Proceedings of the Sixth Meeting of the National Missionary Council, Lahore, November 13-18, 1919.

Office of the National Missionary Council, 23, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
NATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL.

Members, 1919-20.

BADLEY, Rev. B. T., M.A., M.E. Mission, Lucknow.
BARBER, Prof. J. R., M.A., B.L., 15, Ramkisen Das Lane, Calcutta.
BAWDEN, Rev. S. W., Kavelli, Nellore, Madras Presidency.
BOSE, Dr. Miss K. M., Atari, Amritsar District, Punjab.
BRIGGS, Rev. G. W., 15, Cawnpore Road, Allahabad.
CALCUTTA, The Most Rev. the Bishop of, 51, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
CANNADAY, Rev. I., M.A., Sattenapalle, Guntur, S. India.
DANN, Rev. G. J., Baptist Mission, Patna.
DATTA, Dr. S. K., 5, Russell Street, Calcutta.
DORNAXAL, The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of, Singarani Collieries, Deccan.
EWING, Dr. J. C. R., C.I.E., Lahore.
FELT, Rev. F. R., M.D., Mission House, Jubbapore.
GARDINER, Rev. T. W., Sakti, C.P.
GORDON, Rev. Sydney, M.A., Kyaukse, Burma.
GROVER, Miss, C.E.Z. Mission, Vepery, Madras.
GULLIFORD, Rev. H., Mission House, Kalti, Nilgiris.
HENSMAN, E. S., B.A., Royapettah, Madras.
HODGE, Rev. J. Z., Motihari, Champaran, Bihar.
HOWELLS, Dr. G., M.A., Ph.D., Serampore College, Serampore.
JOSH, Canon, D.L., Procter Road, Girgaon, Bombay.
LAWRENCE, Rev. F., Lahore.
LEHRMAN, Rev. M. C., M.A., Dhampuri, C.P.
MACICCHAN, Dr. D., M.A., LL.D., Wilson College, Bombay.
MACICCHOL, Dr. N., M.A., D.Litt., 1, Staveley Road, Poona.
MACPHERSON, Rev. J., M.A., M.D., Bamrah, Bihar.
MADRAS, The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of, St. George’s Cathedral, Madras.
MARSH, Rev. Yohan, Indore, C.I.
MCLEISH, Rev. Alex., Ajmeer.
MUKERJII, Rai Bahadur, A. C., B.A., Shanti Asram, Bensares Cantt.
MUKERJI, Prof. S. C., M.A., B.L., Serampore College, Serampore.
ROBINSON, Miss F., Thoburn College, Lucknow.
ROBINSON, Bishop J. W., M.E. Mission, Colaba, Bombay.
SHAJUDDIN, Prof. R., 43, Clooed Street, Lahore.
YOUNG, Rev. A. Willifer, 23, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Executive Committee.

Chairman .... The Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India.
Vice-Chairman .... J. C. R. Ewing, C.I.E., D.D., LL.D.
Hon. Treasurer .... Rev. A. Willifer Young.
Secretary .... Prof. S. C. Mukerji, M.A., B.L.
Members .... Rev. S. W. Bawden, Dr. Miss K. M. Bose, Dr. S. K. Datta, Dr. F. R. Felt, Rev. D. G. M. Leith, Dr. J. Macphail, Rai Bahadur A. C. Mukerji, Bishop J. W. Robinson.
Proceedings of the Sixth Meeting
of the
National Missionary Council
held at
Lahore.
November 13-18, 1919.

The sixth annual meeting of the National Missionary Council was held at Lahore on 13-18 November, 1919. In the absence of the President on the first day, the Rev. Dr. J. C. R. Ewing took the chair. In a brief statement he referred in feeling terms to the late Metropolitan, the President of the Council, to the great services he had rendered to the N.M.C. since its very inception, and to the influence he had exercised over its deliberations. On behalf of the Executive Committee of the Punjab Representative Council of Missions he extended a most cordial welcome to the delegates of the N.M.C., and prayed that the Spirit of God might guide and control the thoughts and deliberations of the Council and help it to arrive at right decisions in all delicate and difficult problems that would come up for consideration during the course of the next few days.

Introductory Statement by the Chairman.—The Metropolitan of India, the Chairman of the Council, presided over the rest of the Sessions. He apologised for his unintentional absence at the first sitting of the Council, but was sure that this failure would be the more readily forgiven in that it had placed the Rev. Dr. Ewing in the chair, and given him the opportunity of welcoming the Council to Lahore, for surely that task could have been performed by none more fittingly than this greatly honoured and veteran Missionary of the Punjab.

During the past year three members of the Council had been called within the veil: the late Metropolitan Dr. A. G. Lefroy, the Hon. the Rev. Dr. A. Campbell, and the Rev. J. F. Steele.
The Council would have the opportunity of expressing their high appreciation of the character of these great missionaries at a later period of the proceedings, but meanwhile he could not but give expression to the deep affection and admiration which he felt for the two first named who had been knit to him by ties of close personal friendship through many years, and whose life and work had been a source of unfailing inspiration.

The Council would have to deal with many matters, some of them of a complex and difficult character upon which no doubt strongly divergent views would be held. In the expression of such views lay one of the great gains of such a Council as this; it led to a truer grasp of a problem when it was viewed from various sides, and as a great religious leader used to say, any solid question has at least four sides. His knowledge of the spirit which had pervaded the meetings of the Council since its inception, led him to believe that however diverse the views of members might be and frank their expression, the discussions would be marked by the utmost mutual consideration and good fellowship.

Members Present.

The following members of Council were present:—

Elected Members or Substitutes:—

**Madras**
- Miss Grover, Rev. H. Gulliford, Rev. V. Santiago.

**Bombay**
- Rev. C. B. Hill, Canon D. L. Joshi.

**Mid-India**

**United Provinces**

**Punjab**
- Rev. C. M. Gough, M.A., Rev. F. Lawrence, Prof. R. Siraj-ud-din, M.A.

**Bengal and Assam**
- Prof. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L., Rev. J. H. Brown, B.A., B.D., Rev. A. Willifer Young.

**Bihar and Orissa**
- Rev. J. Z. Hodge, the Metropolitan of India, Rev. P. L. Singh, M.A.

**Burma**

Co-opted Members.—Dr. Miss K. M. Bose, Rev. I. Canneday, M.A., Rev. W. Carey, Dr. S. K. Datta, M.B., O.B.E., the

Letters expressing regret at their inability to attend were received from the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, the Bishop of Bombay, and the Rev. W. C. Purser of Burma.

The roll-call of the members present showed that 22 out of 24 elected representatives of Provincial Missionary Councils, or their substitutes, and 16 out of 18 co-opted members were present.

Minutes of the Eleventh Executive Committee.—The Secretary reported that the minutes of the eleventh meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council, held in Calcutta on April 30th and May 1st, had been circulated and ratified.

I. Preliminaries.

1. Hours of Session.—It was agreed that the Sessions of Business should be 10-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 5 P.M.

2. Devotional Arrangements.—The Secretary on behalf of the officers of the Council, who were appointed to make all arrangements for services of worship and prayer, reported that the daily devotional sessions from 9-45 to 10-30 A.M. would be conducted by the Bishop of Domakal, the Rev. William Carey, the Rev. Dr. J. C. R. Ewing, the Rev. Dr. F. R. Felt and the Rev. N. Macnicol, and that the special service on Sunday would be led by the Bishop in Tinnevelly at 9-30 A.M.

These arrangements were approved.

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


4. Rules of Procedure.—Upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee the following rules of procedure were adopted:
(1) That all substantive resolutions must be submitted in writing.

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

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

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

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

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

5. Visitors to the Council.—The Secretary reported that with the approval of the officers an invitation to attend the meetings of the Council had been extended to one representative of the American Lutherans, to one of the Indian Lutherans of Chotanagpur, to the Rev. and Mrs. R. Burges and to Mr. N. K. Mukerji.

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

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

(2) that all hosts and hostesses be given a most cordial welcome to attend the meetings of the Council, and

(3) that the admission of other local visitors desirous of attending the meetings of the Council be dealt with by the officers of the N.M.C. or those of the local Council.

The Council welcomed the following local visitors or members:
of Standing Committees:—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. L. Church, Miss Gough, Canon Ali Baksh, Miss Ledwich, Mrs. Siraj-ud-din, Rev. Dina Nath, Mrs. S. K. Datta, Miss Lawrence, Mrs. Inglis, Rev. K. C. McPherson, Mr. B. L. Rallia Ram, and Mr. A. L. Millar.

6. Welcome to the Members of the Village Education Commission.—The Chairman on behalf of the Council gave a cordial welcome to the members of the Commission on Village Education, and read an address written by the Bishop of Madras who was unfortunately prevented from being present through illness.

I have much pleasure in introducing to the Council the Commission on Village Education which has been sent to India by the Education Committee of the Continuation Committee of the Edinburgh Missionary Conference in order to enquire into the important question of the Education of Christians in the village districts. The Commission originated at a meeting of representatives of the leading Missionary Societies of Great Britain held at the house of the Bible Society in London in 1916, to consider this question. The main facts which the meeting was asked to consider were that, according to the Government Census of 1911, 83% of the Indian Christians in the whole of India were illiterate, that the Indian Christian population was increasing at the rate of about 10,000 a month, mainly by conversion from the poor and illiterate outcastes, and that this rapid growth of an illiterate Christian population threatened to be a serious danger to the Church in India unless steps were taken immediately to educate the poor Christians in the villages. During the discussion that took place, several Missionaries from India strongly urged that before any steps were taken to extend our Educational System an enquiry should be made into the methods of education in our village districts, and an attempt made to find out whether the experience of other countries might not be useful in helping us to solve our problems in India. The meeting unanimously passed a resolution endorsing these views; and the Commission which I have now the pleasure of introducing to the Council is the outcome of that resolution.

In accordance with the opinions expressed at the meeting its object is twofold: first and foremost to consult Missionaries and Indian Christians in all parts of India and endeavour to form their experience and opinions as to the reforms and improvements most needed in our system of village education; and second, to examine our Indian problem in the light of the experience of Great Britain and America. The members of the Commission are, with one exception, already well known to us in India. Mr. Fraser, Dr. Fleming and Mr. Maclean have for many years been intimately connected with Missionary Education in India and Ceylon, and will bring to the Commission valuable experience of different branches of educational work. Miss Allan, to whom I am sure the Council will give a hearty welcome, is the Principal of a large training school for teachers at Cambridge and has been intimately connected with the recent educational reforms in Great Britain. Her wide knowledge of educational questions in the West will be of great value to the work of the Commission in India.

