Proceedings
of the Second Meeting
of the
National Missionary Council, Matheran,
November 12-16, 1915.

Offices of the National Missionary Council,
23, Park Mansions and 86, College Street,
Calcutta.
NATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL.

Members, 1916.

ANDERSON, Rev. Herbert, 23, Park Mansions, Calcutta.
AH SYOO, Rev. L. T., Moulemein, Burma.
BADLEY, Rev. B. T., M.A., Inayatbagh, Lucknow, U.P.
BOMBAY, The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of, Bishop's Lodge, Bombay.
BROWN, Rev. G. W., Ph.D., Jubbulpore, C.P.
CAREY, Rev. William, Barisal, Bengal.
CARTER, E. C., Esq., B.A., 86, College Street, Calcutta.
CHOTA NAGPUR, The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of, Bishop's Lodge, Ranchi, Bihar.
CHRISTLIEB, Miss M. L., Anantapur, India.
COLLIER, Rev. A. E., Monghyr, Bihar and Orissa.
COOLING, Rev. J., M.A., Royapettah, Madras.
DORNALD, The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of, Sengerek Collieries, Deccan.
DATT, Dr. S. K., Forman Christian College, Lahore, Punjab.
GREENFIELD, Miss M. Rose, Nusulakha, Lahore, Punjab.
GULLIFORD, Rev. H., M.A., Mysore City, S. India.
HENSELEY, Canon E. A., M.A., Jubbulpore, C.P.
HOLLAND, Mrs. A. H., Jubbulpore, C. P.
HOLLAND, Rev. W. E. S., M.A., 33, Amherst Street, Calcutta.
INDIA, the Most Rev. the Metropolitan of, The Palace, Chowringhee, Cal.
JANVIER, Rev. C. A. E., M.A., M.D., Allahabad, U.P.
JOHN, E. J., Esq., B.A., B.L., Trivandrum, S. India.
LANKESTER, Dr. A. C., Central Hotel, Simla, Punjab.
MACLEAN, Rev. J. H., M.A., B.D., Conjeevaram, S. India.
MUKEYRI, Prof. S. C., M.A., B.L., The College, Serampore, Bengal.
ROBINSON, Miss Ruth, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, U.P.
STOSKE, Rev. Lic. J.—(Not in India).
TINNEVELLY and MADURA, the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of, Madura, S. India.
WANLESS, Dr. W. J., Miraj, Bombay Presidency.
WARNE, Bishop F. W., Lucknow, U.P.
VICKERY, Rev. W. S., Shan States, Burma.
YOUNG, Rev. A. Willifer, 23, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Executive Committee.

Chairman... The Most Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA and Metropolitan of India.
Vice-Chairman... S. C. MUKERJEE, Esq., M.A., B.L.
Hon. Treasurer... Rev. W. E. S. HOLLAND, M.A.
Secretary... Rev. HERBERT ANDERSON and E. C. CARTER, Esq., B.A.
Proceedings of the Second Meeting
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Held at
Matheran, Bombay Presidency,
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The Second Meeting of the National Missionary Council was held at Matheran, Bombay Presidency, on November 12-16, 1915. The Metropolitan of India presided. The first session was held at the Jewaji Hall on Friday, November 12th.

I. Members Present.

The following members of the Council were present:—

Elected Members or Representatives—

Miss Rinman, Canon G. A. Hensley and Rev. G. W. Brown, Ph.D. .............................. Mid-India.
C. Baker, Esq. .............................. Burma.
II. Preliminaries.

1. Introductory Statement by the President.—The President extended a hearty welcome to all members of Council. He referred to the reasons that had led to the postponement of the Annual Meeting in October last year, and expressed the Council's gratitude to the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Mission Board of the United States and Canada for the appropriation, received through Dr. J. R. Mott, which had made this Meeting possible. The cordial invitation from the Bombay Provincial Council Executive in April last to hold the next Council gathering in the Bombay Presidency had been gladly accepted.

The President referred in feeling terms to the severe loss sustained by the Council in the death of Dr. Wyckoff of Vellore, Madras. The Council was fortunate in having some distinguished visitors present, and on its behalf he extended a warm welcome to Dr. Moulton and Dr. T. R. Glover, Canon Waller, the Rev. W. H. Findlay and Mr. Farquhar. In conclusion the Metropolitan recalled to the Members of Council the fundamental basis of the Council's Constitution—the Unity all have in Jesus Christ—and its purpose—the growing desire to co-operate to the utmost extent possible in the various branches of Mission work throughout India.


2. Telegram from the Rev. P. Wagner.—The President read the following telegram received from the Rev. P. Wagner: "Though not allowed to be with you, I and we all remember the Conference. God give much blessing. Wagner."

The Secretaries were instructed to send a suitable reply.

3. Minutes of the Second Executive Committee.—The postponement of the Annual Meeting last year had necessitated the maintenance of the activities of the Council by the Executive
Committee which had addressed itself to dealing with the Constitutional and other problems involved. The published Minutes of that Meeting were circulated to all members, 25 of whom sent in a practically unanimous vote of approval of the 28 resolutions submitted. Three members felt they were not entitled to vote and eight others for various reasons did not reply.

4. Preliminary Business.—The Council after discussion approved of the arrangements suggested for the hours of session, viz. 8-30 to 10-45 a.m. and 12-30 to 3-30 p.m., the afternoon and evening being reserved for Committee work. The Council would decide upon the necessity of an Evening Session as soon as it was reported that Committees had concluded their labours.

5. Devotional Exercises.—The arrangements for devotional Exercises during the meetings were approved. The Rev. D. Mackichan, the Rev. H. Gulliford, Dr. Wanless and Mr. K. T. Paul presided at the morning sessions on the 12th, 13th, 15th, and 16th November, and the Bishop of Bombay at three Services on Sunday, November 14th. Dr. Glover also gave an address on Sunday afternoon.

III. Constitutional Matters.

1. The Secretary reported the resignation in February last of the Rev. M. N. Abraham of his seat on the Council, and the appointment by the Executive of E. Jacob John, Esq., B.A., B.L., of Trivandrum, to be his successor.

2. Memorial Minute re Rev. J. H. Wyckoff, D.D.—The Council rose while the Secretary read the following Minute re the death of the Rev. J. H. Wyckoff, D.D.:—

The Council has heard with profound regret of the death on the 29th of April last of the Rev. J. H. Wyckoff, D.D., the first of its members to be called to his eternal reward. His Missionary life commenced in 1874 and his name will ever be associated with the growth and influence of the Arcot Mission in the Madras Presidency. At the time of his death he was Principal of the Arcot Theological Seminary. A man of strong personal character and wide sympathies he devoted no little time and thought to the promotion of co-operation and concord among Missions and the Christian Churches of South India. The Council thanks God for his beautiful life and effective work.

The Minute was carried by a silent vote.

3. New Members of N. M. Council.—The Secretary reported that he had received from the Secretaries of the Pro-
Provincial Councils concerned the intimation of the election of the following new members:—

**Madras**  
Miss Christlieb takes the place of Miss Swift.  
Rev. J. Cooling  
*Mid. India*  
Mrs. Holland  
Rev. J. H. Wyckoff.

**Burma**  
Miss Christlieb takes the place of Miss Swift.  
Rev. J. Cooling  
Rev. J. H. Wyckoff.

**U. Provs.**  
Mrs. Holland  
Miss Rinman.

Rev. C. A. R. Janvier  
Rev. A. J. Harvey.

Rev. B. T. Badley  
Rev. E. Greaves.

Rev. W. C. B. Purser  
K. J. Saunders, Esq.

Rev. L. T. Ah Syoo  
Rev. B. M. Jones.

Rev. W. Vickery

4. Appointment of Nomination Committee.—The Council appointed a Nomination Committee consisting of the Representative Members of the Provincial Councils elected for a period of two or three years to make nominations and report at a later meeting, on—

5. And to consider and report on to the rotation of the co-opted membership.


The Secretaries' Report was presented by Mr. Herbert Anderson, amended, and approved in the following form:—

The first annual report of the National Missionary Council of India was presented to the Executive Committee which met in Calcutta on November 24th, 1914. The present report covers the period from November, 1914, to October, 1915.

The first paragraph of a summary of the Council's work during this period must take account, with gratitude to God, of the following broad facts. The co-operative study of the outstanding problems of the Missionary situation in India is being steadily and patiently pursued. The Officers, Executive, and Standing Committees have sought to carry forward the recommendations of the National Council, endeavouring to discover some of the various ways in which they can, most wisely, serve the Provincial Councils and the Missionary Cause throughout the Empire. Additional responsibilities thrown upon the Indian Church and Community have developed generosity, power, and independence. Tragic circumstances, created by the war, have emphasised the need of spiritual fellowship among all disciples of Christ, and so the fulfilment of Christ's prayer "That they all may be one" has been brought appreciably nearer; and, finally, the Church, growing more truly one in life and purpose, is receiving tokens of encouragement in the deeper spirit of enquiry, and the accessions that have characterized the period under review.
The Council is under a further debt of gratitude to the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Mission Board of the United States and Canada, and to Dr. J. R. Mott, for two generous donations for its work received during the year. The first was an additional appropriation of $1,000 received last April, and sent to ensure a full attendance at this Annual Meeting. Dr. Mott when forwarding this sum wrote that the Committee considered it their duty as well as privilege to do everything in their power to put the Council in a position to render the most efficient service. In the light of their own experience it seemed imperative to hold a representative meeting of the Council each year, especially during the earlier years of the work, when precedents are set and foundations laid. In August an appropriation of $2,500 was received from Dr. Mott to be expended under the direction of the Council in helping German Missions, especially the Gossner Mission. This money was from Christian friends in America.

No subject has given greater cause for anxiety or called for more prayerful and tactful consideration than the position of German Missions in India. Through political problems growing more complex and difficult every month, the Council's officers have sought to carry through a policy that conserved the vital, essential and abiding unity of all who love Jesus Christ and are His true disciples. They have sought to maintain this unity with absolute loyalty to the Government of India. As to the future of German Missions in this country, they hold that existing conditions are unfavourable to an equitable solution of a difficult problem, and they strongly deprecate the efforts that are being made to prejudge this issue.

They are informed that this subject is receiving the prayerful consideration of the leaders of the Churches in Great Britain, and are glad that the Council, on the requisition of the Madras Representative Council of Missions, will face the issues in a full debate. And whatever decision may be reached your Committee trust that a message of heartfelt sympathy will be forwarded to the representatives of all German Missionaries in India whose valuable, devoted, and successful labours for Christ can never be forgotten.

The Continental Missions Relief Fund has collected and donated to the needs of the Gossner Mission of Chota Nagpur and of individual Missionaries or Indian Agents of other Societies the sum of Rupees Twenty-nine Thousand. Particulars have been given to subscribers. The Fund is now used, since all the Missionaries of the Gossner Mission have been interned, in seeking to assist its pastors and evangelists who desire to carry on, under approved supervision, their regular work until the conclusion of hostilities. The arrangements made have met with the hearty approval of the officers of the Societies whose assistance has been sought, and it need hardly be stated that the Societies concerned have undertaken that no attempt shall be made to alienate converts from their allegiance to the Lutheran Church.

The publication in July last of the first Bulletin of the National Missionary Council, giving a concise report of what Standing Committees and Provincial Councils had done or were doing, makes it unnecessary to enlarge on the same subject in this Report. The National Missionary Council lives in and for the Provincial Councils. If they thrive, so does it. If they die, so will it. A review of the past few months shows however a determination by the Provincial Councils to thrive to some purpose. The different areas find themselves faced by different problems. Those concerning Comity, Education and Literature stand out in clear relief in nearly all, and if, through its Standing Committees, the National Missionary Council can give efficient help
in dealing with these, its usefulness will create larger demands. The published proceedings of the various Provincial Councils already reveal the bright possibilities of co-operation between Missions in matters of common interest, and the National Council rejoices at the prospect of having a part in such co-operative movements and influences as affect the whole Empire.

The Standing Committees of the National Missionary Council have dealt with a few subjects of great importance. There have been clear indications of the development of a spirit of co-operation and a desire to draw into closer spiritual fellowship in the holding of meetings and retreats to prayerfully consider the problems of Unity. The Committee on Co-operation and Unity has worked upon the Statement on Comity among Missions in India, and has been conducting correspondence in regard to the proposed World's Conference on Faith and Order. Both these matters are to receive consideration at the present Annual gathering. The Committee on Survey and Occupation has happily concluded the negotiations which bring our brother the Rev. W. H. Findlay, M.A., as Director of the Indian Survey, into our midst today. The Council will be asked to consider an important Report on this subject drawn up by the Standing Committee since his arrival in India. The Literature Committee has been working on an important Report that will also be submitted for the Council's consideration. The Committee on Public Questions has dealt with three matters referred to it and forwards recommendations for the Council's consideration. The other Committees on the Indian Church, Medical Missions, The European and Anglo-Indian Communities, Mass Movements, The Training of Missionaries, and Finance have not reported at the time of the writing of this report, but may have something to bring before the Council.

The Secretaries have endeavoured to keep in close touch with Dr. Mott and Mr. Oldham as representing the American and British Home Bases. Correspondence has been regular, and there has been close co-operation in the matter of the arrangements for Survey. We rejoice at the presence with us of Canon Waller, Bishop designate of Tinnevelly, who has been Chairman of the British Section of the Committee on Survey of the Edinburgh Continuation Committee. We confidently anticipate that when Europe once more returns to its normal conditions there will be growingly close co-operation between our various Standing Committees and those that may be established at the Home base.

In conclusion, the hour of the world's crisis still passes. The realization of what is going on does not come from the report of an incident here and an incident there. Just as men returning from the fighting line to the homeland may see comparatively little change in city and village, but feel a mighty change in the spirit and tone of the nation's life, so, though we have not to chronicle great upheavals, or widespread spiritual victories, we feel as never before the brooding of the Spirit of God on the face of troubled waters. Out of the North cometh golden splendour. God hath upon Him terrible Majesty. Great things hath He done which we cannot comprehend. No purpose of His can be restrained. What then of our future? We enter on another year with quiet confidence.

On behalf of the Executive Committee,

HERBERT ANDERSON,
E. C. CARTER,

Secretaries, N.M. Council of India.
V. Annual Reports of the Provincial Councils.

The Annual Reports of the Provincial Councils (see Appendix I 1-8) were presented by the following members:

- **Madras**: Rev. W. L. Ferguson.
- **Bombay**: Rev. D. Mackichan.
- **Mid-India**: Rev. G. W. Brown.
- **United Provinces**: Rev. B. T. Badley.
- **Punjab**: Rev. R. Maxwell.
- **Bengal and Assam**: Rev. E. Greaves.
- **Bihar and Orissa**: Rev. A. E. Collier.
- **Burma**: C. Baker, Esq.

Upon the presentation of each Report the Council gave brief consideration to various matters arising from them.

VI. Reports from Standing Committees of the Council.

1. Co-operation and Unity.—The Report of the Committee on Co-operation and Unity was presented by the Convener, Mr. Herbert Anderson, who read the following opening Statement:

This Committee presented an interim Report to the Executive Committee of the National Missionary Council held in Calcutta in November, 1914.

That Committee resolved that a printed draft of the recommendations be circulated to each member of the National Missionary Council before the Council is requested to give consideration to the report. It may be helpful to state briefly what transpired. The original draft of the statement on Comity was prepared upon the basis of material gathered from the findings of the various Conferences held in India when Dr. Mott was present in 1912 and 1913. Reference is also made to any light thrown on the subject by its consideration at various Conferences in different parts of India. Members of the Standing Committee were asked for their personal views on the points that should be included in such a statement, and the first draft was ready for circulation to the members of the Standing Committee in October, 1914. A further draft was made in January, 1915, containing the criticisms that had been received from various sources, and eventually it was decided that it might be best for this draft report to be printed in a bulletin of the National Missionary Council published in July, 1915. As copies of that bulletin were forwarded to most of the Missionaries in India it gave an opportunity for consideration and criticism from a wide area.

The Standing Committees on co-operation of the following Provin-
cial Councils also gave consideration to the subject and sent in their criticisms:—Madras, Bengal and Punjab.

