(b) that evangelistic missionaries in their work arrange for such instruction through lantern lectures, charts, the distribution of literature, etc.

(c) that missionaries seek to institute definite sanitary measures where needed and to co-operate with Government agencies.

(3) That this Council strongly endorse the appeal made by the Bihar and Orissa Provincial Council last year to all the Societies working in the Bihar Province to co-operate in the establishment of a Sanatorium for Tuberculosis at Itki.

(4) That (a) the attention of Provincial Councils be drawn to the importance of systematic medical inspection, especially in regard to diet, in all mission schools and colleges.

(b) that the Council request that a special enquiry be made by Provincial Medical and Educational Committees, to ascertain how many societies have arranged for such inspection in their Institutions.

(c) that seeing the supply of medical inspectors is wholly inadequate to the need, every effort should be made to extend the work of existing medical mission schools in order to train men and women for this important branch of work.

7. The Training of Missionaries.—No report was presented on this subject.

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

In the March number of the Harvest Field was published the tentative synopsis of the contemplated Legal Handbook prepared by Mr.
W. L. Venkataramiah and suggestions were invited from the missionary body whether the scope of the book as indicated by the synopsis would meet the requirements of the average missionary. The synopsis has been generally approved and valuable suggestions have also been made in regard to it which will receive careful attention in the course of the preparation of the book. Following the general plan of the synopsis some manuscripts have been prepared by Mr. Venkataramiah on the Indian Succession Act and the section on the Criminal Law. The manuscripts have been examined by the Committee and they are of opinion that the Handbook need not contain the legislative Acts, in full or in part, but that the various subjects mentioned in the synopsis be dealt with in a very simple and popular way and in non-technical language giving within a short compass all the information that an average missionary ought to have in regard to these various subjects. This will mean considerable financial relief and the book can be had for a moderate price. If the plan of the book as indicated above meets with the general approval of the Council, it would greatly facilitate matters for the editors in the preparation of the book.

In regard to the preparation of the amended draft of the Indian Christian Marriage Act the Convener did not, in the absence of the Bishop of Bombay whose help and guidance is simply indispensable in this matter, take any step about convening the Joint Committee appointed by the N.M.C. and the A.I.O. The printed Memorandum contains all the suggestions that have been received up to date in regard to the amendment of the Act and further suggestions are still invited from the Public Questions Committees of the Provincial Councils. It will not be possible to get an amendment of the present Act passed by the Imperial Council without the full concurrence of the Roman Catholic Church and every effort will be made to obtain their support. There is reason to believe that the amended draft will be ready for circulation during the course of the year.

Two other matters referred to this committee (Vide pp. 39 & 91 of last year's report) will be taken up along with the consideration of the Marriage Act.

The resolution passed last year by the National Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union (vide pp. 100-1 of last year's report) regarding additional legislation on commercialised vice has been engaging the attention of the Committee.

Another matter of vital importance raised by the Rev. H. Popley in his letter addressed to the Executive Committee, viz. that the National Missionary Council ought to make a definite pronouncement on the present situation in India has been remitted to this Committee for consideration and report. The Committee invited Bishop Robinson, Dr. Macnicol, Dr. Howells and Dr. Datta to help them in their deliberations. After most careful consideration the Committee was unanimously of opinion that it was the duty of the National Missionary Council to make a definite pronouncement which will not only state the great principles for which Christianity stands but demonstrate their application to the present situation in this country. The appended statement is the result of their prolonged deliberations.

RESOLVED:

XIII. (1) That the plan and scope of the Legal Handbook as indicated by the Public Questions Committee be approved.
(2) That the Joint Committee appointed last year for the preparation of the amended draft of the Indian Christian Marriage Act and for the consideration of other matters remitted to it be re-appointed.
That the statement prepared by the Public Questions Committee on the present situation in India be adopted and published as widely as possible for the information of the general public.

THE PRESENT SITUATION IN INDIA.
A Statement and Appeal by the National Missionary Council of India, Burma and Ceylon.

We, the members of the National Missionary Council of India, Burma and Ceylon, meeting at a time when men's minds in India are deeply moved, and passions are excited to a dangerous degree, and believing that some at least may look to us for guidance, place on record our conviction, that any Christian view of the present situation in the world at large and in India in particular must take account of the following principles:

1. Our Master has said, "One is your Father," and "All ye are brethren." These are the fundamental principles of human society as God designed it to be.
2. Every man and woman is of infinite value in God's sight, which He showed pre-eminently by sending His Son to die for all. Because God so loves them, we must treat every man and woman with respect. It is wrong to treat any with arrogance or contempt, or to use any as a chattel or as a machine.
3. Every association or community of men is intended by God to be a brotherhood, in which each tries to do all the service he can for all the others.
4. This conception of brotherhood should determine all industrial relations, putting an end to injustice and dishonesty, inconsiderateness and carelessness in employers and employed.
5. This conception of brotherhood, again, should determine all relations within the State, between those who govern and those who are governed, causing all government to rest upon the foundation of willing consent, securing the glad and hearty co-operation of all for the good of the country, and excluding oppression, violence, intimidation, suspicion and misrepresentation.
6. Once again, this conception of brotherhood should determine the relation between nations, turning the world into a family of nations, respecting and helping one another, instead of injuring one another by selfish competition and from time to time breaking out into open war.
7. Under this conception of brotherhood a group of nations, such as the British Empire should live together like a family, in which there would be no thought of the exploitation of weaker races, or of discrimination against any peoples on purely racial grounds, still less of victimising any of them by traffic in injurious products, such as alcohol or narcotics. The single aim of the stronger and more advanced members of such a family should be to assist the progress of the others in prosperity, good government, freedom and every other good thing.
8. Again Christ said that He came that men might have abundant life. We recognise, therefore, that it is His will that all men should have ever greater and better opportunities of developing the fullness of human life, social, political and spiritual.

As Christians, we must confess that we have failed in a lamentable degree both in individual and in national life to accept and follow fully these principles of Christ. But it is very clear to us that the
salvation of society depends on the acceptance and the application of them. Upon these principles then we base the following appeal:—We appeal for just and sane judgments both of men and things. It is not just to judge a century by some of the months in it, a whole nation by certain of the members, or its whole history by a few of its pages. The history of every Imperial Power contains pages stained and disfigured; we do not pretend that the history of the British Empire is an exception to this rule. But the fact is beyond controversy that now for a long time it has been characterised by an ever-growing tendency to grant to its component parts increasing measures of self-government. The empire is becoming a Commonwealth of nations and these nations are learning to regard themselves as a family. The attention of the British people is now turned to India, and we believe that there is a general and sincere desire among them that India should have full self-government as soon as possible. We urge all the inhabitants of this country, both foreigners and Indians, to accept with goodwill the recent changes in the system of Government and to do all in their power to make the new conditions a successful stage in the progress toward that goal. Given mutual goodwill on the part of both races and confidence in each other’s intentions, the future will be bright with promise.

We call upon all men in the name of God to lay aside all race hatred and class hatred, upon which it is impossible to build any solid structure, social or political.

We utter a solemn warning against the desperate and false contention that the inequalities of the existing order can only be removed by violence and blood. The truth is that Society cannot be reconstructed by breaking the elementary laws of God and man.

We utter an equally solemn warning against the inclination, which is one of the evil legacies of war, to trust to force as the means of procuring obedience and maintaining authority. The truth is that Society cannot be saved by force apart from that reasonableness and equity in government and administration which win the hearts of the people.

We beg all our fellow citizens to turn to God, who created them to be brethren, and to seek from Him, who alone can give it, the power to love as brethren and in love to serve one another. By that power we can find the way out of our anxieties. In His light we shall see light.

9. Mass Movements.—No separate report of the Committee on Mass Movements was presented. This Committee united with the Education Committee in the preparation of a report on the Proposals of the Village Education Commission.

10. Women’s Work.—The report of the Committee on Women’s Work was presented by Miss Grover, the Convener.

I. The first subject brought before this Committee was the need of a Home for mentally deficient Indian children. The prospectus of the Home at Kurseong has been circulated among Committee members, and the Convener has been in correspondence with Miss de Laplace, whose Home is chiefly for European and Anglo-Indian children; she would welcome the opening of a Home for Indian children, and has offered to train a worker, if a suitable candidate offered.
It was felt that this question could not be taken up generally for all India, but should be discussed in each Provincial Council area, and so the Convener was asked to address the secretaries on the subject.

As it is felt that the matter concerns educational as well as medical work this Committee requests the Councils to investigate the subject so as to ascertain the need and the possibility of supplying it.

In Madras the matter has been brought before the Educational Association of Women Missionaries. The Director of Public Instruction has been approached and a definite scheme has been presented to him; the correspondence is continuing.

II. The next subject referred to us was Vocational Training for girls, and it was suggested that Industries for women and girls in India should be classified with a view to showing:

1. How far European supervision is necessary.
2. How far it depends on European sales.
3. How far Institution life is necessary, or whether it is a cottage industry.
4. How far the workers are able to support themselves, or if the wage only helps to eke out other means of livelihood.

But this discussion was deferred pending the publication of the report of the Commission on Village Education. The Committee feels that Cottage Industries for needy women need developing.

III. Regarding a School Girls' Magazine it has been suggested that such a magazine to be useful all over India should be published in English, the translation into the vernaculars to be arranged locally, care being taken that such translation was idiomatic, and the whole magazine might be given a local colouring in the different localities. This magazine should help towards the production of literature for women and girls in all the vernaculars. We wish this matter referred in each area to those interested in girls' education, to ascertain the support which may be expected, and to gather suggestions for the Editor. Such a magazine is about to be started, edited by Mrs. Wilkie (15, Cawnpore Road, Allahabad) and contributed to by college students. The editor writes: "I was planning a small children's page, a page of jokes, puzzles, games, etc., one of essays, letters, etc., by the girls, a monthly review of the news, a devotional page, a page run on the line of observation of girls' schools and school girls, and then, of course, stories, travel articles, adventures, etc. We would recommend that this magazine should be well illustrated in order to rouse a much wider circle of interest.

IV. How missionaries can help in Child Welfare work is another question referred to this Committee. A suggestion has been made that literature on this subject needs arranging, and that text-books should be prepared for teachers in training and Biblewomen. A list of existing literature on this subject in the various vernaculars of India is being prepared by the Lady Chelmsford League for Maternity and Child Welfare in India. We might do much in distributing such literature among all women who can read. Child Welfare work is being organised in many towns and missionaries might be urged to associate themselves with such work as much as possible. We want to insist on properly qualified nurses of good character, with suitable accommodation provided, such as a hostel with a good superintendent in charge. The suitable accommodation for such workers is an essential point, and missionaries can give much help to Health Associations by providing or advising protected homes for workers.
Special lectures on Hygiene and Child Welfare might well be included in the Normal course for Women in Government and Missionary Training Schools, also short summer school courses might be arranged, so that every teacher in charge of a school should know how to detect signs of early disease.

V. There is an urgent need of Hostels, for an increasing number of various grades of Indian Christian professional women in cities. Nurses and Health visitors, especially those connected with Maternity and Infant Welfare work, teachers in Government day schools and colleges, women compounders and young doctors all need protection. The Y.W.C.A. have hotels for students and they might be approached by the missions and asked to extend their accommodation to professional Indian women, or missions might unite to have a joint hostel or the kind required. One Y.W.C.A. worker writes: "This year we have had a few applications from Indian women who are entering upon business but for lack of room we had to turn them away. If the call came from the missions for a hostel for professional women the Y.W.C.A. would do all in its power to open a hostel for needs felt so strongly by those most interested."

This is one of the questions that the Indian Church also should face. It should be possible to run hostels at this time on a self-supporting basis, needing only guidance and sympathy from the Church. A strong representation might be made to the All-India Christian Council, that it should take up this very important side of the duty of the Christian community.

RESOLVED:

XIV. (1) That the N.M. Council request the Provincial Councils to give due consideration to the subject of a Home for mentally deficient Indian children, so as to ascertain the need and the possibility of supplying it, whether locally or by a Union Home.

(2) That this Council request the Provincial Councils each to appoint a special Women's Committee (1) to consider the report of the Commission on Village Education as far as it affects women and girls; (2) to gather statistics regarding local industries for women and girls, especially classifying them under the headings suggested in this report of the N.M.C. Women's Work Committee; (3) to consider the developing of cottage Industries for women, and report to this Committee, as well as to their Provincial Councils.

(3) That this Council request the Provincial Councils through their Medical Missions Committees, to assist as far as possible, the operations of the Health and Welfare Associations, and Municipalities taking up maternity and infant welfare work, especially by recommending or providing such Christian women, as will minister to the needy in the Spirit of Christ, and also by doing their utmost to insure that only qualified workers are employed, and suitable accommodation and protection provided for them.

(4) (1) That this Council urge upon the National Committee of the Y.W.C.A. the desirability of extending their Hostel accommodation in cities, so as to provide for Indian professional women, etc. (2) make a strong representation to the All-India Christian Conference asking them to take up the provision of Hostels for the safeguarding of their own young women.

II. Work among Young People.—The following report of the Committee on Work among Young People was presented by the Convener, the Rev. B. T. Badley, M.A.:—
The report on work among young people has been put before this Council usually in the form of (1) a summary of the activities during the year within the areas of the Provincial Councils, and (2) suggestions for the furthering of the work represented by the Committee. This method seems, for the present, to have served its purpose, and the Convener of this Committee is venturing to omit the statement as to what the various Provinces are doing in this line of work.

In a general way, progress has been made during the year in this work. This might be summarised by saying that Bible Study has received some further attention; that the importance of Mission Study is more clearly realised and some success, though inadequate, has been met with in supplying needed text-books; that the need of teacher-training is being further emphasised; that Social Service is more fully recognised as an essential part of the life of our Christian young people, and in a few centres has been stimulated by student conferences and camps; that the cause of Temperance has received an added impetus; that the need of more young people in the Church devoted to Christian service is coming to be regarded as fundamental; that in the school centres and Young People's Societies a greater effort has been made to enlist the active support of our youth in behalf of the enterprises of the Church.

In these and other matters your Committee desires to report progress. For the rest, your Committee wishes to urge that a few, definite, practical things be undertaken during the year by those who are engaged in this work. Marked success in one or two vital matters will promise, we feel, larger things for the future than the adoption of many weighty Resolutions, and the recommendation of numerous suggestions covering every phase of the work.

By way of general advice, it might be said:—Let us get the young people of our Churches to do more themselves. Ours should be not so much a work for young people as with them. The Church is not giving them enough to do! Attending meetings, studying text-books and watching their elders, manage affairs is not work. We cannot any longer keep the young people standing on the side-lines, looking on at the game and applauding those who are playing it! Nor do they call it work to carry a few flowers to those who are in hospital, to take an occasional meeting or to teach a Sunday School class. These things are good, and we must continue to do them, but they do not fire the imagination, stir the blood or appeal to the heroic. If this is all we can offer our young people in India, we shall lose them to the cause.

The Church in India is living in great times. The appeal for self-sacrificing service was never before so compelling. The spirit of nationalism has quickened our youth, even before we realised that it had actually reached them. Yesterday our choice young spirits were dreaming of delights, to-day they are eager for exploits. How could the Church expect a greater opportunity? We must find worthy ways for our young men and women to express themselves in service. They will turn elsewhere if the Church fails to use them.

It takes hard work to get young people to work: it takes faith to see their possibilities in the bud. It requires alertness to keep pace with them after they are started. Let the Church in India not look at Reports and volumes for information as to how to make a larger, wiser use of young people in the work. Let her look at the young people themselves,—restless, eager, alert for opportunities of self-expression, and ambitious to undertake things that challenge their powers. Never mind if their thoughts do not run in channels to
which the West is accustomed. Look at them! This will quicken imagination, bring ideas and stir to action. Use them! Consult all that may be necessary, study everything, look around for plans, but do not fail to enlist the ardour of our youth in behalf of the great enterprises of the Kingdom. Set them to work!

While we have theorised, and tried to fit western methods to eastern conditions, they have grown, and grown partly away from us. The Church faces a crisis in India, and if anything can be said on the floor of this Council that will lead to definite action, that is vital.

As to definite suggestions, in this matter of work among young people, your Committee could make many. It would prefer to make just two, in the hope that if we should give ourselves to them wholeheartedly, we might achieve greater success than by attempting so many things related to this work as to leave us without any sufficiently definite objective.

(1) The first suggestion is that we should provide at once for a high-grade magazine for our young people. It should be in English, on good paper, with first-class illustrations, abounding in stories, without any "preaching" at our young people, making room for contributions from the young people themselves, in keeping with the spirit of an awakened India, and edited by some one who will not wait that young people in India are not readers, but will produce something that the boys and girls cannot help reading. This thing must be done for the Christian young people of India, and the National Missionary Council ought to be back of it. It is not impossible: in God's realm the thing that should be done can be done.