I will leave Mr. Fraser to tell the Council what the Commission has already done in America, Japan and the Philippine Islands, and what
they propose to do in India. I feel sure that the Council will give to him and to the whole Commission a most hearty welcome and give to them all the help and support in its power.

Principal Fraser in reply thanked the Council for its most hearty welcome, explained the object and scope of the enquiry to be made by the Commission, gave a brief account of the investigations already made in America, Japan and the Philippines, and stated the method that would be followed by the Commission in pursuing their investigations in India.

7. Minutes on the late Metropolitan of India, Dr. A. G. Lefroy; the Hon. the Rev. Dr. A. Campbell and the Rev. Dr. J. F. Steele.—The following minutes were passed by the Council on the late Metropolitan of India, Dr. A. G. Lefroy, and the Hon. the Rev. Dr. A. Campbell and the Rev. Dr. J. F. Steele:

'That this Council, in expressing its deep sense of grief at the death of the Most Reverend George Alfred Lefroy, Metropolitan of India, desires to thank God for the great services to the Church which he was permitted to render during a ministry of many years. As Chairman of the N.M.C. for five years by his unfailing tact, intense earnestness and large-hearted charity he contributed powerfully to the establishment of the influence of the Council and to the fellowship which is so marked a feature of it; his services to the Council will always remain as an inspiration for the future and as a cause of thankfulness for the past.

In the death of the Hon'ble Rev. Dr. A. Campbell this Council loses a wise counsellor, the Missionary cause a gifted leader and the community a respected citizen. As President of the Bihar and Orissa Representative Council of Missions from its inception he was loved, honoured and trusted by all who knew him, but beyond the confines of Bihar he was recognized as a man of sterling worth and steadfast faith whose fine gifts were devoted with notable success to the service of the Lord Jesus Christ, more particularly among the Santals. The Council looks back with admiration on his long ministry of 47 years in India, and records its humble gratitude to Almighty God for the gracious gift of Dr. Andrew Campbell.

Since the last meeting of this Council, the Rev. J. F. Steele of the Irish Presbyterian Mission has been removed from his earthly labours to the larger service of Heaven. He came to India 35 years ago and brought to this country a preparation of acknowledged scholarship, which was increasingly sustained during his Missionary career.

In the various positions which he occupied in his own Mission, in the assembly of the Presbyterian Church in India, as well as in the Representative Council of Western India, of which he was Chairman during the year 1917-1918,—and in relation to this National Council of Missions,—his versatile gifts were much appreciated and recognized.

All these gifts were possessed and exercised by one whose modesty was his great adornment. In the quiet reality of spiritual life lay both its strength and its charm. It drew to him those who needed help and counsel, and it won for him the loyal confidence of those who worked under his guidance.

We cannot fathom the mystery of his removal at a time when he seemed to be so much needed by his own Mission and by the Indian
Church. We know God makes no mistakes and best knows when the earthly work of His servants is really finished.

We extend our heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. Steele and her family and to the Irish Presbyterian Mission in Gujarat.

II. Constitutional Matters.

1. The Secretary reported that under Bye-Law 13 of the Constitution the Provincial Councils had filled up the following vacancies by fresh appointments:

   Rev. Yohan Masih in place of Mrs. Holland; Rev. G. W. Briggs in place of Rev. Ray C. Smith; Rev. J. Z. Hodge in place of the late Hon’ble Dr. A. Campbell; Miss Grover in place of Miss Swift; Rev. Sydney Gordon in place of the Hon’ble Mr. San C. Po; Rev. W. C. B. Furser in place of Dr. D. C. Gilmore, Dr. J. E. Cummings in place of Rev. W. Vickery; and the following vacancies by temporary appointments: Rev. V. Santiago in place of Mr. E. S. Hensman; Rev. J. H. Brown in place of Dr. G. Howells; Rev. C. B. Hill in place of the Bishop of Bombay.

   In accord with Bye-Law 15 of the Constitution the Executive Committee had filled the following vacancies in the co-opted membership of the Council: Rev. John McKenzie in place of the late Dr. J. F. Steele; Dr. S. K. Datta in place of Mr. K. T. Paul; Dr. J. Macphail in place of Dr. T. V Campbell; Rev. Alexander McLeish in place of Mr. Sam Higginbottom.

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

   (2) Officers of the Council for 1919-20.
   (3) Executive Committee of the Council for 1919-20.
   (4) Standing Committees of the Council for 1919-20, and their Conveners.

   The suggestion that the Conveners of the various Standing Committees should also be appointed on the Nomination Committee was adopted.

   Dr. Miss K. M. Bose was specially invited to serve on the Nomination Committee to help in connection with the Standing Committee on Medical Missions and Women’s Work.
3. **The Secretariat.**—In view of the expiry of Prof. S. C. Mukerji's term as half-time Secretary of the Council on the 31st December, and also in view of the uncertainty of Mr. Anderson's return from furlough, the Council on the recommendation of the Executive

**RESOLVED:**—

I. That a strong representation be made to the Faculty of Serampore College requesting them to allow Professor Mukerji to continue to act as half-time Secretary of the N.M.C. on the same terms as before till Mr. Anderson's return from furlough, and that adequate provision be made for clerical assistance to enable Professor Mukerji to give more time to his College.

4. **Affiliation of All-Ceylon Conference.**—The Secretary reported that the question of the affiliation of the All-Ceylon Conference had come up before the Executive Committee at their meeting in April and been remitted to this Council. The matter had since then been further considered by the Executive, and they felt that they had not sufficient information before them, regarding the representative character of the All-Ceylon Conference, and they therefore recommended that the question be postponed till further information had been received, and be dealt with by the Executive in the light of such information.

**RESOLVED:**—

II. That the recommendation of the Executive regarding the affiliation of the All-Ceylon Conference be accepted.

5. **Composition of Standing Committees.**—After a most careful consideration the Council

**RESOLVED:**—

III. (1) That the Standing Committees for 1919-20 be composed of six members only, four of whom, at least, shall be members of the National Missionary Council, including the Convener.

(2) That each Standing Committee shall have a few Associate Members.

(3) That all Associate Members have all the powers of full members, but the N.M.C. regrets its inability to undertake to pay their travelling expenses to meetings of Committees or the Council.

6. **Standing Committee on Social Service.**—Upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee it was

**RESOLVED:**—

IV. That in view of the fact that questions in connection with Social Service are largely dealt with by the other Standing Committees, it was not necessary to appoint another Standing Committee on Social Service.

7. **Standing Committee on European and Anglo-Indian**
Communities.—Upon the recommendation of the Nomination Committee it was

RESOLVED :—
V. That the Standing Committee on the European and Anglo-Indian Communities be dropped.

8. Standing Committee on Temperance.—After the consideration of the report of the Special Committee on Temperance, the Council

RESOLVED :—
VI. That in place of the existing Special Committee on Temperance, a Standing Committee on Temperance be constituted.

9. Reconstitution of the National Missionary Council.—After a careful consideration of a resolution moved by Bishop J. W. Robinson regarding the reconstitution of the National Missionary Council, it was

RESOLVED :—
VII. That being faced with the extreme difficulty under the present constitution of this Council of giving adequate representation to the several Missions and Churches as also to the subjects with which it is concerned, the Executive Committee be instructed to consider such amendments as may best remedy this defect and place the same before this Council at its next session.

III. Annual Report of the Secretary for 1918-1919.

The following annual report was presented by Prof. S. C. Mukerji, M.A., B.L. :

This report covers the period from November 1918—October 1919. The signing of the Peace Treaty in Paris in 1919 will ever be regarded as one of the most memorable days in the history of the world, the prelude to a new era of peace and prosperity to humanity at large. The huge dislocation which has taken place in every sphere of human life is the natural legacy of the greatest war, the magnitude of which has not yet been fully grasped even in imagination. But the great turmoil and unrest that is convulsing the whole world at the present day may be regarded as the birth pangs of a new age. It will be an age of reconstruction. To the disciples of Christ it will be an age in which the great principles of Christianity will once more be vindicated. The nations of the world will be bound in a bond of brotherhood. The Missionary outlook has never been so bright and so hopeful. The Christian Missionary has a magnificent opportunity. He has a most sacred task before him. He ought to be the greatest factor in shaping the reconstructive policy of the world. His is a glorious responsibility.

India is not outside the pale of this reconstruction. The three great epoch-making documents, viz. the report on Indian Constitutional Reforms, and the reports of the Indian Industrial and the Calcutta Univer-
ity Commissions indicate the lines along which her political, industrial and educational reconstruction is contemplated. Great changes of momentous significance are in sight. They seem to be almost revolutionary in character. Signs are not wanting to show that a great social reconstruction is slowly but steadily taking place. Here is the great triumph of the Christian Missionary in India. He is labouring unremittently to help to bring about a social reconstruction in this caste-and-priest-ridden country. It is a labour in the right direction. India’s spiritual emancipation lies through her social reconstruction. The Missionary’s great task to-day is to build up the Indian Church, while she in her turn will strive to bring India to the feet of Christ. We are living in most stirring times. “The old order changeth, yielding place to new” and we are devoutly thankful that God is fulfilling His purposes in many ways.

By the deaths of the Most Reverend George Alfred Lefroy, D.D., Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and Ceylon, the Rev. John Ferguson Steele, M.A., D.D., and the Hon’ble Dr. Andrew Campbell, D.D., the National Missionary Council has sustained a most severe loss. The late Metropolitan was the President of this Council from the very beginning, and guided its deliberations with singular power and tact. His broad outlook, his large-hearted sympathy, his statesmanlike grasp of problems and his unfailing courtesy made him an ideal chairman of an inter-denominational Missionary organisation like this.

Dr. Steele of the Irish Presbyterian Mission was promoted to glory after nearly thirty-six years’ Missionary service in India. As Clerk of the General Assembly at Nagpur, as member of the National Missionary Council and as President of the Bombay Representative Council of Missions he became widely known, and every one was impressed by his genial presence, his brotherly spirit, his unerring judgment and his wealth of humour. He was a man of rare intellectual gifts, but he consecrated all to the service of his Lord and Master.

In the death of the late Hon’ble Dr. Andrew Campbell, the Apostle to the Santals of India, the Missionary world has lost a great master-builder, a wise administrator, a sage counsellor, and a friend of the people—especially the poor needy villager. His was a life of many-sided activities. As President of the Bihar and Orissa Council, as member of the District Board, as Honorary Magistrate with first-class powers, and as member of the Provincial Legislative Council, he rendered great services to India,—the country of his adoption,—which he left twice only during his forty-seven years of Missionary life.