Your Convener suggested to the Metropolitan the preparation of a final form including in the draft most of the criticisms in which there seemed to be a consensus of opinion in favour of any of the matters raised, and in consultation with the members of the Co-operation and Unity Standing Committee this final form was prepared and forwarded to all the members of the National Missionary Council in September last.

It will be desirable for the Council to consider the statement paragraph by paragraph. It should however be borne in mind that there is nothing in the statement referring to the recommendation from the Co-operation Committee of the Madras Provincial Council, namely that it would be wise to have a handbook on the subject instead of a statement drawn up in the present form. Your Committee thought it best for representatives from Madras to bring that matter before the Council, although it is clear from correspondence that the majority of the members prefer something of the character of that which is about to be presented to you for discussion and decision.

It was part of the programme of your Committee to prepare a somewhat full catalogue of all institutions throughout the country that might be regarded as Co-operative Institutions. It was found, however, that the statement on Comity was in itself as much as your Committee could undertake at one time, and it will be for the Committee in 1916, if the Council thinks well, to go on with the work of securing a full and accurate list of the various co-operative institutions that are at work throughout the Empire.

In conclusion the Committee desire it to be distinctly understood that the National Missionary Council, should it accept in any form such statement on Comity, does not in the least desire to impose it for acceptance on any Provincial Council, but presents it as indicating its own view of the best way in which the questions of which it treats can be dealt with.

In accordance with the suggestion contained in the above Mr. J. H. Maclean made a statement on the reasons for which the Madras Council had approved the request to the National Missionary Council of a Handbook on Comity. These reasons are set forth on pages 10 and 11 of the Second Bulletin of the Madras Representative Council of Missions, published in March, 1915. In view of the fact that there appeared to be very little support from other Provincial Areas in favour of the preparation of such a Handbook, Mr. Maclean requested that the matter might be deferred for further consideration at the conclusion of the discussion on the Statement on Comity.

The President then proceeded to read the Statement paragraph by paragraph, and the Council gave full and careful consideration to each. Many amendments were proposed and discussed and at the conclusion of two full Sessions of the Council the Statement had been adopted up to the end of paragraph seven of Section II. The Council then decided that if time was not found to conclude the consideration of the Statement, the whole of it should be printed with some clear indication of the
point at which discussion ceased. The Statement as amended and approved reads as follows:

**STATEMENT ON COMITY AMONG MISSIONS* IN INDIA.**

Introduction.—The subject of comity is part of a wider subject. The primary task which lies before the Indian Church and the Foreign Missionary Societies at work in India is the Evangelization of that land. For the accomplishment of this task the proper interrelation of the forces and methods employed is scarcely less important than their adequacy and suitability. Such interrelation has two principal branches:

(a) Co-operative efforts.

(b) Hearty agreement and mutual considerateness with regard to separate efforts.

(a) Under Co-operative efforts would be classed the union of ecclesiastical bodies, or steps taken towards such union, and co-operation between Missions in particular works or kinds of work, educational, medical, literary, etc.

With such efforts, important as they are, the present statement will deal only incidentally, but it is right always to bear in mind their close connection with the other side of interrelation.

(b) The interrelation of efforts which are made separately is the subject of this statement on comity. Comity may be defined as the spirit of considerateness and fair dealing which is the fruit of Christian courtesy and common sense. The object of this statement is to set forth the principles of comity and their application to our work in this country.

The statement is not to be regarded as a standard imposed on any Provincial Council but as a series of recommendations framed by the National Council after a long period of consideration. In suggesting that Provincial Councils should take definite steps in the matter of Comity, the National Council puts before them this statement as its contribution to the subject.

I. Arbitration and Conciliation.

The happy interrelation of Missionary Societies one with another is the normal condition of work in India. When matters of dispute between Missions arise the consensus of opinion favours their settlement by arbitration. The Madras Decennial Conference in 1902 appointed a Board of Arbitration which has been in existence ever since. It is now proposed by this Board that the National and Provincial Representative Councils should take over and seek to develop the work of Arbitration and Conciliation between Missions.

*It is agreed:

1. That the principle of arbitration should be applied as widely as possible to all matters of dispute between Missions, provided that the fundamental principles of the ecclesiastical bodies concerned be not thereby called in question.

2. That Provincial Councils should be ready to act in the matter of arbitration and conciliation, and should make arrangements by which those matters can be dealt with between the Sessions of the Council.

3. That in all cases of disagreement the Missions concerned should first attempt a settlement between themselves, and that reference

*It is understood that Church Organizations which are in a position to take independent action should be regarded as Missions for the purposes of this Statement.
should be made to a Provincial Representative Council of Missions only after such attempts have failed.

4. That a Provincial Representative Council should arbitrate only when any case is referred to it by the official representatives of both the Missions involved in any dispute. But in case one party declines arbitration, it shall still be open to the other party to appeal to the Council to use its friendly offices to bring about a settlement.

5. That the decision of a Provincial Representative Council or its appointed representatives will be advisory or final as shall be agreed by the parties concerned before the case is heard.

6. That for the settlement of any dispute, the appointed representatives should include an equal representation on behalf of each of the Missions directly concerned, chosen by themselves, preferably from the membership of the Provincial Council, it being left to the Council to appoint an additional member or members, whether of its own body or not, having regard to the nature of the subject upon which arbitration is sought.

7. That a Provincial Representative Council may seek the aid of the National Missionary Council in any matter affecting arbitration between Missions.

8. That any award or agreement arrived at after arbitration or conciliation should be reduced to writing.

II. Territorial Arrangements.

(Cases in which two or more Missions are working or proposing to work in the same area).

The history of Comity in past years has shown that there are some Churches and Missions which do not see their way to enter into any arrangement regarding territorial divisions, and there are other Churches and Missions which, while they have no such difficulty in regard to the delimitations of territory, insist upon certain restrictions with regard to the application of the principle. Experience has proved that even such difficulties are not always insuperable.

It is agreed:

1. That in the event of any Mission wishing to enter a new and unoccupied sphere in any Provincial area, consultation with the Representative Council of Missions for that sphere should precede any definite steps for occupation.

2. That wherever a Mission is already working in a district in which another Mission, for any reason, contemplates operations, the former should be apprised of the fact and consulted before any steps are taken to begin work.

3. That any Missions proposing to make any further advance in the opening up of new stations or sub-stations* in areas already partially occupied by other Societies should consult with them before doing so.

4. That in areas in which different Missions are at work in close proximity to one another and under circumstances that are conducive to co-operative efforts, the different Missions should from time to time consult with one another as to the possibility of co-operation in institutional work (educational, medical, industrial, etc.), and no institutional work likely to affect the work of another mission should be initiated without consultation, and if possible agreement, with the other missionary organizations occupying the same area.

5. That in areas in which two or more similar institutions (edu-

* By sub-station is meant a place in which a Mission has a resident worker.
cational, medical, industrial, etc.) now exist in such proximity to each other as to cause overlapping, it is desirable that negotiations be opened to see whether they could be united, or be utilized for different departments of the same work.

6. That agreements in regard to territorial arrangements already existing, or which may in future be arrived at in any way, should be reduced to writing, and carefully preserved.

7. That while the right of Christians to the ministration of their own Communion is recognized, and while congregations or small gatherings of Christians isolated from their own Communion should be expected to engage in evangelistic work on a voluntary basis, such ministration and efforts should not be regarded as warranting isolated congregations in undertaking Missionary operations that would in any way conflict with the work of the Mission or Missions occupying the field.

The rest of the Statement as printed below is reserved for consideration at the next meeting of Council.

8. That all large towns and seaports are common ground for establishment of Missionary effort. In such cases also, however, it is desirable to endeavour by mutual agreement to prevent overlapping.

Note.—No attempt has been made to define what may be regarded as the effective occupation of any sphere. Effective occupation depends upon the particular stage the work has reached. To make Christ known to all the people is the ideal in the early stages of evangelization. To equip the Indian Church for permanently dealing with that task constitutes the need of the later stage of development. In the earlier stage conditions differ so widely that neither the ratio of a geographical area, nor the numerical ratio of population to staff employed can be regarded as satisfactory. It must be left to the judgment of some local co-operative Missionary body to decide how far any area in any Province can be said to be effectively occupied.

III. Transfer of Mission Agents.

It is agreed:

That no agent or ex-agent of one Mission should be employed by another Mission without due preliminary consultation with the Mission with which the agent is or was formerly connected. Consultation ought to include such matters as the personal character of the agent, and the question whether he is under any obligation to the Mission with which he has been connected. In cases where such obligation is financial, as, for instance, in the case of an agent who obtained his education on the definite understanding that he would serve the Mission for a certain time, arrangements should be made in the event of a transfer taking place for a discharge of the obligation as may be mutually agreed upon. Consultation should also include reference to the salary hitherto received and that now offered, and an effort should be made to see that no agent is transferred on a higher salary without the consent of his former employers.

Amendment proposed by the Bishop of Madras:

Omit "and an effort should be made to see that no agent is transferred on a higher salary without the consent of his former employers."

Amendment proposed by the Bengal and Assam Comity Committee:

Omit the last sentence but insert—"the salary hitherto received, and that now offered" after "personal character of the agent," line 4.
IV. Scales of Salaries of Mission Agents.

It is agreed:

1. That if in any Provincial area the possibility of arranging a standard scale of salaries exists, whether for educational, medical or evangelistic efforts, Missions working in the area should take counsel with one another with reference to the salaries paid to the different grades of their workers.

2. That where no standard scale of salaries seems possible, Missionary Societies working near each other and among similar classes should endeavour to have as much uniformity in the status and pay of Mission workers as possible.

3. That the adequacy of salaries to changing conditions is deserving of careful consideration by Provincial Councils from time to time.

Amendment proposed by the Bishop of Madras:
That Section IV "Scales of Salaries of Mission Agents," be entirely omitted.

V. Treatment of Mission Agents under Discipline.

It is agreed:

1. That the disciplinary censure of one Mission for clearly established fault in character and conduct should be respected by another.

2. That agents dismissed on such grounds by one Mission should never be employed by another without previous consultation with the authority dismissing them. In case of objection the advice of the Convener of a Provincial Arbitration Board (if appointed) should be taken, and if important enough the Board itself consulted.

Note.—It is desirable to state that the Council wishes to give full recognition to the individual rights and convictions of all Indian fellow-workers. The term 'Agent' in the above three sections is used because it is hard to find a better, but in framing rules for the recognition of Christian courtesy between Missionary Societies the Council would emphasise the necessity of cultivating between Missionaries and their Indian fellow-workers a relationship which will allow the latter due liberty of thought and action, and in which any Society's dealings with them shall be manifestly characterized by perfect justice and the utmost consideration.

Amendment proposed by the Bengal and Assam Comity Committee:
For "Agents" insert "workers" throughout Sections III, IV and V.
For "Indian fellow-workers" read "Indian workers" in above note.
Omit "The term 'Agent'...better, but" and for "in" put "on."

It will also be noted that in the above sections III and V the suggestions have been limited to Mission workers. The treatment of the subject in Provincial Councils has shown however that perhaps the more pressing need is of an understanding between different Societies as to the transfer of Church members from one Communion to another, and the problems of discipline as affecting members of Churches. The following clauses bear upon this aspect of Comity.

VI. Transfer of Church Members.

It is agreed:

1. That to further the interests of the Kingdom of Christ in India, it is desirable that the various Churches extend spiritual hospitality to each other as far as is consistent with their conscientious convictions.

Amendment proposed by the Bishop of Madras:
Instead of "conscientious convictions" read "laws and principles."
Amendment proposed by the Rev. W. E. S. Holland, M.A.:
That it is desirable that Christian Churches in India shall, so far as is consistent with their conscientious convictions, extend spiritual hospitality to Christian people isolated from communion with their own Church.

2. That it is desirable that such Churches as wish to enter into a closer federation and find it to be in accordance with their conscientious convictions, agree to recognize each other’s ministry and to acknowledge each other’s membership by a free interchange of full members in good and regular standing duly accredited, welcoming them into Christian fellowship and communion as brethren in Christ.

Amendment proposed by the Bishop of Madras:
That Section 2 be omitted.

Amendment proposed by the Rev. W. E. S. Holland, M.A.:
That such Churches as desire to enter into closer federation and find it to be in accordance with their conscientious convictions agree to recognize each other’s ministry and to acknowledge each other’s membership by the mutual commendation and reception of full members in good regular standing duly accredited, when passing from one Church area to another.

3. That Church members from one area temporarily visiting the sphere of another Church organization should bring with them certificates of membership to be recognized for such period as the visit lasts.

Amendment proposed by the Bishop of Madras:
That Section 3 be added to Section 1. and the last words from “to be recognized, etc.” should be omitted. Section 1 will then read—“that to further the interests of the Kingdom of Christ in India it is desirable that the various Churches extend spiritual hospitality to each other as far as is consistent with their laws and principles. and that Church Members from one area temporarily visiting the sphere of another Church organization should bring with them certificates of membership.”

4. That Church members settling in the sphere of another Church organization should be given a certificate authorizing the officials of the Church to receive them into the fellowship of the Church.

Amendment proposed by the Bishop of Madras:
That Section 4 be omitted.

5. That it seems desirable for Provincial Councils to consider the possibility of a more uniform standard regarding baptism and the conditions of admission to Church fellowship.

6. That the acceptance as candidates for baptism by any Church or Mission of persons who are already in the catechumenate of another Church is to be condemned, unless there has been previous reference and agreement by the officials of the Church with which the candidates were previously connected.

VII. Treatment of Church Members under Discipline.

It is agreed:

1. That Church discipline should be mutually respected by all Communions and great care taken to avoid receiving, even by inadvertence, those who are fugitives from the discipline of a sister Church.

2. That a member—catechumen, adherent or communicant of one Body—who is under discipline, should not be baptized, admitted to
Holy Communion or membership of another Body, until careful enquiry has been made from that Body regarding the offence for which he has been disciplined. And should it be an offence clearly contrary to Christian morals or character he should on no account be received until he has given evidence of repentance and reformation.

Before admission to another Communion every effort should be made to bring about a reconciliation of the candidate with the Communion under whose discipline he is.

Amendment proposed by the Bishop of Madras:
That Section 2 be omitted.

Amendment proposed by the Bengal and Assam Comity Committee:
Throughout Section 2 for “Body” read “Church.”

2. Survey and Occupation.—The Report of the Committee on Survey was presented by the Convener Mr. Herbert Anderson and supported by the Rev. W. H. Findlay, M.A., Director of Survey. Mr. Findlay expressed his gratitude to God for the providential leadings that found him once again in India for this special task. He regarded it as essential that the Council should approve the objective of the Survey which had been adopted already by the Home Boards in America and Britain and by their own Survey Committee in India. Two things must be clearly understood: (1) That the Survey would not bind any Mission to change its policy and methods, except so far as the authority of facts clearly presented might suggest wise modifications; and (2) that the object of the Survey was intensely practical. It would be the applied Science of Missions, in the carrying through of which Christian grace, as well as Christian wisdom, would be necessary in no small degree.

Canon Waller, Ex-Chairman of the British Section of the Committee on Survey and Occupation of the Edinburgh Continuation Committee placed before the Council the history and purpose of the Survey problem as dealt with by the British Committee on which he had been privileged to serve. The point he wished to emphasize was that the closest relations possible should be maintained between those working on the Survey in India and the Continuation Survey Committee, which possessed and were continuing to secure valuable information from other fields that might prove useful to this one.

After some further discussion the Report was adopted in the following form:—

Report of the Committee on Survey.

Your Committee on Survey rejoices to commence its report by expressing its deep gratitude to God for the presence at this Meeting of the Council of the Rev. W. H. Findlay, M.A., Director of Survey in India.

Members have been informed in the Bulletin published in July that on the recommendation of the British and American Sections of the
Special Committee on Missionary Survey and Occupation through Dr. Mott and Mr. Oldham, the National Council invited Mr. Findlay to take up the important work of a specific survey of the Indian Mission field. His appointment is for two years and dated from July 1st, 1915.

The genesis, character and scope of the Survey are outlined in a Memorandum on Survey which was adopted by your Committee in February last, in consultation with the American and British Sections of the Survey and Occupation Committee. This Memorandum, which is herewith laid before the Council (see Appendix IV), defines the character and scope of the Survey as intended “to gather such information as will guide the Societies and the Indian Church to a duly co-ordinated policy for each part of the fields, and as will enable the Church in India and at the home base of Missions to realize, in outline at least, the nature and extent of the task committed to it.”