When such a magazine is in the field, it can be made the basis of illustrated papers in the vernaculars for the young people of the various language areas. The material for these could be syndicated, and a single editor, with the help of capable translators, could provide matter for a lot. A section in each paper could be left for local news and items. Such a magazine and papers would do the following things for our Christian young people:

(a) Provide the much needed suitable fiction which to-day does not exist for them.
(b) Furnish an outlet for their own literary abilities and fire their imagination with the loftiest thought.
(c) Become a channel for information on lines of modern work and methods which they do not now possess.
(d) Result in bringing about a new esprit de corps among them.
(e) Provide them with a new point of contact with the Church, and interpret to them anew the heart of the Church.
(f) Give them a new means of getting in touch with their non-Christian playmates, school fellows and friends.

These things cannot be done without such a magazine, and these are things that should be done for our young people, and done now. The details of the statement should, properly, be worked out by our Standing Committee on Literature.

(2) The other thing that should be done now, and on a national scale, is the launching of a new, aggressive campaign among our young people in behalf of the Christian ministry and the many forms of definite Christian service, for which we have altogether too few candidates.

If the Church should fail in this matter of life-service, we shall shortly have to acknowledge ultimate defeat in our entire undertaking. A sustained effort on the part of each denomination represented
in this Council, co-ordinated as far as practicable through the Provincial Councils, spurred on by the unexampled needs and opportunities of this momentous day, and backed by a new zeal and adequate faith, will bring results.

Let the National Missionary Council issue an appeal to all Churches to act in this matter at once, suggesting that in each language area the young people of each denomination be assembled by its own authorities for a period of intensive work during which this supremely important matter may have the right of way. Later on, if this might be brought about through the Provincial Council, a united convention might be arranged for in each area for the earnest consideration of the present situation in India with regard to the need of life service. In these gatherings the best talent of all the Churches would be available for the leading young people of the Churches in the Provincial area. The conventions could be made more inspiring than anything the Church has ever before known in this field, and could be expected to yield large results to each denomination.

To some extent, at least, cooperation could be expected and would be fruitful, but the larger part of this work must naturally rest with each Church for itself. The point is to get them to do it. Every Pastor can get a new vision and sound a new note in his preaching; every school can arouse itself to new efforts to win the young people for Christian service; every home can become a training-ground for a glorified life-work; every Church paper can put a new drawing power into the printed message; every Sunday School can become a true nursery for consecrated young life; every Young People’s Society can work more definitely and intelligently towards this end. The task is not beyond us,—not as long as God is with us! Why call this idealistic and dismiss it? God Himself is an Idealist, and He is the One we profess to follow!

Spiritual power must permeate all these efforts. Every irrelevant subject must be kept in the background, and our young people must be shown that the Church means business. A new day has been ushered in, and the missionary is willing to step out of the way, if he is preventing the young people from taking the responsibility and carrying the load for which they are ready. The utmost is to be made of the national awakening, and opportunity be given for self-expression on the part of the young people themselves. No prejudice of western leaders is to be allowed to crowd out anything indigenous possessing real value.

Then, having provided for all this, we must get the right class of young people to attend these gatherings. Nor must the follow-up work in the home, the school, the Sunday School, the Church be overlooked. Decisions may be made by young people in great gatherings of the kind referred to, but those decisions are likely to result in definite life-service only through the help of later reinforcements.

If we can succeed in this great project, a real forward movement for the Christian Church in this land would be assured. Other related problems in connection with the young life of our Churches would solve themselves. This thing waits to be done, and we are the people to begin it! If this National Missionary Council will make a clarion call at this time, summoning Christian youth of our Churches to this high emprise, we shall see them enter presently upon a sacred crusade that will transform their own lives and glorify the cause of the Church among the nations of India.

This issue rests less with them than with their present leaders.
In this position God has placed us, and this National Council faces a great opportunity and must bear the full responsibility for what it does and for what it leaves undone.

The hour has struck for the paramount!

BRENTON T. BADLEY,
Convener.

RESOLVED:—

XV. (1) The Council, recognising the need of a magazine for Christian young people in India, as set forth in the report of the Standing Committee on Work among Young People, refer this question to the Standing Committee on Christian Literature for full consideration and report.

(2) The Council, realising the paramount importance to the Church in India of securing a larger number of young men and women including University graduates for the various forms of Christian service, recommend that during the year efforts be made within the area of each Provincial Council to hold Conventions for Christian young people, for the purpose of presenting the situation to them and urging them to consecrate their lives to the supreme cause of the kingdom of God in this land.

12. Industry and Agriculture.—The following report of the Committee on Industry and Agriculture was prepared by the Convener, the Rev. Alex. McLeish and presented by the Rev. S. D. Bawden:—

The past year, as we forecasted in our last report, has been spent mainly in collecting information from the Government Departments of Industry and Agriculture. The information thus obtained has been embodied in three Memoranda, which have been published by this Committee.

(i) Lessons in connection with recent agricultural progress.
(ii) Progress in agricultural education.
(iii) Relation of Missions to the Industrial Commission’s proposals, and to the Provincial Boards of economic enquiry.

The memorandum on agricultural education shows that a careful study of the progress of Government education is necessary before arriving at any settled policy, or the adoption of any specific scheme. Local schemes are almost certain to meet with failure. Our policy in connection with the work of this Committee should be based on the province as the unit, and should be in accord with our policy for India as a whole. In view of this, the Provincial Councils of the Punjab, the United Provinces, and, perhaps, also of Madras, would be well advised to consider the formation of inter-mission advisory boards to formulate such policies, and to co-ordinate and advise in regard to all proposals made in this complex department of mission work.

The object of the Provincial Economic Boards recently formed in connection with the recommendation of the Indian Industrial Commission is to investigate facts, and conduct surveys in connection with the economic problems of Industry and Agriculture. The proposals of the Punjab Board are set forth in the above memorandum. Co-operation on the part of missions with these Boards will be of the greatest service to our work.
The memorandum on the Industrial Commission’s report indicates various possible lines of missionary effort in connection with present progress and with its recommendations. These should be carefully studied.

(a) The great need for efficiently-equipped schools of industries. In regard to this missions should bear in mind the great cost of the modern equipment of such schools. For example, the Standing Committee on Technical and Industrial Education in the Punjab recently agreed to accept a grant of 1½ lacs of rupees for the purpose of starting a school of carpentry at Jullundar, with a boarding-house attached. This Committee accept the principle that productive work is an essential part of sound mechanical training. The scheme provides for a three-years’ course with 30 students in the first year, and 25 in the second and third years. The cost of equipment is estimated at Rs. 3,12,000 and the annual recurring charges, Rs. 75,000. This gives some idea of what the Government considers adequate financial equipment.

(b) The need of Vernacular Agricultural Schools as at Loni and Hoshiarpur. A specimen curriculum is appended to the memorandum on agricultural education.

(c) Housing reform should be considered a pressing question. Missions require to set a better example in the housing of their employees and servants. Building societies should be encouraged among Christians.

(d) Welfare work in connection with industrial workers should be undertaken wherever possible.

(e) The urgent need of a more practical type of village education, and manual work as an integral part of all our educational curricula.

(f) The need for developing the co-operative credit movement, not only among agriculturists, but also among industrial workers.

We would draw attention to another question which the Government shows no particular desire to face. This is the problem of the status and economic condition of the village labourer. A growing section of our Christian community, especially in mass movement areas, belong to this class. Any local solution of the problems involved here is difficult, because such a solution must be more or less the result of political action. It is incumbent on missions to take the lead here. Generally speaking, the village labourer lives under conditions which tend inevitably to injustice, poverty, and degradation. The main reason is that remuneration is in kind and depends on the nature of the harvest. From the economic point of view, this means that the risks of cultivation fall on the labourer, and not on the landowner, as they ought to do, and do, in all civilised countries. This results in conditions of life practically equivalent to serfdom, and the phrase, “the economic slavery of the agricultural labourer,” well describes the situation. The conditions of this servitude vary in different parts of India. A well-known form of it exists in Chota-Nagpur, called the Kamiauti system. The Kamia cannot bargain about wages. “In practice, he can never pay off his debts to the landlord. For a small initial debt—Rs. 10, or even less—they may enter on slavery for life. The Kamiauti bond may even become hereditary. They are unable to leave the village of their masters and cruel treatment is not uncommon.” The direct consequences of this state of matters is a very low standard of living; constant liability to famine; inability to obtain legal redress for breach of contract; the necessity for infant labour; and the state of apathy and hopelessness characteristic of this class. Another more or less direct consequence
is the incidence of Begar, or forced labour. The landowner throws upon the labourer not only the burden of the risk of cultivation, but also the burden of public service. A bad situation is often made worse by unjust withholding of the agreed share of the produce. The only cure is the revolutionary one of the regular weekly wages, and the introduction of a standard form of contract which can be easily registered free of cost. This would lay the only sound basis of economic liberty, and do away with many of the evils we have indicated. Like prohibition, however, such a solution would involve much education of public opinion. Government is unlikely to move in such a matter unless forced to do so by the pressure of public opinion. Missionaries may do much to alleviate the more outstanding evils, and help to educate public opinion in regard to the whole question. This might be achieved by conducting local economic surveys of existing conditions in order to ascertain and publish accurate data; by ascertaining the exact extent of forced labour; by encouraging registration of service contracts; and by investigating cases of refusal to pay the customary harvest dues.

Several chapters of the report of the Commission on Village Education were received and commented on by the Convener. After considering what the nature of this report is likely to be, we would recommend:—

(i) That a special Committee be now appointed by this Council to carefully consider the report, and to draw up such definite proposals as appear to us to be practicable in the present situation, and which are likely to be within the power of our Home Boards to give immediate effect to. Some definite proposals of this nature are necessary before the Committee of the World's Missionary Conference can effectively deal with that report.

(ii) That this Council take into consideration the appointment of someone more or less expert on Indian agricultural and industrial questions and their educational implications to devote time to this technical and complex side of our mission work.

The experience of your Committee has shown that we shall make no real headway till this is done. If this difficult side of our work is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well. Isolated local effort needs given special guidance. It is discouraging and profitless to flounder to be related up and along in the dark as so many are doing. Government has found these questions exceedingly difficult to deal with, and that much missionary effort will be wasted if we are not cognisant of what Government is doing. We must be ready to continually adjust our enterprise to advancing knowledge and experience. Most of the questions your Committee has to deal with are national questions, and under the new political regime we shall have to be very sure of our policy and line of action if we are to command the respect and cooperation of our Indian legislators.

In view of this, the only statesmanlike solution seems to be the appointment of a whole time or part time Director of Agricultural and Industrial Mission work for the Indian field. In this connection it may be added that the work of this Committee urgently requires the help of a survey of all agricultural and industrial effort in India; the speedy formulation of a definite policy which we may urge upon our home Boards; a clear cut educational policy in connection with the aforesaid policy; the formation of a Council of Agricultural and Industrial Mission workers and of educationalists connected with these departments of work.
The work of this Committee is bound to remain more or less ineffective until something on the above lines is realised.

ALEXANDER MCELISH,
Convener.

Ajmer, 22nd September, 1920.

RESOLVED:—

XVI. That the Council remit the following recommendations of the Standing Committee on Industry and Agriculture to the Provincial Missionary Councils for their consideration, especially in connection with the Report of the Village Education Commission.

1) That wherever extensive operations are contemplated in Industrial and Agricultural Mission work Inter-Missionary (Provincial) Boards be formed to formulate policy, co-ordinate effort, and direct developments.

2) That properly equipped schools of industry be established at suitable centres.

3) That vernacular Agricultural schools (as at Loni and Hoshiarpore) be established at suitable centres.

4) That the attention of missions be drawn to the great need of housing reform, building societies among Christians, welfare work among industrial workers, a more practical type of village education, manual work in ALL schools, and further development of agricultural and industrial Co-operative Credit Societies.

5) The appointment of a special committee to consider the report of the Village Education Commission in order to draw up definitely practicable proposals for presentation to our home boards.

6) The careful consideration of the appointment of a half-time or whole-time Secretary of Industrial and Agricultural Mission work for the Indian field in connection with the National Council.

7) That in the forthcoming survey of India special attention be directed to the nature and extent of Agricultural and Industrial Mission work.

8) That missionaries make a careful study of the conditions of life and work of the agricultural labourer in their districts, and forward this information to the Convener of the Committee on Industry and Agriculture in order that the facts may be published and a policy of reform speedily formulated.

13. Work among Moslems.—The following report of the Committee on Work among Moslems was presented by the Convener, Professor R. Seraj-ud-Din:—

Owing to the pre-occupation of the Convener with other things the Committee on Work among Moslems has not been able to do any real work. This of course, does not in any way indicate that there was no work to be done. A line of work was suggested by the last year's Committee which should have been followed up this year. The importance of the work among Moslems has not become less but greater owing to the most remarkable changes in the Moslem world to-day. Though we cannot this year give any report of work done, we may emphasize the great importance of the work and suggest to the future Convener and Committee what the Council would require them to do in the coming year.

I. The Committee would first invite the attention of the Council to the discussion on the subject of the proscription of Dr. Zwemer's
book "Islam," introduced at the Lahore Session of the Council last year by Rev. W. Carey (see Minutes of the Council, 1919, pages 77-78) and the Resolution passed thereon, viz. that the Executive Committee in consultation with our Committee take action in the matter during the following year. The question was referred to the Members of this Committee at the suggestion of the Executive Committee. The Members of the Committee on Work among Moslems unanimously agree that the question of making a representation to the Government with regard to Dr. Zwemer's Book should be dropped and no further action taken.

II. The report of the Committee for the last year was sent to all the Members and they were asked to suggest ways in which the Resolutions passed at the Meeting of the N.M.C. last year might be carried into effect. The following suggestions have been made:

1. One Missionary Member writes:—
   (a) One thing appears to me practical and urgent. That is, that every mission that has suitable men or women among its agents should set apart some of them as Evangelists to the Moslems who might be relieved of all other offices and duties and devote themselves to this work whether by writing or speaking. In past years the lack of men and means has kept some specially gifted agents tied to Stations and Institutions who could otherwise have powerfully influenced Muhammadans. Plans for a Forward Movement in any Mission should include the appointment of such special Missionaries who whether they be Indian or European, should be given time for special study and free scope to use all their powers for evangelising the Moslem population. Those who are specially gifted speakers should become Inter-Mission and be free to follow the call of the Spirit in wider fields than the limits of their own church organization.

(b) I suggest that the Provincial Councils be asked after due inquiry to return to this Committee the names of such specially appointed Evangelists with a view to facilitate the arranging of conventions and extended tours.

2. It is being felt in several parts of the country that direct Evangelistic work among educated Moslems has of late years been greatly neglected. To mention one instance from the Punjab, a very large number of most capable and experienced Ministers of the Gospel in the C.M.S. there, are converts from Islam. Most of them are advanced in age and some have passed on to their eternal rest but no fresh converts of such type as could take their places are forthcoming. All members are agreed that the present opportunity for advance in Evangelistic effort to convert educated Moslems and Moslem leaders is unique. A Member from Bengal writes, "Our work among educated Moslems is practically nil." He strongly advocates an Evangelistic monthly paper similar to the Epiphany to be published for Moslems only. He suggests applying to the Epiphany to be published for Moslems only. He suggests applying to the Literature Committee of the N.M.C. for financial help. Another member emphasises the need of special training of missionaries for work among Moslems. He says "Our Mission, at least, has but very few men who in their college training had a preparation which fitted them for meeting the Moslems with an intelligent knowledge of Islam."

3. As regards Inter-Mission and Inter-Provincial Evangelistic work the Members suggest that the Committee make arrangements by
appealing to Missions through the Provincial Representative Councils. One Member mentions the advisability of securing speakers like Rev. E. Stanley Jones and others who have made a speciality of addressing educated Moslems, as one method of united work.

(4) On the subject of the preparation and co-ordination and revision of Literature for Moslems, many helpful suggestions have been made by the Members. More than one member urge the need of a *Life of Jesus* for simple Moslem readers as drawn up in the *Master Man* published by the Y.M.C.A. A translation of Dr. Wherry’s Comprehensive Commentary on the *Koran* has also been suggested. It is also pointed out that the Committee should after examination of Literature for Moslems already existing in English recommend to the Literature Committee of the N.M.C. what books in its opinion ought to be translated in the various vernaculars used by Moslems in India.

The importance of attending to Literature for Moslems in India becomes greater when we remember that the Moslem Work sub-committee of the China Continuation Committee is busy translating some of the books written for Moslems in India.

(5) Coming to the subject of a Union Institution for Training Workers among Moslems it is agreed that it is difficult to arrange for such an Institution at present, but several members are of opinion that the Theological and Training Schools and Colleges be asked to make arrangements for special training of men for work among Moslems.

(6) Two experienced Missionaries emphasised the importance of every worker among Moslems becoming a member of the “Missionaries to Moslems League” which took the initiative in getting the sub-committee for work among Moslems formed by the National Missionary Council. This League has a monthly bulletin of its own which is issued by the Hon. Secy. Rev. L. Bevan Jones of Dacca, Bengal. One Member urges upon all missionaries to Moslems the importance of subscribing for the *Moslem World*, a quarterly magazine edited by Dr. Zwemer and published from 156, Fifth Avenue, New York City, U.S.A.