The report of the Committee on German Missions in South India prepared by the Rev. D. G. Leith gives a very clear account of the provision that has been made for the maintenance of the work formerly carried on by the Basel Mission. The Basel Industrials are still in existence, but will soon be made over to the Commonwealth Trust—a company formed in Britain. The legal transfer will take place at a very early date. It is most gratifying to note that the net profits after the payment of a 5 per cent. dividend to shareholders will be used for the purpose of helping religious and philanthropic work in India.

With regard to the work of the Leipzig Lutheran Mission, the Schleswig Holstein Mission, and the Hermannsburg Mission, no change has taken place beyond what was referred to the National Missionary Council last year.

The situation in Chota Nagpur has caused our Executive Committee
most anxious thought. It is however a matter of profound thankful­
ness that it has been found possible to suggest a practical solution of
a most difficult and delicate problem. The President in his short
report has given an account of all that has taken place in Chota
Nagpur, since the appointment of the Commission of Enquiry by the
Executive Committee. All important papers in connection with the
subject have been printed and circulated to the members and will be
laid before the Council in due course. It is for this Council to say
whether the situation in Chota Nagpur has been correctly diagnosed
or not by the Commission, and whether the findings they arrived at
are simply inevitable under the present circumstances. They have
been unanimously adopted by the Central Committee of the Lutheran
Church in Chota Nagpur with one or two important suggestions, and
been accepted by the Bihar and Orissa Council with such modific­
tions as seemed necessary in the light of the experience of the last
few months. Your Secretary had the proud privilege and serious
responsibility of guiding the affairs of this Mission and Church both
in relation to the Government of Bihar and Orissa and the Lutheran
Christians there, and he is decisively of opinion that there is a
magnificent opportunity of building up an autonomous Church there,
under proper guidance and help, and this Council would do well to
endorse in full the resolutions passed by the B. and O. Council.
It is a very big experiment but it is worth trying.

All German Missions property has been or is being vested by the
Government of India through the Custodian of Enemy Property in
properly constituted Boards of Trustees, three of whom including the
Chairman have been nominated by the N.M.C. and two by the
Government. The Bihar and Orissa Board is already in working
order. The grateful thanks of this Council are due to Captain John
Dove sent by Mr. Oldham as representative of the Conference of
British Missionary Societies to help the National Missionary Council
in connection with the Board of Trustees and the Basel Industrials.
But for his unremitting labours, the Council would have found it
difficult to bring things to a successful issue.

The Commission sent out to India from the Churches of Great
Britain and America to enquire into the educa­
tion of Christians in the village districts is here in
our midst, and the Council accords it a most
hearty welcome. The Special Committee appointed by the N.M.C.
Executive with the Bishop of Madras as Convener has made detailed
arrangements for the visit of the Commission to various parts of
India. The Commission has a big task before it. The problem of
village education is of the utmost importance to the ever-expanding
Indian Christian Church of the present day. In fact the Commission
has come to the country at a most opportune moment. This is just
the time when the Government and the people of the country are
grappling with the question of primary education. The future
development of the Indian Church depends largely on the right type
of education that is given to the masses, an education which, while
self-contained by itself, should, at the same time, be correlated
to other forms of education, both vocational and literary. The
Commission will, we trust, be in constant touch with Indian Christian
opinion in this matter which concerns them so vitally. The activities
of the Commission will be followed with the greatest interest and
their findings most eagerly awaited.

The proscription of Dr. Zwemer's book "Islam—a Challenge to
Faith" has called forth a chorus of protest from various Provincial
Councils, and the matter will come up for careful consideration by this

**Proscription of Dr. Zwemer’s book.** It is strongly felt that the action of the Government in this connection is a dangerous infringement of the principle of religious neutrality and gravely prejudicial to the interests of a sound and enlightened education. It will be for the Council to consider whether the law on the subject, as it stands at present, has been rightly applied, and, if so, whether steps should be taken for the modification of the same.

All the Provincial Councils have met during the year and report satisfactory progress. Various matters have been referred to the National Missionary Council for consideration and action. Bengal, Mid-India and the United Provinces have disapproved of the action of the Government in the matter of the proscription of Dr. Zwemer’s book. Bengal, Madras, Mid-India and Bombay have advocated Total Prohibition. Bihar and Orissa has passed a series of most important resolutions in connection with the Lutheran situation in Chota Nagpur and has made detailed suggestions for the carrying on of the former Gossner Mission by the autonomous Lutheran Church in Chota Nagpur with the help of an Advisory Board to work in conjunction with it. The United Provinces has appointed a Representative Committee to draw up a form for the ratification of marriages, according to Christian ideas, of couples who as non-Christians had already undergone a form of marriage according to non-Christian rites: and also a form for the celebration of marriages more suited to the needs of the Mass Movement Christians.

Bengal has referred to this Council the proposal for a Central Language School for All India, and has resolved to send to the Secretary of the Inter-Church World Movement in New York an estimate of Rs. 2,40,000 for non-recurring and recurring expenditure for the building and staff for a Language School to be established in some suitable location. Bengal has under consideration a complete scheme of revision of status, pay, pensions, etc., of Indian Mission Agents, which has been submitted to the various Home Boards for information and criticism. The Punjab draws attention to an important decision of the local High Court that the perversion to Islam on the part of a Christian did not *ipso facto* dissolve the Christian Marriage bond of the pervert.

A Literature Conference organised by the Survey Sub-Committee of the Literature Committee of the National Missionary Council met in Madras on October 2nd and 3rd, and considered the report presented by the Survey Sub-Committee on the Survey of Christian Literature throughout India, in the vernacular and in English, entitled *Christian Literature in India*, and also a *Programme of Advance* summarising needs and opportunities which can be met at once if funds can be provided. A series of most important resolutions were passed by this Conference which were subsequently adopted by the Literature Committee of the N.M.C. and will be presented to this Council. A fine piece of work has been done by this Committee, and a great advance is expected to be made in the preparation, production and distribution of Christian Literature to meet the growing demands of the Indian Christian Community and of the country at large. The Christian Education Committee has forwarded to the Secretary of State for India a memorial urging the imperative necessity of making secondary and higher education a reserved subject. The Public Questions Committee circulated as widely as possible the Memorandum
on the Indian Christian Marriage Act, and has issued a second edition of the Memorandum together with all the criticisms that have been received during the year. The Committee has yet to gather the views of the Indian Christian Community and of the Roman Catholic Church, but it hopes to get the draft of the amended Act ready in course of next year. Owing to the resignations of Dr. Miss K. M. Bose and Bishop J. W. Robinson as Conveners of the Standing Committees on Women’s Work and the European and Anglo-Indian Communities respectively, and of the great delay that took place in the election of the President of the Medical Missionary Association who was appointed Convener of the Standing Committee on Medical Missions, there will be no reports from these three Committees. The Bishop of Madras, however, has very kindly prepared a personal report on the European and Anglo-Indian Communities. The Conveners of the rest of the Standing Committees are in the midst of the preparation of their reports which will be presented to the Council in due course.

The Council is under deep obligation to the Committee of Reference and Counsel in America and to the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain for their most generous financial aid during the year, without which it would have been difficult for this Council to hold its Annual Session this year.

S. C. Mukerji.

IV. Annual Reports of the Provincial Councils.

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

The suggestion that the resolutions passed by any Provincial Council and forwarded to the N.M.C. for consideration and action be taken up along with the report of that Council was adopted. (For Provincial Council reports and resolutions, see Appendix I, 1-8):—

- Bombay: Rev. C. B. Hill.
- Mid-India: Mr. B. H. Backhouse, M.A.
- Punjab: Mr. W. H. L. Church.
- Bengal and Assam: Rev. A. W. Young.
- Burma: Dr. J. E. Cummings.

Upon the presentation of each report the Council gave brief consideration to any special subjects arising from them and also dealt with the resolutions forwarded by any Provincial Council.
V. Reports of Standing Committees of the Council.

1. Co-operation and Unity.—The following report of the Committee on Co-operation and Unity was presented by the Convener, Dr. F. R. Felt:—

As a Committee we desire to express our keen appreciation of the great loss we and the Council have sustained in the death of the late Dr. Steele; since the appointment of a new Convener but little has been done beyond carrying on the investigations already begun.

Regarding the Statement on Comity, the Madras Representative Council reports that the following Missions have accepted the Statement since the last meeting of the National Council:—

American Advent Mission.
American Mennonite Mission.
Danish Mission.
Wesleyan Mission.
Y.M.C.A., Madras.

The following accept with some modifications:—

American Baptist Mission.
American Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Guntur.

In the Mid-India area the Friends Mission have accepted on behalf of the Mission in India, but confirmation by their London Committee has not yet been received.

The Convener has received some additional data for the proposed Handbook, but we feel that the information in hand is not a complete record for the field. Correspondence elicits the fact that there are institutions and missionary bodies which are considering Union much along the lines covered by our investigations. There are others which propose or are actually carrying out plans for a closer cooperation. These would hardly be denominated as "Union" movements, but they are of much significance as showing the trend of thought and of action in different places in the Empire. If the Council desires, information of this nature could be embodied in the Handbook: it would give a more complete picture of co-operation activities than would be furnished by a list of the Missions and institutions working along the more strict "Union" lines. We are glad to note the proposed Union between the Anglican, Marthoma Syrian and S.I.U. Churches.

Your Committee request the Council to re-affirm the following resolutions from last year's report.

Resolved:—

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

(2) That as soon as funds are available Rs. 300 for the publication of the handbook be sanctioned.

2. Survey and Occupation.—The following report of the Committee on Survey and Occupation was presented by the Convener, the Rev. H. Gulliford:—
The Council of 1918 accepted with thankfulness the Rev. W. H. Findlay's kind offer to carry on the work of the Survey without salary during the year, and they shared his hope that his health would permit him to produce the India Survey Manual and the Report the Mysore State. The Committee regret to report their hopes have not been fulfilled. They have not received anything at present. They have no hope of any substantial results being produced, and the funds at their disposal do not permit of any further work being undertaken. While gratefully acknowledging the devoted labour of Mr. Findlay in spite of his bad health, they are reluctantly compelled to ask the Council to adopt the following resolution finally winding up the Survey:

**RESOLVED:**

IX. That having heard the financial statement of the Treasurer showing that the balance in hand is sufficient to meet the present liabilities so far as they can be estimated, but not to carry on the work for another year, and having received definite information that no further supplies can at present be received from home, the Council resolves that their Survey work be discontinued on December 31, 1919, and directs the Survey Committee to wind up the Survey. It desires that the material available be so far as possible put at the disposal of the Survey Committees of the Provincial Councils, and that after it has been made available the preparation of the tables, by which the progress of Indian Missions can be recorded year by year, be proceeded with.