Your Committee has had the privilege of holding a full day’s session in Bombay on November 10th, at which Mr. Findlay was present. The Committee found that after mutual explanations and due discussion the views of the Committee and of the Director were in complete agreement as to the objective of the Survey and the methods it should follow. Mr. Findlay was also able to report as the result of his visits to the main Home boards having work in India (13 in Britain and 14 in America) that the Home boards are entirely and heartily in accord with these views.

The following resolutions, submitted to the judgment of the Council, embodying the main questions calling for immediate determination, were adopted unanimously. It was

RESOLVED:—

1. That the Council endorses the objective of the Survey as indicated in the Committee’s “Memorandum on Survey” and expounded by the Director of Survey. It records its gratitude to the friends at the Home base in America whose generosity has made it possible to organise this important undertaking; and it expresses the hope that all the Provincial Councils and their Survey Committees, and all Missionaries everywhere, will co-operate with the Director in every way in their power for the efficient and expeditious accomplishment of the task.

2. A simultaneous Survey of the whole field being impracticable, the Council approves of the division of the field into areas of suitable size, according to political divisions, to be surveyed in succession.

3. The Council recognizes that while certain broad features will be common to the Survey in all the areas, wide variety of treatment must be permitted according to the conditions and the special problems of the several localities.

4. The Council agrees that the Director of the Survey should not be required to confine himself to presentation of facts, but will be at liberty to append such recommendations as the facts appear to him to warrant.

5. The Council authorizes the Director of Survey to issue the successive Surveys as they are completed, after such supervision by the National Survey Committee as that Committee may deem necessary. It directs, however, that in each Survey so issued it shall be made clear, in a preface or elsewhere, that any suggestions or recommendations contained in it embody the individual judgment of the Director and are not to be regarded, unless so stated, as endorsed by
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the National Council, or a Provincial Council, or their Survey Committees.

6. The Council agrees that, until experience has been gained by the issue of the Surveys of at least three or four areas, it would be premature to deal with the question of the size, character and mode of the final publication of the whole Survey. It recognizes further that that question ought to be settled in consultation with the Survey and Occupation Committee at the Home base. It therefore directs that in the issue of the first three or four Surveys the immediate requirements shall alone be kept in view; and it authorizes the National Survey Committee to act in regard to the question of ultimate and complete publication, as soon as, in its judgment, the matter is ripe for consideration.

7. The Director having already, on the suggestion of the British section of the Survey and Occupation Committee, commenced an experimental Survey of the Mysore State, the Council endorses the recommendation of the National Survey Committee that he should first complete the Survey of Mysore, and then, in conjunction with the Survey Committee of the Madras Provincial Council, should proceed with the Survey of other parts of the Madras Province.

8. The Council suggests to the several Provincial Councils that it may be desirable considerably to strengthen their Survey Committees for such time as this Survey may be dealing with their several areas.

9. The Council recognizes that these Surveys, having a specific end in view, must not be expected to gather all such information as might from other points of view be legitimately required from Survey Authorities. It recognizes also that the character and arrangement of the statistics gathered for these Surveys may in some respects have to vary with the areas surveyed, and cannot be taken as a guide to the suitable form and scope of annual or other statistics of Indian Missions. The Council endorses, however, the expectation of the National Survey Committee that this work as it progresses will throw no little light on the difficult problem of the proper range and form of such statistics; and it directs its Secretaries to communicate with the Statistical Committee of the Continuation Committee with a view to securing that a scheme of uniform annual statistics shall not be imposed from home without the opportunity being given to the National Survey Committee to make representations on the subject.

10. The Council hears with much satisfaction of the possibility that an American Missionary may be available to act as Mr. Findlay's colleague, without involving the Council in financial responsibility, and it expresses its strong sense that such an arrangement, if it can be effected, will materially promote efficiency, economy and expedition, in a work of great magnitude. As regards subordinate staff, the Council approves the proposal that an Indian Christian should be engaged who will be qualified to supervise the Survey Office and to undertake much of the routine work that will be involved; and also sanctions the engagement, in consultation with the Convener of the National Survey Committee, of such clerk or clerks as the work may be found to require.

11. The Council gives the Committee liberty to make its own arrangements as to its Secretary; and gives it also power to add to its numbers.

12. The Council learns from its Finance Committee that the £1,000 so far received through the generosity of friends in America may be exhausted within the next twelve months if the Survey is prosecuted
on the lines indicated, and directs its Secretaries to represent the financial situation to the Committee on Reference and Counsel in America, through which the funds for the Survey have been received, and to the Survey and Occupation Committee of the Continuation Committee with a view to ascertaining whether adequate means may be counted upon for the completion of a task of such great moment.

II. That in view of the fact that the Committee on Survey and Occupation at the Home base has at its disposal much information gathered in different fields which would be of value to the Survey Committee in India, and also that it is in a position to present the results of the Indian Survey effectively to the Committees of Missionary Societies in Britain and America, it is advisable for the Survey Committee of the N. M. Council to maintain regular communication with the Home base on this important subject.

III. That the Council desires to record:—

1. Its gratitude to the Survey and Occupation Committee of the Edinburgh Continuation Committee for their help in bringing about the appointment of a Director of Survey for India, and especially, to Dr. John R. Mott for the financial assistance which has made this possible.

2. Its hearty thanks to the Rev. Herbert Anderson for the invaluable work he has done, as Convener of the National Survey Committee since 1912, in helping to bring about this happy issue to our efforts.

3. Its joy at the appointment of the Rev. W. H. Findlay, M.A., as Director of Survey for India, extending to him, on his assuming the duties of this responsible and important position, a most hearty welcome.

3. The Indian Church.—The Report of the Committee on the Indian Church was presented by Mr. K. T. Paul, and adopted in the following form:—

The Committee on the Indian Church was appointed at the First Meeting of the National Council, which was held in February, 1914. The work attempted to be done by that Committee until November of that year was reported to the Executive. (See Appendix VI, pages 34-36, of the minutes of the Second Meeting of the Executive Committee).

Owing to certain reasons the questionnaire referred to in the above Report was never sent out, nor was it possible to call a meeting of the Committee as the Executive did not vote for such an expenditure.

Since arriving in Matheran two meetings of the Committee were held at which the following were present: Dr. Gurubai Karmarkar, M.D., Miss Greenfield, Rev. J. R. Chitambar, B.A., The Bishop of Dornakal, Rev. J. W. Lal, M.A., Prof. S. C. Mukerji, M.A., Rai Sahib A. C. Mukerji, B.A., Rev. J. H. MacLean, M.A., B.D., and the Convener.

These meetings considered afresh the question as to what would be the most fruitful line of action practicable for the Committee. After discussion it was concluded that two things should be attempted:

1. Helping the leaders of the Indian Church to realize the significance of the Findings of the National Conference of 1912 on the Indian Church and Indian leadership. It was felt that the Findings themselves covered practically every great problem of the Church. The conclusions were the result of deep and earnest thought bestowed on the problems by some of the leading and most experienced Indians
and Missionaries in the country. For some years it will probably be unnecessary to attempt any improvement on them or to collect data for securing universal approval of them. The most profitable procedure is to take them as the goal towards which the Church should move and to take measures to help the Church to realize their significance. The Missions have come to realize their significance increasingly, with results that are perceptible in different parts of the country, but if the desired advance is to be made in a normal and adequate way the Church itself should come to realize the significance of those Findings. With this end in view it was considered desirable to take advantage of two gatherings, viz. the Council of the National Missionary Society and the All-India Conference of Indian Christians, which will bring about 100 leading Indian Christians from all parts of India to the City of Allahabad at the end of December. The 27th of that month seems to be suitable for an informal Conference of these leaders to consider and discuss in a practical way the Findings of 1912. It is hoped that a Conference such as this will—

(a) enable those concerned to ascertain the practicability of the ideals recommended in the Findings;
(b) provide the leaders with a definite objective for work in their different localities;
(c) furnish a basis for practical work to be attempted by the Committee in co-operation with local leaders.

2. Securing from the Provincial Committees on the Indian Church information regarding the advance made by the Church in their respective areas along the lines recommended by the Findings, and in other ways; consolidating such reports once a year, and presenting to the National Council an account of the most promising and outstanding developments in the Church throughout the country.

Meanwhile the committee desires to call the attention of the Council to two noteworthy events in the history of the Indian Church during the past twelve months. These are:

(1) The response of North India to the call of the Y.M.C.A. to serve our troops in France and East Africa.

(2) The Evangelistic Campaign in the South.

These events are full of promise. Twenty-four young men, most of them of collegiate education, have, at considerable sacrifice, gone to the war camps, prepared to do menial service and to render every kind of help to the troops. The effect on the Community is already great and bound to be greater as time goes on, especially when the men return.

The Evangelistic Campaign in South India is an equally remarkable and promising development. It began in the South India United Church, which has a total membership of about 165,000 souls, as the direct result of reports about the China Evangelistic Campaign of 1913-1914. A third of the communicants of this Church were enrolled in Bible-study groups, and many more were enlisted for regular prayer and intercession. Conventions, Summer Schools, and other means were employed, and in these ways that Church was prepared to start a campaign. During the week of simultaneous evangelism 5,000 men and women, all voluntary workers, in addition to over 3,000 salaried workers, were engaged in proclaiming the Gospel, largely by personal work, to their non-Christian neighbours.

Among the results reported in the South Indian United Church are the following:

(1) The sense of unity and solidarity has been greatly developed in the Church.
(2) A renewed life of activity has resulted.
(3) A new spirit of prayer and Bible study has arisen.
(4) A zeal for social service has been born.
(5) A definite interest in personal work is growing among pastors and Church members.

A special feature of the Campaign has been the part taken in it by women.

Already more than 1,000 people have been baptized, and 8,000 enquirers enrolled. The movement is now spreading beyond the bounds of the South Indian United Church to Tinnevelly and to the Telegu country.

The Madras Representative Council of Missions has appointed a Committee to consider whether a Campaign such as this could not be extended throughout the whole province.

It may reasonably be hoped that this movement will materially improve the tone and efficiency of the whole Church in South India, and extend its influence to other provinces.

In speaking to the report the Convener requested that the Council should definitely allocate a grant of money for the holding of a Committee before its next meeting. The matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

4. Mass Movements. — The Council regretted that there was not time to discuss the Report on Mass Movements submitted for the Standing Committee by the Bishop of Madras, Convener, and presented, in his absence, by Mr. W. L. Ferguson. It was

RESOLVED:—

IV.—1. That the report should be printed in the proceedings of the Council (see Appendix II).
2. That the National Missionary Council call the attention of Provincial Councils, Missionary Societies and Indian Churches to the high percentage of illiteracy among Indian Christians, due largely to the increase of Mass Movements towards Christianity, and urge upon these bodies the necessity of making more adequate provision for some form of elementary Education, such as will enable all converts and adherents at least, with their families to read.

5. Christian Education.—The Report of the Education Committee was presented by Mr. W. E. S. Holland. After consideration and amendment the report was adopted in the following form: A meeting of the Educational Committee was held at Matheran on November 15, and drew up a number of Resolutions for the consideration of the National Missionary Council. After consideration by the Council, it was

RESOLVED:—

V.—1. That in order to secure to Christian teachers more permanent tenure and better provision for old age, this Council strongly recommends that the appointment and dismissal of Christian teachers shall lie with a properly constituted Mission Educational Committee or similar body, and that provision be made for a retiring allowance by means of a contributory Provident Fund.
2. That in order to secure that Missionary education may more efficiently discharge its functions in India's evangelization and in the life of the Indian Church, the attention of Missions be called to the importance of providing, wherever possible, for an adequate and increasing representation of the Indian Christian Community upon the Governing Bodies of their Schools and Colleges.

3. That with a view to evoking a sense of vocation to the teaching profession in students, special pains should be taken to deepen the sense of their own vocation in those who are already teaching, and to this end the Council would recommend the formation of unions of Christian teachers meeting in annual conventions for mutual aid in the devotional life, and in their efficiency as religious teachers.

4. That in the opinion of this Council the training of the large body of teachers, Christian and non-Christian, who will be required to meet the demand for a rapid extension of primary education constitutes a unique missionary opportunity and that so soon as missionary extension shall again become possible, the first line of advance should be the provision of hostels in connection with Government Training Institutions and of normal schools for the training of primary teachers, both Christian and non-Christian.

6. Christian Literature.—The Report of the Literature Committee was presented by Mr. E. C. Carter and after discussion was adopted in the following form:—

1. The National Literature Committee met at Matheran on the 10th and 11th November, 1915.
   Present: Mr. E. C. Carter, Convener, in the Chair; also Messrs. Griswold, Brown, Macnicol, Ahmed Shah, Greaves, and two visitors, Messrs. Gulliford and Farquhar.

2. Letters of apology for absence were read from Mr. Clayton and Mrs. Shome. Both these letters contained valuable discussions of certain of the problems before the Committee.

3. The questions, how more money may be obtained for Christian Literature in India, and how a more united policy and greater cooperation may be secured among the publishing agencies were discussed. The Committee came to the conclusion that a Literature Survey is necessary. It seems clear that, until an intelligible account of what is being done in the way of publishing in India has been laid before the Boards of Missions at home, we cannot expect to receive largely increased grants for Literature. The Survey ought to be in two parts: First, a catalogue of existing and of most urgently needed Christian Literature in India; second, a survey of the publishing agencies. It seemed to the Committee that the first part of the survey might be carried out without serious difficulty. The Committee would therefore urge that, in areas where catalogues have not been prepared, the Provincial Councils should undertake the work, and where they have been prepared they should bring them up to date. The second could only be undertaken provided a man were found who, for at least a year, could give his full time to the task. This section of the survey would require (1) to give information about all Christian Presses and Publishing Houses; (2) to state how they are governed and whether they are denominational or interdenominational; (3) what their aims are; (4) what work they accomplish, whether in the way of the production of the literature, printing or publishing; (5) what staff they employ; and (6) what their resources and methods of finance are.
There seems to be no doubt that the absorption of all existing publishing agencies into a single organization is an impracticable policy. The man appointed to carry out the survey would probably discover ways and means whereby existing agencies could be brought within a policy of co-operation and co-ordination; and thereupon might be built some system whereby fresh grants for literature could be wisely allocated, probably through the Provincial Councils.

The Committee will therefore continue their efforts to secure a man to carry out the survey.

4. The Committee wish to reaffirm and carry further the Resolution formerly passed as to the necessity of appointing Literature Missionaries to work in the areas of the great Indian vernaculars; and they note with pleasure the efforts that are being made in the Bombay Presidency, Burma and elsewhere to carry out this policy. The Committee believe that for this task men who have large faith and large vision, who believe in the possibility of producing better literature than has yet seen the light of day, are required. A survey of existing literature, and practical schemes for fresh books, would be amongst the Missionary's earliest tasks. He would probably undertake a little writing himself; but it is clear that by far the greatest service he can render is, by wise plans, by stimulus, encouragement and patient guidance, to raise up an army of efficient and well-trained Indian Christian writers.

**RESOLVED:**

VI. That the National Council do all in its power in co-operation with the Provincial Councils, to secure at the earliest possible moment for each important vernacular a man who can inspire others to write Christian literature.

5. The need of a more wide dissemination of the news and proceedings of the National and Provincial Councils having been brought forcibly to the attention of the Literature Committee, various proposals were carefully discussed, and the Committee, finally decided to pass the following resolution which the Council endorsed.

**RESOLVED:**

VII. That the Literature Committee be authorized to approach the proprietors of the "Harvest Field" with a view to an arrangement whereby that journal, while retaining its present Editor and business and financial management, may become also the semi-official organ of the National Missionary Council, and also (it is hoped) of the Provincial Missionary Councils, the secretaries of the Councils to become correspondents with the Editor on behalf of their Councils.

6. The Committee are strongly of opinion that a monthly magazine in English for circulation primarily among educated non-Christians is urgently needed, that it ought to be conducted under the auspices of the Council, and that although the present may not be an opportune time to start such a venture, steps should be taken to prepare the way for it.