(7) We were glad to learn from the report of the United Provinces Representative Council that they have realised the importance of work among Moslems and by their own initiative have appointed a Committee for Work among Moslems of which Rev. M. T. Titus is the Convener. We suggest to the future Committee to correspond with the Bengal and the Punjab Representative Councils of Missions and any other Provincial Councils where there is considerable work being done or needs to be done among Moslems, to appoint similar committees in their Provinces.

**RESOLVED:—**

**XVII.** (1) That this Council urge upon Missions through the various Provincial Councils, the great desirability in this new era of setting apart workers, both Indian and Foreign who are by their taste and training are specially fitted for work among Moslems to do direct evangelistic work for winning educated Moslems and Moslem leaders.

(2) That this Council call the attention of those Provincial Councils in whose area there is considerable work being done or needing to be done among Moslems, to the desirability of appointing a Provincial Committee for work among Moslems.

(3) That this Council through the various Provincial Councils bring to the attention of all Missionary workers among Moslems, the Mis-
tionaries to Moslem League which aims to unite all workers among Moslems in prayer and counsel, further they commend to them the MOSLEM WORLD a Quarterly Magazine edited by Dr. Zwemer.

14. Special Committee on Temperance.—The following report of the Committee on Temperance was presented by Bishop J. W. Robinson:

This is the most recently formed of the Committees of the National Missionary Council, and as yet is hardly under way. No meeting of the Committee was held during the year, but by circular letter its members were asked to pass on a number of matters and to offer suggestions as to what line of activities promised best for the future usefulness of that Committee.

At its Lahore meeting the National Missionary Council adopted a resolution calling the attention of Government to certain facts related to the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors, and asking such modifications of the excise regulations as would look to the total prohibition of the sale of narcotic drugs and intoxicating liquors for any save medicinal and scientific purposes. The Executive Committee of the Council was asked to appoint a Committee of three to present this resolution to Government. At its mid-year session the Executive Committee gave consideration to the matter, and decided that in view of the fact now announced that Excise is to be a transferred subject, it would be useless for the deputation to wait upon the Government of India.

The Lahore meeting also passed a resolution asking the Convener of the Committee on Temperance to approach some British or American Society with a view to securing financial support of a research and publicity secretary who could give full time to Temperance work in India. After inquiry the Convener approached the Anti-Saloon League of America, and from its secretary received assurance of the sympathy of that organisation in the contemplated work and a tentative promise of its willingness to co-operate with financial assistance. However, as certain details which are of vital importance are now under negotiation no announcement can be made at present.

Action was taken at the mid-year session of the Executive Committee asking that action be taken through Provincial Councils to call to the attention of members, soon to be elected to the Provincial Legislative Councils, our attitude towards the question of excise administration. As a preliminary to carrying through this resolution, in a number of areas letters have been addressed to candidates for the Provincial Legislative Councils requesting them to declare their attitude on the subject. As soon as the elections are over, and the membership of the various Legislative Councils determined, the recommendation of the Executive Committee will no doubt be carried into effect.

The Convener of this Committee has, by means of a circular letter, consulted with a number of persons interested in the cause seeking their advice in determining what way this Committee may best do its work. The decided consensus of opinion is that it will be best to work largely through the appropriate Committees of the various Provincial Councils, the National Missionary Council Committee serving as a clearing house for the best obtainable plans and suggestions, and as far as may be advisable seeking to harmonise the methods and co-ordinate the efforts of the Provincial Council Committees and such other Temperance Organisations as may be willing to co-operate with us.
It is the opinion of your Committee that we should not plan for any Convention of our own on a national scale, but that so far as may be agreeable to those organisations, we should be ready to join with the All-India Temperance Conference and the Federated Council of Temperance workers in Ceylon in their annual gatherings, urging our people to attend and appointing a small delegation to visit those Conventions, for such consultation and co-operation with them as may be agreeable to them and to us.

Within the local areas, however, it is our opinion that the Temperance Committees of the various Provincial Councils should co-operate to the largest extent with other Temperance interests in the promotion of such Conventions as will crystallise the present very pervasive Temperance sentiment and bring it to bear effectively on the new Governments; and for the creation of such additional sentiment as may be possible. We are persuaded that an immense amount of Temperance conviction already exists among the better classes of this land, and that it is a large part of our duty to arouse and mobilise it in such manner as will best bring influence to bear on the Reform Governments, soon to be inaugurated, in order that the present Excise policy may be reconsidered, with the early adoption of Local Option for such areas as may desire it, looking forward to the prohibition of the sale and consumption of intoxicating liquor.

It is to be regretted, that as the Provincial Council Temperance Committees are now constituted, the Conveners are men already over-burdened with other work, and consequently unable to give the time or effort necessary for aggressive leadership—It would seem probable, however, that a number of Missionary Societies are contemplating the appointment of full-time secretaries for this work, and it should be possible for such specially designated men to be given direction of the Provincial Council Committees' activities. Such an arrangement would ask for co-operation and also give a direction to Temperance sentiment and effort not otherwise to be attained.

We recognise, that to be most effective, our propaganda should be directed towards all classes of the community. We acknowledge with gratitude that very large numbers of Hindus, Mohammedans and Buddhists are utterly opposed to the use of intoxicating liquors, and can be depended upon to co-operate with us in all legitimate means of bringing about prohibition. Our work among such will be largely the task of mobilising an already existing sentiment—Among certain classes of each community, there is great need of foundation Temperance teaching being given. The Indian Christian community has a very special claim on us for co-operation. To a considerable degree our people are total abstainers, and can be depended upon to take an active and effective part in the agitation for complete prohibition. But, it is a matter of great regret that there are localities and communities where the attitude of our Indian Christians towards Temperance leaves much to be desired. While in no wise seeking to dictate the policy of any Mission or Church towards its own people, your Committee on Temperance does feel free to urge such high ideals of sobriety on all, as will free a certain part of the community from the very real danger of being regarded as partial to the use of intoxicants. Especially do we feel called upon to urge that the use of wines and liquors in connection with festive occasions including weddings and christenings be discountenanced.

We recognise the utter inaccuracy of the statement often made that the use of intoxicants was introduced into this land by Euro-
peans. Nevertheless, we cannot be blind to the fact that the attitude of many Europeans towards the use of intoxicants both in private and on social occasions; and the attitude of the Government toward the system of Excise, has given the liquor traffic an opportunity and impetus that would otherwise have been lacking. Realising that this very large use of intoxicants has a very injurious effect on the community itself and has set before the people of the land an unworthy and wholly injurious example, we would appeal to the European and Domiciled communities of India for an example and an influence in this regard, that will be worthy the people of a Christian nation and that will remove the reproach now standing against us in the minds of very many of the better classes of the land. Particularly, do we note with sorrow, that the season of Christmas is so often made an occasion for unrestrained social treating, which frequently leads to debauch and is in utter variance with the spirit and sacred joys of Christmastide.

The financial resources of the liquor trade are very large indeed and will be used unscrupulously to prevent the enactment of prohibition laws or to secure their repeal, if they are passed. We recognise that to secure the final and permanent victory we seek, we must have behind us an intelligent Temperance sentiment, that can neither be deceived nor purchased. To this end, we should urge upon Government persistently, the introduction of such scientific instruction on the effects of narcotics and intoxicants in all public schools, as will make plain to the coming generations the physical and moral evils of the foe we fight.

Finally, we urge that Government be constantly and earnestly reminded of the large and growing body of opinion among the best people of all religions, that the present excise system is against the moral and social welfare of the nation at large; and the Government should not be in partnership with any system which so evilly affects large numbers of its people. We do not forget the fact that under the present system a very large revenue accrues to Government which would have to be otherwise found under prohibition. With all loyalty to Government we must hold, nevertheless, that no amount of revenue can justify the maintenance of a system that tends to the increase of drunkenness and the debauching of whole classes of the community. To facilitate the use of intoxicants, as does the present excise system, is to place temptation to drunkenness before those who are least able to resist it. For one man to lead another to drunkenness is a wrong that cannot be justified. It is just as great a moral wrong for Government, through its excise system to lead men to drunkenness and consequent depravity and poverty; and what is morally wrong cannot be politically right. We reiterate our opinion that the policy of the Government, to obtain a maximum revenue and a minimum consumption has resulted in an increase of consumption; and it will be part of our work to point out to the new electorate and the Provincial and Imperial Governments, that they shall be constituted, that the legislators of modern India cannot be justified in establishing or maintaining a system of excise, which flourishes at the expense of the moral and physical welfare of the people.

RESOLVED:—

XVIII. (1) That the Council authorise the Committee on Temperance to negotiate with some British or American society for the support of a Secretary who shall under the direction of the Council, give himself to research, publicity and propaganda work. If and when
such support is secured, the selection of the Secretary for the place and the general supervision of his activities is hereby committed to the Executive Committee in consultation with the Temperance Committee of the Council.

(2) That the Council recommend that in each of the Provincial Representative Councils of Missions, there be appointed among the regular Committees, one on Temperance.

(3) That in view of the urgent need of local leadership to secure the development of Temperance sentiment and the co-ordination of Temperance effort, the Council urge upon all Mission Boards and Church Organisations the advisability of appointing whole or part time workers who can devote themselves to this one cause.

(4) That the Council instruct the Committee on Temperance to nominate for election by this Council, a sub-committee of three members, who shall act for the Council in negotiations with other Temperance Societies in matters of co-ordination.

15. Special Committee on German Missions.—The report of the Special Committee on German Missions in Madras was presented by the Convener the Rev. D. G. M. Lieth, M.A. whose devoted and successful work in connection therewith was acknowledged.

The Committee which is a Committee of the National Missionary Council and also of the Madras Representative Council of Missions has during the past year undertaken much work in connection with the maintenance of the activities formerly carried on by the German Missions and by the Basel Mission in this Presidency:

1. The report last year indicated that arrangements had been made by which the Basel Industrials were to be transferred to the Commonwealth Trust—a Company formed in Great Britain on the understanding that the Industrials would be conducted as before on a philanthropic basis and that a dividend of 5% only would be paid to shareholders, all net profits being used for the maintenance of educational, religious and philanthropic work, primarily in connection with the areas in India where the Basel Industrials have hitherto been carried on. On January 26th, 1920 the Deed was signed by which the Basel Industrials were transferred from the Custodian of Enemy Property to the Special Board of Trustees, which was brought into existence for the purpose of holding Enemy Mission Property. Extensive negotiation have been conducted with the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India, the Commonwealth Trust and the Board of Trustees with reference to the exact terms of the deed of transfer from the Board of Trustees to the Commonwealth Trust. These negotiations were completed and the Deed was finally approved by all parties and signed on August 21st, 1920. It is hoped that in this way the great work formerly maintained by the Basel Mission Trading Company will continue, and be carried on for the benefit of Christian, and Philanthropic work in India for many years to come. In the event of the Commonwealth Trust not carrying on the Industrials in accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Transfer the Governor-General-in-Council reserves to himself the right of retransferring the Industrials to the Board of Trustees.

2. The arrangements for the Missionary work of the Basel Mission described in the Report last year have been continued and in every case the arrangements have proved satisfactory. The experiment in Malabar by which all the work in Malabar was transferred to the South
India United Church in conjunction with the Malabar Church has proved successful. The Rev. Dr. Banninga and the Rev. V. Santiago were lent by the South India United Church to help the work in Malabar, and these have now been succeeded by the Rev. J. H. Dickson and the Rev. S. Paramanandam. The experience of the South India United Church is thus being made available for the development of the Malabar Church and Mission.

(b) The Kanarese Evangelical Mission has had difficulties throughout the year on account of the very small Missionary staff and also on account of the fact that the Convener of this Committee was under the necessity of acting as Secretary for the Kanarese Evangelical Mission. Inasmuch as he was living in Madras while the work of the Mission was being carried on in two areas 500 miles away—the arrangement was obviously unsatisfactory. It is therefore a matter for great thankfulness that the Rev. W. E. Tomlinson has at length been able to accept the invitation of this Committee and of the National Missionary Council to act as Secretary of the Kanarese Evangelical Mission. He took over the work from August 1st 1920, and is now residing at Mangalore. The cost of this arrangement is being borne by this Committee through funds kindly supplied by the British Conference of Missionary Societies and the American Committee of Counsel and Reference (account B).

(c) The Catechists' Pension Fund and the Teachers' Pension Fund of the Basel Mission have given rise to serious concern. These funds especially the latter are inadequately financed and Messrs. Fraser & Ross, Chartered Accountants who examined their condition last year, gave it as their opinion that unless steps were taken to put these funds on a new basis they would become bankrupt. The Board of Trustees have decided that it is necessary that they should take over the administration of these funds and the Government has been asked to be good enough to lend the services of an actuary to make a complete investigation and report to the Board of Trustees what should be done with reference to their future. Inasmuch as the pensions provided by these funds form the only source of livelihood for many retired workers, the board of Trustees are most anxious to do its utmost to maintain them unimpaired, and it is hoped that profits from the Commonwealth Trust may be utilised for the maintenance of these funds.

(3) The German Lutheran Missions.—The work of the Schleswig Holstein Mission has again been carried on by the American Lutheran Mission, Rajamundry, which has now become part of the Mission of the United American Lutheran Board. The Hermannsburg Mission has continued to be carried on by funds allotted by the Ohio Mission and under the guidance of Rev. S. C. Burger kindly lent by the Guntur Mission for this purpose. The work of the Leipzic Lutheran Mission has been carried on by the Church of Sweden Mission, but in this latter case the Tamil Lutheran Church has been able to take upon itself large responsibility for the administration of the work. The future in each of these Missions is still somewhat uncertain but the Committee hopes that permanent arrangements will be made during the course of the present year.

(4) The Board of Trustees.—The property of the Leipzic Lutheran Mission, the Schleswig Holstein Mission, the Hermannsburg Mission and the Basel Mission was vested in the Board of Trustees by a Deed of Transfer from the Custodian of Enemy Property on January 26th, 1920. On July 26th, 1920, the property of the Basel Mission in the Bombay Presidency was also transferred to the Board of Trustees.
from the Custodian of Enemy Property, Bombay, by a similar Trust Deed. The Board at present consists of the following Members:—

(a) Appointed by the National Missionary Council:—
   Rev. D. G. M. Leith, Chairman,
   The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Devadoss
   Rev. A. W. Brough.

(b) Appointed by Government:—
   J. A. Thorne, Esq., I.C.S.
   Paul Appaswamy, Esq.

Many important questions with reference to the property of these bodies come before the Board of Trustees.

(5) There has been very considerable correspondence between the Committee and the Government of Madras and the Government of India with reference to the personal effects of German Missionaries who have been repatriated. The Government previously issued instructions to the Custodians of Enemy Property that all such effects should be sold, but on the representations of this Committee that order was cancelled. Various interviews with the Government of India and Madras have taken place, and final orders have been issued permitting these personal effects to be transferred to the Board of Trustees with a view to their return to their owners, this is now being done.

(6) Passports.—The Committee has taken action with reference to the securing of passports and passages for various missionaries returning to Europe. It has been able to render some assistance in this way—especially in view of the difficulty of securing passages to Europe during the past year.

(7) Finance.—The Committee is grateful to the Conference of British Missionary Societies and the American Committee of Counsel and Reference for the financial help that has been afforded to it. The audited accounts are herewith attached.

(8) The Committee has for the year 1920, allotted from the Profits of the Industrials to the various bodies that have taken over work formerly carried on by the Basel Mission, sums of money as follows:—

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<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pension for Mr. Stokes</td>
<td>960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Missionary Society for Hanovar</td>
<td>5,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>” for special pension</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For the pension Funds</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malabar Christian College</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nilgiris and Coorg</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malabar</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanareshe Evangelical Mission</td>
<td>95,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For cost of Missionaries returning to Switzerland</td>
<td>18,864</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rs. 1,92,262

(Sd.) D. G. M. Leith,
Convener, Committee on German Missions,
National Missionary Council.
# GERMAN MISSION COMMITTEE—STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS
FROM OCTOBER 1ST, 1919 TO JUNE 30TH, 1920.

### A.—ACCOUNT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs. A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance (October 1, 1919)</td>
<td>76,901 4 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheques from Industrials</td>
<td>2,05,911 10 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return of fixed Deposit</td>
<td>30,000 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on &quot;&quot;</td>
<td>602 15 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Interest</td>
<td>1,911 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs. A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basel Mission Pension Funds</td>
<td>7,500 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension—Mrs. O’Brien</td>
<td>21 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Missionary Society</td>
<td>4,010 8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Charges</td>
<td>6 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nilgiris and Coorg</td>
<td>14,138 10 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanarese Evangelical Mission</td>
<td>72,000 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malabar</td>
<td>44,400 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. G. Forrer, Passage</td>
<td>4,464 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malabar Christian College</td>
<td>4,000 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placed on Deposit—National Bank of India</td>
<td>90,000 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Balance in Bank**

- 2,40,540 12 8
- 74,786 1 5

**Total**

- 3,15,326 14 1
- 3,15,326 14 1

(Sd.) D. G. M. LEITH, 
Treasurer.