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

In accordance with the directions of the Benares Council your Committee continued the investigation of the progress of the various missions in the matter of transferring responsibility from the missions to the church and from foreign agency to indigenous leadership.

In addition to this, the Committee—at least the members who represented the South India Mission—were anxious to find out the attitude of the churches in regard to the subject of Church Union. A questionnaire was sent out through the members of the Standing Committee and more than seventy replies were received. These form the basis of this report.

I.

The first question asked was whether there had been any striking development during the year in the matter of self-support. Almost without an exception the answer was in the negative: Famine in two or three areas and high prices throughout India was the sole reason for this. Missionaries assert that the increase in the people's contributions would probably be nil this year, and they would consider themselves fortunate if there was not a great decrease. On the other hand in the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Mission in Assam, 70 village schools were this year for the first time supported by the income of rice collections of the people. The total number of village schools supported by the Mission is 370. The outlook, however, in most of the Missions is rather gloomy; but we earnestly hope that the coming year will alter this. In areas where a large number of Christians were recruited for the Labour
Corps and for the Army, a considerable amount of money has come into the hands of the Christians, and in some places this is favourably affecting the income of the Church showing that, with improvement in the earning capacity of the villager, the indigenous support of the Church becomes more practicable and possible.

The next inquiry referred to the subject dealt with in last year's report, viz. the transferring of responsibility from the Mission to the Church and the giving to Indians responsibilities hitherto borne by foreign Missionaries. Your Committee rejoices to find this subject engaging the earnest attention of most of the larger and older Missions throughout India. Missions in the North and the South are most earnestly reviewing their whole Mission Policy and Organization with a view to see what progress can be made in giving effect to the Resolution passed by the Council last year. A notable instance comes from the Punjab. The American Presbyterian Mission has sent the following recommendations to the approval of the Home Board. Some of them, we understand, have already been carried into effect.

1. "In order to lay larger responsibilities on the Indian Church and to provide a larger sphere for its activities and develop an Indian leadership, we recommend that—

(a) The Presbyteries, as soon as possible, take over all pastoral work, both in cities and villages.

(b) That as soon as qualified and capable Indian leaders are available to superintend and direct the work of a district, and the Indian Church is willing to assume the responsibility, the Mission transfer districts or portions of districts, subject to certain conditions, e.g. that, to begin with, one-third of the members of the Controlling Committee be appointed by the Mission.

2. That six representatives of the Presbyteries be allowed to sit on the Mission Councils.

3. That missionaries completely identify themselves with the Church in India, and fully co-operate in all its activities.

4. That positions of responsibility in the conduct and government of the Indian Church in Committee, Session, Presbytery, Synod and General Assembly should be, as far as possible, in the hands of Indians, the Missionaries heartily co-operating with these officers in every way possible."

The statement in the Report of the Indian Church Committee of the Bombay Provincial Council is true of almost all provinces. "Churches and Missions are beginning to realize that all Christian activities should be Church-centric instead of Mission-centric." Churches are beginning to appreciate that gradually they are more and more to assume and carry the responsibilities long borne by foreign Missions; and Missions are beginning to understand that the success of a Mission is to be gauged not by the amount of burden it carries on its unaided shoulders, but by the amount of responsibilities it has transferred to the Indian Church. The steps taken in this direction are of three kinds:—

1. Some transfer whole departments of work to a Church organization.

2. Others set apart a particular field to an ecclesiastical organization.

3. Many transfer to a particular individual responsibility hitherto borne by Missionaries.
(1) Transfer of Departments of Work.

The Anglican Missions in Tinnevelly pursue this policy. It was reported last year that the C.M.S. Second Grade College was handed over to the Indian Church Council with a small decreasing grant. This same Mission has this year appointed an Education Committee to look after all the other higher education formerly controlled by the Mission. This Committee is composed of the missionaries and three Indian representatives. Though this is not exactly transferring any responsibility to the Church it is a step—though small—in line with the policy of devolution steadily followed in that district. The S.P.G. has this year made the Standing Committee of the Church Council, the governing body of the whole Mission. Hitherto Diocesan Committees have been made up of representatives of a body of local subscribers; now they will be representatives of the Church in the district. This is a big step in making the work Church centric rather than Mission-centric. The same is true of the S.P.G. work in the Madras Diocese. The entire work of the Mission in that Diocese, with the exception of a First Grade College and two high schools, is conducted by an Indian Church Council—almost entirely Indian. The S.P.G. makes an annual decreasing grant which stood at Rs. 20,000 in 1919. A similar organization has been recently perfected in the S.P.G. Telugu Mission. The whole work of the S.P.G. in this large Mass Movement field is under the direction of a Church Council consisting of 12 elected Indian representatives and 5 European members. The personal affairs of the missionaries are practically the only items considered by the Mission Council. An interesting advance is reported by the American Free Baptist Mission of Orissa. From October 1st of this year all evangelistic work has been transferred from the Mission to the Church. Up to this time the evangelistic work as well as all other types of work has been in the hands of the Mission; now it is placed in the Evangelistic Board elected by the delegates of the Churches.

The Board takes upon itself the responsibility of managing all the evangelistic work in the field, such as the employment, the location, and the determining the salaries of workers.”

The Friends Mission, Hoshangabad, has transferred a Vernacular Boarding School to the Church. A proposal from the Mission to hand over the evangelistic work in all stations was not accepted by the Church and in consequence has been deferred. “The opinion is held in that Mission that the best method of devolution is the handing over of departments to the Church rather than giving Indians places as missionaries.”

Besides the instances which are reported above it is probable that there are other similar cases in different Missions throughout India, and we rejoice to find that there is such definite and widespread progress in the work of transferring responsibility from the Missions to the Churches.

(2) A second method followed is the transferring of a particular field to an ecclesiastical organization. This is followed by the London Missionary Society, United Provinces, and the American Telugu Baptist Missionary Society, Madras. In the United Provinces a complete L.M.S. station has been handed over by the Mission to the Anjuman. The recurring expenditure is met by the contribution of the members of the Anjuman together with a grant on a decreasing scale in the proportion of three to one. The scheme has been now in existence for three years, and the results are reported to be not encouraging. In South India the Home Mission Board of the Baptist
Convention, according to our correspondent, has been given charge of an entire field since April 1st, 1919. The Mission has withdrawn its missionaries from this field and has given whole charge to the Convention which will hereafter manage the work through its Home Mission Board. The Mission for a limited time has agreed to assist financially. "Since the arrangement went into effect more than 100 baptisms have taken place on the field, and great interest in the work is being awakened in all parts of the Baptist Mission and the Churches connected with it. The considerations that led to this step were the growth in ability of the Christians and the desire on the part of many young men for positions of responsibility and leadership. It seemed best to give them a field all their own and to let them develop it untrammelled."

Both these Missions afford instances of an honest and genuine attempt to follow the lead indicated by the finding of the Calcutta Conference repeatedly emphasised in this Council. But the Committee is doubtful whether these instances should not be classed as the assigning of a special piece of work to a Home Missionary Society or a Church rather than a transferring of responsibility in Church Government. Indian Christians aspire to be taken into partnership with the Mission in conducting the pastoral, evangelistic and educational work of the district, where they live, and we strongly urge that Missions should direct their attention to the fulfilment of these aspirations.

(3) In the matter of entrusting individual Indians with larger responsibilities the year has seen great progress everywhere. "For the first time," is the delightful expression recurring again and again in the replies. For the first time in the Wesleyan Missionary Society, Madras, the Vice-Principal of the College is an Indian Christian; then for the first time two ministers in the Mysore Mission have been made superintendents of districts and seven circuits in the Madras District have been placed under an Indian. The Principalship of the Theological College of the W.M.S. Guindy, the Chairmanship of the Telugu Church Council of the L.M.S., the Presidency of the Synod of the Lutheran Church, Guntur Mission, are all positions hitherto held by European Missionaries now held by Indians. In the S.P.G. Mission, Bengal, the Superintending Missionary in the Sunderbands is now an Indian; in the Baptist Mission, Narayangunj, an Indian Missionary has taken the place of the European Missionary as Superintendent of the District Work. In the Church of Scotland Mission, Nagpur, a rural district hitherto under a European Missionary has now been placed under an Indian Christian. The principalship of the Forman Christian College was recently offered by the American Presbyterian Mission to an Indian Christian.

Some of these steps were taken on account of the emergency of the situation. The European staff was depleted on account of the war, or furloughs; and Indians have been employed to keep the work going. One remarkable instance of riots leading a Mission to place most important branches of work upon Indian Christians is reported from the Punjab. The correspondent says: "This year many Indian ladies belonging to our Missionary Society have been placed in responsible positions hitherto held by European Missionaries. The disturbed state of some of the cities in the Punjab, necessitated the removal of European ladies from the area, and in consequence some of the work had to be closed. Some was kept open because there were Indians who were glad to be used, even at some personal risk to themselves, in filling the gaps. An Indian doctor lived in the
city of Amritsar and kept the hospital open. The girls' schools were taken up by Indian assistants and managed by them for months without European supervision. Some Mission outstations were also kept open because there were Indian assistants who took over accounts, converts, orphanages, etc., entirely.” Such heroism and devotion deserves cordial recognition in this report.

Two other transfers of an important nature have yet to be mentioned. One is the transfer of the Malabar Mission to the South India United Church. The whole work and two outside workers—one European and another Indian—have been handed over to the control of the Indian Church together with about Rs. 50,000 a year. The other is the transfer that has taken place in Chota Nagpur. The work of the Churches connected with the Gossner Mission has now been transferred to the Church, and the foundation has been laid of an indigenous and autonomous Indian Lutheran Church. We wish these schemes all success.