**RESOLVED:**

VIII. That the Literature Committee be requested to undertake inquiries at once (a) in order to ascertain whether any publishing house, missionary or secular, would be willing to undertake the financial responsibility of a Christian monthly magazine in English
for circulation primarily among non-Christians, and (b) in order to
discover a competent editor.

7. (Refer to Minute Book.)

8. The Committee do not feel that the time has come for the
National Missionary Council to undertake the publication of a Year
Book of Missions.

9. While it is clear that more money is required for Christian litera­
ture, and also a better co-ordination of the producing and publishing
agencies, the Committee are convinced that a great improvement in
the quality of Christian literature is necessary.

Resolved:—

IX. That the Council urge all who are interested in the production of
Christian literature to make every effort to produce literature of
sound scholarship and genuine sympathy with Indian thought and
life.

10. The Committee realize that the discovery and training of com­
petent Indian Christian writers is one of the chief tasks before us, and
therefore recommended the following recommendations which the
Council endorsed in the following form:—

Resolved:—

X.—(a) That the Literature Committee should call the attention of all
Theological Seminaries to the need of competent Indian Christian
writers, and suggest to them that special training be given to students
in writing in the vernacular.

(b) That the Literature Committee should correspond with all Chris­
tian Colleges and Theological Seminaries, appealing to them to realize
the possibility of their becoming centres of literary enthusiasm
and training. The Council suggests that they should endeavour to
lay aside certain portions of their income, or to gather fresh funds
from old pupils and friends, for the purpose of founding literary
scholarships or prizes. A scholarship might be held for a collegiate
year, on condition that the holder shall undertake study and writing
in the vernacular, under the guidance of some competent member of
the college staff, the study to include personal investigation of the
life and religion of some community within easy reach, as well as the
reading of books. A prize might be offered to any Indian Christian
who takes the M.A. degree in a course in which a vernacular is one
of the subjects.

(c) That, since the production of fresh literature of high quality will
now and then necessitate the setting of some Indian Christian
free from his ordinary duties for a limited period, in order to write
on some selected subject, the Council would suggest that, at the
request of the National Literature Committee, or of a Provincial
Literature Committee, the Local Mission should endeavour to set
free the man required and provide his salary for the limited period.

11. In pursuance of a resolution passed at its first meeting, this
Committee reached the following resolution which the Council
endorsed.

Resolved:—

XI. That the Council should correspond with all Mission Boards,
drawing their attention to the work of this Committee, and asking
them to recognize the great importance of getting books written by
the men best fitted for the task; so that, when this Committee requests that a European Missionary shall be set free for a limited period to produce a book which has been carefully planned and which he clearly ought to write, they shall, wherever possible, give their consent and arrange to have his work taken by another for the necessary period.

RESOLVED:—

XII. That the Council budget for a meeting of the Literature Committee next year.

On November 12th, a special meeting of the Literature Committee was held to consider Mr. B. T. Badley’s proposal. (Present: Mr. E. C. Carter, Convener; Messrs. Brown, Ahmed Shah, Greaves, and three visitors, Messrs. Gulliford, Farquhar and Badley).

13. The Committee of Management of the Young People’s Magazine for boys and girls published in America under the title of “Everyland” have offered for the use of India the full copyright of all their stories and articles and the free use of their blocks, offering further to subsidize an English edition of a similar magazine for India’s young people to the extent of Rs. 900 a year. They are also ready to subsidize editions in the vernaculars as soon as we can assure them that we have found the editors and contributors. They desire to make these magazines national and interdenominational, and with this in view, are desirous of securing the approval of the National Missionary Council of India. The staff of the Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, is prepared to undertake the editorial work. The Committee in America are desirous that the editors should have an absolutely free hand in adapting material from the American magazine and securing altogether fresh and original material in India.

RESOLVED:—

XIII. (1) That thanks be sent to America for this generous offer, (2) that the Literature Committee be authorized to make further investigations as to the practicability of the scheme, and if they are convinced that it is practicable, advisable, and can be carried through without involving the Council in any financial responsibility, to carry out the scheme and to appoint a Board of Directors for the magazine.

7. Medical Missions.—The Report of the Committee on Medical Missions was presented by Dr. Lankester and after discussion was adopted in the following form:—

It has unfortunately proved quite impossible to arrange for a meeting of the Standing Committee for Medical Missions during the past year. Most of the Mission Hospitals have been understaffed and the members of the Committee have been unable to afford the time and money involved in attending a meeting.

Under the circumstances the following procedure has been followed:—A provisional report—which has been circulated to all members of Council—was sent to the Medical Missions Standing Committee with a request for suggestions both as to emendations or additions thereto. They were asked, and have unanimously consented, to empower the three members of the Committee present at the National Council to act on their behalf in preparing this, the final report, on the basis of
the provisional one, due consideration having been given to the various suggestions which have been made by absent members.

No matters requiring definite action have been referred to the Committee, this being in the main due to the fact, which was laid before the National Conference at Calcutta, 1912 (VII—12, Correlation) that there exists already a body to which such matters have in the past been regularly referred, i.e. the Medical Missionary Association of India acting through its Executive Committee. This organization, which has existed for many years, directly represents the whole body of Medical Missionaries in India and to it therefore matters of Medical Missionary interest are naturally referred.

The following matters of importance have come forward for consideration during the past year:

1. Shortly after the outset of the war the Medical Missionary Association of India through its Executive Committee forwarded to the Government of India an offer of service from their members, which was gratefully accepted by Government, and which in many individual instances has been already taken advantage of. It was made clear that such offer could in no sense limit the freedom of individual Missions or Missionaries, and that for the most part it should be understood as involving no more than the taking over for the time (whether by men or women) of civil medical duties in stations, thus enabling Civil Surgeons to be withdrawn with a minimum of difficulty. In addition to such purely local service it may be mentioned that a considerable number of Medical Missionaries and Nurses who were on furlough have remained at home in order to serve in connection with the war, and that some have been appointed directly from their stations in India. The absence on this account of many active workers has led to a regrettable shortage of the staffs of many Medical Missions, and in some instances to the actual temporary closure of Mission Hospitals.

2. The question of the prevalence of Tuberculosis, both in the Indian Christian community as a whole, and especially in Mission Institutions, has been discussed in several Provincial Councils, notably in those of the U.P. and the Punjab. A strong feeling has been expressed that the need for accommodation for Christian students from Mission schools in Northern and Western India is one urgently calling for the co-operation of the various Missionary Organizations working in those areas. For girls there is an institution which has already proved its extreme value in connection with the American Methodist Episcopal Mission at Tilaunia near Ajmere, and also the small sanatorium at Almorah. This accommodation is, however, by no means sufficient for the needs of girls, whilst for male students in Mission Schools and Colleges there is at present no available accommodation whatever. The Standing Committee would earnestly press this need upon the attention of the National Missionary Council.

As regards South India the need has already been met in large measure by the Union Mission Sanatorium at Madanapalle opened last year.

3. The question of the need of an Institution for the control and care of feeble-minded children, both those belonging to the Indian Christian community and those in Mission Orphanages, has been fully discussed by the Mid-India Representative Council, and by the C.P. and C.I. Branch of the Medical Missionary Association of India, and has been referred to the Executive Committee of the latter body. The need is undoubtedly a very real one, but the Standing Committee feel
that the present is scarcely the time for initiating proposals for a new institution of this kind. They believe that the efficiency of such an institution in India would be best secured by its being established under Mission supervision, but consider that the Government might later on be expected to provide a large part of the needed funds. They suggest that in view of the impossibility of obtaining help from Government until after the war, further information upon the subject should be collected so that a strong case may be presented when conditions are more favourable.

4. Recent legislative action in various parts of India on the subject of Medical Registration has important bearings upon Medical Mission work. The Acts which have recently come into operation in Bombay, Madras and Bengal and the Bill now before the Punjab Legislative Council are all upon similar lines. No attempt is made by them to limit the work of un-registered practitioners, and therefore unqualified Medical workers are still free to carry on Medical Mission work. Such institutions however, as have not registered Medical Officers in charge, will ordinarily be unable in the future to obtain Government Grants-in-aid, exceptions being made in the case of some non-qualified workers who have been for long periods engaged in work in a district. In these Acts as originally framed, Medical Missionaries holding foreign and Colonial degrees were not in virtue of such degrees admissible to registration. In the Madras and Western India Councils steps have been or are now being taken to provide for the registration of Medical Missionaries holding such qualifications, who were already practising in India at the time of the passing of the Act, but new arrivals will be required to comply with the recognized tests before registration. The question of due representation of Medical Missionaries upon the various provincial Government Medical Councils is one which needs to be borne in mind by the Provincial Medical Committees, the Madras Council being the only one which has hitherto appointed a Medical Missionary upon its body.

5. The importance of the regular and systematic medical inspection of the children in Mission Schools, as well as of the sanitary conditions obtaining in such institutions has been emphasised in certain of the Provincial Councils. In some provinces Government is already taking energetic action regarding this matter, but having regard to the enormous number of children to be dealt with in non-Mission schools, it would seem that for the efficient and thorough inspection of Missionary boarding institutions the co-operation of Medical Missionaries is essential.

In some areas arrangements have already been made for the rendering of this assistance, and it is in the highest degree desirable that similar arrangements should be made throughout the country.

After consideration of the Report, it was

Resolved:—

XIV. 1. Institutions for Feeble-Minded Children.—That the Council would strongly affirm the necessity for one or more institutions for the care and training of feeble-minded children, and believes that the efficient working of such institutions would be best secured by their being established under Missionary Supervision. They believe that in normal times a main portion of the expense of such institutions would be regarded as a reasonable charge upon Government funds, and in view of the present impossibility of financial aid from this source suggest that Dr. Margaret Mackellar of Neemuch should be
requested to undertake to obtain further information upon the subject in order to prepare a strong case for consideration by Government after the war.

2. Sanatoria for Consumptive Inmates of Mission Institutions.—That the Council would endorse the resolutions of the U.P. and the Punjab representative Councils in favour of the establishment of open-air institutions for consumptive students of Mission Schools and Colleges. They consider this need to be a most urgent one throughout the whole of Northern and Western India, having regard not merely to the curative effect of treatment but the even greater importance of the segregation of infectious cases. They earnestly press this need upon the boards of the various Missionary Societies, and also upon Government, and have reason to believe that if the very moderate capital expenditure were forthcoming for the erection of accommodation upon a simple scale in certain centres, necessary supervision as well as upkeep expenditure would be obtainable without difficulty.

3. Medical Inspection of Schools.—That the Council views with satisfaction the arrangements made in various areas for the regular inspection of Schools and their inmates by Medical Missionaries and hopes that such arrangements may be extended to become operative throughout the country. They suggest that this provides an ideal opportunity for useful inter-Mission Co-operation.

4. Medical Legislation.—That the Council would impress upon the Medical Committee of Provincial Councils the advisability of their keeping in close touch with any new Medical legislation taking place within their areas.

8. The Training of Missionaries.—The report of the Committee on the Training of Missionaries was presented by the Convener Mr. E. Greaves and was adopted in the following form:

There is not very much to offer in the way of any report of the activities of this Committee.

I do not know that there have been any modifications of the views put forward in the Minutes of this Committee already reported in past years.

Difficulties have arisen with reference to the Language Schools. These are mainly, I believe, difficulties which the War has brought about, occasioned by the uncertainty of new Missionaries coming out to India.

The Calcutta Language School has been enabled to maintain its existence and do good work. During the two years over one hundred missionary students, representing twenty-five different Societies and Missions, have spent shorter or longer periods of training in connection with the School, and so far all expenses (including the Principal’s salary) have been met from the fees. The shortage of missionary recruits, however, owing to the war, has made the financial position of the School difficult. The Principal of the School, the Rev. W. Sutton Page, is compelled to speak with some uncertainty about the prospects for next year but entertains the hope that it may be continued on the present lines.

The Lucknow Language School, which had two such successful winter sessions, was closed, owing to the uncertainty of arrivals of new Missionaries, in October, 1914, and there are no immediate prospects of its being re-opened.

The Bangalore School is also closed down, though a considerable
number of young Missionaries went to Bangalore for language study and received help in such studies.

The Marathi Language School in Poona has been maintained.

Several questions have been raised for the consideration of the Council:

1. The question has been raised as to the necessity or advisability of a third year's course and examination in language study (not necessarily in a Language School). Some Missions insist on this, others do not.

2. The question how much attention should be paid in Language Schools to subjects other than the 'Language.'

3. Is it absolutely necessary that the School should be within the area of the language studied or not?

4. Should Language Schools be open all the year round or not?

5. Is it wise for men and women Missionaries to be thrown together in one centre for their studies and social intercourse? No objection is urged against the situation in itself but light is sought as to the possibility of misunderstanding arising in the minds of those who are not used to such a measure of freedom being enjoyed.

RESOLVED:—

XV. That in the opinion of the Council it is highly advisable for Missionaries to pass a third year language examination in the more highly developed languages, but that local conditions must determine whether passing such examinations should be compulsory.

The Council then considered how far attention should be paid in language schools to subjects other than 'the language.' It was pointed out that most of the questions brought up for discussion in this report had been fully considered in the National Conference held in Calcutta in December, 1912, and reference should be made to section IX, pages 34 and 35, of the Findings of that Conference for those desirous of learning the Council's views. In those findings the opinion had been expressed that even after Examinations had been passed Missionaries should cultivate habits of continuous study of the languages and religions of the people. It was

RESOLVED:—

XVI. That with a view to carrying out the suggestion contained in Section 6 of the Findings on the Training of Missionaries (National Conference, 1912) it be a recommendation to the Standing Committee on the Training of Missionaries to consider the desirability of facilitating the making of arrangements in different parts of the country, especially at hill stations, for special courses of lectures on Indian History, religion, etc.

The Council was further asked to express its opinion on the advisability of a preliminary study of the language at the Home base before taking a further course of language training in India. The discussion showed that there was a considerable difference of opinion. All, however, were agreed that while it might be desirable for Missionaries to study the principles of pho-
netics at the Home base the practical study of the language should be carried through in the country and area where the language is spoken.

No opinion was expressed on the other two questions raised.

9. The European and Anglo-Indian Community.—On behalf of the European and Anglo-Indian Community Committee the Metropolitan explained that he had no material for a report as, since the Council Meeting in February, 1914, his Committee had not met and, so far as he was aware, nothing had been done. This unfortunate state of affairs was due chiefly to the fact that not long after the Council meeting he was himself compelled to go home on medical leave. His place as convener was taken by Bishop Warne, but subsequently the latter had also gone on leave, and no one had been found able and willing to accept the Convenership.

10. Public Questions.—The Council regretted that there was not time to discuss the Report of the Public Questions Committee submitted by S. C. Mukerji, Esq., the Secretary of the Standing Committee. It was

RESOLVED :

XVII.—1. That the Report should be printed in the Proceedings of the Council (see Appendix III).

2. That the Council remit to the Public Questions Committee for reconsideration the question of the Divorce Memorial referred to in the Report.

3. That a small Sub-Committee consisting of the Metropolitan of India, Rev. Herbert Anderson and Prof. S. C. Mukerji be appointed to go through the Indian Christian Marriage Act and report to the next meeting of the National Missionary Council stating what amendments, if any, are necessary in the said Act.