Audited and found correct.

August 13th, 1920.

---

# NATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL—COMMITTEE ON GERMAN MISSIONS—B ACCOUNT OCTOBER 1ST, 1919 TO JUNE 30TH, 1920.

### Receipts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs. A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance in hand (October 1st, 1919)</td>
<td>7,097 1 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>196 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution from Committee of Reference</td>
<td>4,374—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Counsel, Rs. 4,374—</td>
<td>4,368 8 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs. A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Printing Report for National Missionary Council</td>
<td>13 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Expenses 1st October, 1919 to</td>
<td>80 7 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30th June, 1920.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses of Committee in February</td>
<td>23 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placed on fixed Deposit</td>
<td>4,000 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance forward</td>
<td>7,545 2 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**

- 11,661 10 2
- 11,661 10 2

(Sd.) D. G. M. LEITH, 
Treasurer.

Audited and found correct.

(Sd.) W. H. Organe.

KANARESE EVANGELICAL MISSION.

The Committee which was appointed by the National Missionary Council in November last, has dealt during the year with various questions connected with the Kanarese Evangelical Mission.

1) The Minutes of the General Conference of the Kanarese Evangelical Mission and of the District Committees of South Mahratta and South Kanara have been submitted to this Committee for consideration and approval.

2) The Committee has given careful consideration to the question of the secretariats of the Kanarese Mission and is greatly pleased that at length the Rev. W. E. Tomlinson of the Wesleyan Mission, Mysore, has undertaken the work of Secretary. The Committee is grateful to Mr. Tomlinson for accepting this responsible task and to the Mysore Wesleyan Mission for lending his services.

3) Letters from the Lausanne Committee have been received and considered by this Committee and it has communicated with the Lausanne Committee.

4) The Committee has taken steps to secure permits for Swiss Missionaries to come to India and has corresponded with Mr. J. H. Oldham and the Government of India on the subject. It is glad to report that before the end of the present year it is expected that several Missionaries will be coming from Switzerland for the work of Kanarese Evangelical Mission. This is of very great importance as reinforcements are urgently required.

5) A summary of the accounts of the Mission for 1919 is herewith presented.

6) It is hoped that it will be possible to secure generous contributions from the profits of the Commonwealth Trust until such time as the Lausanne Committee is able to make larger contributions to the work in India.

(Sd.) D. G. M. LEITH,
Convener, Kanarese Evangelical Mission Committee,
National Missionary Council.
20th August, 1920.

KANARESE EVANGELICAL MISSION.

Receipts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Missionary Council</td>
<td>1,35,775</td>
<td>11 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lausanne Committee</td>
<td>40,822</td>
<td>15 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Stokes</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombay Relief Commission</td>
<td>1,447</td>
<td>14 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Interest</td>
<td>659</td>
<td>15 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,78,966</strong></td>
<td><strong>8 3</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chota Nagpur Lutheran Church Advisory Committee Report.—The Rev. Herbert Anderson presented the Report of the Advisory Board of the Chota Nagpur Lutheran Church prepared by the Rev. G. A. Rupley, Secretary to the Board.

The Advisory Board, constituted by the Bihar and Orissa Representative Council of Missions, offers to the Council its first Annual Report.

After a preliminary period of organisation, the Board settled down to routine work, guided by the definition of their functions drawn up by the last meeting of this Council. It may be of interest to state that every clause describing these functions was put to use during the year, and that no case arose which was not covered by them.

The practice has been adopted of printing the minutes shortly after each meeting of the Board, and they are distributed to all who care to have them, so no attempt will be made to go into details in this Report.

The chief aim of the Board, of course, has been to develop the idea of autonomy in the Gossner Evangelical Lutheran Church of Chota Nagpur and Assam. A large part of the business considered has been brought up through the minutes and other communications of the Church Council (formerly called the Central Committee). These items were considered with reference to the autonomous basis of the Church. In some instances the Church Council were ready to accept more responsibility than the defined functions permitted, and in other instances they asked the Board to assist them in what concerned them alone. Gradually, however, a fairly accurate understanding has been reached, and the more recent meetings have been marked by close agreement. One factor which assisted considerably to bring about this frank and friendly understanding is the practice of holding a joint meeting of the Church Council members and Advisory Board members who happen to be in Ranchi, as soon as may be convenient after each meeting of the Board, and there discussing the Minutes of the Board.

It will thus be seen that the work done by the Board and that done by the Church are closely connected, so closely, in fact, that it would be difficult, and probably unfair, to attempt to determine which results were secured by either alone. Their joint efforts have resulted in the following advances:—
1. A draft of a Constitution and By-laws for the Church was considered by a gathering of the Pastors and others, which met from the middle of August to the middle of September. The revised form, as printed, will be placed before a regularly called meeting of the Conference of the Church, on November 23rd, for certification. The adoption of this Constitution will be an important step in the organization of the Church on its new basis, giving it a standing which it now lacks.

2. The salaries of the workers have been temporarily increased, and a revised scale adopted, which is to be effective after January 1st, 1921.

3. In educational work, the Boys' High School at Ranchi has been placed under a very competent Christian Principal. The staff and the material equipment are being steadily improved, and the buildings are being repaired.

   The Middle English Schools for Boys at Govindpur, Takarma, Burju and Lohardaga have been placed under fully qualified Christian Headmasters, and the changes in staff and equipment specified by the Inspector of Schools are being carried out.

   The village U.P. and L.P. School teachers have been granted temporary increases, which it is hoped will be made permanent after January 1st. A plan for their supervision by the Pastors, under the direction of the Head Supervisor, has been approved by the Church Council and by the Advisory Board, and is now before the Education Department.

   The Girls' Schools are under the management of a lady missionary. English is taught out of hours in the Ranchi School, and recognition as an M.E. School will be applied for, to be effective after January 1st. Larger Boarding Schools for girls, with classes of the U.P. standard, will be opened from the same date, in Lohardaga for the Oraon country, and at Tokad for the Munda country.

4. In medical work, the dispensary at Lohardaga has been improved and a dispensary on the Ranchi compound, in charge of a qualified man, is on the point of being opened. These dispensaries will care for the local school population, and also for any others who may come. They are under the general care of a lady-missionary, who is a trained nurse, and who will do home visiting also.

5. The Theological Training Classes have been re-opened, both the Preparatory Class and the regular course of three years, under the care of two of the men of the Lutheran Church.

In closing this summary it is a pleasure to add that the more the members of the Board study the situation, the better they understand the value of the solid work as conservation carried on by the S.P.G., for four or five years. No part of the work became seriously impaired, notwithstanding the great difficulties encountered, and it has been a relatively simple matter for the Lutheran Church, with its advisors, to carry on from the point at which the transfer was made.

A financial statement is appended, covering the period of six months from March 6th to September 4th, 1920. It should be explained that part of the expenditure under Hostels and Schools was for the education of girls.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>A. F.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School Grants</td>
<td>6,114</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leper Church Offering</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Lutheran Council</td>
<td>22,706</td>
<td>3 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>28,821</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>A. F.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hostels</td>
<td>2,775</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools</td>
<td>14,302</td>
<td>4 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catechists</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pastors' Meeting</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>487</td>
<td>14 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Work</td>
<td>714</td>
<td>3 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Scholarships</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theological Training</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classes</td>
<td>3,064</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Famine Allowances</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>28,821</td>
<td>8 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The funds contributed by the National Lutheran Council were forwarded by the Board of Foreign Missions of the United Lutheran Church in America.

(Sd.) G. A. Rupley,
October 7th, 1920.

Secretary of the Advisory Board, Ranchi.

V. Finance.

The following Financial Report and Financial Statements were presented by the Honorary Treasurer, the Rev. A. Wilhifer Young:

At Lahore last year your Treasurer drew attention to the fact that the method adopted of closing the financial year on June 30 leaves five months unprovided for by the Budget unless the sanction of the Council be regarded as effective not for the fiscal year but for the calendar year. The fiscal year closed on June 30, 1920, and the report now submitted covers the twelve months between July 1, 1919, and June 30, 1920.

On July 1, 1919, there remained a balance in hand on the previous year's working of Rs. 3,425-4-0. The Committee of Reference and Counsel, America, remitted Rs. 2,295-8-0 as compared with two contributions, amounting in the aggregate, to Rs. 7,118-14-5 in 1918-19. The Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland contributed Rs. 3,518-3-4 as compared with one of Rs. 3,107-11-4 in 1919. There has thus been a serious falling off in the amount received from America and a small increase in that received from Great Britain. The total from the two sources, which, what the subscriptions of the various Provincial Councils, constitutes the only revenue the National Missionary Council can depend upon, was Rs. 5,813-11-4 as compared with Rs. 7,118-14-5 in the previous year.

Eight Provincial Councils remitted subscriptions amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 3,300. In this total is included a sum of Rs. 200 paid by the Mid-India Council to complete its subscription for 1918.

The Lutheran Council of America very generously contributed
Rs. 1,000 to-meet the exceptional expenses incurred by the Commission appointed to visit the Lutheran Churches in Chota Nagpur.

Adding Rs. 109-11-1, representing Bank interest on the current account, the total receipts for the year ending June 30, 1920, amounted to Rs. 12,648-10-5 as compared with Rs. 17,745-15-4 in 1918-19.

Upon the same side of the statement will be found three sums definitely allocated by the donors to special objects.

The Committee of Reference and Counsel sent Rs. 9,058-4-0 as a second instalment of the sum promised towards the maintenance of Lutheran Missions in the South Mahratta country and the Malabar area.

From the same source has come a generous donation of Rs. 8,541-11-0 for the relief of distress caused by famine conditions.

The British Committee remitted Rs. 85-9-0 which had been collected at a meeting in Northampton for Christian Literature work in India.

During the absence from India of the Revs. J. Passmore and T. Brenton Badley the funds of the Standing Committee on Work among Young People were temporarily transferred to the General Account. This sum of Rs. 1203-14-6 is held at the disposal of the Convener of the Young People's Committee and will be available when required.

Turning to the expenditure side of the accounts it will be seen that the charges for Secretary, Rent, Office, Travelling and other incidental expenses absorbed Rs. 3,460-5-3. These charges, however, are only for nine months, as there was an interval of three months between Prof. S. C. Mukerji's resignation and the return to India of Mr. Anderson when there were no charges under these heads.

On the other hand, owing to altered conditions, and in accordance with the ruling of the Executive Committee, charges since April have been on a rather more generous scale than was provided for in the Budget. The printing of the proceedings of the last meeting, and stationery, accounted for a further outlay of Rs. 953-11-9.

Fortunately the Standing Committees have not made large demands upon the Treasurer. The total of the various amounts paid to the conveners of eight Committees amounted to Rs. 897-14-9 only, of which Rs. 500 was drawn by the Literature Committee.

The meeting of the Council at Lahore cost Rs. 5,605 3-3 as compared with an outlay of Rs. 4,541-1-0 for the meeting at Benares in 1918. The long distances travelled by delegates, and enhanced railway fares, account for the extra cost to a very large extent.

The total expenditure, including Rs. 339-8-0 incurred on account of the Lutheran Missions amounted to Rs. 11,430-13 as compared with Rs. 13,000-15-9 in the previous year.

The opening balance of Rs. 3,425-4-0 has been reduced to Rs. 2,218-13 5 and this amount has been carried forward to the new year's accounts beginning on July 1, 1920. It should, however, be noted that from this balance Rs. 1,150 represent part of the special fund of Rs. 1,500 set apart for the production of a Legal Handbook and that as work is going forward on this book this amount may be called for at any time.

Other balances, not reckoned in the above statement as they do not belong to the ordinary funds of the Council, though remaining temporarily in the hands of the Treasurer, are as follows:—Famine relief, Rs. 8,541-11-0; Lutheran Missions, South India, Rs. 310-4-0; Young People's Committee Rs. 1,203-14-6; Literature in India, Rs. 85-9-0.
It is quite clear that additional assistance is needed for the proper financing of the Council and your Treasurer has endeavoured to obtain increased contributions from Great Britain and America. He is pleased to report that sympathetic replies have been received from both countries.

The Secretary of the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland wrote under date May 22, 1920—"Our last Annual Conference undoubtedly felt that their contribution was a very modest one. They fully appreciate the heavy financial strain imposed upon the funds of your Council. The request set forth in the Financial statement contained in your report will be submitted to the Conference and you may rest assured that it will receive a most sympathetic consideration."

The Secretary of the Committee of Reference and Counsel replied in a similar strain. He wrote under date April 15, 1920—"In the sixth annual report of the National Missionary Council I have read section vi, pp. 55-62, dealing with finances and I shall lay before our Finance Committee at its next Meeting your request that the Committee of Reference and Counsel increase its annual contribution for the National Missionary Council to five hundred pounds. Of course I cannot predict what action will be taken by the Committee of Reference and Counsel on this request. I hope they will see to set apart a sum equivalent to the five hundred pounds you ask for."
### NATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL.

**GENERAL ACCOUNT.**

*Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year ended 30th June, 1920.*

**Receipts.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>A.</th>
<th>P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Balance on July 1, 1919—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Bank current account</td>
<td>3,381</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Cash in hand</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>3,425</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Contribution from Committee of Counsel and Reference, U.S.A.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Contribution from Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Contributions from Provincial Councils:—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Provinces</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombay</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madras</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bengal</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-India</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar and Orissa</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>3,300</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Contribution from National Lutheran Council</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Contribution from Northampton (England) for Literature</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Contribution from the Committee of Counsel and Reference for Lutheran</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missions</td>
<td>4,117</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Refund:—</td>
<td>3,882</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8,541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Standing Committee &quot; Young People&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Bank Interest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>32,538</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Payments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>A. P.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Secretary’s salary, 9 months only</td>
<td>2,430</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, Travelling expenses</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, Office expenses</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, Stationery and Printing</td>
<td>785</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, Audit</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, Discounts on cheques</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, Postage and Telegrams</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>4,414</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

,, Standing Committees’ charges:
- Legal Handbook: 50
- Agriculture: 31
- Co-operation and Unity: 6
- Indian Church: 75
- Literature: 50
- Education: 70
- Public Questions: 74
- Executive: 90
- Minutes: 113

**TOTAL**: 1,011

,, National Missionary Council, 1919: 5,665
,, Lutheran Missions Malabar area: 4,374
,, Mahratta Mission: 4,374

**TOTAL**: 8,748

,, Chota Nagpur Commission: 339
,, Balance in Bank: 12,328
,, Cash in hand: 31

**TOTAL**: 12,360

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 year ended 30th June, 1920.

(Sd.) LOVELOCK & LEWES,

*Calcutta: 27th September, 1920.*

*Chartered Accountants.*
Budget for the Year July 1st, 1920, to June 1921.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Rs. A. P.</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Rs. A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance in hand</td>
<td>2,218 13 5</td>
<td>Salary of Secretary (half-time) @ Rs. 200 p.m.</td>
<td>2,400 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per Provincial Councils *</td>
<td>3,600 0 0</td>
<td>Half-rent of Secretary's House</td>
<td>1,200 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per Grant promised by Missionary Societies in Great Britain</td>
<td>5,500 0 0</td>
<td>Meeting of National Council</td>
<td>4,600 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per Grant to be solicited from America</td>
<td>5,500 0 0</td>
<td>Two meetings of Executive</td>
<td>1,000 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Travelling expenses of officers | 500 0 0 |
Office expenses | 1,000 0 0 |
Printing and Stationery | 300 0 0 |
Publication of Proceedings and Minutes | 800 0 0 |

**TOTAL** | **11,800 0 0** |

**Committees**
- Preparation of Missionaries | 100 0 0
- Education | 350 0 0
- Mass Movements | 600 0 0
- Indian Church | 200 0 0
- Industry and Agriculture | 450 0 0
- Young People | 350 0 0
- Christian Literature | 500 0 0
- Public Questions | 500 0 0
- Co-operation and Unity | 300 0 0
- Medical Missions | 300 0 0
- Women's Work | 50 0 0
- Temperance | 50 0 0
- Work among Muslims | 50 0 0
- Legal Handbook | 1,150 0 0
- Contingencies | 68 13 5

**Total** | **16,818 13 5**

Resolved:

XIX. (1) That the financial Report be adopted, and the thanks of the Council be given to the Rev. A. Willifer Young for fulfilling the duties of Hon. Treasurer during 1919-20.

(2) That the Budget for 1920-21 be accepted subject to the provision that the Hon. Treasurer do not pay the amounts provisionally allotted to Standing Committees, with the single exception of the Education Committee, until further contributions have been received.

* Received from Great Britain in November 1920, Rs. 4,860-11-0 being the equivalent of £400. This was spent on 1920 Council Meeting.
(3) That the Officers of the Council be empowered to decide what, if any, allotments be made to the Standing Committees during the year.

(4) 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.

(5) That this Council place on record its gratitude for the donation of Rs. 1,000 made by the National Lutheran Council of America to meet the expenses of the Chota Nagpur Commission.

(6) That the Council place on record its gratitude for the contribution of Rs. 9,058-4 made by the Committee of Reference and Counsel for the reconstruction and maintenance of the work formerly carried on by the Basel Mission.