One or two correspondents have referred in their replies to the demand for a bolder advance made in some parts of the country by the spirit of the modern age. There is an element in the Christian community that even chafes under the restrictions imposed by the Calcutta Resolution. One of the correspondents refers to the impatience shown by some at any delay in the transfer from the Mission to the Church and the irritation caused by the words “gradually” and “as opportunities offer” in that Resolution. The fear is expressed that Missions may possibly take shelter under these terms and remain inactive and unprogressive. While the fear may be justified in a few cases, our Indian Christian brethren must remember that there are considerations why progress in this respect is bound to be gradual. Recognition must be given to the fact that all Mission fields are not equally ready for the transfer recommended. The development of a strong and effective laity, a fair amount of self-support, the availability of a sufficient number of leaders, are all pre-requisites to any substantial devolution of responsibility. One of the findings of an informal Conference in North India suggests that “as soon as the national consciousness in a Christian Church or community has reached the stage where its natural leaders feel themselves hampered and thwarted in their witness and service by the presence of a foreign missionary and of the system for which he stands, that church or community has reached the limits of healthy development under the restricting conditions.” This finding makes the feeling of the leaders, or rather the irksome feeling of the leaders, the factor determining the time of transfer. Surely, such a momentous change in the administration of the Church should be based on a more solid foundation. On the other hand, Missions and Missionaries must give frank recognition to such feelings and should watch for men and conditions where reasonable transfer will be possible and will be fraught with advantage to the Church and the Mission.

We cannot conclude this section of our report without expressing our thankfulness at the great advance made in this direction since 1912. The principle, we are glad to find, is now accepted in all Missions and there is an honest and sincere attempt everywhere to give effect to it as opportunities offer. At the same time we would remind Missions of the rapid changes that are taking place in India in these days. Transfer of responsibilities, responsible self-government, opportunities for self-expression are phrases that have become familiar in politics, and the rising generation of Indian Christians is most eagerly looking forward to similar opportunities.
in the Church. Suspicion, irritation, and want of confidence, may be some of the unpleasant symptoms of this feeling. But there is possibly room for greater advance in Missions in India. Greater sympathy, larger trust, and a bolder policy seem to be demanded by the situation. There are schools and departments where possibly European Missionaries are wasted which can be run successfully by Indian Christian headmasters. There are possibly districts which can be placed in charge of Indians to the great advantage of the work. Surely wars, riots and mutinies are not necessary to force our hands to do what faith in God and man ought to lead us to do spontaneously and naturally.

UNITY.

The other subject taken up for survey this year was that of Unity. The Committee tried to discover whether in the various areas there was any desire among Indian Christians for closer ecclesiastical union; and if so, whether such a desire had found any practical expression. They also wanted to know the attitude of the various bodies towards the ideal of a united Church in India.

The answers were very full and most interesting. A summary is given here for the information of the Council.

Movements towards unity are taking place in different parts of India among Churches which follow a more or less identical ecclesiastical polity. The most striking development of this kind in South India is the amalgamation of the Church in Malabar originally connected with the Basel Mission and the South India United Church.

The Presbyterian Church of North India and the South Indian United Church have formulated a scheme whereby these bodies can come into a single ecclesiastical organization to be known as the United Church of India. The Congregational Church in Western India and the L.M.S. Churches of Almora and Calcutta Districts are also considering the desirability of entering this Union. The Anjuman of the London Mission in the Benares District has agreed to the proposals for union with the South Indian United Church. The Home Boards of the Guntur Lutheran Mission and of the Rajahmundry Lutheran Mission are being amalgamated in America; their Churches, both being in the Telugu area, will also soon unite into one body. While anything that leads towards unity is to be welcomed, we ought not to exaggerate the significance of these movements. For practical purposes it is far more important that the Missions working in a single city or district or Province should be a united body than that a Church in Benares on the Ganges, should consider itself in fellowship with the Church in Nagercoil at Cape Comorin.

The union and federation movements so far effected mean nothing more than a combination of bodies which think alike and act alike in most matters concerning Church and Church organization, and who already do not tread upon each other's toes. The question that all Christians in India have to face is whether they ought not to strive towards one United Church in India, in which all these rivalries will cease, to the end that every place of worship, every celebration of the Lord's Supper, and every privilege of Church fellowship throughout the land will be open to any Christian in India connected with any Mission whatever, irrespective of race, nationality or mode of worship. It is possible that there will be some bodies who may refuse to have anything to do with a Catholic Church of this kind.
But it is evident that most Indian Christians will give anything to have in their country a comprehensive Catholic Church that would include in it the largest possible number of bodies now sadly separated. It is, therefore, with pleasure that we report that definite negotiations for union have begun between the South India United Church and the Anglican Church. The Mar Thoma Syrian Church may also take part in this negotiation. It is hoped that as the result of these negotiations the formation of an autonomous Indian Church may become possible in South India.

There is one notable exception to the desire for union which needs mention here, since the opinion expressed is the result of deep-seated conviction. One of our correspondents in South India says: "We see no necessity of seeking for organic union, and so we do not seek opportunities for bringing this subject before Indian Christians or any others belonging to our Churches." Another correspondent is certainly explicit: "I am absolutely opposed," he says, "to any such movements towards unity. I could unite with nothing except a body (of my own denomination). We would perhaps estimate better this uncompromising view, if we hear what another brother from Bengal has to say on the subject. "While it is most desirable to encourage everything that tends towards federated and co-operative effort, we cannot go farther than this towards organic unity in a national Church. The nature of our organization compels us to be decidedly against anything that looks towards organic unity."

We quote these views in full so that these convictions may receive due weight in our consideration of the subject.

Of those who feel that union is desirable and the idea of one United Church for India ought to be encouraged, many have written very fully of the dangers to be avoided:—

1. The opinion is strong that in any movement towards such an ideal it should not be forgotten that there ought to be a place for all races that may be in India and that it ought not to be confined to one race. The Church should be geographical and territorial but never racial.

2. Several have also stated their conviction that in striving for a nominally United Church for the whole of India, the detailed organization should not cover the whole of India. Distance, language, expenses are all against it. "Not a spectacular Church attempting to combine in one organization all parts of India, all loosely joined, without much reality, but one in which the language areas will be the basis of Church Organization, and where the various Churches within certain provinces will be joined effectively to present a united front in Christian warfare"—this is the ideal worth working for.

3. It is also asserted by many, with great force, that such a United Church if consummated should be in communion with the Churches of other lands in East and West. "We want a Christian Church," says a Wesleyan correspondent truly, "that will embrace humanity and not be exclusively and narrowly national." Or as an Anglican says: "Any movement which would urge Indian Christians to break away from their own Church connection should be strongly discouraged." We want to remain catholic and not throw away all the experience of the Church in all lands. We do not want to cut ourselves off from the great Protestant Churches of the West. Another says: "I am heartily in sympathy with the idea of a United Church of Christ in India, provided that union is not purchased at the price of loss of communion with the Churches of Christ in other lands."
4. Unity by absorption is also strongly deprecated by everybody. Comprehension and not absorption ought to be the ideal aimed at.

Is such a Union possible? Is the idea of one United Church of India capable of realization? What are the difficulties in the way?

Answers to these questions are also varied. Some frankly avow that while such a union is desirable it is not possible. "No national Church is possible as long as differences in doctrine exist," says one. Several correspondents—some of them Anglican—say that the Anglican Church is the greatest obstacle! That is of course begging the question. We have to find a solution that will bring in the Anglican and the Truth that she stands for into the Church in India. One Congregational Missionary from Bengal who advocates union but not absorption, real union and not a mere federation, says: "It will have to be some form of episcopacy in order to bring in the weaker brethren."

The practical problem of union and of a united Indian Church largely hinges on the question of union between episcopal and non-episcopal Churches. It is from this point of view that the movement in South India between the S.I.U.C. and the Anglican Church becomes an event of more than ordinary interest. If on any basis acceptable to both these communions, corporate union is effected in South India, we should have by the blessing of God accomplished something that will have far-reaching effects in India and outside. Such a consummation is worth labouring for. Let all who long for this breach to be healed devoutly pray that God's Holy Spirit may direct the Churches and their leaders in this important negotiation.

Ignorance of the people, poverty of the Church in India, dependence on foreign money, tendency to narrow exclusiveness in some bodies, denominational training, sectarianism and the presence of foreign missionaries—are mentioned as other obstacles to union.

A few of the correspondents refer to the clamour for a national Church made by young India. "The modern young man," says an esteemed Indian correspondent, "wants a national Church, first and foremost, to attain independence from all foreign sway and its concomitants. They lack knowledge of theology or Church history, and are very vague about the organization they desire or approve of." Most of us will admit there is a good deal of truth in this. Another deals more fully with another aspect of this demand. "I fear above all things," he says, "the sentimental appeal to Indian ideas without knowledge of the history of the Church in the East as well as in the West. There is a sort of idea floating around that India could start with a clean slate and evolve something wholly new and Indian, based, as some of its advocates openly say, on the "religious treasures" of non-Christian India. I do not believe that such a foundation would be secure at all. The foundation must be Christian and catholic. The early Church for three centuries or more practically cut itself off from non-Christian culture. It may have been narrow, but it was safe and preserved Christianity pure. After that, non-Christian culture came in with very mixed results, for Christian truth. I am very much afraid of the sort of eclecticism which is openly advocated at present. I believe that Indian Christian minds will see the Indian seal on truth and give it Indian expression because the Church is composed of Indians. But any conscious selection of Indian elements because they are Indian (and not because they are Christian) seems to me most dangerous."

The Indian correspondents almost to a man advocated conferences
on unity among Indian ministers and laymen of different denominations. Indian Christians—it is said—are not nearly as denominational as British Christians, and it is said they will solve these problems quickly and satisfactorily if left to themselves. Bishop Gore recently spoke thus:—"Let us never forget that solution of the problem of disunion may be found in the future rather among the Churches of Africa, China, Japan, Korea, and India than here at home. These Churches are to be freed from Western tutelage and become self-governing Churches standing on their own basis in Christ. They will have their traditions and prejudices as we have. But they will not be so much interested in European divisions. They will have their own point of view and though the perils which will beset them will be very many, it may well be that a great contribution towards unity may come from them. I believe it will be so." Who will not say Amen to such a hope?

The Committee recommends to Indian leaders in the various provinces the holding of such conferences on Unity among Indian Christians. The Tranquebar Conference called by the Convener of the Indian Church Committee at the request of the South India members of that Committee, was an education and an inspiration to all and was the direct cause of all the negotiations that are now taking place between the Anglican communion and the South India United Church. Conferences on similar lines held in each Provincial area would be a great means of education.

Unity is in the nature of the Godhead. Unity is what our Master prayed for. Unity is the end towards which the Holy Spirit is unceasingly working. The movements towards unity in America and Great Britain are His movements. "Let every man and woman who desires to be a true follower of Christ be preserved from the sin of thwarting by pride or obstinacy, wilfulness or irreverence the fulfilment of His purpose."