VII. German Missions in India.

The Council took up the subject of German Missions in India. The debate was opened by Mr. W. E. S. Holland, Treasurer of the Council, who read a statement on behalf of the Officers of the Executive Committee, dealing with the Continental Missions Relief Fund (see Appendix IV). Several members of Council added supplementary and valuable items of information which it was agreed should be added to the Statement. The Rev. J. H. Maclean, Convener of the German Missions Relief-Committee of the Madras Provincial Council, then proposed and spoke to a Resolution which formed the basis of the subsequent debate. The Resolution was seconded by Mr. K. T. Paul and supported by the Bishop of Chota Nagpur. The
President on the Council's behalf expressed the Council's gratitude for the way the discussion had been introduced. The Council further approved with acclamation a reference made by the President to the deep gratitude to God and profound admiration with which all had watched the way the Bishop of Chota Nagpur had dealt with the difficult and delicate situation in Bihar. Many members took part in the subsequent discussion, and valuable suggestions were made that might improve and give more weight to the Resolution as proposed. The discussion was continued at a second session, when various other points were raised, and amendments proposed and voted upon. It was finally

Resolved:

XVIII. German Missionaries in India.—That the National Missionary Council desires to place on record an expression of its deep thankfulness to God for the disinterested and self-denying labours of German Missionaries in India, to which we owe the establishment not only of the existing German, but also of some of the most flourishing British Missions. The Council is convinced that their labours have throughout been inspired by devotion to Jesus Christ, and directed to the spiritual elevation of the people of India. The Council regrets and would wholly dissociate itself from those imputations of ulterior political motives which have been so freely made against them. The Council recognizes the grave difficulty of the situation created by the war, and gratefully appreciates the sympathetic consideration which has characterized the attitude of Government in dealing with it. At the same time the Council deeply regrets that the labours of the missionaries have inevitably been interrupted, and sympathizes with them in their present separation from the work which they love. Further, the Council deplores that the exigencies of the war have led to the interruption of that fellowship between German and other Missionaries which was enjoyed before its commencement, and earnestly hopes that on the conclusion of peace, in the good providence of God, conditions may be such as to make possible the resumption of this happy co-operation in the task of extending Christ's Kingdom. In such co-operation lies one great hope of accomplishing the complete reconciliation of the nations now so widely sundered.

The vote was unanimous, with the exception of a single member who thought it improper, on the grounds of neutral nationality, for him to vote at all on such a subject. It was

Resolved:

XIX. 1. That the Council has considered with deep solicitude and sympathy the embarrassments occasioned to considerable communities of Indian Christians and to the important missionary activities administered or supported from Germany, through the internment or repatriation of the German Missionaries and through other difficulties resulting from the war. It has heard with great thankfulness of the prompt and effective help which has been rendered in the difficult situation by—

The Emergency Fund and Gossner Mission Fund of the Executive Committee of the Council.
The Special Committee of the Madras Provincial Council, and Continental Missions Continuation Committee.

It records its gratitude for the substantial contributions received from America and Britain for these funds, as well as for the generous support of them in India, especially by Missionaries; it rejoices to hear of the large measures which are being taken by missionary organizations in neutral countries to provide not only financial aid but workers and supervision.

2. The Council recognizes that the perplexities and burdens of the situation are by no means at an end, and desires to sustain by any means its power the efforts of those upon whom, through local proximity, the immediate responsibility of the task must rest. It urges all the Provincial Councils and all Missionaries, and the Home Boards associated with work in India, to recognize that the situation calls for prayerful interest and sympathy, and may require other sacrificial co-operation from them all. And it appoints its officers, the Metropolitan of India, Mr. S. C. Mukerji, Rev. H. Anderson, Mr. E. C. Carter and Rev. W. E. S. Holland to be a special Committee to watch the situation, to maintain communication with the Committee of Reference and Counsel in America and the Executive Committee of the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain, and to be at the service, for any possible co-operation, of the Madras Committee and the Missions assisting in Bihar.

3. The Council invites the Rev. W. H. Findlay, M.A., to serve with the officers as a member of the Committee on German Missions in India.

VIII. Finance.

The Financial Report was presented by Mr. W. E. S. Holland, and after discussion and amendment adopted in the following form:—


The Financial Report presented to the Executive Committee a year ago was a somewhat gloomy document. It contemplated the possibility of an automatic cessation of the National Missionary Council and all its work on or about June 30th of this year. The fact that these depressing forebodings have not been realized is due in part to the fact that all but two of the Provincial Councils have responded to our appeal; partly to the fact that the change of the closing of our financial year to December 31st has resulted in our receiving during this year two years' contributions from several of the Provincial Councils; chiefly to the receipt of a large contribution from the Committee of Reference and Counsel through Dr. J. R. Mott.

The Council is thus very far from an arrangement by which it can rely on an income assured to it from specified sources and adequate to its needs. But this must wait till after the war. To the Committee of Reference and Counsel the work which their liberal support has enabled our Council to do is the best form in which our thanks can be expressed.

The Statement of Accounts for the present year and the budget for the next year do not include items of receipt or expenditure under the head of Survey. We trust that the Committee of Reference and Counsel and the British Section of the Survey Committee of the Edinburgh Continuation Committee will be prepared to do what is
needed to enable that work to be successfully carried through. Rs. 15,000 have already been received from America under this head.

In the opinion of the Finance Committee the provision of part of the National Council's Funds by the Provincial Councils, and the dependence of the National Council on the funds so provided, makes for a healthy relationship. Your Committee therefore make the following recommendations:—

That a sum of Rs. 400 for the expenses of the Council be asked from each Provincial Council, subject to such readjustments as the Executive Committee of the National Council may deem wise.

That the responsibility for providing a sum of Rs. 3,200 be allocated to the eight Provincial Councils.

That Provincial Councils not seeing their way to pay this allocation of Rs. 400 be asked to meet the travelling expenses of their own representatives to the meetings of the Council.

That in its inability at this time to approach the Home Boards of the countries now at war for the provision of the sum required to meet the balance of the Council's expenditure, this Council feels compelled once again to look to the generosity of the Committee of Reference and Counsel for the needed help.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

(a) January 1 to December 31, 1914.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Rs. A. P.</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Rs. A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance : on deposit</td>
<td>2,500 0 0</td>
<td>To salary of Secretary, half time</td>
<td>1,275 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, on current account</td>
<td>1,299 10 4</td>
<td>,, travelling of Secretary</td>
<td>213 8 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, on cash</td>
<td>87 0 0</td>
<td>,, office expenses</td>
<td>501 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per Provincial Councils</td>
<td>1,000 0 0</td>
<td>,, office equipment</td>
<td>471 8 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>,, donations</td>
<td>450 0 0</td>
<td>,, printing</td>
<td>308 14 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, bank interest and exchange</td>
<td>298 3 1</td>
<td>,, executive committee meetings</td>
<td>414 13 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, sundries</td>
<td>2 6 0</td>
<td>,, stationery and printing</td>
<td>57 11 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Balance, current account and cash | 2,390 13 11 |

| TOTAL | 5,637 3 5 | TOTAL | 5,637 3 5 |
(b) January 1 to October 31, 1915.

Receipts. | Expenditure.
---|---
Balance in hand .. 2,390 13 11 | To salary of Secretary, half time 1,500 0 0
Per Provincial Councils .. 3,197 8 0 | ,, half rent of Secretary's house 1,050 0 0
,, Committee of Reference and Counsel .. 3,099 15 0 | ,, meeting of Executive Committee .. 58 5 0
,, Bank Interest .. 521 5 7 | ,, office expenses .. 734 11 6
,, Bank Interest .. 521 5 7 | ,, travelling expenses of Secretary 308 0 0
,, Bank Interest .. 521 5 7 | ,, printing and stationery .. 477 9 6
,, Bank Interest .. 521 5 7 | ,, bank charges .. 4 1 0

TOTAL .. 9,209 10 6

Budget for 1916.

Receipts. | Expenditure.
---|---
Balance .. 1,000 0 0 | Salary of Secretary, half time 1,800 0 0
Per Prov. Councils 3,200 0 0 | Half rent of Secretary's house 1,260 0 0
,, grant to be solicited from the Committee of Reference and Counsel .. 5,800 0 0 | Meeting of National Council .. 3,000 0 0
,, grant to be solicited from the Committee of Reference and Counsel .. 5,800 0 0 | Meeting of Executive Committee .. 250 0 0

TOTAL .. 10,000 0 0

Resolved:—

2. That the Accounts of the National Missionary Council be audited annually by a firm of Chartered Accountants.
3. That the Accounts of the Hony. Treasurer, as above rendered, be passed subject to audit.
4. That the Budget for 1916 be accepted.

IX. Council for 1915-1916.

The Report of the Nomination Committee was presented by Mr. E. C. Carter. It was

RESOLVED:—

XXI. That the Council in accordance with Bye-laws 8, 9 and 14 of the Constitution elect the following eighteen co-opted Members, the Officers, the Executive Committee, and Members of the various Standing Committees:—

   Rev. J. Stosch—Bihar.
   Rev. H. Anderson—Bengal.
   E. C. Carter, Esq.—Bengal.
   Rev. W. E. S. Holland, M.A.—Bengal.
   The Metropolitan of India.
   E. J. John, Esq., B.A., B.L., Travancore.
   Miss Rose Greenfield—Punjab.
   Dr. W. J. Wanless—Bombay.
   Rev. W. H. Findlay, M.A.
   Rev. H. Gulliford—Mysore.
   Miss Ruth Robinson—U.P.
   The Bishop of Tinnevelly—Madras.
   Dr. Miss K. M. Bose—Punjab.
   The Bishop of Dornakal—Madras.

2. Officers of Council for 1915-16:—

   Chairman .. The Metropolitan.
   Vice-Chairman .. S. C. Mukerji, Esq., M.A., B.L.
   Hony. Treasurer Rev. W. E. S. Holland, M.A.
   Secretaries { Rev. Herbert Anderson.
                     { E. C. Carter, Esq.


4. Standing Committees for 1915-1916:—


6. Medical Missions.—Dr. A. C. Lankester, Convener. Dr. W. J. Wanless, Dr. J. M. Macphail, Dr. Miss K. M. Bose, Dr. Arthur Neve, Dr. E. Muir, Dr. Margaret McKellar, Dr. A. S. Wilson, Dr. Goheen, Dr. J. Shaw McLaren.


12. Women’s Work.—Miss Greenfield, Convener. Miss Christlieb, Mrs. Holland, Dr. Miss Bose, Miss R. Robinson.


The Secretaries gave notice that at the next Annual Meeting of the Council they would move an amendment for a change in Bye-law 14 of the Constitution applying the principle of rotation to the co-opted membership. The Council resolved not to apply the rule previously to the consideration of the proposed amendment.

X. Other Business.

1. Work Among Young People.—The Rev. G. W. Brown reported that after due consideration of the subject of the appointment of a Standing Committee upon work among Young People (see Res. 24, page 17, Minutes of the Ex. Com., Nov. 14-26, 1914, and Report of Sub-Committee, page 4, Minutes of
the 3rd Ex. Com., 27th July. 1915), the Executive heartily recommends such an appointment. It was

**Resolved:**

**XXII.** That the Council approves the recommendation of the Executive Committee that a Committee for Work among Young People be appointed.

2. **Conditions of Membership of the Punjab Council.** The President on behalf of the Executive Committee presented a resolution on the conditions of membership of the Punjab Council (see Punjab Council Report, page 43, paragraph 2), stating that though opinion on this matter had been very much divided the Committee after long and careful consideration had come to a unanimous vote upon it. It was

**Resolved:**

**XXIII.** "That this Council wishes to express the great satisfaction and thankfulness with which it has heard of the Punjab Council's success in securing the voluntary and unanimous adoption of standards of Comity by all the Missions represented on the Council. It further wishes emphatically to disown any right to interfere with the entirely free and autonomous character of each Provincial Council. At the same time the Council is of opinion that Res. 1 (page 3 of the Proceedings of the 3rd Annual Meeting of the Punjab Representative Council of Missions) is framed in a way that gives to the Punjab Council a constitutional character not contemplated by the original Findings (as indicated in the note stating that such Councils should be consultative and advisory, not legislative and mandatory) a character which has been maintained by the National Missionary Council, and to the maintenance of which it attaches the greatest importance.

3. **World's Conference on Faith and Order.** On the motion of the Rev. J. H. Maclean, M.A., B.D., it was

**Resolved:**

**XXIV.** 1. That the National Missionary Council commends the proposals regarding the World's Conference on Faith and Order to the prayerful interest of the Christian Community of India.

2. That the Secretary of the Commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America be informed that the Council will be glad to consider any proposals made for co-operation in the work of preparing for the Conference.

4. **A Message to the Churches of Christ in Great Britain and America.** On the motion of Dr. D. Mackichan it was

**Resolved:**

**XXV.** That this meeting of the National Missionary Council in closing its sessions records with profound gratitude to God its admiration of the missionary devotion of the Christian people of Great Britain and America who amid the stress and anxiety of a time which has demanded from them many unwonted sacrifices have yet so generously responded to the needs of the Mission field that the work of their Missions in India has remained practically unimpaired since the commencement of the war.
5. A Half-Time Secretary.—It was

RESOLVED:—

XXVI. That the Committee of the Baptist Missionary Society be approached with a view to secure the services of the Rev. Herbert Anderson, as its half-time Secretary, until the end of the year 1916.

Mr. Anderson stated that if approved by his Committee in London he should be pleased to continue to serve the Council as its half-time Secretary, but should the funds of the Council for any reason prove inadequate to meet the expenses involved he should feel he must resign the appointment at once.

6. Annual Meetings of the Council.—A discussion on the subject of Meetings of the Council was introduced, the United Provinces Provincial Council having suggested biennial and the Bombay Provincial Councils triennial Meetings. It was urged that the cost in money and time was too great for an Annual Meeting to be held. On the other hand there were constitutional objections to any change, and the comparatively short period given to service in the interests of the whole Empire as compared with service for Provincial Missionary Co-operative Movements more than justified the annual gathering. The value of the work done could not be weighed against the cost. After discussion the suggestions of the United Provinces and Bombay Councils were vetoed and it was

RESOLVED:—

XXVII. That the Council holds that the value of the National Missionary Council and its Committees will depend in large measure upon the holding of its meetings annually, at least for the present.

7. Time and Place of next Annual Meeting.—It was

RESOLVED:—

XXVIII. That the choice of the place and date of the next Annual Meeting be left to the Executive Committee. So far as location is concerned, preference should be given to some semi-hillstation in the Bombay Presidency, such as Lonavla or Matheran.

8. Certain Cases arising under the Indian Christian Marriage Act.—The Metropolitan suggested and the Council agreed that this subject, which had been referred to the Council by the Episcopal Synod held in Calcutta in 1915, should be handed for consideration to the Public Questions Standing Committee.

9. The Legal Status of Married Converts from Islam.—The same action was approved in reference to this subject also.

In a short concluding address the President expressed the regret all must feel that several important matters included in
the Agenda of this Annual Meeting must be deferred until the next gathering. The Council had realized it was in the presence and under the guidance of the Holy Spirit of God, fellowship with one another had been appreciably deepened, and all could join in deep gratitude to God for the few days spent in His service on behalf of the Missionary forces of the Indian Empire.

The Proceedings terminated by the singing of the Doxology and pronouncement of the Benediction.

(Signed) G. A. CALOUTTA,  
President.  

HERBERT ANDERSON,  
E. C. CARTER,  
Secretaries.
Appendix I (1).

REPORT OF THE MADRAS REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF MISSIONS.

An extended report of the year is unnecessary since full publicity has been given to the activities of the Council in Bulletins No. 2 and 3, in which the minutes and reports of the various Standing and Special Committees may be found. Special attention is directed to the report of the Committee on Mass Movements by Dr. Aberly; and to the report of the Committee on Relief of German Missions and Missionaries, by Mr. Maclean. The Committee on Survey has done some valuable preliminary work, but has felt that operations should be held in abeyance pending the coming of Mr. Findlay, Director of the Survey for all India.

W. L. FERGUSON.

Appendix I (2).

REPORT OF THE BOMBAY REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF MISSIONS.

Dr. Mackichan in presenting the Report of the Bombay Representative Council of Missions, 1914-1915, gave a brief summary of the work done by the various Committees, especially the Language School Committee and the Education Board. The Language School Committee had maintained in efficiency the Marathi Language School, which met in Poona during the cold weather and in Mahableshwar during the hot season. These classes were well attended and enjoyed the advantage of instruction in the language conducted by experienced Missionaries and Indian teachers, and of lectures on the Hindu religion which certain missionaries were invited to deliver. It was possible to secure the services of efficient teachers at Mahableshwar, as a large number of missionaries reside there during the hot weather months April and May.

Three sets of examinations were arranged for by the Language Examination Board, viz. in November, March and July. At the November Examination one candidate appeared and was successful in the Third Examination, which is still optional in all the Missions.