(7) That the Council place on record its gratitude for the donation of Rs. 8,541-11 made by the Committee of Reference and Counsel for the relief of famine-stricken people in India.

(8) That the Council place on record its gratitude for the donation of Rs. 85-9 made by friends at Northampton, England, through the British Conference for Literature in India.

(9) That the Officers of the Council be given authority to deal with requests for help in Famine areas and give such relief as the special funds will allow.

ALL INDIA SURVEY ACCOUNT.

At its meeting at Lahore on November 1919, the National Missionary Council for reasons stated in Resolution 9, page 15 of the Proceedings gave instructions to the Standing Committee on Survey to wind up the business.

Shortly after that the Director of Survey died. Since then the Rev. H. Gulliford has given effect to the wishes of the Council and the Statement of Accounts shows that after all outstanding claims were met there remained Rs. 2,734-2-9 to the credit of the National Missionary Council Survey Account. These accounts, with the accompanying vouchers, have been examined by Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes.

The account shows that a balance of Rs. 4,625-12-5 was brought forward on July 1, 1919, and that there was a sum in the hands of the Director of Survey of Rs. 1,742-0-3. No contributions were received from any source but Bank interest added a sum of Rs. 83-12-0 and the sale of furniture Rs. 24-8-0 making the total amount available Rs. 6,474-9-7.

There has been no charge on account of the late Director’s services but the salaries of the Survey office Superintendent and Staff have absorbed Rs. 1,288-3-0.

Rent, equipment and other expenses incidental to the Survey amounted to Rs. 701-10-10. The printing of the Survey Manuals, so far as these were completed, cost Rs. 1,469-12-0 and the printing of maps Rs. 280-13-0. The total expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1920 amounted to Rs. 3,741-6-10. As the amount stood on June 30, 1920 there were the following balances:—Bank current account, Rs. 2,717-9-4 less Rs. 18-0 due to the Treasurer. Balance in the hands of the Rev. H. Gulliford Rs. 18-1-5 making a total balance in favour of this account of Rs. 2,734-2-9.
# NATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL.

**SURVEY ACCOUNT.**

*Statements of Receipts and Payments for the period July 1st, 1919 to June 30th, 1920.*

### Receipts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July to Balance</td>
<td>Bank Current a/c</td>
<td>Rs. 4,625 12 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In hand Director of Survey</td>
<td>Rs. 1,742 0 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>Rs. 6,367 12 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less:</td>
<td>Due to Hon. Treasurer</td>
<td>Rs. 1 8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interest to date</td>
<td>Rs. 83 12 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sale of furniture</td>
<td>Rs. 24 8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>Rs. 6,474 9 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Payments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To office rent and equipment July to December 1919</td>
<td>Rs. 172 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Director of Survey</td>
<td>Rs. 261 11 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Office staff</td>
<td>Rs. 783 11 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Stationery and Postages</td>
<td>Rs. 69 12 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Office furniture</td>
<td>Rs. 133 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Printing of maps</td>
<td>Rs. 280 13 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Office Superintendent's salary and travelling</td>
<td>Rs. 504 8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Office rent and sundries</td>
<td>Rs. 16 8 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Postages</td>
<td>Rs. 16 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Printing of Survey Manuals</td>
<td>Rs. 1,469 12 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Audit of 1918-19 accounts</td>
<td>Rs. 32 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Bank current a/c</td>
<td>Rs. 2,717 9 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; In hand Rev. H. Gulliford</td>
<td>Rs. 18 1 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Due to Honorary Treasurer                         | Rs. 1 8 0 |
| **Total**                                         | Rs. 6,474 9 7 |

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 year ended 30th June, 1920.

(Sd.) **LOVELOCK & LEWES,**

*Chartered Accountants.*

*Calcutta: 27th September, 1920.*
VI. Council for 1920-1921.

Members elected.—The Secretary reported that the following members have been elected by the various Provincial Councils:—

**Madras**
- Miss Grover, C.E.Z.M. House, Vepery, Madras.
- Mr. P. O. Philip, N.M.S. Office, Vepery, Madras.
- The Rev. J. Aberly, Guntur, S. India.

**Bombay**
- The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay, Bishop's Lodge, Malabar Hill, Bombay.
- The Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi, Proctor Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

**Mid-India**
- The Rev. Yohan Masih, Indore, C.I.
- The Rev. T. W. Gardiner, Sakti, C.P.
- The Rev. T. K. Twente, Sakti, C.P.

**United Provinces**
- Rai Bahadur A. C. Mukerji, B.A., Shanti Asram, Benares.
- The Rev. G. W. Briggs, 15, Cawnpur Road, Allahabad.
- The Rev. Ray C. Smith, Fatehpur, U.P.

**The Panjab**
- The Rev. F. Lawrence, Lahore.
- The Rev. J. C. Butcher, M.D., Battery Lane, Delhi.

**Bengal and Assam**
- Prof. J. R. Banerjee, M.A., B.L., 10, Ramkissen Das Lane, Calcutta.

**Behar and Orissa**
- The Right Rev. The Bishop of Chota Nagpur, Ranchi.

**Burma**

**Ceylon**
- The Rev. S. de Saram, Baptist Mission, Kynsey Road, Colombo.
- The Rev. J. S. de Silva, W.M.S. Kandy, Ceylon.

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

**Resolved:**

XX. That the Council in accordance with By-Laws of the Constitution elect the following twenty-three co-opted members, the officers, the Executive Committee, the members of the various Standing Com-
mittees and the three representatives of the Council to the International Missionary Committee.

Members Co-opted:—The Rev. Herbert Anderson, 48, Ripon Street, Calcutta.
The Rev. J. R. Chitamber, M.E. Mission, Lucknow, U.P.
Miss Maya Das, B.A., B.T., 5, Russell Street, Calcutta.
Dr. S. K. Datta, 5, Russell Street, Calcutta.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Dornakal, Singareni Collieries, Deccan.
The Rev. F. R. Felt, M.D., Jubbulpore, C.P.
The Rev. H. Gulliford, Coonoor.
Mrs. Holland, B.A., M.E. Mission, Jubbulpore.
The Rev. George Howells, Ph.D., The College, Serampore.
The Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., D.Litt., 1, Staveley Road, Poona.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras, St. George's Cathedral, Madras.
The Metropolitan of India, Bishop's House, 51, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
Prof. S. C Mukerjee, M.A., B.L., Serampore College, Serampore.
Bishop J. W. Robinson, M.E. Mission, Colaba, Bombay.
Professor R. Serajuddin, M.A., Lahore.
The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop in Tinnevelly, Palamcottah, S. India.
Dewan Bahadur W. L. Venkataramiah, B.A., B.L., Arni House, Berhampore, Ganjam.

OFFICERS.

Chairman.
The Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Bishop's House, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Vice-Chairman.
Professor S. C. Mukerji, M.A., B.L., The College, Serampore.

Hony. Treasurer.
The Rev. Ray C. Smith, Fatehpur, United Provinces.
Secretary.

Rev. Herbert Anderson, 48, Ripon Street, Calcutta.


Standing Committees for 1920-21.

1. Co-operation and Unity.—The Bishop of Bombay (Convener), Malabar Hill, Bombay; Rev. G. W. Briggs, M.E. Mission, Cawnpore; Dr. J. E. Cummings, Hzenada Mission, Burma; Rev L. C. Lehman, Dhamtari, C.P.; The Bishop of Madras, Bishop's Lodge, Madras; Rev. V. Santiago, Palghat, S. India.

Associate Members.—Bishop Abraham, Tiruvela, Travancore; Bishop F. W. Warne, Lucknow; Rev. Dr. E. M. Whorry, Ludhiana, Punjab; Rev. W. J. Noble, Wesleyan Mission, Colombo; Miss McDougall, Women's Christian College, Madras; Rai Bahadur A. C. Mukerjee, Shanti Asram, Benares.


3. The Indian Church.—The Bishop of Dornakal, Singareni, Collieries, Deccan; Rai Bahadur A. C. Mukerji, Shanti Asram, Benares; Prof. R. Seraj-ud-din, Warris Road, Lahore; The Bishop in Tinnevelly, Palamcottan; Canon D. L. Joshi, Proctor Road, Girgaon, Bombay; Rev. J. Waiz Lal, Daryaganj, Delhi.

Associate Members.—Miss Maya Das, Y.W.C.A., 5, Russell Street, Calcutta; Rev. A. Popley, Y.M.C.A., Madras; Dr. F. R. Felt, Jubbulpore, C.P.; Mr. S. de Saram, Baptist Mission, Colombo; Rev. B. R. Bhaskare, 1A, Staveley Road, Poona; Rev. L. T. Ah Syoo, Moulim, Burma; Rev. A. Thakur Das, Rangoon, Burma; D. Swamidoss, Esq., Nellore, Madras Presidency; Rev. Yohan Masih, Indore, S. India; Rev. Stanley Jones, Sitapur, U.P.; Mrs. Gurubai Karmakar, Nagpada, Bombay.


Associate Members — Dr. J. E. Cummings, Hzenada, Burma; Rev. M. C. Lehman, Dhamtari, C.P.; Miss Martin, U.P. Mission, Sialkot; Rai Bahadur, A. C. Mukerji, Shanti Asram, Benares; Prof. S. K. Roy, G.E.L. Church, Ranchi; Rev. W. G. Shorten, Kandy, Ceylon; Prof. Siraj-ud-din, Warris Road, Lahore; Rev. Dr. A. L. Wiley, Ratnagiri.

Special Committee on Script.—Rev. J. Waiz Lal, Daryaganj, Delhi;
Prof. R. Siraj-ud-din, Warris Road, Lahore; Rev. H. Gulliford, Coonoor, Nilgiris; Rev. G. W. Briggs, M.E. Mission, Cawnpore; Dr. Miss K. M. Bose, Asrapur, Atari, Amritsar District; Rev. D. S. Sarvakar, Kerawalla Mission, Carnac Road, Bombay.

5. Christian Literature.—Dr. N. Macnicol (Convener), 1, Staveley Road, Poona; Rev. A. C. Clayton, Ingleby, Kodai Canal; Dr. S. K. Datta, 5, Russell Street, Calcutta; Rev. H. Gulliford, Coonoor, Nilgiris; Rev. J. A. Vanes, East Parade, Bangalore; Prof. S. C. Mukerji, The College, Serampore, Bengal.

Associate Members.—Miss Nichols, Isabella Thoburn College, Lal Bagh, Lucknow; Rev. Dr. R. A. King, Indore; Rev. F. L. Marler, Gooti, S. India; Rev. W. C. B. Purser, St. Michael’s, Kemmendine, Burma; Prof. R. Siraj-ud-din, Warris Road, Lahore; The Bishop in Tinnevelly, Palamcottah; Rev. J. S. de Silva, Kandy, Ceylon; D. S. Savarkar, Esq., Kerawalla Mission, Carnac Road, Bombay.

6. Medical Missions.—Dr. F. R. Felt (Convener), Jubbulpore, C.P.; Dr. J. C. Butcher, M.E. Mission, Delhi; Dr. Miss K. M. Bose, Asrapur, Atari, Amritsar District; Dr. S. K. Datta, 5, Russell Street, Calcutta; Dr. Miss E. M. Brown, Ludhiana; Rev. J. Macphail, Bambah, Bihar.

Associate Members.—Dr. W. J. Wanless, Miraj; Miss Isabella Scudder, Vellore, S. India; Dr. A. Lankester, Waudby Road, Bombay; Dr. C. Rose Greenfield, St. Margaret’s Hospital, Poona City.

7. The Training of Missionaries.—Dr. J. Aberly (Convener), Guntur, Madras Presidency; The Bishop in Tinnevelly, Palamcottah; Rev. G. W. Briggs, M.E. Mission, Cawnpore; Dr. N. Macnicol, 1, Staveley Road, Poona; Dr. S. K. Datta, 5, Russell Street, Calcutta; Dr. H. D. Griswold, Saharanpur, U.P.

Associate Members.—Rev. J. M. Baker, Ongole, Madras Presidency; Rev. Norman H. Tubbs, 224, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta; Dr. J. McGuire, Insein, Burma; Mr. J. de Saram, Baptist Mission, Kynsey Road, Colombo.


9. Public Questions.—Prof. S. C. Mukerji (Convener), The College, Serampore, Bengal; Prof. J. R. Banerjee, 15, Ramkissen Das Lane, Calcutta; The Bishop of Bombay, Bishop’s Lodge, Bombay; Rev. H. Gulliford, Church Hill House, Coonoor, Nilgiris; Prof. R. Seraj-ud-din, Warris Road, Lahore; Dewan Bahadur W. L. Venkataramiah, Berhampore, Ganjam.

Associate Members.—Dr. S. K. Datta, 5, Russell Street, Calcutta; Rev. D. G. M. Leith, Kellett Institute, Triplcian, Madras; and the Conveners of Public Questions Committees of Provincial Representative Councils of Missions.


Associate Members.—Rev. J. M. Baker, Ongola, Madras; G. S. Ingram, Esq., Aligarh, Punjab; Miss Gabrielson, Muzafarnagar; Rev. C. W. Posnett, Medak, Deccan; Rev. Lal Mahommed, Baptist Mission, Kucha Pati Ram, Delhi; Mrs. E. W. Mall, Asmat Ullah Buildings, Shalomar Road, Lahore.

11. Women’s Work.—Miss Grover (Convener), C.E.Z.M. House, Vepery, Madras; Miss Maya Das, Y.W.C.A., 5, Russell Street, Calcutta; Mrs. Holland, M.E. Mission, Raipur, C.P.; Miss Baker, United
Training College, 1/1, Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta; and Professor S. C. Mukerji, The College, Serampore, Bengal.

Associate Members.—Miss E. J. Ewins, Christian Mission, Bilaspur, C.P.; Miss M. Rose Greenfield, Naulakha, Lahore; Miss Nixon, Queen Mary High School, Bombay; Miss Whittaker, S.P.G. Mission, Ranchi; Miss A. B. Mount, 14, Stanley Road, Allahabad; Miss Martin, A.U.P. Mission, Sialkot; Miss J. F. Robinson, Samalkot, Godavari District; Mrs. Gibson, Training College, Peradeniya, Ceylon; Dr. Edith Brown, Women's Medical College, Ludhiana, Punjab; Miss Shannon, M.E. Mission, Rangoon; Miss Gedge, University Women's Settlement, Rebech Street, Jacobs Circle, Bombay.


Associate Members.—The Conveners of the Committees of Work among Young People of Provincial Representative Councils of Missions, and the General Secretaries of the India Sunday School Union, the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., the Christian Endeavour Union, and Epworth League.

13. Industry and Agriculture.—Rev. Alex. McLeish (Convener), Ajmer; Rev. L. C. Smith, Nellore, Madras Presidency; Rev. G. W. Briggs, M.E. Mission, Cawnpore; The Bishop of Dornakal, Singareni Collieries, Deccan; Canon D. L. Joshi, Proctor Road, Girgaon, Bombay; Rev. S. K. Tarafdar, C.M.S. High School, Bhagalpur, Behar.

Associate Members.—Rev. S. Higginbottom, Jumna Mission, Allahabad; Rev. A. C. Darrow, Talaiming Mission, Moulmein, Burma; Rev. E. S. Saunders, American College, Madura; and the Convenor of Committee on Industry and Agriculture of Provincial Representative Councils of Missions.

14. Work among Molems.—Prof. R. Siraj-ud-din (Convener), Warris Road, Lahore; Rev. Dr. J. C. R. Ewing, Lahore; Dr. F. R. Felt, Jubbulpore; Canon D. L. Joshi, Girgaon, Bombay; Rev. W. Goldsack, Baptist Mission, Jessore, Bengal; Rev. M. Bevan Jones, Baptist Mission, Dacca, Bengal.

Associate Members.—Rev. E. Stanley Jones, Sitapur, U.P.; Rev. M. T. Titus, Moradabad, U.P.; Rev. J. Waiz Lat, Daryagang, Delhi; Rev. Ahmad Shaw, Cawnpore; Miss M. R. Rose Greenfield, Sangla Hill, Punjab; Rev. Dr. Wherry, Ludhiana; Rev. J. Takle, Brahmanbaria, Tipperah; Rev. H. J. Lane Smith, Girgaon, Bombay; Canon Sell, C.M.S. Compound, Madras.

15. Temperance.—Bishop J. W. Robinson (Convener), Colaba, Bombay; Rev. J. E. Cummings, Henzada, Burma; Rev. Herbert Anderson, 48, Ripon Street, Calcutta; Prof. J. R. Banerjee, 14, Ram Kissen Das Lane, Calcutta; The Bishop of Dornakal, Singareni Collieries, Deccan; Rev. A. G. Atkins, Môtihari, Champaran.

Associate Members.—Prof. S. C. Mukerji, The College, Serampore; Rev. F. R. Felt, Jubbulpore; Rev. J. Waiz Lat, Daryagang, Delhi; Dr. J. C. R. Ewing, Lahore; Rev. J. S. de Silva, Colombo, Ceylon; Miss Maya Das, Y.W.C.A., 5, Russell Street, Calcutta.