RESOLVED.—

X. (1) That this Council is gratified to learn that the movements for transferring responsibility from Missions to Churches are steadily progressing and once more reiterates the principle enunciated by the National Conference of 1912. "That the work carried on by Foreign Missionary Societies should be gradually transferred, as opportunities offer, to the Indian Church, and that suitable plans and modifications of existing organizations should be adopted, wherever necessary, so that the principle may be carried out by missionary bodies."

(2) That this Council has heard with deep interest of the movements towards unity which are taking place in India, and commends the subject to the earnest prayers of all its members.

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

(4) That the Council places on its Budget of 1920, Rs. 200 for the work of the Committee during the ensuing year.

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

During the past year four questions of importance affecting the educational work of Missions have come to the front and have been engaging the close attention of educational missionaries. We would
briefly refer to them and indicate what action, if any, your committee has taken upon them.

1. During last cold weather Lord Southborough's Committee visited India to enquire into, and ultimately advise upon, the classification of subjects as provided for in the Reform Scheme, under the heads of transferred and reserved. In the original scheme, while elementary education was included among the transferred, higher, secondary and female education were retained as reserved subjects. The Southborough Committee however recommended that no division in the subject of education be made, but that the whole should be transferred. To this recommendation educational missionaries engaged in higher and female education, while strongly supporting the Reform Scheme as a whole, were opposed and in Madras and Bombay action was taken to make their opinions known to the Government. At the request of the Representative Councils of these Provinces the convener of your Committee took up the question, and on referring the subject to the members of this Committee found that with a single exception all the members were in favour of sending a Memorial to the Secretary of State for India urging that the division of education as in the original scheme be retained. The Rev. W. Meston kindly drafted the Memorial, which was circulated to all the members of the Committee and generally approved. This memorial was forwarded to the Government and has by it been forwarded to the Secretary of State, to whom also a telegraphic summary has been sent in advance.

2. Mass Movement work has brought the question of village and vocational education prominently before the various Missionary Societies, and the Representative Councils of British and American Missionary Societies arranged to send out a Commission which, after visiting various institutions in the United States, Japan and the Philippine Islands should visit this country to study actual conditions and, in the light of their experience, advise as to the form which village and vocational education should take in this country. A special committee was appointed by the National Missionary Council to make arrangements for this Commission while in India, and on this Committee members of your Education Committee were appointed to serve. We are glad to welcome the members of this Commission which has now reached India and are present with us today.

3. After prolonged investigations and labour Dr. Sadler's Committee of Enquiry into the Calcutta University, issued its report this last summer. In the course of their enquiry they found it necessary to extend their investigations beyond Bengal, and the recommendations that they have made are likely to have far-reaching effects upon other Universities than that which was the original object of their enquiry. Their report has assumed very large dimensions, and while we do not claim to have mastered all its contents, we have studied it sufficiently to know that there are subjects contained therein which will require the very careful attention of your Committee. As far as Calcutta University itself is concerned, the position of Mission Colleges is, we believe, adequately safeguarded, but it is not clear that full scope is given to Missionary Colleges in the proposed unitary type of University as outlined in the Dacca University scheme, which is likely to be taken as the standard type for other Universities, and indeed has already been adopted in large measure as the model for the proposed University at Lucknow.

It is highly probable that the intermediate schools, the establishment of which forms one of the chief recommendations of the
report, will be adopted by other Provincial Governments than that of Bengal, and where this is the case we are convinced that they will afford to Missions a valuable opportunity of contributing their characteristic gift to the education of India, especially in those areas where the Unitary Universities are established.

4. Bills for the introduction of compulsory primary education are being introduced into various Provincial Legislative Councils, and we would urge upon Provincial Representative Councils of Missions the desirability of watching them closely with a view to secure that where a conscience clause is inserted, its provisions shall be in accordance with the resolutions passed by this Council two years ago.

RESOLVED:—

XI. (1) This Council expresses its entire approval of the proposal to establish Intermediate Schools and would refer to the Provincial Councils the consideration of the type best suited to their local conditions.

(2) This Council believes that in areas served by the proposed Unitary Universities, Missions will find in the establishment of University Hostels and Intermediate Schools a valuable opportunity of making their characteristic contribution to Indian education, and would urge upon Missionary Societies the importance of adapting their educational policy to meet this fresh opening.

(3) This Council would express its gratitude to the Representative Councils of British and American Missionary Societies for the appointment of the Commission on village and vocational education, and in extending a hearty welcome to the members of that body looks forward with hope and confidence to the benefit which will accrue to primary education from their labours.

(4) This Council being wholly in favour of the extension of primary education, has noticed with satisfaction the introduction into various Provincial Legislative Councils of Bills to introduce compulsory primary education where the conditions as regards buildings and teachers warrant the step, and in view of the share which Missions have taken in such education in the past and hope to continue in the years to come, this Council would invite Provincial Representative Councils of Missions to endeavour to secure that where in such Bills a Conscience clause is introduced its provisions shall be in accordance with the resolutions adopted by this Council two years ago.

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

The Literature Committee of the National Missionary Council of India met in the vestry of the Wesleyan Church, Poonammallee Road, Vepery, Madras, on Friday, October 3rd, 1919, at 2 p.m.

Present:—

The Bishop in Tinnevelly .. . .. Palamcottta.
", O. J. Grainger .. .. Jubbulpore.
", H. Gulliford .. .. Kaity, Nilgiris.
Prof. S. C. Mukerji .. .. Seramore.
Rev. J. Passmore .. .. Madras.
", F. H. Western .. .. Delhi.
", A. C. Clayton .. .. Kodaikanal.
Dr. N. Macnicol (Convener) .. .. Poona.
Note.—Dr. Datta of Calcutta, the Rev. J. A. Drysdale of Rangoon, the Rev. J. R. Chitambar of Lucknow, the Rev. H. A. Popley of Erode, and the Rev. W. Goldsack of Khulna, Bengal, members of the Literature Committee of the N.M.C., were absent.

During the past year the main work of the Literature Committee has been the completion of the survey of Christian Literature in India, and the preparation of a statement of its needs for the use of the Literature Committees of the Edinburgh Continuation Committee in America and Great Britain. This work has been done by a Sub-Committee consisting of the Rt. Rev. E. H. Waller, Bishop in Tinnevelly, the Rev. H. Gulliford, and the Rev. A. C. Clayton (Convener). The work of this Sub-Committee is embodied in two reports, entitled respectively Christian Literature in India and A Programme of Advance of which tentative editions have been printed and circulated for criticism. These criticisms were considered and the work of the Sub-Committee reviewed by a Conference of members of the Literature Committee along with others specially interested in Christian Literature. This Conference was held at Madras on the 2nd and 3rd of October, and as a result of its deliberations the following resolutions were adopted by the Literature Committee.

Note.—All the resolutions were passed without any dissentient vote. But Rev. B. M. Jones was absent when the vote was taken, as he had had to leave Madras for a Committee in Lucknow.

I. The present opportunity and duty.

This Literature Committee recognizes:—

(i) that the present rapid and unprecedented advance in India is causing a great annual addition to the numbers of those who can read;

(ii) that the addition of nearly half a million literates every year to the number of those who may be reached and influenced through books, tracts and magazines makes an appeal which cannot be ignored;

(iii) that the Indian Christian community, with a rapidly growing number of literates in many languages, and with the special needs which the mass movements present, requires many books, tracts and magazines: evangelistic, Biblical, devotional, educational and recreative;

(iv) that non-Christian religious agencies are making increasing and effective use of the printing press, and also that a modern literature, much of which is out of harmony with Christian ideals, is having a large circulation and influence.

This Literature Conference therefore considers that there is now a special need and opportunity for advance in the preparation and distribution of Christian literature, and that literature should have a definite and large place in missionary effort, and in the budgets of Missionary Boards and Societies, in fair proportion to that which is accorded to Education and Evangelization.

II. The report: 'Christian Literature in India.'

This Literature Committee endorses the report on the survey of Christian literature in India entitled Christian Literature in India as a general statement of the facts and problems; and would commend it to all whose duty it is to plan for the evangelization of India and Ceylon, especially to the members of Missionary Boards and to missionaries.
III. Co-operation.

This Literature Committee believes that the only method by which the present need may be met and the new opportunity used, is that the Missionary Societies working in India and Ceylon, and the indigenous Churches and Missions in India and Ceylon, should co-operate both at home and on the field in financing the production, publication and distribution of Christian literature and in appointing workers for this important work.

IV. 'The Programme of Advance.'

(i) This Literature Committee generally approves of The Programme of Advance as a statement of the immediate minimum needs of Christian literature in India and Ceylon, in addition to what the Publishing Societies and Missions on the field can provide, and urges Missionary Boards and Committees at home to allot funds for carrying it out completely and speedily.

(ii) This Literature Committee would further point out that the statements of need from the various provinces, on which The Programme of Advance is based, have taken into account small subsidies and partial provision of workers, already supplied by the Missions in the various fields, and that The Programme of Advance cannot be carried out if the only contribution from a Missionary Society is the pooling of such aid and its transfer to a central fund to send to the field.

(iii) This Literature Committee would also emphasize the fact that The Programme of Advance by no means represents either the complete meeting of the needs or the full requirements of the situation, but is only a statement of the initial needs which the proposed organization can in its early stages be reasonably expected to meet; and that as the work goes on the way will open for further developments involving proportional additions to the budget allotments.

V. The Organizing Secretary for Literature.

This Literature Committee does not at present propose the appointment of a paid organizing Secretary, but is of opinion that as the scheme outlined in The Programme of Advance develops, and as the Programme is added to year by year, it will become necessary to make such an appointment, either half or whole time.

VI. Indigenous Writers.

This Literature Committee believes that one of the great aims of the organization of Christian literature in India and Ceylon is the encouragement and training of indigenous writers, and the discovery and publication of works of indigenous Christian genius, and urges that this shall be remembered by all who have part in the development of Christian literature or in the training and inspiration of students for this work.

VII. Literature Workers.

This Literature Committee would ask Missionary Boards and Committees to give very favourable consideration to requests for the services of workers, Indian or non-Indian, with special qualifications for literary work, either temporarily or for a period of years.
VIII. Special Sub-Committee.

This Literature Committee asks the Literature Committee of the National Missionary Council to appoint:

The Bishop in Tinnevelly.
Dr. Macnicol.
The Rev. H. Gulliford.
,, ,, A. C. Clayton (Secretary).

as a Special Sub-Committee to deal with all matters relating to this survey of Christian literature, and to keep the Programme of Advance as now passed, up to date, reporting to the Literature Committee.