He regretted to have to report that an attempt at co-operation in the establishment of a Women's College had ended in temporary failure. The project of a united College for women students had been initiated by the Bombay Missionary Conference which had invited the Continuation Committee to further the scheme by bringing together the representatives of the Missionary Societies which were asked to join in this co-operative effort. Two conferences were held in London in 1913. At the second of these conferences a provisional basis of co-operation was settled, and the various
Missions were invited to communicate their views regarding co-operation on the suggested basis. The Education Board resolved that the views of the Board should be communicated to the various Missions to which the basis of co-operation was to be submitted. A sub-committee was appointed to formulate the opinion of the Board and several months elapsed before the Education Board was able to agree to a basis on which the various Missions should be invited to enter into this co-operative scheme.

The scheme as thus agreed to was sent out to these Missions. Some time again elapsed before the Missions replied. One of these Missions, the views of which it was hoped to meet by the modified basis which had been accepted by its representatives on the Board, replied, after some months, to the effect that it was not prepared to co-operate in the proposed College for women. Not very long after this the present war was declared. It was now impossible to request the Missions to undertake a new development of Missionary work in which also they could not expect to receive from Government the aid which was necessary for a successful beginning. To the disappointment of many the project had for the present to be shelved.

Dr. Mackichan stated that he believed there was a divine guidance in this disappointment, inasmuch as the draft basis arrived at did not secure a form of co-operation by which the best ends of the proposed undertaking could be attained. The sense of disappointment was due to the fact that the first effort made by the Council in the direction of active missionary co-operation had failed.

The Education Board has before it schemes for co-operation in the training of primary and secondary female teachers which it is hoped may prove ultimately more successful.

Appendix I (3).

REPORT OF MID-INDIA REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF MISSIONS.

During the year 1914-1915, while no single act of outstanding importance has been performed in connection with the Mid-India Representative Council of Missions, various activities have been carried on along the lines of Comity and Co-operation, as indicated by the National Missionary Council.

In 1914 the Mid-India Council accepted the principle that delimitations of territory were advisable in order to forestall friction. In accordance with this, one, and perhaps two agreements, have been made between Missions regarding territory.

An effort was made by the Committee on Comity to grade evangelistic agents, with a view towards a possible standardization of pay. After much investigation, it was found impossible to complete the grading satisfactorily until certain ambiguities arising from different nomenclature were removed. The Committee is therefore carrying on its investigations.

In the sphere of education, considerable work has been done by the Educational Union. This organization, while not an integral part of the Council, is affiliated to it by a Committee on Education, whose members are usually the same as the members of the Executive Committee of the
Educational Union. Investigations by this committee revealed the fact that the Local Government was less liberal in its grants for buildings than other Provincial Governments. The Government was approached on the subject, but the conditions imposed by the war led to a postponement of the question.

The Educational Union was consulted in several matters by the Department of Education and has responded as far as possible.

A uniform scale of pay for male teachers has been adopted.

A plan for united evangelistic work among students in colleges and high school is being formulated.

A plan had been previously adopted for the opening of a Normal School for the training of male Primary School teachers. Owing to the outbreak of the war the Principal selected was detained at home. It was therefore impossible to open the school at the time agreed. A further scheme has been proposed and is now under advisement by the Committee.

The Committee on Survey has not pushed the work of survey. It has, however, gathered a large mass of statistics relating to the Missions in the area; these statistics, while not accurate in every particular, are fairly satisfactory, and give a comprehensive view of the mission work in the area.

The Committee on Christian Literature has been fairly active during the year. Several new books have been issued as a result of the efforts of this Committee. Other books are in course of preparation. Among these is a Bible Dictionary in Hindi, which will be prepared under the auspices of this Committee.

G. W. Brown.

Appendix I (4).

REPORT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF MISSIONS.

The work of the United Provinces Representative Council of Missions has been satisfactory enough to make us feel that we are, to a reasonable extent, fulfilling the expectations that were entertained when the Council was organized.

The organization of the Council is now complete, and the membership will number 42 when a few pending elections have been made. This membership includes four special Indian Christian representatives of the Provinces in addition to the six Indian members represented on the Council otherwise. The Council feels that this special provision to have an adequate representation of the Indian side of the Church is a most wise and valuable one. With the exception of the Salvation Army, every Society or Christian body of any consequence in the Provinces is now represented on the Council. The Salvation Army a few months ago withdrew its representative on the Council, without assigning any reason.

The organization of the Council includes ten Standing Committees to whom the Council is referring important matters for full consideration. Five of these Committees have already done work of real importance to the cause. Probably this report can best be presented by referring briefly to the work of these Committees.
Mass Movements.—The Standing Committee on Mass Movements has brought together the leaders of the Missions engaged in this phase of our missionary enterprise as probably nothing else could have done. A few months ago the Committee assembled fifteen of the most prominent workers of the various Missions, both Indian and European, who devoted four sessions to important questions related to this work. Definite progress was made in considering the following matters:

1. Methods and printed helps to be used in imparting religious instructions in mass movement areas, regarding which a remarkable degree of uniformity has been attained both in ideas and practice.

2. Primary education for mass movement communities, in the more important aspects of the work.

3. The raising up and training of a body of lay leaders to constitute an unpaid agency as a means towards establishing an indigenous Church on the lines of self-support and self-propagation.

The Committee is to have another session before the next annual meeting of the Provincial Council, when sub-committees now at work will make further reports. The proceedings, including the discussions and papers of the Committee, have been printed and constitute a valuable contribution to the literature on the subject. The work of this Committee is of great value in a Province where mass movement work is of such paramount interest as in the United Provinces. The cooperation already achieved in this form of our work cannot but be of great significance to the cause.

Education.—The Committees of Education and Christian Literature had a joint session recently. Nearly every member of the two committees was present, and important papers followed by discussions, on questions concerning the work of these two committees made the occasion one of great value. For the purpose of further considering these matters three small sub-committees were appointed to deal with (1) Primary, (2) Secondary, (3) College education. Each sub-committee is to present its report under the three following heads:—(a) the general policy and scope of missionary education, (b) Our relations to Government, and (c) Text books. The reports of these sub-committees are to be considered by the Standing Committee at its next meeting, and then the matters are to be referred to the next annual session of the Provincial Council.

Christian Literature.—The Committee on Christian Literature is encouraged by a good beginning in its work. Attention was directed in detail to the question of new literature and special emphasis was laid on the matter of funds for its publication and circulation. It was decided to present to the Council at its next annual meeting definite plans for establishing of a Literature Fund for the Provinces.

A most important matter was dealt with in discussing plans for the publication of a high grade illustrated monthly magazine for young people in India. This plan is primarily the outcome of an offer just made by the Committee of management of a magazine for boys and girls published in America, known as "Everyland." They have offered the free use of all their blocks and the copyright in India of all their stories and articles. They have sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 900 a year for an edition in English and stand ready to subsidise vernacular editions of the magazine when India feels that the necessary editors, contributors and translators can be found. The scope of the magazine should be national and interdenominational in order to meet their ideas, having through its staff of editors and contributors the co-operation of all denominations on this field. The Provincial Council approved heartily of the plan, and arranged to have the matter presented to the Meeting of the N.M.C., with a view to securing its sanction and arranging through it the appointment
of a small but representative governing body to advise the editors and
direct the policy of the magazine.

Medical.—The Medical Committee of the Council have made a good
beginning in the matter of a sanatorium for male consumptives, no such
institutions being in existence in the Provinces. The financial difficul­
ties in such a project, specially during the continuance of the war, are
very great, but these have been measurably decreased by the offer of a
suitable site in one place and adequate missionary supervision in another.
The urgency of such an institution for the U.P. is such that the Council
trusts that its hopes may be realized in the near future. The probability
is that the sanatorium will be located in Rajputana or the Punjab, and
for this reason the Committee is in consultation with the Punjab Mission­
ary Council.

Union Hymn Book.—A special Committee on a Union Hymn Book has
been at work over a year and has made definite progress in the matter.
Every section of the book was committed to competent persons at the
beginning of the year and it should not be long now until the book is
ready for the press.

Temperance.—The Standing Committee on Temperance and Purity
rendered an important service in arranging for a special Temperance cam­
paign throughout the Province on the occasion of the receipt of word of the
definite stand our King-Emperor has taken on behalf of the cause of
temperance. A Temperance Sunday was appointed by the Council to
be observed by all Churches in the Province by preaching special sermons
on temperance, and a Temperance Rally day for all mission schools was
arranged for the purpose of imparting specific temperance teaching and
securing signatures to the temperance pledge. Real impetus was thus
given to the cause of temperance in the Provinces.

National Council Meeting and Secretary.—The Provincial Council at
its annual meeting put itself on record as of opinion that the meeting of
the National Missionary Council should not be held oftener than once in
two years; and expressed the opinion that a half-time Secretary will be
able to attend to the Secretarial work of the National Council.

Outlook.—The United Provinces Representative Council of Missions
gives every promise of growing usefulness to the cause of the Kingdom in
the Provinces though it realizes that its work may be considered to have
only just begun. In addition to definite practical steps already taken
under its guidance, there is the joy of realizing a delightful and growing
spirit of fraternity and co-operation.

BRENTON T. BADLEY, Secretary.
Appendix I (5).

REPORT OF THE PUNJAB REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF MISSIONS.

Since the meeting of this Council the P.R.C.M. has held its 2nd and 3rd Annual Meetings. To accommodate the N.M.C. the time for the Annual Meeting has been changed from fall to spring.

The subject of Comity has received considerable attention, and the rules proposed in the Findings of the National Conference, 1912, with some modifications, have been adopted. Willingness to conform loyally to the Comity standards of the P.R.C.M. was accepted as a condition of membership by all the Missions in the Province.

For the purpose of territorial delimitation in village districts the thana was fixed upon as the smallest area, and our Secretary is collecting information as to the thanas claimed by the several Missions, the basis of their claims and the work at present being done in each.

The Education Committee after consulting some of the Missions brought a proposal before the local Committee of the Z.B.M.M. that Kinnaird College be made a Joint Women's College, and this proposal has been forwarded to the London Committee of the Z.B.M.M.

The Education Committee has also examined and recommended for the use of all Mission Schools graded courses of Bible Study for all grades, and are moving the Medical Committee to prepare a form for the medical examination of pupils so as to secure uniform records.

The W.C.M.C., Ludhiana, was commended to all the Missions of the Council for support, and our Medical Committee directed to keep in close touch with its working and report to the Council at least once a year. The Medical Committee was instructed to co-operate in every way possible with the Medical Committee of the United Provinces R.C.M. in any scheme for the establishment of Sanatoria for consumptive inmates of Mission Schools and Colleges.

The Literature Committee considered the report of the Literature Committee of the N.M.C. and called attention to the desirability of using existing local enterprises, and the Council recorded its opinion that a whole-time Secretary for India would not tend to increased efficiency.

The Committee is preparing catalogues of the literature available in the vernaculars used in the Province.

The Mass Movements Committee presented recommendations regarding preparation of candidates for baptism and the instruction of converts so that they can read their Bibles and join intelligently in public worship. It also presented a detailed statement of problems connected with village work.

The Survey Committee is awaiting instructions of the N.M.C. whenever the Director of Survey, Mr. Findlay, is prepared to take up the work.

The European and Anglo-Indian Committee has begun a study of their problem, especially in Lahore.

The Women's Committee has opened an Employment Bureau for women workers.

Robert Maxwell.
Appendix I (6).

REPORT OF THE BENGAL AND ASSAM REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF MISSIONS.

The last meetings of the Council were held in Calcutta on March the 25th, 1914. A report of these meetings was printed and circulated.

In October, 1914, the Secretary, Rev. A. Willifer Young, prepared a report of the subsequent proceedings of the Council, and this was printed in the Minutes of the Second Meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Missionary Council, November 24-26th, 1914.

Since that time no meetings of the Council have been held. Meetings of the Executive Committee were held on November 4th and December 14th, 1914, and January the 28th and July 26th, 1915. Meetings of the Comity and Co-operation Committee were held on September the 16th and 23rd, 1915.

Mr. Young resigned the Secretaryship of the Council in January, 1915, on leaving for furlough in England. Mr. Greaves, who was to officiate for Mr. Young as Secretary of the Bible Society during his absence, was appointed to be the representative of the Bible Society on the Council, and also to act as Secretary of the Council.

Miss Angus resigned the Treasurership early in 1915, and the Rev. D. H. Manley was appointed to take her place. The Rev. G. W. Olver on leaving for England resigned the Vice-Chairmanship, and Rev. Canon E. F. Brown was appointed in his place.

Early in the year the members of the Council were consulted, by a circular letter, as to whether, considering the difficulties occasioned by the war, the annual meetings of the Council should be held or not. It was decided that they should not be held in the spring, as originally proposed, but deferred. It was decided at the same time "that the officers and Executive Committee of the Council should remain as at present."

Later in the year the members of the Council were again consulted by a circular letter, as to whether the deferred meetings should be held before or after the meetings of the National Council; the replies were practically unanimous that they should be held "after." The Executive Committee at a subsequent meeting arranged that the Bengal and Assam Council should hold its meetings about the end of January, 1916.

The Rev. W. Sutton Page reported that, in spite of difficulties, the work of the Language School had been maintained. He reminded the Committee, however, of the financial responsibilities for the working of the School which the Council had assumed, and stated the possibility of a deficit having to be met, although up to July the 8th the School had been able to meet all its responsibilities by the fees.

At the meeting of the Comity and Co-operation Committee the draft "Statement on Comity" referred to by the Committee of the National Council was carefully considered, and the suggested changes were sent on to the Secretary of the National Council.

A report from the Convener of the Education Committee, Rev. W. E. S. Holland, has been received. References are made to representations made to the Department of Public Instruction, to take action in certain directions.

1. To recognize the principle of depreciation in regard to the sum recoverable by Government should it be necessary to refund the Government grants received in aid of buildings, and to
make certain other changes, demanded by the condition of Missionary work, in the terms on which grants-in-aid are given.

2. To introduce suitable lessons on alcohol and narcotics into Readers for use in Primary Schools.

Other important business is still under consideration.

A report from the Chairman of the Bengal Survey Committee, Rev. William Carey, has been received. It is stated that a further meeting of the Committee has been held, but any further action had been deferred until such time as draft forms from the Rev. W. H. Findlay should be received.

E. GREAVES.

October, 1915.

Appendix I (7).

REPORT OF THE BIHAR AND ORISSA REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF MISSIONS.

In this Province the Representative Council of Missions is affiliated with the Missionary Union which was in existence before the formation of the Provincial Councils. The affairs of the Union are managed by the Executive of the Council, so that they practically form one organization. The Council is composed of the elected representatives of Missions and co-opted members; but the Union aims at bringing every missionary in the Province into personal relationship by the deepened interest of individual membership.

The Union is sub-divided into sectional conferences, and some of these have held periodical meetings for conference, prayer and social intercourse. Two very successful gatherings of this kind have been held at Monghyr and Bhagalpur during the present year. It has also been agreed to form a Prayer Union for Bihar, which it is hoped will serve to deepen the knowledge of and interest in the work being carried on by the different Missions. The Union endeavours by these and other means to promote fellowship between the members of the various Missions, and to bring about a right understanding concerning Missionary problem and work, so that there may be a mutual helpfulness and also that by co-operation the full advantage of all the missionary institutions may be derived by the whole Missionary community with the avoidance of overlapping. The recognition of Missionary Comity has already been fruitful in the arrangement of differences, and we trust that with an increasing knowledge of each other's work any recurrence of encroachment and friction will be avoided in the future.