16. Special Committee on German Missions.—(1) The Council appoint the following Committee to deal with questions arising in connection with the work formerly carried on by German Missions in South India:—

Rev. D. G. M. Leith (Convener and Hony. Secretary), and Revs.
Dr. J. Aberly, Guntur; J. Bittmann, Danish Mission, Madras; A. W. Brough, Erode; S. C. Burger, Tiruppati, Chittoor District; H. Gulliford, Coonoor; Dr. Henman, Mayavaram; Dr. Larsen, Bangalore; J. H. Maclean, Conjeevaram; W. Meston, Christian College, Madras; C. H. Monahan, Ritherdon Road, Madras; W. F. H. Organe, Memorial Hall, Madras; W. E. Tomlinson, Mangalore; The Bishop of Madras, Madras; Dewan Bahadur G. T. Vurgese, Calicut; Miss Grover, Vepery, Madras; J. D. Asirvatham, Esq., Keely Street, Vepery, Madras; Paul Appaswamy, Esq., Poonamallee Road, Madras.

(2) The Council appoints the following as the Controlling Committee of the Kanarese Evangelical Mission:—

17. Representatives of N.M. Council to International Missionary Committee, 1921.—Rev. Q. B. Hill, Baroda; Dr. S. K. Datta, Calcutta, and Rev. J. Waiz Lal, Delhi.

VII. Special Business.

1. The International Missionary Committee Recommendations.—The Committee appointed to deal with the above presented a report. After careful consideration it was

RESOLVED:

XXI. That the National Missionary Council expresses its pleasure at receiving the report of the International Missionary meeting held at Crans, Switzerland, on June 20-28, and rejoices that it was possible for such a meeting to take place.

The Council considered with special interest the resolutions passed by the meeting concerning German Missions, and expresses its general agreement with them. In so far as it has lain with the Council to take action in the matters referred to its action has been in general accord with the principles laid down.

With regard to the return of German Missionaries the Council has not departed from the position taken up in 1915, when it expressed the earnest hope that after the war condition would be such as to make possible the resumption of the former happy co-operation in the task of extending Christ's Kingdom. The Council accordingly hopes that the time for the modification of the restrictions placed on the efforts of German Christians to take their share in the evangelisation of the world may soon come. The Council, however, does not consider that any good purpose would be served by pressing at present for the reduction of the time limit imposed by His Majesty's Government on the admission of Germans into India. It will, however, watch the situation with a view to taking action when the time seems ripe.

The Council desires also to put on record its conviction that the changes in the situation which have taken place in recent years should be clearly understood by those looking forward to returning and by the Bodies proposing to send them. These changes, involving the shifting of the emphasis from the foreign mission to the Indian
Church demand a new attitude on the part of the foreign missionary. To this consideration, which affects all missions, there fails to be added in the case of the German Missions the fact that the change has been considerably accelerated by the arrangements for the work which the removal of the missionaries necessitated. The result has been the creation of an entirely new situation, to which those who return must be ready to adapt themselves.

2. British Government Memorandum on the admission into India of Alien Missionaries and correspondence from Government of India thereon.

The Secretary stated that he had circulated to all members of Council the Memorandum and correspondence bearing on the subject of the admission into India of Alien Missionaries. The memoranda A to C attached to the India Office letter J and P 6725/19 of 22nd November 1919, were the final decisions of His Majesty’s Government, taken after consultation with the Government of India. The procedure laid down in the memorandum was supplemented by two communications from the Government of India, No. 2135, of the 16th August 1920, and No. 2643 of the 11th October 1920, addressed to the Secretary of the Council.

In the memoranda, A is the only one that refers to the Council, stating in para. 5 (i) that as regards Recognised Societies, the Government of India will deal only with the National Missionary Society, and stating in para. 5 (iv) that as regards missionaries of Recognized Societies, who are not of pure British or American birth, and who have already served in India the Conferences in Great Britain, and North America will deal with the National Missionary Council, who will arrange direct with the Government of India. Memorandum B deals with Roman Catholic Missions and Memorandum C with missionaries of alien enemy nationality in the late war, who are restricted for the present from returning to India and missionaries of other foreign Societies who are required to take out a permit direct from Government itself. The Council has no relation to alien Protestant Missionaries who come under Memorandum C.

In regard to Memorandum A the Government of India lays down a procedure which it desires to be simple and effective. Protestant Societies in Great Britain and North America are divided into two classes, Recognised and non-Recognised. Non-recognised Societies and their missionaries come under Memorandum C. Recognised Societies are those the members of which have been guaranteed by the Conference of British Societies in Great Britain and by the Foreign Missions Conference of North America to His Majesty’s Government. Lists have been prepared giving the names of the Societies so guaranteed. Recognised Societies have two classes of members (i) British or American members; (ii) Foreign members. No restrictions whatsoever are put on British or American members.

Foreign members of Recognised Societies are divided into three classes, those coming to India for the first time, those returning to India after furlough, and those working in India. This Council has no action to take in reference to group one. The new comer brings a written guarantee establishing his identity which is given to him by his Society from the Conference concerned. The Council has to deal with groups two and three. In reference to Foreign Missionaries of Recognised Societies at home on furlough (group 2) initial action must be taken by the Conference concerned, which refers each case to the N.M. Council. The Council recommend their return simultaneously to
the Government of India and the local Government of the area to which the missionary desires to return. If no objection is lodged from Government within three weeks, the Conference is informed by the Council and the missionary returns.

In reference to Foreign Missionaries of Recognised Societies at work in India each must be furnished with a document, signed by the Secretary or other nominee of the Council, giving the same kind of guarantee that the Conferences give to new comers. The Government of India has asked that early action may be taken in regard to this.

After discussion it was

RESOLVED:

XXII. (1) That the Council accept as satisfactory the arrangements which have been made by the Government of India regulating the admission of missionaries into India, and instruct the proper officials of this Council to take any action necessary to carry into effect the part therein assigned to the National Missionary Council of India, Burma and Ceylon.

(2) That the Council obtain from the Secretary of the Recognised Society on the field for whom a certificate of recognition is required a guarantee of the missionary's adherence to the requirements mentioned in the said certificate. The Secretary shall see that such guarantees are placed on file and carefully preserved.

(3) That the Secretary be authorised to grant such certificates under his hand.

(4) That the form of the certificate of recognition shall be as follows:

Issued in conformity with Government of India letter No. 2135 dated Simla, the 16th August, 1920.

NATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL OF INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

Certificate of Recognition.

Name of Missionary or Employee.
Nationality.
Recognised Society with which connected.
Province.
Address.

The National Missionary Council hereby guarantee that the above named will give due obedience and respect to the Government, and while carefully abstaining from political affairs will work, in so far as any influence may be properly exerted, in loyal co-operation with Government.

Secretary,
National Missionary Council.

Calcutta, 192

3. Bodies of Trustees of German Mission Proper-
ties.—

The Secretary referred to Article 438 of the Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany signed at Versailles on June 28th, 1919, and in view of the international bearings of that Article to the different political areas to which it applies, requested that all relevant documents, such as monthly reports of
the proceedings of the three Boards of Trustees might be sent to him to be forwarded to Mr. J. H. Oldham in London. He reported the passing in the Imperial Legislative Council on the 8th of September last, of the Basel Mission Company Trading Act, 1920, which after validly appointing the Trustees enacted that "For the purposes of the appointment of successors to the persons named in the first schedule in their office as Trustees, the provisions of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, shall be deemed to apply, and appointments of any Trustees which are required to be made by the National Missionary Council of India shall be sufficiently made if made by writing under the hand of the Chairman of that Body." The Council considered that the procedure might well be followed in dealing with the Trustees of the various Property Boards and it was therefore

RESOLVED:—

XXIII. That the appointment of any successors to the present Trustees on the Boards of Trustees dealing with German Mission Properties which are required to be made by the National Missionary Council of India, Burma and Ceylon shall be sufficiently made, if made by writing under the hand of the Chairman of the Council.

The following are the appointments of the Council to the existing Boards of Trustees.

The Madras Mission Trust Properties,

{ The Rev. D. G. M. Leith, Chairman.
  { The Hon. Mr. M. D. Devadoss.
  { The Rev. A. W. Brough.

The Gossner Mission Trust Properties, Bihar and Orissa.

{ The Rev. G. J. Dann.
  { S. C. Mukerji, Esq., M.A., B.L.
  { Rev. Herbert Anderson.

The Leipzig Mission Trust Properties, Burma.

{ Mr. T. D. Phinney.
  { Rev. D. P. Durai Raj.
  { Rev. C. H. Riggs.

It was decided that should any of the above Trustees for any cause resign previously to the next meeting of the Council, the procedure in the above Resolution No. XXIII should be adopted after consultation with the Representative Council of Missions for the Province concerned, for the appointment of a successor or successors.

4. Private Property of German Missionaries in India. The Secretary reported the receipt of a letter D.O. No. 2294 Public, from the Government of India dated Simla, 7th September, 1920, which said, "It has now been decided that all personal effects of German Missionaries, excluding firearms, shall be exempted from compulsory sale, without limitation of weight or value, and be returnable to the owners if they agree to pay the freight and storage charges. Instructions have accordingly been issued to Local Governments that if the Local Boards of Trustees which have been constituted in reference to German Missions are prepared to take over these properties, and arrange to return them to the owners, steps should be taken to deal
with them accordingly." It was also reported that this action was already commenced to be taken.

5. Particular cases of Alien Missionaries.—

The Secretary referred to the minutes of the Executive Committee held in Calcutta, May 20th, 1920, and gave particulars of the cases with which he had been requested to deal, and the action taken upon them. Upon receipt of the Government of India's letter dated Simla, September 7th, No. 2298, he had deferred action pending the Council's instructions upon the communications received. Now the procedure had been finally settled immediate action would be taken. The names of Miss Christlieb and the Rev. F. E. Peter, members of recognised Societies away from India on furlough would be reported to the Imperial and Local Governments and if no objection to their return was raised the Conference for British Societies would be informed that they could return. The Rev. E. H. and Mrs. Owen had been granted permits by the Government of India and the Secretary was instructed to inform the Free Church of Finland Mission the contents of the letter from the Government of India No. 2298 dated 7th September, 1920, in reference to missionaries in the Sikkim State. In regard to the Rev. and Mrs. C. C. Hermann the Government of India had been informed that their return to India should not be granted, a letter was subsequently received from Bishop J. W. Robinson to whose Mission the applicants belonged saying that the M.E. Mission had already informed the Embassy at Washington that they desired to withdraw the request.

In reference to the case of Miss Matilda C. Rebentsch, on the application of the Bombay Representative Council of Missions, and after an interview with the Government of Bombay by the Metropolitan of India the Government of India wrote on the first of June (No. 581 War) to say that on further consideration they had been pleased to exempt Miss Rebentsch from repatriation to Germany, and to allow her to remain in India. The Secretary had also received a further note from the Secretary of the Bombay Representative Council of Missions asking whether if Miss Rebentsch returned to America on furlough some assurance could be obtained that she would be permitted to return. The reply was no. Her case would be treated as that of any other foreign missionary of a recognised Society on furlough, and no difficulty need be anticipated in regard to her return. After considerable correspondence over the case of the Rev. Volbrecht Nagel the Government of India in their letter No. 2840 dated 27th October, 1920, wrote to say that as Mr. Nagel does not belong to any recognised Society he will be dealt with under memorandum C, and the Government of India do not propose to trouble the National Missionary Council any further in the matter. A letter was read from the Rev. P. A. Penner requesting the Council to use its good offices to secure the return of the Rev. and Mrs. P. W. Penner. The Secretary pointed out that as these friends were members of a recognised Society, on furlough, initial action must be taken by the Conference of North America which must refer the case to the N.M.C. for action.

6. World's Conference on Faith and Order.—

The Bishop of Bombay reported on the preliminary meeting at Geneva, last August, of the World Conference on Faith and Order. It was a unique gathering at which eighty Churches, and forty
nations were represented, an exceptionally large representation of
the ancient Churches of the East being one of its outstanding features.
With the exception of the Russian Church all Eastern Churches
participating were officially sent. The East and West met for
prayer, fellowship, and consultation as they had not met since
the Council of Florence. The meeting was quite unanimous
that the World Conference on Faith and Order should be held
to investigate all matters of Faith and Order with the view to
the goal of a Church on Earth visibly and organically one. The
time had come for the consideration and preparation of statements
by Christian thinkers the World over upon which at the Conference
some further step towards union might, if possible, be taken. What
was immediately necessary was prayerful and continuous investiga-
tion of the subject by members of all the different Christian Churches
throughout the world. Study groups should be formed to discuss
the crucial questions at issue, face the difficulties boldly and frame
written statements for consideration and comparison by the Subjects
Committee, so that the Conference when it meets should deal with
carefully prepared matter. The Geneva gathering had appointed the
Bishop of Bombay as Chairman of the Subjects Committee, and he
asked the members of the National Missionary Council to aid him in
his difficult task. He desired to learn the most suitable centres in
India for the formation of small and representative study groups,
and the most suitable men to appoint as conveners for them.

After considerable discussion it was

RESOLVED:—

XXIV. That the Council watch with interest the preparation for the
World Conference on Faith and Order, and hope that the members
of the Christian Churches in India, Burma and Ceylon will give every
assistance in them.

7. Madras Comity Case.—The Chairman reported on this
subject

RESOLVED:—

XXV. That the report be remitted to the Executive Committee with
power to take such action on behalf of the Council as they deem ad-
visable.

8. Government Census operations, March 1921.—

The Rev. Ray C. Smith introduced this subject. The coming
Census, he said, was a form of making a Christian testimony and so
the U.P. Missionary Council and the Indian Christian Association of
the Province had taken action to make the enumeration of the Christ-
ian Community as correct as possible. The preliminary enumera-
tion will take place from February 4th to 21st and the final enumera-
tion on the 18th of March. The missions of his area were furnishing
the Christians with slips of paper, giving name and sect. These slips
were handed to the enumerator and he filled in the religion column
from them. The Census officers much appreciate this small service
which ensures accuracy and helps the village Christian to be
correctly enumerated.

In a short discussion which followed some criticism was offered of
the designations in the classified lists of denominations. The
members of the South India United Church desired to be regarded
as a separate church and not placed in the tables as "unsectarian and unspecified Protestants." It was an error also to regard the Basel Mission as a sect, no such name should be in the list.

The Council passed no resolution on the subject, but the hope was expressed that all Provincial Missionary Councils would assist the authorities in any way possible by urging societies and church organisations to pay some attention to the subject of the March 1921 Census.

9. Time and Place of next annual meeting.

RESOLVED:—

XXVI. That the choice of place and date of the next annual meeting be left to the Executive Committee.

10. Audited Statement of Accounts of the Famine Relief Committee.—The Secretary reported that he had received from the Rev. William Hazen the audited accounts of the Famine Relief Committee showing a total of receipts of Rs. 3,20,512 of which Rs. 1,72,948-8-7 came from the United States and Rs 1,37,627-6-11 from Canada. The fund had been distributed in Western and Central India, the Deccan, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab and U.P. and a few smaller areas.

RESOLVED:—

XXVII. That the thanks of the Council be given to the Rev. William Hazen, and members of the Famine Relief Committee.

11. Indian Sunday School Union.—The Metropolitan reported the receipt of a cable from the World’s Sunday School Convention from Tokyo, as follows:—To Metropolitan Bishop, Calcutta. At request British Section of World’s Committee (and) Administration World’s Sunday School work, now centralised (at) New York kindly appoint special Committee National Missionary Council to act in perfecting one representative Sunday School Organisation (in) India. Brown, Secretary.

RESOLVED:—

XXVIII. That the request received in the above cable from Tokyo, be referred to the officers, with power to take action after consultation with Secretary Brown.

12. A day of Prayer for India.

RESOLVED:—

XXIX. That the officers arrange for the observance of a day of prayer for India on March 20, 1921, as in former years, and that arrangements be made for its translation into the vernaculars of India, and its wide spread observance throughout the Christian Churches of the Empire. Dr. George Howells and Prof. S. C. Mukerji are requested to draft the call.

13. Votes of Thanks.—The Secretary on behalf of the Council moved a hearty vote of thanks to the Metropolitan for the convenient and happy arrangement for holding their meetings in
the Bishop's House. To him also, and to all hosts and hostesses for gracious hospitality extended to the members of Council.

After prayer, the Metropolitan pronounced the Benediction and the Council separated.

(Sd.) F. CALCUTTA, Chairman.

(Sd.) HERBERT ANDERSON, Secretary.
Appendix I (1).

REPORT FOR 1919-20 OF THE MADRAS REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF MISSIONS.

1. The Executive Committee met twice during the year, on October 2nd, 1919, and February 13th, 1920. At the first meeting efforts were made to secure another Secretary, but they failed, and the present Secretary remained in office. This year Dr. Aberly has consented to take the appointment.