IX. The Programme to go to the Federation of Publishing Missions.

This Literature Committee directs that the Programme of Advance be forwarded to the All-India Federation of Christian Tract and Literature Societies, with a view to securing the utmost support possible for the work which, in its later stages at least, must fall on the Publishing Societies represented in that Federation.

X. Thanks to Dr. Armitage.

This Literature Committee heartily thanks Dr. Auriel Armitage for the generous gift of £120 which has made it possible to hold this Literature Conference.

XI. Thanks to Host and Hostesses.

This Literature Committee presents its grateful thanks to the host and hostesses who have given their kindly hospitality to the members of the Literature Conference.

XIII. The Harvest Field and a Bulletin of the N.M.C.

This Literature Committee further considered the question of the relation of the National Missionary Council to the Harvest Field, that question having been referred to it by the Executive Committee of the N.M.C., as also a proposal submitted to it by Mr. Gulliford that the Harvest Field be handed over to the National Council altogether. The following resolutions were passed:

1. That a common bulletin be published from time to time containing all the information and reports at present included in the bulletin of the N.M.C., and the Provincial Councils, the various Councils contributing towards its cost a quota not exceeding the amount they at present allot for such purpose, and that this bulletin be circulated to all members of Councils and of their Standing Committees.

2. That the editor of this bulletin shall be the Secretary of the N.M.C., and that Secretaries of Provincial Councils and Convenors of N.M.C. Committees shall be responsible for sending him their reports and those of their Standing Committees, prepared for the press. The editor may also include such other correspondence and information as in his judgment is desirable.

3. That the Literature Committee considered that the taking over of a magazine of the nature of the Harvest Field is too difficult an undertaking at the present time. They appreciate highly the cordial co-operation of the editor of the Harvest Field and tender to him their hearty thanks. They would ask the Proprietors of the Harvest Field to keep their offer open for the present, and they appoint a
sub-committee consisting of Revs. A. C. Clayton, Joseph Passmore and N. Macnicol to discuss with Mr. Gulliford the financial position of the Harvest Field and also the possibilities of such a magazine in the future.

RESOLVED:—


(2) The National Council remits to the Provincial Councils for their consideration the proposal of the Literature Committee that a common bulletin of the N.M.C. be published on the lines laid down in the resolutions of the Literature Committee (Resolution XII, 1, 2, in the report of the Literature Committee).

(3) The National Council approves of the suggestion of the Literature Committee regarding the 'Harvest Field' (Resolution XII, 3, in the report of the Literature Committee).

The Rev. D. G. M. Leith enquired if the question of the Monthly Magazine had at all been considered by the Literature Committee. The Convener replied that the Literature Committee had the matter under consideration, that the application made to the Bombay Guardian addressed in the hope that some or all of its funds might be diverted to maintain an Indian Christian Review, had not met with success and that the matter would receive due attention as soon as it would be possible to secure the necessary funds and a suitable editor.

6. Medical Missions.—No report of the Committee on Medical Missions was presented owing to great delay taking place in the election of the President of the Medical Missionary Association who was appointed Convener of this Committee in place of Dr. T. V. Campbell who left on furlough.

7. The Training of Missionaries.—The following report of the Committee on the Training of Missionaries was presented by the Convener, the Bishop in Tinnevelly:—

The Committee held no meeting during the year. A letter asking for reports of work from the Provincial Councils elicited the fact that in some Provinces Language Schools were held, but none had any proposals for the Committee, while the Missionary Societies are in such financial difficulties, it seems useless to propose any large schemes of training missionaries on the field. Opinion is divided on the question whether missionaries should spend their first two years in their stations or in training schools. The latter proposition involves the permanent setting apart of experienced missionaries in each language area for the supervision of such schools. With the present depleted staffs this is at present impossible in most provinces.

The Committee can only at this stage re-emphasise two generally acknowledged principles.

(1) That all missionaries should be given adequate time to learn the language and conditions of the country in the first year after arrival, and that the practice of at once employing them in full work is not economical in the long run.

(2) That it is very advisable that in each language area seasonal schools for language study should be held where missionaries can
spend some months each year in studying under expert guidance and in meeting and learning from workers in different Mission fields.

While these are the only recommendations which the Committee can usefully make at this time, it is important that attention should be paid to the subject of the training of missionaries at home and abroad. The recruiting campaigns now being carried on at home will necessarily involve modifications in the methods of training, and the Committee should endeavour to make itself acquainted with any proposals which are made and report to the Council with a view to advising the Home Boards.

LISTS OF BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR NEW MISSIONARIES.

First Year Course of Reading.

HINDUISM.

1. History.

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

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

2. Introductory and General.

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

3. Modern India.

   *(b) The Outcaste's Hope—Phillips. A very readable account of the work among the depressed classes of India.

   (Both (a) and (b) should be read).

4. Special Topics.

   (d) Hindu Fast and Feasts—Professor Mukerjee. Muir Central College. Re. 1, Indian Press, Allahabad. Written by a Hindu.

   (These five books should all be read).
ISLAM.

*(a) English translation of the Quran—(Sale, Rodwell or Palmer).
(b) Muhammadanism—D. S. Margoliouth. Home University Library.
Or, Muhammadanism—St. Clair Tisdall, S.P.C.K., about Rs. 2.
(c) Sources of the Quran—St. Clair Tisdall.
*(d) The Reproach of Islam—Gairdner.
(e) Arabia the Cradle of Islam—S. M. Zwemer.
(g) The Faith of the Crescent—J. Takle. Cloth, Re. 1.12; paper annas twelve; Association Press, Calcutta.

NOTE.—The above-mentioned list of books suitable for first year missionaries, excluding alternatives, amounts to ten books on Hinduism and seven of Islam. The books as a rule are small and not costly. They can be secured from the Religious Book Deposits in Calcutta, Allahabad, Bombay, Lahore, etc., from the Association Press, 86, College Street, Calcutta, or from any book-seller. If the list is regarded as too long, a selection from it may be made at the discretion of any Mission. It ought to be possible, however, for first year missionaries to read one of these books every three weeks, even along with language study. There is no thought of an examination in connection therewith.

Second Year Course of Reading.

HINDUISM.

1. Introductory and General.
   (a) History of India—Keene; two volumes. Rs. 11. A. J. Combridge & Co., Bombay. Very valuable.
   (b) History of India—Marshman (alternative to (a)). Out of print. Can be picked up second-hand.

2. Modern India.
   (a) The Making of British India—Ramsay Muir. Recently written and very valuable.

3. Special Topics.
   (b) Tarikh Aina i Safa—W. M. Scott, 1905. Methodist Publishing House, Lucknow, as. 4. An account in Roman-Urdu of the religion and customs of the Lal Begis or Bhangis of the United Provinces. Very useful for all who work among Bhangis or Chuhras.
**ISLAM.**

*(a)* The Faith of Islam—Canon Sell. A standard work on the subject.
*(c)* The Witness of the Quran to Jesus Christ—Sir Wm. Muir. Most useful.
*(d)* Mohammedan Objections to Christianity—St. Clair Tisdall. Most useful.
*(f)* Large-sized bazaar Quran with Urdu translation.

**MISSION PROBLEMS.**
Devolution in Mission Administration—D. J. Fleming.

**MISSION MAGAZINES.**

*(a)* *International Review of Missions*—1 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, Scotland; 8 shillings, post free. By far the best Missionary Review in existence. Should be taken by every missionary.
*(c)* *The Missionary Review of the World*—156, Fifth Avenue, New York City.

(Alternative with *(a)*).

**Third Year Course of Reading and Beyond.**

**HINDUISM.**

1. *Introductory and General.*

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

2. *Modern India.*

*(a)* Popular Religion and Folk-lore in Northern India—Crooke. Vols. I—II. Exceedingly valuable for the study of the superstitions of the people.
*(b)* Life of Lord Lawrence—Bosworth Smith.

3. *Special Topics.*

*(b)* The Economic Life of a Bengal District—J. C. Jack, 1916, 7s. 6d. Clarendon Press, Oxford. Very useful as suggesting similar lines of investigation in other parts of India. Should be read by every district missionary.
*(d) The Heart of Jainism. Mrs. J. Sinclair Stevenson, 1916. "Religious Quest of India" series. Most valuable for those whose work lies among the Jains. It also illustrates the kind of work which needs to be done in all parts of India.


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


**ISLAM.**


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

*(c) Life of Muhammad—Sir Wm. Muir.

*(d) Essays on Islam—Canon Sell.


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

**NOTE.**—The books in the above-mentioned lists may be classified as follows:—

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It is clear that if most or all of these books were read by new missionaries during the first three years, there would be a solid grounding gained in the knowledge of India's thought and life. Why should they not be read? The books on Hinduism and Islam amount to only fifty-two, that is, one book a week for a year; whereas three years are allowed. Dr. Speer, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, U.S.A., who finds time himself for omnivorous reading in the midst of a very busy life, remarks: "Every missionary ought to read at least one book a month. Many of them can and ought to read one book a week; and we workers in the Mission boards at home ought not to think as an ideal of reading less than one new book, a good book, every week, if we want our minds to keep alert and alive and furnished and quick and eager." Should the missionary in India cherish a less exalted ideal?

This list will be revised from time to time.

8. European and Anglo-Indian Communities.—Owing to the resignation of the Convener no report from the Committee was presented, but the Bishop of Madras very kindly presented a personal report on the subject:—
I have not received any instructions as to the exact object with which the Committee on the European and Anglo-Indian communities was appointed or the scope of the report which the Secretary has asked me to write. I assume that the relation of these communities to the missionary work of the Church in India is the main question with which we are concerned as a Missionary Council. I think, however, that it is desirable first to draw attention to one or two points with reference to these communities which are of a more general character.

First, then, it is desirable that we should know the size of each of these communities, the way in which they are distributed among the different Churches and the main groups into which they are divided; we shall then be able to realize the general conditions of the religious work that is being done among them.

(a) Their number.—The two communities taken together, according to the last Government Census of 1911, number about 300,000. The Europeans numbered about 200,000, of whom about two-thirds were males, 12,000 were not British subjects and about 75,000 were British troops. The number of Anglo-Indians was about 100,000. The number of Anglo-Indians is surprisingly small, and I think it is probable that a considerable number of those recorded as Europeans properly belong to the Anglo-Indian community.

(b) Distribution among the Churches.—Of the 200,000 Europeans about 125,000 belong to the Anglican Church, 40,000 to the Roman Catholic Churches, and 15,000 to the Presbyterian Church. The remaining 20,000 were divided among ten or twelve different churches.