The War.—The work of the Council has been greatly hindered by the war. About one-third of the number of the missionaries working in this Province belong to the G. E. L. Mission and yet a larger proportion of the Indian Christian Community and workers are connected with that Mission. It was consequently found to be impossible to hold the annual meeting of the Council and other conferences. The Executive met at Purulia in order to enable the representative of the G. E. L. Mission to attend.
On the outbreak of the war the German Missionaries were placed upon parole, but allowed to remain in the districts and continue their missionary and philanthropic work. Until the end of 1914, the Government not only continued the usual grants for educational work, etc., but also made a special grant of Rs. 3,000 a month to enable the schools and other institutions connected with the G. E. L. to be carried on. A committee was formed by the Missionary Council, of which the Bishop of Chota Nagpur is the Treasurer, and funds were collected to help the German missions which was then in very straitened circumstances. At first this fund was for the support of the Missionaries themselves, but after the first few months it was devoted to the Indian workers connected with the G. E. L. M. This arrangement continued till August, when the Government decided upon the internment of all Germans, and the Missionaries had to go with the rest. The Government were anxious for the maintenance of the schools on a religious basis, and asked the Bishop if he could undertake the charge of them. This the Bishop agreed to do after receiving an assurance that a special grant would be resumed, at the same time suggesting that the Schools connected with the three Mission stations which were close to other Missions might be supervised by those Missions; it was however finally arranged that Jharsuguda only, which is close to Sambalpur, should be supervised by the Baptist Mission in that station. With the congregational work the Government naturally had no concern, but by mutual arrangement between Rev. L. J. Stosch and the Bishop the latter has arranged to give such advice, encouragement and help as they may need to the native pastors in charge of the congregations, and also to try to secure such funds as are needed to supplement the offerings of the people for the support of their preachers and pastors, who number 477.

The arrangement which has thus been made is temporary for the period of the war. The removal of the Missionaries is at the present for that period only; at the close of hostilities the position will have to be considered afresh in the light of the final decision of Government as to German Missionaries.

With regard to the Ganges Mission, Mr. Lorbeer and his son are naturalized British subjects, and while the German Missionaries have been sent to concentration camps, they have been left to supervise the work of the Mission. It is not yet known what help they may need to carry it on: but efforts are being made to ascertain this.

Education.—The Education Committee has done useful work in connection with the Government proposal relating to moral and religious training in primary education. Rules concerning the awards of scholarships and the siding of female Indian teachers were also considered.

There has been a great need for trained teachers for Mission schools in Bihar, and proposals have been under consideration for a United Training School at Bhagalpur. The requirements of the Government with regard to the staff rendered the cost prohibitive for the present; the Education Board still have the matter under consideration.

Proposals have been considered for a United Christian College in connection with Patna University. Representatives of the C.M.S. and B.M.S. met in conference and drew up a working basis for co-operation, at the same time extending an invitation to the S.P.G. and U.F.C. Missions to be represented on the staff. The whole scheme for the proposed University is now with the Government of India. It is hoped that the University itself will soon be called into being, but owing to the war, funds are not at present available for the erection of the new buildings.

Convention for Christian Workers.—The second Convention for male workers was held at Bhagalpur in June. Over 100 workers attended, representing five different Missions. The gatherings were most helpful and
have been blessed to the deepening of the spiritual life of the many who attended. A second Bible School for women workers is being arranged to be held at Bankipore in January, 1916.

Scales of Salaries.—A scale of salaries for women workers in Bihar is now under consideration; also the desirability of a united scheme for the grading and pay of colporteurs.

The Finances of the Council and Union are derived from the subscriptions of personal members. This year the various missions contributed pro rata to the National Council expenses.

In spite of the above-mentioned hindrances and difficulties we feel that the existence of the Council and Union has been abundantly justified, and we believe that when the war is over and normal conditions restored, there will be a far wider scope for usefulness in the deepening of co-operation and united efforts in the great work of the evangelisation of this Province.

On behalf of the Executive Committee,
A. E. Collier, Secretary.

Appendix I (8).

REPORT OF THE BURMA REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF MISSIONS.

As there have been several changes in the Secretaryship of the Council owing to the war, the work of the Council has been considerably delayed.

The greater part of the time has been occupied in framing a constitution and in setting our own house in order.

The Committee on Survey has suspended activity pending the organization of the survey of the whole of India by a Committee of the National Council, with Mr. Findlay as Director. The Committee on Education is active and is organized on a representative basis. The Roman Catholics, although not joining the Council have appointed two of their Missionaries to sit with this Committee. The question as to how schools are to be made more definitely Christianizing agencies is being considered. The Committee on Literature passed a Resolution calling on the Boards of the Missionary Societies in Burma to set aside one competent Missionary to give his entire time if possible, or at least a considerable time each year, to the production of Christian Literature, and also desiring them when necessary to make grants for the publication and dissemination of such literature.

The Committee on Public Questions passed a Resolution dealing with Sabbath Observance and is circulating it in various quarters. It is at present dealing with resolutions on Temperance and Purity.

Although the work of the Council has been limited, it is felt that substantial progress has been made, and we look forward to the Provincial Council doing much for the welfare of Christian Missions in Burma.

Presented by Convers Baker,
Appendix II.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MASS MOVEMENTS
FOR THE N. M. COUNCIL.

There is very little that is new to report with reference to Mass Movements. The situation now is practically the same as it was at the end of 1912, when the Committee on Mass Movements presented its report to the National Missionary Council at Calcutta. There are still the same open doors and the same need of a more vigorous effort on the part of the Missionary Societies in different parts of India to press through them and to gather in the outcastes who are now ready to enter the Christian Church. The Methodist Episcopal Church, for example, reports that there were 40,000 persons refused baptism by their Missionaries last year and that something like 150,000 enquirers were put off. It is possible that this may be a sanguine estimate, but even so, it shows what wonderful openings there are for harvest work among the outcastes at the present time, and how utterly inadequate the forces at our disposal are to gather the harvest in.

Similar reports come from other Missions. The Secretary of the C.M.S. in the Punjab in answer to enquiries says:—“I must first of all state with much regret that we are grievously handicapped by the small number of both foreign missionaries and Indian workers available in proportion to the numbers to be dealt with, the size of district to be worked, and the abundant opportunities which present themselves.”

The Committee on Mass Movements appointed by the Madras Representative Council of Missions states that a large number of the Missions in South India report that they have had to deal with Mass Movements during the last 20 years and that the numerical results are very large. Accurate statistics, however, for the last four years, since the Census of 1911, are not available.

At the present time we would especially emphasise, in view of the wonderful opportunity opened out to us by these Mass Movements, the need of an immense development and improvement of our educational system in the villages. Owing to the rapid growth of the Mass Movements, specially in the Punjab and the United Provinces during the last twenty years, the proportion of the illiterates in the Indian Christian community is very large. The last Census of 1911 revealed the fact that about eighty-five per cent. of all the Indian Christians throughout India were illiterate. The proportion in the village districts, where Mass Movements are in progress, is larger still. This shows that we have vast arrears to make up under the head of education. We want more primary schools, more teachers, better trained teachers and more training schools for teachers. And the reports from the different Missions which have to deal with Mass Movements tell the same tale. The Secretary of the C.M.S. in the Punjab says:—“We have some village schools but a wholly inadequate number, and we find that the establishment of such a school is very difficult owing to the lack of any desire as a rule on the part of parents that their children shall be taught.”

Similarly the Report of the Punjab Representative Missionary Council says with regard to the question of education:—“Almost all have confessed to little or nothing being done, and that it is one of the weak places in their Mission systems. Many complain of the indifference of the parents as well as children towards even very elementary education, which will be, they say, of no material value. All agreed as to the importance of the difficulty being solved.”
In South India the number of schools in the village districts is more adequate than it is in the Punjab. Some Missions report that schools are provided for all hamlets with more than 20 houses. One reports that "Every child is given the opportunity to attend a Christian school." Another Mission defines its policy as "A school up to the third standard in every village, unless too small or too near another hamlet. At the same time the Madras report states that, while this is the ideal aimed at, as a matter of fact "not one half of the villages have schools, and as for third standard schools they are very few in the Telugu Mass Movement areas." The reports from different missions in South India with reference to the proportion of Christian children of school-going age under instruction in the schools show that in some of the older Tamil Missions the percentage is as high as 76%, though this would be greatly reduced if only those were counted who keep on with their schooling until they finish even the second standard. In the newer Missions, in the Telugu and Malabar Districts, the provision of schools is much less adequate. The proportion of children reached by the schools is not more than 25% to 35%, and an exact survey of one of the Telugu Missions showed that only 2% of the children of school-going age are in the third standard, which generally is the highest class in village schools.

In view of the fact that it is difficult to induce the parents to send their children to school because they cannot afford to sacrifice the small sums earned by the children by keeping cattle, and also of the fact that village schools, however important, do not offer any solution to the problem, which at this present age is an important one, of educating the adult population, many Missionaries strongly advocate the establishment of night schools.

The Punjab Report quoted above says that "night schools are far and away the best means of instructing these people. They are much appreciated and are increasing in numbers, being planned by several Missionaries. These schools are such that adults go to them to learn Bible truth, while the children are also taught to read. They are so arranged as not to interfere with the occupation of either adults or children. For women and girls the best time, both winter and summer, is early afternoon, say 1-30 o'clock. For boys and men in winter 6 to 8 p.m., in summer 11 a.m. to 1 p.m."

It may also be added that night schools are very important to enable the children who have been trained in the Village Primary Schools to continue their education. Many experienced Missionaries have given it as their opinion that something like fifty per cent. of the children who pass through our schools in villages are practically illiterate by the time they are 20 years of age, because there is no means of continuing their studies. So that, even where the number of village schools is fairly adequate for the education of the Christian boys and girls, an efficient system of night schools would be of very great value to the Christian community. In such schools technical instruction can be given on agriculture and other subjects, which cannot well be given in Primary Schools.

Another method which has found much favour with some Missionaries in North India is called the "the contract system." It consists in paying so much per head to a Christian teacher for every boy or girl who is taught to read or write in a village, and then leaving the teacher to instruct the pupils in any way at any place and at any hour that he chooses. In one village in the Punjab, where this system was tried some years ago by one of the Missions, a lad who had been taught to read and write himself used to gather together the village boys while they were minding cattle, and give them lessons in reading as well as writing. Then they subscribed a few pious to buy one or two candles and started a small night school in one of the huts. By these very unconventional methods
quite a considerable number of the boys in the village learnt to read and write. Apparently the system has been tried with some success in the United Provinces, as the Secretary of the American Presbyterian Mission reports that Dr. Bandy at Fatehgarh "is making a good success of the contract system".

It is claimed that the system has many advantages. It is economical and it is elastic. It certainly carries the principles of the Montessori method to their extreme limit. It dispenses not only with fixed benches and fixed codes, but with fixed routine and fixtures of all kinds, and even renders schoolrooms and furniture altogether unnecessary. The children can teach one another under a tree, in the open fields, in the verandahs of their houses, at any time, in any place and by any method that seems good to them. It enables children to learn to read and write while they are still engaged in their ordinary work and earning their daily food, and the mere fact that the responsibility for making all the arrangements for their lessons is thrown upon their own shoulders is an education itself. At the same time the system obviously has its limitations. It can only be applied to the barest rudiments of education, and it involves a very strict and laborious system of inspection. Its supporters do not claim for it that it ought to supersede the regular village school, but they do maintain that while such a vast proportion of the village population are uneducated, while it is impossible both for lack of funds and of trained teachers to start an adequate number of village schools, and while so large a proportion of parents are unable or unwilling to send their children to school, a system of this kind may fulfil a very useful function and prepare the way for a more advanced type of education in the future.

In the Punjab the question is much discussed among the missionaries as to whether the Missionary Societies should aim at establishing special schools for the outcastes in all villages, or whether boys from the outcaste classes should be sent to Government Institutions, where such institutions exist.

In the Report of the Punjab Representative Missionary Council it is said that "boys are encouraged to attend Government Institutions and that, in some cases they are doing so, reading side by side with caste boys." Many Missionaries are of opinion that it is very desirable that the outcaste children should be educated in the same schools with the caste children, on the grounds that it greatly improves their manners and at the same time helps to raise their social status and their self-respect. The headmasters of Government schools are often unwilling to admit outcaste children; but it is urged that the Missionaries should insist on the right of the outcastes to attend these schools and should see that they are fairly treated. There is a good deal to be said for this view, and in some places it may be desirable that the Christian children from the outcaste class should be sent to Government institutions; but there is the obvious objection that the children cannot receive any Christian instruction at these institutions, and it is doubtful whether this defect can be adequately remedied by any system of Sunday Schools. In South India nearly the whole of the education of the Panchamas in the villages is in the hands of the Missionary Societies, and in many Missions the school teacher takes charge of the village congregation, conducts the services, and under the superintendence of a Pastor or a Catechist is responsible for the discipline. In many of the villages of South India the Primary School established mainly for Christian children is also attended by the children of caste people, even though the teacher is a Christian of Panchama origin. Under these circumstances it is obviously the wisest policy for the Missions to try and maintain a Christian school in every village where there is a Christian congregation.
In South India there are many more Boarding Schools in the village districts than there are in North India; and the Madras report lays great stress upon the importance of the Boarding School. "While in some Missions the training of workers is still their chief purpose, more and more they are regarded as necessary in the education of the children in the Mass Movements. One Mission keeps every girl from the village schools in the Boarding School a year to prepare for confirmation. Boys are prepared as workers. They prepare the best of the boys and girls as village teachers. Only through them can children remain under tuition and obtain a more permanent amount of knowledge." The needs of villages that have no schools must be met by the Boarding School. "If we could couple with them agricultural training, Boarding Schools would furnish the best opportunity in the Mission." These answers show the important place Boarding Schools must occupy. One of the most urgent needs in Mass Movements is proper provision for this great need."

In the Report of the Committee of the Punjab Representative Missionary Council one or two points with reference to the method of educating and training illiterate Christians and the preparation of candidates for baptism are raised which deserve careful consideration. The Committee state that "they are all of the opinion that nothing can be so vital to the life of the Church into which these Christians are incorporated, as that their early teaching and preparation should be such as to give them a clear grasp of the fundamental truth that Christianity is life rather than a religion; and life lived in personal relation to the living God; and, secondly, that upon their ability to read the Word for themselves, and intelligently to join in Public Worship, depends very largely the strength of that life." We would prefer in the above statement to leave out the words "rather than a religion."

With reference to the preparation of candidates for baptism, the Committee strongly recommend that an order of Confessors be instituted, and that any man, woman or child who confesses Christ openly before the congregation should be enrolled as a Confessor after this public profession. The report, however, does not make it clear whether they are to confess their belief in Christ as the Son of God and the Saviour of the world, and, if this is meant, it is doubtful whether anyone should be urged to make this confession until he or she is practically ready to be baptized.

Two other suggestions are also made in this Report which, we think, are valuable. The first is that the Catechumens should be instructed by men of their own class, and that the Missionary should most carefully abstain from teaching the Catechumens in the earlier stages of their enquiry, so as to test the reality of their desire to become Christian and to correct the idea that to become a Christian is tantamount to having the foreign Missionary as a legal and financial backer."

The second is that a Christian Panchayat of elders or deacons should be appointed who should be responsible for discipline in the Church and through whom all applications for baptism should come. The Report quotes one highly experienced worker as saying, "I never baptize any persons unless the Panchayat is unanimous in approving of them. This involves at times a wait of years on the part of some who have to redeem their characters, but I have never had cause to regret waiting for the approval of the Panchayat."

The report of the Madras Committee published in the Bulletin of the Madras Representative Council of Missions in October, 1915, gives a very valuable summary of the answers given by the different Missions to a very comprehensive list of questions. The report has been widely circulated in South India among Missionaries and English-speaking Indian Pastors,
but as we are of opinion that it would be extremely useful to Missionaries in North India as well, we suggest that it should be printed as an Appendix to our report.

(Signed) HENRY MADRAS,
J. W. FERGUSON,
F. W. WARNE,
Committee on Mass Movements.

Appendix III.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC QUESTIONS COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the National Missionary Council had referred to the Public Questions Committee three matters, viz. (1) Sabbath Observance, (2) the Memorial addressed to the Indian Government signed by a large number of Missionary bodies for a new Indian Christian Divorce Act (see pp. 17-19 of the Bulletin of the National Missionary Council, July, 1915), and (3) the point raised by Rev. Ed. Greaves that a Roman Catholic priest could marry Indian Christians without observing the restrictions as to age laid down in the Indian Christian Marriage Act (see Sec. 65, Act XV of 1872).

(1) As regards Sabbath Observance, the Committee regret that for want of sufficient information on the subject they have not been able to take any public action on behalf of the Council.

(2) As regards the Divorce Memorial, the Public Questions Committee referred the matter to the various Indian Christian Associations in India for their views on this important matter.