2. The following changes have taken place in the Executive:—The Rev. W. Meston resigned on account of his visiting Scotland, and the Hon. the Rev. E. M. Macphail was appointed in his stead. The Vice-President, Dr. Ferguson, is on a visit to America, and he vacated his office, to which the Hon. the Rev. E. M. Macphail was elected. The Rev. A. Silver has taken the place of the Rev. D. G. M. Leith, as he has succeeded Mr. Leith in the office of Secretary of the Educational Council. Our hearty thanks are due to Dr. Ferguson for his long-continued and valuable services to the Council, first as Secretary and then as Vice-President.

3. The Rev. I. Cannaday having gone on furlough, the Rev. J. M. Baker was appointed Examination Secretary and Convener of the Committee on the Language School. The Rev. J. Mowll went on furlough, and the Rev. W. E. H. Organe was chosen to take his place as Convener of the Survey Committee. The Convener of the Literature Committee also went on furlough, and the Rev. A. C. Clayton was appointed in his place. It was recommended that the Rev. L. Watts should serve on the National Council’s Committee on Work among Young People, and that the Rev. A. J. Saunders should be correspondent to the National Council’s Committee on Agriculture and Industry.

4. The Y.M.C.A. has sent an Indian representative in harmony with the constitution. The Godaveri Delta Mission was invited to join the Council, but up to the present it has not seen its way to do so. The Tamil Lutheran Church has been invited to send a representative to this Council, and one has been appointed.

5. The representatives from this Council to the National Council were Miss Grover in place of Miss Swift, who has resigned her position on the Council to our regret, the Rev. V. Santiago in place of Mr. E. S. Hensman, and the Honorary Secretary.

6. The past year has been characterised by much unrest everywhere, and in this respect the Madras Presidency has not differed in its experience from other parts of India. Political discussion has been keen, social unrest has been marked, and labour troubles have been many. The Christian community has not been unaffected by the prevailing disquiet, and many Christians have taken a more prominent part in the discussion of political and labour questions. This is as it should be, for the Indian Christian community has a definite work in developing the India that is to be. The India of the future cannot be as the past, and the time has come when all races and parties and religions should combine to make India a progressive, united, self-governing nation.

7. Two Conveners were temporarily absent from India, and there were no reports from the Public Questions and Mass Movements Committees, but in place of the latter the Rev. J. H. Maclean, a member of the Edu-
cation Commission, gave an informing address on the work of the Commiss-

8. A statement has been received from Bishop J. E. Robinson to the
effect that the Methodist Episcopal Church approves of the Statement of
Comity drawn up by the National Council. A case of comity was referred
to the Council by the Wesleyan Mission, Madras, which complained of the
action of the Madras Y.M.C.A. in buying property, to which the Wes-
leyan Mission considered it had a claim. The Y.M.C.A. refused the
offices of the Council to arbitrate, and by a vote of the Council the matter
was referred to the National Council. The Executive Committee of the
National Council has considered the question, and appointed the Metro-
politan (Bishop Westcott) and Mr. S. C. Mukerji to deal with it. Through
their influence the two parties have been brought together to discuss the
question.

9. Great efforts are being made to induce the missionary societies to
take a greater interest in the production and dissemination of Christian
literature, and there is reasonable hope that they will be successful. The
Council passed resolutions asking local mission authorities to subscribe
sums to the Literature Committees so as to make a beginning with the
Programme of Advance.

10. Survey matters have been in abeyance through the regretted death
of the Rev. W. H. Findlay, but the question is still before the missionary
body. The Council resolved that the National Missionary Council should
be asked to undertake a missionary survey of India on more general lines
than that begun by Mr. Findlay.

11. Educational questions are becoming more and more discussed, and
important changes are impending. It is very necessary that the mission-
ary body should carefully consider the situation, and if possible speak
with one voice on the subjects to be decided. The Educational Council
is fully awake to the needs of the time, and is taking all necessary steps
to secure to missionary institutions their just rights.

12. The Christian Church, in spite of large accessions in the Telugu
country, has not shown a marked increase in its membership. The Pro-
testant Christian community now numbers more than a million. There
are many indications that the Church is endeavouring to understand the
various movements affecting the people and is striving to fulfil its respon-
sibilities. The question of church union is being thoughtfully considered
and the various steps taken are being carefully watched. This movement
is still in the preliminary stages and time is necessary for its develop-
ment.

13. The two medical institutions belonging to all the missions—the
Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Arogyaparam and the Medical School for
Women at Vellore—have had a most successful year, and are meeting cry-
ing needs.

14. It is gratifying to be able to report that the arrangements made for
carrying on the former German Missions in this Presidency and in the
Bombay Presidency have worked satisfactorily. The Rev. W. E. Tom-
linson has taken over the duties connected with the Secretaryship of the
Kanarese Evangelical Mission. The property of all the German Missions
is now vested in trustees. The Industrials of the former Basel Mission
have been carried on during the year by the Commonwealth Trust, and
the whole property has been transferred to that Trust, but the profits,
beyond 5 per cent to the shareholders, are to be used for the benefit of
the peoples among whom the Basel Mission formerly worked. Regula-
tions for the admission of missionaries into India from alien nationalities
have been adopted by the British Government, and copies of the docu-
ments are now available.
15. The Evangelistic Forward Movement Committee has not been able to do as much as in the previous year, as the Convener has been able to give only a fragment of his time to the work. His reports show that good work has been done during the year.

16. At the request of the Executive of the Council some of the Hill Conferences considered the subject of prohibition, and sent forward resolutions on temperance to the Council, which appointed a special committee to organize the temperance forces of the Presidency so as to secure the spread of temperance and obtain legislation in favour of prohibition.

17. The date of the annual day of prayer for India was altered, and the call was not issued sufficiently long before the day appointed for it to be translated into the vernaculars and circulated among the churches. We fear the day was not widely observed. The following resolution was passed:

This Council requests the National Missionary Council to issue the Call to Prayer in time to allow of its being translated into the vernaculars and widely circulated, and would suggest that the writer be asked to remember that the call should be such as can readily be translated into the vernaculars and easily understood by those not familiar with English.

18. The Secretary reported that a friend of missions had placed at his disposal the sum of £100 to test a simplified alphabet for Indian vernaculars. The Education Commission recommends the National Council to take up the question. The Madras Council appointed a special committee to examine the various alphabets suggested and to test them. The Madras Committee will gladly welcome help from any quarter, so as to make it possible for the large number of illiterates in India to learn to read.

19. The Council in response to the request of the National Council appointed a committee for work among young people.

20. The Board for Examination of Missionaries arranged for the examination of twenty-eight candidates, viz., eleven in Tamil, fourteen in Telugu, two in Kanarese, and one in Knowledge of Hinduism. During the last twenty-one years 1,234 candidates have been examined. The number appearing this year has been much below the average.

21. The missionaries in the Telugu area have held two conferences, and at the last meeting a resolution was passed and forwarded to this Council asking that the Telugu field should have a Representative Council of its own. Many objections were raised to this, and it was decided to appoint a small committee of the Council to meet the Executive of the Telugu Conference in order to consider the situation.

H. GULLIFORD,
Honorary Secretary.

The Council decided to remit the question of the adoption of a simplified alphabet for Indian vernaculars to the Joint Committee on Mass Movements and Education.
APPENDIX I (2).

REPORT FOR 1919-20 OF THE BOMBAY REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF MISSIONS.

The Bombay Representative Council of Missions held its Ninth Annual Meeting on September 9th and 10th, and there was an attendance of 34 members. During the year the work of the Council had been carried on as usual by its standing committees.

The Language School and Examination Committee reported that there was a great desire on the part of a number of young missionaries to take advantage of the conveniences for Language study provided in Poona, but few were able to obtain accommodation. As soon, however, as the Language School was transferred to Mahabaleshwar the number of pupils increased and this year, as in the previous years, it was there that the most important part of the work of the school was accomplished. It opened at Mahabaleshwar on March 5th, and closed on May 28th. In spite of the high cost of living at Mahabaleshwar and the difficulty of obtaining accommodation, fifty-five students were registered in the school, and thirteen Pundits were employed for their instruction. The difficulty of finding accommodation in Mahabaleshwar is a serious hindrance to the progress of the School. From June onwards the work of the school has been continued, mainly in Poona. There are thirteen students under instruction there and, in addition, Language School Pundits are carrying on work at Miraj, Dahanu, Vada, and Ahmednagar.

The Rev. R. B. Douglas who has been working as Marathi Literature Missionary has gone on furlough, and Mr. D. S. Savarkar has been appointed Marathi Literature Missionary as from October, 1921, at which time he expects to be free from Government Service. Mr. Savarkar intends to act without salary. The appointment of a Literature Missionary for the Gujarati area is delayed as the Irish Presbyterian Mission is still too short-handed to permit of Dr. Scott being set free for this work. A considerable number of books in Marathi and Gujarati has been published during the year, or prepared for publication.

The Committee on the Indian Church had organised a meeting of Indian Christians at Kedgaon, and at this Conference many important questions were considered. The Conference discussed, among other subjects, the Church and its Missionary activities, and suggested a change in the relation between the Indian Church and the Missions. They suggested the establishment of a "Home" for Christian students attending non-Christian schools, and they considered the Council's scheme of scholarships. In appointing the Committees for 1920-21 the Committee on Evangelistic Effort has been amalgamated with the Committee on the Indian Church.

The Committee on Public Questions has taken active step with the object of securing that the enumeration of Indian Christians at the coming Census should be correct.

The Committee on Medical Work has been considering the establishment of a Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

The Educational Board held many meetings, and gave its attention primarily to two subjects, a College Hall for women, and a scheme of scholarships for Christians. That the missions should unite in founding a College Hall was suggested when the scheme for a Women's College had to be temporarily abandoned, and the suggestion was adopted by the Council last year and estimates were approved. The Educational Board
has this year prepared revised estimates and a fully worked out scheme showing the proposed staff, accommodation, annual expenditure, and governing boards. The Council resolved that the scheme should be forwarded to the Conferences of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and America, after having been submitted for criticism to a Conference of Indian Christians. In preparing the scheme of scholarships the Board was actuated by the desire to develop a spirit of independence by doing away with the giving of doles for the education of the children of the Church. The missions are asked to co-operate on a large scale, for so long as each mission administers separately the funds it holds for this purpose it is hindering the free development of indigenous Church life. The Educational Board was instructed to appoint a Committee to work out the scheme in complete detail, such Committee to have a majority of Indian Christian members.

J. R. CUTHBERT,
Secretary.

APPENDIX I (3).

REPORT FOR 1919-20 OF THE MID-INDIA REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF MISSIONS.

The annual meeting was held in Jubbulpore, September 9-10. The Chairman remarked at its close, that it had been the most significant meeting in the history of the Council. The following will bear this out.

The Secretary reported an increase in membership as also an improvement in the financial situation of the Council.

The Executive Committee did much to increase the efficiency of the Council by assigning definite work to the several Committees and providing them with a set of prepared files for information and record.

The Committee on Survey and Occupation continued to collect the statistics for the area, and proposed that each mission prepare a map of its field for exhibition at the time of the annual meetings. The following resolution with regard to Mr. Gulliford's enquiry was submitted and approved:

"Resolved that the Mid-India Representative Council of Missions recognizes the value of a mission survey, and undertakes to co-operate with the N.M.C. Committee on Survey and Occupation on condition that if abnormal expense is involved, the National Council will meet it."

The Committee on Co-operation and Comity submitted a carefully prepared standard for baptism and admission to church membership, and proposed that copies of the "Statement on Comity among Missions" be printed and distributed among all the missionaries in the area.

The Committee on the Indian Church emphasized the importance of temperance and evangelistic campaign work and laid special emphasis upon the need of more prayer for a revival in the Indian Church.

The Committee on Education presented as usual a very full report. Much valuable information was given with regard to the present educational situation and due emphasis placed upon the fact that the present political, economical, social and religious condition of India presents a direct challenge to the missions for more efficient and intensive educational work.

In view of the strategic importance of keeping missionaries informed with regard to Governmental developments along the line of missionary
education just now, a grant of one hundred rupees was made to the Committee on Education to be used in gathering and circulating such information.

Resolutions were passed commending the Government for its Provident Fund for Teachers in Non-pensionable Service, and also the effort which is being made by a number of missions in the area to establish a union Girls' High School in Katni. The Council also expressed itself as favouring on general principles the establishment of a home for mentally deficient children as proposed in Miss Grover's letter of August 17, 1920.

The Committee on Public Questions laid special emphasis on the work of temperance. It strongly emphasized the organization of Temperance Societies; systematic teaching of temperance in all our schools; instruction among the people as a whole by means of temperance lectures, charts, pictures and the dissemination of temperance literature; also the holding of an annual convention of all Temperance Societies in the Central Provinces and Berar. A petition to the forthcoming Provincial Council of the India Government was drafted, asking for a reconsideration of the present policy with a view to adopting a policy of total prohibition; immediate adoption of Local Option for such areas as may desire it, and the adoption of measures to restrict the manufacture and sale of narcotic drugs for other than medicinal purposes.

The Committee on Christian Literature presented a report that would have been well worth the convocation of a Council in itself, especially in view of the present-time challenge to greater activity in the dissemination of Christian literature. The first part of the report consisted in a review of the work done in the area during the past year and gave a list of the books in English and Hindi which had been issued from the various printing presses in India during that time. It also presented a brief résumé of the "Programme of Advance" as contemplated by the N.M.C. Committee on Christian Literature, and called specific attention to the very extensive non-Christian literary activities and plans in this area. The Council asked that this latter section of the report might be submitted to the Editor of the Harvest Field for publication.

The Committee could not help but see a grave danger in the over-centralization of the administration of funds for the "Advance" as contemplated by the N.M.C. Literature Committee in their "Programme" and accordingly proposed the following resolution, which was unanimously passed by the Council:

"Resolved, that as a Council we record our deep appreciation of the efforts made by the Literature Committee of the National Council, as outlined in the "Programme," to meet more efficiently the needs of Christian literature, yet on the other hand we wish to record our vigorous dissent from the over-centralization in the administration of the funds for this "Advance," such as is contemplated in the "Programme. We believe that for some years to come at least the needs of the various vernaculars will be better served by leaving the constituted provincial bodies to decide all questions relating to each vernacular area."

It is further resolved that a search be made for a qualified and available literary secretary for work in the Hindi area, whose duties in general shall be those outlined in the "Programme of Advance" and whose salary and allowances shall be provided for in a budget of not more than Rs. 6,000, two-thirds of which sum shall be sought for from the Literature Committee of the National Missionary Council and one-third from among the missions in the area.

At the suggestion of the Committee, the Council also appointed a sub-
committee of five to consider “the present advisability and practicability of establishing a Hindi weekly that may serve the interests of all missions in the area as well as becoming the official organ of the Mid-India Representative Council of Missions.

Further resolutions with regard to the “Five Year Programme” for Hindi literature, and the question of more suitable Christian literature in simple English for students in high schools and colleges, were passed. Likewise, favourable action was taken upon Miss Grover’s suggestion regarding the idea of an editor in English, who shall assemble and distribute valuable material for school girls and women such as might be translated into the various vernaculars. A proposal was also made to the N.M.C. Literature Committee commending the favourable consideration of a plan for the establishing in India of an exchange of suitable picture-blocks, such as might be secured permanently or temporarily from Christian publishing agencies in Europe and America.”

It is confidently hoped that with the present quota of efficient members the Committee will be able to report even greater advances next year, than was possible this year.

A Committee on Agriculture and Industrial Mission Work was appointed and Mr. Buck, Industrial Welfare Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in Nagpur, made its convener.

The office-bearers remain the same as last year, namely:—Chairman, Rev. F.R. Felt, M.D.; Vice-chairman, Rev. Yohan Masih; Secretary, Rev. Th. H. Twente, and in view of the fact that the Secretary may go home on a short furlough next year, Rev. P. A. Penner was appointed Associate Secretary.

Rev. Th. H. Twente was appointed the representative from the Council to the National Missionary Council for 1921-23 and Rev. Dr. Macdougall the alternate representative for this year.

TH. H. TWENTE.

Appendix I (4).

REPORT FOR 1919-20 OF THE UNITED PROVINCES REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF MISSIONS.

There has been nothing in the year’s work that has special reference to the National Missionary Council, but for the United Provinces the work of the Council is not without value.

The annual meeting was held on April 14, at Allahabad.

Two Bulletins were issued during the year. The first, or December Bulletin of 1919, contains reports of committees. The second, or July Bulletin of 1920, contains the proceedings of the annual meeting and reports of committees.

The Committee on Comity reported an important agreement between the missions working in Moradabad, and published the details of compact.

Christian interests in the coming Census were referred to the Committee on Survey, and they have issued an important circular and have the work well in hand.

The Committee on Young People’s work made a valuable report of a survey of the work of young people’s societies in the United Provinces.

The Committee on Industry and Agriculture have announced the organization of a Christian Central Co-operative Bank.

The Committee on Mass Movement is working on a plan to secure a supply of lantern slides for mission work. They published in the Decem-
ber Bulletin discussions on rural education; brief reports on the death ceremonies of the Chamars in the Moradabad District, and on the marriage customs of the Domes of Benares; and a brief economic survey of Christian families in Etawah. In the July Bulletin, they published a well worked-out set of questions, both in English and in Roman Urdu, for a more thorough economic survey. It is hoped that these questions will stimulate serious economic investigations over a wide area. Sets of questions may be obtained from Professor C. D. Thompson, Ewing Christian College, Allahabad. As a new departure, the Mass Movement Committee is arranging for two conferences, one in the Eastern and one in the Western end of the Provinces, to be conducted in Urdu. It is hoped thus to extend the benefits of the Conference in methods to the leaders in village work who are not acquainted with the English language.

The Committee on Public Questions made a report on the working of the excise system in the United Provinces.

A new standing Committee was formed on Work amongst Muslims.

Geo. W. Briggs,
Cawnpore, November 1920.
Honorary Secretary.

Appendix I (5).

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY FOR 1919-20 OF THE BENGAL AND ASSAM REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF MISSIONS.

The Bengal and Assam Representative Council of Missions did not assemble in March, 1920, and such business as has arisen since its last meeting has been done by the Executive Committee.

At the time the Council is ordinarily convened it was found that whilst the Standing Committees had a good deal of work on hand it was not sufficiently advanced for Report. The membership of the Council, too, was much depleted by the home going of delegates and as the financial situation in March was critical the postponement of the Council's sixth meeting was resolved upon.

This postponement of the Council's meeting does not mean that the work has not been kept up to date and the National Missionary Council will be interested to hear that on the important questions of Total Prohibition and the Control of Opium Smoking in Assam important information has been elicited as a result of the inquiry made by the Commission appointed by the last Council to take up these matters.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam informed the President of the delegation that as regards the control of opium smoking in Assam the experiment of registering opium smokers in the Sadiya Frontier Tract is being made and that in the event of its success the same system will be introduced, if practicable, throughout the whole of Assam.

The total prohibition of alcoholic liquor throughout Assam is believed to be altogether impracticable at the present time, but the question of the country liquor shops has been tackled and the Chief Commissioner has passed orders, to take effect from April 1, 1920, that no liquor shop shall open before noon. Liquor shops will also be closed an hour after sunset on ordinary days and at 4 P.M. on Sundays and holidays.

The valuable report, and recommendations based thereon, produced by the Special Committee appointed to consider the Revision of Status,
Salaries, etc., of Indian workers is still under the consideration of the field Councils and Home Boards. Meanwhile events have rather forced the pace and in some instances, notably that of the English Baptist Mission in Bengal, allowances have been increased in greater ratio than that suggested by the special Committee.

The conditions of the time are similarly responsible for failure to make any advance with the scheme urged upon the Council by the Medical Missions Committee to secure by united efforts on the part of Home Boards the services of a Medical man who shall advise Committees on the field in matters of Hygiene and Sanitation, etc., and visit educational centres to give expert advice regarding physical training, the health of the pupils and other matters of a similar kind.

In matters of Survey and Christian Literature the Council's Committees have had to mark time until the National Missionary Council has determined the nature of the Survey to be made, and until it is known whether the financial support asked for to maintain special agents to produce Bengali literature will be forthcoming.

The dearth of new recruits has been one of the factors militating against the reopening of the Calcutta Language School. Inquiries are being instituted among the various missions as to the prospects in the coming year. Meanwhile the Rev. W. Sutton Page, B.A., B.D., who did such excellent service as Principal, has been using his furlough in studying phonetics and linguistics and allied subjects and has also produced some most useful text books for students of Bengali.

The delegates to attend the National Missionary Council of 1921 and following years were appointed as follows:—Professor J. R. Banerji, M.A., B.L.—one year; Rev. J. C. Evans—two years; Rev. R. F. Pearce, M.A.—three years.

A. Willifer Young,
Hony. Secretary.

Calcutta, November 1920.

Appendix 1 (G).

REPORT FOR 1919-20 OF THE BIHAR AND ORISSA REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF MISSIONS.

It was not easy this year to get together the Council members for the annual meetings, but the chosen few who met at Ranchi on October 19th—21st shouldered right manfully the burden of responsibility that fell to their lot and so we did not meet in vain.

1. There were several changes in personnel to record due to furloughs, and one gap by the promotion to higher service of one member,—Miss Brett of the Z.B. and M.M., who had gone home on furlough after the closing up of her work in Darbhanga, and passed away among her own friends in June of this year.

2. Several of the Standing Committees found it impossible to meet and carry through any business this year; consequently they had nothing to record. Reports were presented by the following Committees:

(1) Literature Committee.—(1) This Committee had under consideration the matter of closer relationship between the Bihar and Orissa Representative Council and the North India Christian Tract and Book Society as a publishing agency of Hindi Literature. The advantage pointed out was that thus all Hindi Literature from the Missions in the Province would be
published through one central agency and under one control. In the resolution passed by this committee and accepted by the Council it was explicitly stated that we do recognise the N.I.C.T. and B.S., as our sole publishing agency for Hindi and that we will co-operate with the society in whatever way may be possible.

A report was also given of progress in the publication of literature in the Oriya language, and a programme of work for the next five years was presented with a request for a resolution to be sent to the N.M.C. asking that the allotment made for the publication of Oriya Literature be increased. That resolution has been sent to the N.M.C. Literature Committee.

(2) Christian Conventions.—Financial difficulties, illness and other matters made it impossible to hold the usual convention at Bhagalpur this year and consequently many who look forward to these meetings were keenly disappointed. To meet the need of the coming year it was resolved to make a grant from Provincial Council funds towards the expenses. An exceedingly interesting and encouraging report was given of the 5th Biennial Gathering for Bible study and Re-union among Women Workers held in January under the auspices of the Baptist Mission in Patna.

(3) Committees for Work among Young People.—Although no report was received from this Committee, the members of the Council were greatly interested in an account of the Boy Scout Movement in India given by the Bishop of Chota Nagpur. It was welcome news that restrictions are now removed and that the movement may be promoted under trustworthy leaders among Indian boys.

(4) Women's Work Committee.—Several questions had been referred to this Committee, such as a Home for Mentally Deficient Children, the need of a Magazine for School Girls, Child Welfare, the need of a special Committee for Women's Work, etc. The recommendations concerning these matters have been forwarded to the N.M.C. Women's Work Committee.

3. The Chota Nagpur Lutheran Church, henceforth to be known as the Gossner Lutheran Church, still holds a large place in the attention of the B. and O. Council. In March of this year the Rev. G. A. Rupley entered on his duties as Resident Lutheran Member of the Advisory Board of the Chota Nagpur Lutheran Church, he having been appointed on the understanding that "the adoption of autonomy as a permanent policy, although temporarily under an Advisory Board, is loyally accepted by him and his Mission as it is by us." Resolutions passed by the Guntur Conference and the Rajahmundry Conference of the American United Lutheran Missions accepting that condition, have been received by the B. and O. Council of Missions.

The Advisory Board appointed last year has met on a number of occasions since then, and valuable work has been done in spite of the fact that the majority of the members are not resident in the district of Chota Nagpur. As the matter is of real interest to the N.M.C., the report of the Advisory Board is appended to this for publication if thought necessary.

The need of appointing a second full time male missionary for the work in Chota Nagpur among the Lutherans and the offer of the American United Lutheran Mission in Guntur and Rajahmundry to supply the man were discussed by the Council. The resolution then passed recommends the appointment of a missionary of the United Lutheran Church for this work, subject to the approval of Government.

4. Among the matters considered by the Council were the Temperance resolutions of the N.M.C. which have been referred to the Provincial Councils. It was felt by our Council that while there is undoubted need
of some action being taken to restrict the use of intoxicating liquors and drugs, it would be better to wait until the new Legislative Councils are formed and the Excise Ministers appointed, and then to decide what action to take.

5. The Kamia system and the newly passed Agricultural Labourers Bill; the Census resolution from the Indian Christian Association; and a difference of opinion between two missions concerning work in Jamshedpur, were also referred to the Council at these meetings, in the latter case an Arbitration Committee has been appointed subject to the approval of the missionaries concerned.

6. In place of the Rev. G. J. Dann who is going on furlough in the spring of the coming year, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Chota Nagpur was appointed as a representative of our Council on the N.M.C. for three years from the close of this year’s N.M.C. Annual Meetings.

7. It is a matter of great satisfaction that, in spite of heavy expenses in connection with one or two matters, we are able to report a small balance in hand at the close of the year. It has been decided to put the assessment of the missions affiliated to the Council on a new basis, asking them to contribute Rs. 2/8/- annually for each missionary on the lists of the societies for the Province. This will slightly increase the income.

8. Efforts have been made during the past year to enlist more missionaries in the Missionary Union of the Province. There has been some response to the appeal issued and more members are yet expected. It was hoped that we should hold a meeting and conference of the Union again this year at the same time as the Council meetings, as last year’s meetings were so much appreciated. At the last, however, difficulties arose which made postponement inevitable. The value of such a conference for the work of Christ throughout the Province is incalculable, and it has been resolved that all possible efforts be made next year to hold such a gathering. We trust that the interest of missionaries in the wider work of the cause in which they have a part will be maintained by this means and by the bulletin which is issued occasionally by the Council.

A. G. Atkins,
Hon. Secretary.

Appendix 1 (7).

REPORT FOR 1919-20 OF THE BURMA REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF MISSIONS.

1. Awakened interest has been shown in the work of the Burma Representative Council during the past year. The attendance at the quarterly meetings of the Executive Committee was good and considerable work has been done by the Standing Committees.

A course of study for a common language examination in Burmese has been adopted and an examining committee has been appointed consisting of Dr. J. McGuire; Dr. Thomas and Miss Phinney of the A.B. Mission; Rev. C. H. Riggs of the M.E. Mission; Rev. M. Whitehood and Rev. W. C. B. Purser of the S.P.G. Mission; and Rev. C. H. Chapman of the English Wesleyan Mission. The first examination is to take place in December next, and thereafter in June and December at the convenience of candidates for whom a course of lectures is to be arranged.

The Committee on Survey prepared a map showing the stations now occupied but refrained from publishing the statistics gathered awaiting
the more accurate and up-to-date figures which the new Census will present.

The Education Committee held three meetings and dealt with the matter of hardship entailed by the adoption of the new grant-in-aid rules for Anglo-Vernacular schools which resulted in a drastic curtailment of the amount of grant-in-aid received. Under these new rules Government will pay only half the difference between the income of the school, calculated at the standard rate of fees, plus grants from the mission, and the sanctioned expenditure. Formerly Government paid half salaries of certificated teachers and all the difference between income and sanctioned expenditure. As these new rules were first published on the 21st of Feb. 1920, and become operative at once for the last quarter ending the 31st of March, they entailed great hardship. A strong memorial to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was prepared in the expectation that the Bishop of Rangoon would present it in person, but he proceeded on furlough, and without an advocate appearing in person, the petition was rejected. A second appeal has been made to the Local Government but no reply has yet been received.

The Committee on Work among Young People planned for a Bible assembly, but as one mission body declined to unite in such services, they were given up by the Council for lack of complete unity.

As an interim measure pending the putting into operation of the Programme of advance, the Council adopted the following plan presented by the Literature Committee:—

1. That the Literature Committee should be responsible for encouraging competent missionaries of all denominations to produce works in the vernacular for which there appears to be an urgent demand.

2. That such works when completed should be submitted to the Christian Literature Society for approval.

3. That such works when approved should be published by the C.L.S. at the charges of the various missions in accordance with an allotment to be determined by the Council of Missions.

4. That copies be given free on publication to the various missions in proportion to their contribution, the C.L.S. retaining for sale such a number of copies as it cares to pay for.

To finance this plan the Council voted to ask the Boards concerned for an annual appropriation of Rs. 2,000 of which the A.B.M. should be asked to give 2/5 and the remaining Boards 1/5 each.

The Committee on Public Questions have taken up with the Local Government the questions of Prohibition of the Liquor traffic and of gambling, and with the Rangoon Municipality the question of preventing Pawn Shopkeeper from receiving anything in pawn from school children under the age of 18. These matters are still under correspondence.

The delicate matter of sex education is under consideration by the Committee.

A new Standing Committee on Industry and Agriculture has been appointed. Work on the buildings of the Pennaserim Prodes' School at Moulmein, under the auspices of the A.B. Mission, Rev. A. C. Darrow, Superintendent, has already begun. Government is contributing liberally towards this new enterprise.

John E. Cummings.
W C. B. Purser.
Appendix I (8).

REPORT FOR 1919-20 OF THE CEYLON REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF MISSIONS.

Strictly speaking the Council was only organised on the 26th November 1919. Previous to that there had been in existence since November 1912 an All-Ceylon Conference with a Standing Committee appointed at the time of Dr. Mott's visit in 1912 in connection with the work of the Edinburgh Continuation Committee.

The Council now consists of 45 members representing 12 different bodies. The Bishop of Colombo is the Chairman.

At the same meeting as that at which the present Council was called into being, a Statement of Comity among missions, very similar to that adopted by the National Missionary Council of India, was adopted and has since been agreed to by all the affiliated bodies.

The Council has spent some time in completing its organisation and has drawn up a Constitution and appointed sub-committees through which it may function more effectively.

Through its sub-committee on Survey, the Council is conducting a Survey of the whole Island with a view to ascertaining just what areas are not occupied or where there may be unnecessary overlapping by different bodies so that the whole question of the adequate occupation of Ceylon by the Protestant Christian forces may soon be considered seriously.

The Council has a Literature sub-committee which is working along similar lines with the Committee for India and has drawn up a complete list of publications which it is hoped may be published within the next few years at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,144. For this purpose it has requested a grant from the National Missionary Council and has also asked for a yearly grant of Rs. 2,000 to enable a larger amount of suitable literature to be produced.

The sub-Committee of the Council on Vernacular Education is taking up with Government the question of the new policy towards Mission schools. Government has declared its intention of taking over gradually all the primary schools in the Island where a majority of the pupils are not of the same religious faith as the management.

A Christian Workers' Conference for the Study of the situation in Ceylon and the consideration of the means by which to effectively solve some of the problems now confronting the Church is being arranged for the first week of March next year. It is expected that this Conference will give the Council a definite programme to work upon.

W. J. NOBLE,
Vice-Chairman.
1. The Government Revenue District has been selected as the unit, as that is a well-defined area, and particulars regarding it can easily be obtained from Government records. This must constantly be borne in mind as the schedule is filled up, some difficulty may be felt at first, but it is the only way by which returns that admit of ratios being drawn can be obtained.

2. This can be obtained from Government records.

3. Population should be got from the Census Returns. Some may desire the return of the chief communities, such as Hindus, Muhammadans, Christians, etc.

4. If it is thought desirable to distinguish between the returns of the Mission and the Church, it can be done by making the returns in two lines, as Presbyterian Mission and Presbyterian Church, and filling up the columns accordingly. Probably most will prefer to return all that belongs to Mission and Church in one line. Initials can be used according to the following recognised list.

5. This information is desirable, as it enables one to know how long the Mission has been at work in the District.

6–21. Some may object to this minute sub-division, but it is desirable to know how the working force is employed. Unless this is done, it will not be possible to tell whether any particular class of work is or is not being adequately carried on.

It is well known that one person may have to take part in more than one kind of work. How is he to return himself? He can either put himself in the column describing the work to which he gives most of his time, or he may divide himself in fractions, which added up will make a unity.
FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

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CHURCH STATISTICS.

Another difficulty may arise where a worker labours in two adjoining Districts. He must then resort to fractions, unless the greater part of his work is in one of the Districts.

It is understood that all workers enumerated in these columns are on the staff of the Mission or Church as pastors, evangelists, teachers, doctors, nurses, etc., though a worker may be honorary and not paid by the Church or Mission. It is not intended that clerks, peons, etc., should be entered in these columns, though a responsible clerk should find a place in them.

22. In order to show how far the Christian community extends in the District, it was decided to ascertain the number of villages in which Christians live.

23. Every Church has some standard of membership, and all who come up to that standard should be included.

24. In most Churches there are Christians not up to the standard, who are on probation or under discipline. These should be entered here. Children should also find a place in this column.

25. The total amount contributed by Indian Christians for all purposes should be entered.

26-38. It ought not to be difficult to gather these statistics, and they will show how far the Mission or Church is engaged in educational work.

39-40. Some medical statistics are very necessary.

41-48. It is most desirable to know how many Christians are being trained for future service.
Provincial Representative Councils of Missions.

Secretaries.

**Madras** .. Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., Guntur, S. India.

**Bombay** .. Rev. J. R. Cuthbert, M.A., Gowalia Road, Bombay.

**Mid-India** .. Rev. T. H. Twente, Sakti, C.P.

**United Provinces** .. Rev. G. W. Briggs, 15, Cawnpur Road, Allahabad.


**Bihar and Orissa** .. Rev. A. G. Atkins, Motihari, Champaran, Bihar.

**Bengal** .. Rev. Norman H. Tubbs, M.A., 224, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

**Burma** .. Conyers Baker, Esq., Central Y.M.C.A., Rangoon.

**Ceylon** .. M. G. Brooks, Esq., Y.M.C.A., Colombo.