Up to the present moment, only the Bombay and Bengal Associations have expressed their views on the Memorial. The Bombay Association are completely in favour of the proposed Indian Christian Divorce Act. The Bengal Association have examined the Memorial in detail and, barring one single point, they are strongly of opinion that no legislative enactment is necessary. For the information of the National Missionary Council the letter of the Indian Christian Association, Bengal, is reproduced in extenso.

"Sir,

With reference to your letter dated the 30th April, 1915, forwarding copy of a Memorial, submitted to the Government of India by a number of Missionary Societies, praying for a new Indian Christian Divorce Act. On the points raised in the said Memorial for the information of the National Missionary Council, I am directed by the Managing Committee of the Association to say that they have carefully considered the Memorial for the passing of a new Indian Christian Divorce Act to provide certain reliefs not to be found in the present Divorce Act (IV of 1869).

As regards A. 1 (a), they beg to point out that the relief asked for has already been provided for in Act X of 1912.

As regards A. 1 (b), (c) and (d) they are of opinion that the cases contemplated in these clauses are so rare, so far as Bengal is concerned, that no legislative enactment for Bengal is necessary."
Regarding A. 1 (e), they are strongly of opinion that no relief should be granted in such a case because the state of things contemplated by this clause should not be encouraged, as it is likely to be detrimental to the best interests of the Indian Christian Community.

Regarding para. 2 of the Memorial, they do not think that any special relief is necessary because the cases contemplated in the paragraph are already covered by the Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act (XXI of 1866), and sec. 494, I P.C., and also sec. 106 of the Indian Evidence Act.

As regards B. 2 (a), they are of opinion that the relief prayed for should be granted. This may be done by a short Amending Act.

As regards the first part of B. 2 (b), they feel strongly that the power of making the decree absolute should not be taken away from the High Court and given to a District Court, as the responsibility is a grave one and should remain with three judges of the High Court as is required by the present law.

As regards B. 2 (c), and the latter part of B. (b), they feel that the relief prayed for should not be granted, because the grounds set forth in the Memorial showing the necessity for such reliefs are not supported by actual facts, and the Managing Committee greatly regret that uncalled-for and sweeping observations calculated to reflect on the character of the Indian Christian Community should have been made.

"In conclusion I am to say that the Managing Committee are informed that the Memorial in question is not yet before the Government of India, the Managing Committee will, on behalf of the Indian Christian Association, Bengal, send their views direct to the Government of India.

I have, etc. K. N. Basu, Hony. Secretary."

In view of the fact that the members of the Public Questions Committee had no opportunity to consider the memorial, this Committee recommends the Council to remit this subject back to the Public Questions Committee for further consideration.

(3). In dealing with the point raised by Mr. Greaves, regarding the interpretation of sec. 65 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, the Committee recommends that the National Missionary Council be requested to appoint a small sub-committee to go through the Act and draw up a report showing what amendments, if any, are necessary in the said Act.

S. C. Mukerji.

Appendix IV

MEMORANDUM ON MISSIONARY SURVEY OF INDIA.

The Need for a Survey.—For some years past, and especially since the Edinburgh Conference of 1910, there has been a growing sense of need among Missionaries of all Societies in India for a comprehensive survey and study of the missionary situation in that country. This feeling has its justification in such broad facts as the following:—

1. The geographical occupation of the Indian field has reached the stage when it becomes natural and desirable to measure the still unreached
areas and ascertain as definitely as possible the full extent of the mission- 
ary service required to complete the evangelisation of the Indian Empire. 
The conscience of the home Churches is awaking in regard to the "un- 
occupied fields" of the world; a survey such as is contemplated will, as 
regards India, provide the awakening conscience both with data for self- 
judgment and with guidance for action.

2. The realization has been rapidly growing in recent years that the 
evangelization of India, though prosecuted by 120 Societies (without 
reckoning Roman Catholic Missions), is so far a common enterprise that 
no Society can duly interpret its own experience or its own obligations 
without comprehension of the general progress; that the lessons of all 
parts of the field ought to be freely available for the service of each; and 
that the great enterprise can only be worthily effected through proper co- 
ordination of the forces engaged in it. This co-ordination must be based 
upon a careful survey of the field and the forces.

3. In particular it is felt that the policy of co-operation in suitable 
branches of Missionary effort, already adopted with much promise here and 
there in the Indian field, is likely to be capable of much wider extension 
when the distribution of the forces in the several parts of the field is 
better understood. To provide materials for judgment as to the mission- 
ary tasks that may with advantage be undertaken in common will be an 
important object of the proposed survey.

4. The growth of the Indian Church in recent years—a growth not only 
in numbers and capacity, but in consciousness of vocation and responsi- 
bility—makes a further urgent call for comprehensive study of the situa- 
tion. Sound missionary theory has always recognized that the evangeli- 
zation of any land must, as regards human agency, be effected in the 
main by its own people; but the application of the theory to practice 
has to await, in each land, the appearance of an indigenous Church. In 
India the time now appears to be ripe for the most careful consideration, 
first, of the relative responsibility in regard to the evangelization of the 
land, of the Indian Church and of agencies from other lands: second, of 
the missionary policy to be followed with a view to the due fulfilment of 
the several responsibilities. Such consideration ought to be based on a 
wide and accurate survey both of the Indian Church and of the mission- 
ary situation.

Judgment of Indian Conferences.—On these and other grounds the 
Continuation Committee Conferences held in India in 1912 all urged that 
a missionary survey of India should be undertaken, the National Confer- 
ence held in Calcutta in December, 1912, recording the fact as follows:—

"The Conference notes that the findings of the Continuation 
"Committee Conferences held in India are unanimous on the 
"urgent need of a thorough, complete and scientific survey 
"for the right consideration of the problems of occupation."

The National Conference vigorously endorsed this view and recommend- 
ed that the Indian National Missionary Council, when established, should 
appoint a National Committee on Survey to "expedite and co-ordinate" 
the work of the Provincial Survey Committee to be appointed by the 
several Provincial Councils. It judged further that the task would re- 
quire the services, for at least two years, of a "competent research 
secretary", and it appealed to the Continuation Committee for the 
necessary funds.

The War and a Survey.—These plans for survey, developed before the 
outbreak of the war, have called for careful reconsideration in view of the 
new conditions. It is recognized that these conditions will in various 
respects increase the difficulty of the undertaking; but it is felt that they
at the same time give added importance and urgency to the proposals. Large measures of reconstruction and readjustment, in the missionary and in other spheres, must inevitably result from the war-situation; to secure the wisest and most economical adaptation of the available forces to the new conditions a comprehensive survey of the field appears an indispensable preliminary. In this view the Continuation Committee's Special Committee on Survey and Occupation entirely concurs.

Initial Steps and Plans.—The Council is therefore proceeding with the task on the lines suggested by the National Conference. To its great thankfulness, the necessary funds have been furnished through the Chairman of the Continuation Committee; and the Council has appointed the Rev. W. H. Findlay, M.A. (for 18 years, 1882-1900, missionary of the W.M.M.S. in South India; for 10 years, 1900-1910, one of the Secretaries of the Home Board of the W.M.M.S.) Director of Survey, to carry out the work in consultation and co-operation with the Provincial Councils and with the Continuation Committee's Special Committee on Survey and Occupation. The Survey Committee of the Indian National Missionary Council issues this Memorandum in the hope of enlisting the interest and co-operation of Indian missionaries, and of missionary boards having work in India, in an undertaking which it believes to be of great moment to the future of Indian Missions.

Nature and Scope of the Survey.—The nature and scope of the survey are dictated by the aims (indicated above) which it has in view. It will not be an accumulation of multifarious statistics. It will not do away with the need, when special problems arise, of more detailed surveys on special subjects; a standing apparatus for such tasks is provided in the survey Committees of the Provincial and National Councils, and the present survey by its general results will greatly facilitate them. The survey now to be undertaken will aim to gather such information as will guide the Societies and the Indian Church to a duly co-ordinated policy for each part of the field, and as will enable the Church in India and at the home base of Missions to realize, in outline at least, the nature and extent of the task committed to it.

Methods and Needs of the Survey.—The survey staff will make use as far as possible of material available in Reports of Societies, Census Tables, etc., and will carefully avoid appealing to missionaries or boards for information available elsewhere. Their task, however, can only be accomplished with the hearty good will, and with much practical co-operation, alike of missionaries and missionary boards; and in view of the inestimable value of the results that should attend the efficient achievement of such a survey as is proposed, this Survey Committee trusts that Missionaries and boards alike will be prepared to further the undertaking by their sustained and prayerful interest, and by all such practical service as they may be in a position to render.

On behalf of the Standing Committee on Survey of the National Missionary Council of India,

H. Anderson, Secretary.
Appendix V.

CONTINENTAL MISSIONS RELIEF FUND.

Reports of this Fund have appeared as Appendix IX, page 41 of the Minutes of the Second Meeting of the Executive Committee held in Calcutta, November 24-26, 1914, and in a printed statement issued to all subscribers in the end of August. The Officers of the Executive Committee of the N.M. Council have continued to act in all financial matters affecting the distribution of all funds received, and the Treasurer of the Council is submitting an account of the same. In the Bulletin of the Council published in July, 1915, the situation up to that date was briefly set forth. In Bihar and Orissa, where up to June 30th only one German Missionary had been interned, a complete reversal of policy was announced, and the situation in South India was also changing, the Government of India having decided that in the interest of the State all Germans, Austrians and Turks must be repatriated or interned. It is unnecessary to set forth in their historical sequence the steps by which this policy of the Government has been put into effect. The present position in the Madras Presidency has been summarised in the following note prepared by the Rev. J. H. Maclean of Conjeeveram, the Convener of the German Missions Relief Committee of the Madras Representative Council of Missions:

"About the middle of August the German Missionaries who were interned under the order of the Civil Government, as well as those still at large, received notice that they would be repatriated to Germany, or in the case of men under 45 years of age be sent as prisoners of war to Ahmednagar. So far as presence at their stations is concerned this order makes no change in the circumstances of the Missionaries of the Basel and Schleswig Holstein Societies, for all the members of the former had already been removed from their stations. In the Hermannsburg Mission only one Missionary, who happens to be a British subject, will be left. The new order affects the Leipzig Mission most seriously, as up till now only three of its Missionaries had been removed from their stations, while now the only people left will be two men and two women who are Russian subjects. The Missionaries were told to be in readiness to sail about the middle of September, but although that date is past they have not yet received definite information as to their departure.

"Various petitions for the modification of the order have been sent to Government, and the Bishop of Madras has had more than one interview with H. E. the Governor about the matter. His Excellency has received the petitions very sympathetically, and several Missionaries have been allowed to remain for reasons of health or other satisfactory cause. Some of the petitions have been sent to the Government of India, whose answer is awaited.

"The Missionaries who are leaving are doing their utmost to make satisfactory arrangements for their work before they go. The Leipzig Mission has asked permission from Government to hand over all its work to the Church of Sweden Mission. The Basel Mission is being carried on by its Swiss and British members. The Schleswig Holstein Mission is endeavouring to hand over everything to the American Lutheran Mission of Rajahmundry. The Hermannsburg Mission had already, before the war, sold the property in two of its stations to the United Synod of Ohio; for the rest it seeks the aid of the American Lutheran Mission of Guntur, and may hand over a few of its schools to other neighbouring missions."
All the four missions have received notice that their grants-in-aid for school work or medical work will cease with effect from 30th September (in the case of the Basel Mission, 31st Oct.). The Missionary Educational Council of South India has taken the matter up and made a strong representation to Government through the Director of Public Instruction, in the hope that a transfer of the schools may be effected in favour of such management as may be approved by Government. It is clear that no grants will be continued so long as Germans have any share in the control of the institutions. Whether Government will allow the management to be taken up by Missionaries of neutral nationality, such as Swedes, Swiss or Americans, is not yet certain. If sanction is not given it is understood that efforts will be made to form Managing Committees which shall be exclusively British, though they may receive funds from neutral countries or even from Germany. Such Committees would consist of British Missionaries, Chaplains, or laymen, together with Indian Christians of education and standing. It is believed that a number of British Missionaries will be found willing to show their sympathy in this way if desired. Meanwhile it is interesting to note that Rev. G. E. Phillips of the London Mission has been lent by his Society to the Leipzig Mission with the cordial approval of the German Missions Relief Committee of the Madras Representative Council of Missions. Mr. Phillips is taking up work as Principal of the High School in Shiyali and will be available for help in the management of other schools if desired.

The German Missions Relief Committee has sent a sympathetic letter to each Missionary who is leaving the country or is interned at Ahmednagar. Such a letter of sympathy has been rendered necessary by the violent outburst in the press and by the opinions openly expressed by a few British Missionaries. We are very glad to be assured by the leaders of the two larger Societies (Leipzig and Basel) that in spite of all that has happened it is the desire of nearly all of their Missionaries to return to their work when the war is over.

The following supplementary statement has been made by Mr. Maclean:

The number of those interned as prisoners of war is being considerably reduced through the operation of a Government order for the repatriation of all ordained Missionaries.

Of the total amount raised by the German Missions Relief Committee for the relief of personal distress among German Missionaries or Indian workers associated with them (about Rs 4,600), Rs. 2,500 has been handed to the Treasurer of the Continental Missions Continuation Committee of Madras for distribution, and the balance is retained for use as may be required.

In the middle of July last the Government of Bihar requested the Bishop of Chota Nagpur to take charge of the educational and philanthropic work carried on by the German Evangelical Lutheran (Gossner) Mission in Bihar and Orissa, in view of the decision to repatriate or intern all German Missionaries. There are two distinct sections of the Gossner Mission. The larger one is in Chota Nagpur; the other, known as the Ganges Mission, has five stations in Bihar and one in the United Provinces. Of the nine Missionaries in the Ganges Mission, seven have been interned; the remaining two, being naturalized British subjects, are still at liberty and are carrying on the work of the Ganges Mission. The Bishop approached the heads of the Gossner Mission and offered further to assist to maintain the Pastoral and Evangelistic work of their field by supplying such oversight as they might desire, and securing if possible the funds required to maintain the work in full vigour. This offer was accepted in the same spirit of trust in which it was made, and the heads of the Gossner Mission as requested expressed their wishes in regard to the continuance of missionary effort.
at their various stations. At the suggestion of the Bishop the Government approached the Baptist Missionary Society working in Sambalpur and the United Free Church of Scotland Mission working in the North of the Manbhum district, with a view to their taking part within certain areas in the supervision of the Lutheran Schools and Asylums. It was finally arranged that the former Society should take charge in Jharsugudah, but the Mission Committee of the latter felt it impossible to supply the assistance sought. The National Missionary Council continues to support the cost of the Gossner Mission by the supply of funds to the Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society and the Bishop of Chota Nagpur. The name of the fund for this purpose has been changed to the Gossner Mission Relief Fund, which more accurately expresses its scope. It is estimated that the minimum sum required for this purpose is not less than Rs. 1,750 per month. As the generous provision by Christian friends in America of £500 will cover these requirements for some months to come, your Officers propose to inform subscribers that the fund is not in immediate need of support, but that should their help again become necessary, notice to that effect will be sent to subscribers. In the printed statement periodically issued by the Bishop of Chota Nagpur full particulars of the receipt and expenditure of funds entrusted to him are given to all subscribers.

In addition to the special conditions as above set forth in the Madras Presidency and the Province of Bihar and Orissa, the Officers of the Council have rendered help in individual cases of distress. Rs. 1,000 were given for the help of Indian Christians in Malabar, and small amounts were granted to Europeans in cases which seemed to call for aid.

Applications have been made to the Secretaries to assist in securing for individual German Missionaries concessions or modifications of Government orders in various parts of India. Each case has been dealt with on its own merits. Quite recently an urgent request has come from Lic. J. Frohnmeyer that the N. M. Council should appeal to the Government of India to allow the repatriation of the aged or sick members of the Basel Mission now interned at Ahmednagar, and further that the recent refusal to allow Swiss Missionary reinforcements to land in India to help carry on the work may be rescinded. The Officers trust that the Council will approve the attempts that have been made to maintain Christian fellowship with the members of Continental Missions, and to do whatever has seemed possible with perfect loyalty to the Government of India and Provincial Governments, to mitigate the unhappy circumstances in which many well known and devoted German Missionaries and their families have been placed.

W. E. S. Holland,
Hon. Treasr., C. M. Relief Fund.
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