Of the 100,000 Anglo-Indians about 57,000 were Roman Catholics, 34,000 Anglicans; and of the remaining 9,000 about 2,000 were Presbyterians, 2,000 Methodists and 2,000 Baptists. The Churches, therefore, mainly responsible for both communities are the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches; at the same time a considerable number of the British soldiers belong to the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches.

The main conclusion that I would draw from these statistics is the grievous harm done to these communities by our unhappy divisions, and the need of a brotherly spirit among the authorities of the Church in all our work among them. Both Europeans and Anglo-Indians are very small bodies scattered over a large area, and for their own spiritual life as well as for the effectiveness of their work and influence on the peoples of India, they imperatively need unity and co-operation. It is unfortunately almost useless to make an appeal to the Roman Catholics to cease from proselytising among the members of other Churches, and to co-operate with us in education and in moral and social work for the welfare of both communities; but I feel sure that the appeal will meet with a ready response from the Churches represented on this Council. During the last three years we have had a very happy experience of co-operation between Anglicans, Presbyterians and Wesleyans in the work of the Y.M.C.A. among the British soldiers at Wellington in the Nilgiris. It would take too long now to describe the method of co-operation in detail. I will only say that it was completely successful and has greatly strengthened the work of all the Churches in the cantonment. Our experience there certainly shows how much can be done in the way of co-operation even while our divisions remain unhealed. For many years past I have advocated similar measures of co-operation in our educational work. In many of the cities and towns which are large
centres of European and Anglo-Indian education there are two or more schools when there are only just enough pupils for one. The result is badly paid teachers and inadequate equipment. Is it not possible for us to agree together to put an end to this suicidal rivalry in our European and Anglo-Indian schools, and to join forces in order to establish a really efficient system of Anglo-Indian education throughout India? It means that we must approach the whole subject in a really brotherly spirit. We must not make our schools instruments of proselytism, but must honestly try to secure that each Church has full opportunity to give religious teaching to its own children. This is already done in many schools in different parts of India, and I believe that there would be no difficulty in arranging for it to be done in all.

Then, again, we need far more co-operation in our efforts to raise the moral standard of these communities. We certainly need strong co-operation to fight against the two evils of drink and impurity in the British Army; and I think also that we need a combined effort to raise the moral standards of the Anglo-Indian community. A certain amount has been done in recent years through the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, both of which movements have done a great deal to deal higher standards of honour, feelings of chivalry and a sense of personal responsibility. But we need far more work of this kind to deal with the problem of Anglo-Indian poverty and to inspire the community with higher ideals of social service.

The conclusion, then, that I would draw from this brief survey of the general conditions of our work among these two communities is the imperative necessity of getting together. Another point to which I should like to draw your attention is the isolation of these two communities. One of their moral dangers lies in their spirit of aloofness. They stand apart from the mass of the people. They have no roots in the soil. This is perhaps inevitable in the case of the British soldiers, who are here only for four or five years and live apart in cantonments, and it is perhaps natural in the case of the European merchants and officials who are foreigners in a foreign land. But for the Anglo-Indian is it either natural or inevitable? Ought they not to strike their roots deep in Indian soil? I know that in saying this I am going against one of the most cherished principles or prejudices of the community. But is it not a matter in which the Church ought to hold up before the community a higher ideal? One unhappy result of this attitude of isolation is that during the last thirty years the community has widened the gulf between itself and the Indian Christians and is steadily rendering itself unfitted for missionary work. Forty or fifty years ago in South India a considerable number of the best missionaries of the Church of England were Anglo-Indians. Now there is hardly one. And why? Not because the Missionary Societies are unwilling to employ Anglo-Indians or the Bishops unwilling to ordain them, but because the community has been getting more and more out of touch and out of sympathy with Indians, both Christian and non-Christian. Is it not, then, the duty of the Churches to speak out on this point and warn the Anglo-Indian community of the danger it runs by pursuing a deliberate policy of isolation and aloofness instead of throwing in its lot with the Indian Christians and making itself the servant of the Indian peoples? A third point which I will venture to emphasize is the need of a more vigorous effort on the part of the missionaries and the leaders of all the Churches to interest Europeans
and Anglo-Indians in missionary work, and inspire them with a missionary spirit. I have been much struck during the last four years with the interest shown by large numbers of British soldiers in missionary addresses and lectures on Indian subjects; and I think that this has been also the experience of other people in different parts of India. This shows that when missionary work is made interesting British soldiers can be interested in it. I should like, therefore, to see a campaign of missionary addresses made a regular part of our work among the troops. And I should like also to see a body of missionaries, who have the gift of speech and an interesting story to tell, set apart for a campaign every year among the European civilians and Anglo-Indians in every Province.

My fourth point is the need of enlisting both communities in the cause of social service. At this time there are important movements being started in different parts of India for promoting social health and welfare. The Governments of Madras, Bengal and Bombay have all taken up the movements and are pushing them vigorously forward. If the movements are to succeed they will need large numbers of voluntary workers, and these ought to be supplied by the Christian Church. At present the Christians are unfortunately hanging back and show an unaccountable unwillingness to take part in the movements and almost a suspicion of them. Missionaries, pastors and laymen have constantly said to me that social service is not spiritual work and that the duty of the Christian Church is not to launch out into the deep, but to stay at home and set its own house in order. In this respect the attitude of Indian Christians is very much the same as that of the Anglo-Indians, an attitude of isolation and aloofness. What we need, then, is a truer ideal of Christian life and duty for the whole Church in India; we need to realize that service is the very essence of the life of the Church, just because it is the Body of Christ who came not to be ministered unto but to minister.

HENRY MADRAS.

The President on behalf of the Council thanked the Bishop of Madras for his most interesting report.

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

At the last meeting of the National Missionary Council, held at Benares, the following resolutions were passed on the report the Convener submitted on behalf of the P. Q. Committee. (Vide pages 29 and 30 of the Benares Report).

Resolved:

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

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

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

Two more matters had been remitted to this Committee by the Executive Committee of the N.M.C., viz., (i) the Importation of Opium into China, and (ii) Compulsory Military Service in the case of unordained missionaries.

The Punjab Representative Council of Missions has passed a resolution referring the following matter to the Public Questions Committee:

"That we refer the matter of divorce to the N.M.C. with the request that they devise means whereby the evil of our Christians taking out divorce papers according to Muhammadan Law may be lessened or done away."

Since the meeting of this Council the question of sending an immediate representation to His Excellency the Viceroy urging him to set up Censoring Committees as provided for in Act II of 1918 has also been referred to this Committee.

I. Legal Hand Book.—It is a matter of great regret that no progress has been made this year in the preparation of the Legal Hand Book. The Convener, owing to heavy duties in other directions, has hardly had any time to spare in this connection. Mr. P. Chenchiah who promised to collaborate with him has not within the last two years been able to send any materials and any hope in that direction seems precarious. It is a matter, however, of great encouragement that Diwan Bahadur W. L. Venkataramiah, retired District Judge, Nellore, well known to many members of this Council, is greatly interested in the proposed Legal Hand Book, and has wired to the Convener expressing his willingness to help in this connection. The Committee fully approves of the proposed arrangement that Mr. Venkataramiah should be requested to collaborate with the Convener in the preparation of the Hand Book.

II. Draft of an amended Indian Christian Marriage Act.—The Memorandum on the Indian Christian Marriage Act was widely distributed in all parts of India and elicited replies from several quarters in answer to questions raised in the Memorandum. Another edition of this Memorandum has been issued together with the replies received. The Convener did not call a meeting of the Joint Committee referred to in Resolution 2, quoted above, in the enforced absence of the Bishop of Bombay from India who took such keen interest in the whole question and rendered such valuable services in the preparation of the said Memorandum and who, on his return, is anxious to help the Council in connection with the proposed draft of the amended I.C.M. Act. The Committee feels that a special effort should be made to get a still wider expression of missionary opinion in this country, and also to secure the views of the Indian Church and of the Roman Catholic Church on the important questions raised in the Memorandum. The Committee strongly recommends that the Joint Committee above referred to be re-appointed this year.

III. Reference by the Punjab Council re Divorce.—The Committee
recommends that the resolution forwarded by the Punjab Council be dealt with by the Joint Committee.

IV. Importation of Opium into China.—The Committee has received through the Executive a request from the China Continuation Committee that the N.M.C. should take action regarding information supplied to the China Continuation Committee that during the past year the India Government have sold 2,000 chests of opium to the Japanese Government, presumably for medicinal purposes. The China Continuation Committee believes, however, that some of this is being smuggled into China with prejudicial results to the Chinese people. The Committee has not been able to secure exact information regarding this, and it requests permission to discuss the matter unofficially with the officers of the Government of India who control the Opium Export.

V. Compulsory Military Service and Unordained Missionaries.—The question raised by Mr. W. H. L. Church regarding unordained missionaries being exempted from military service in any new Defence Act that may be passed by the Government of India was also considered by the Committee. The Committee was of opinion that a request should be sent to the Government of India that all unordained missionaries belonging to a recognised Missionary Society should be exempted from compulsory military service.

VI. Exhibition of Cinema Films.—With regard to the appointment of Licensing Committees under the Cinematograph Act, on which a resolution was sent up by the Mid-India Council, the Committee finds that by Act II, 1918, the licensing authority for Cinema Films is the District Magistrate or, in a Presidency town, the Commissioner of Police. There is also contemplated by Section 7 of the Act the constitution of authorities for examining and certifying films as suitable for public exhibition. Apparently the idea of the Act is that the licensing authority should be guided by such examining Committees in the issue of licenses.

The P.Q.C. has no information as to whether such Examining Authorities have been established for India as a whole or for any of the provinces. It has however been informed that from time to time a license has been refused for certain films. It is not satisfied that all that requires to be done is being done to prevent the display of undesirable Cinema Films. It therefore suggests to the Council that it be permitted to gather further information from the Government of India and other sources, to lay the same before the Executive Committee who shall take such action as may be desirable.

Resolved:

XIII. (1) The Council is gratified to learn that Diwan Bahadur W. L. Venkataramiah is willing to render help in connection with the Legal Hand Book, and cordially invites him to collaborate with the Convener of the P.Q. Committee in the preparation of the Hand Book and trusts that its publication may be possible at an early date.

(2) The Council appoints the following to be its representatives on the Joint Committee with the All-India Conference of Indian Christians to deal with the Law of Marriage and Divorce:—The Bishop of Bombay, Dr. J. C. R. Ewing, Rev. H. Gulliford, Bishop J. W. Robinson and Prof. S. C. Mukerji with Professor Mukerji as Convener.

(3) The Council requests the P.Q. Committee to prepare during the
year and submit to the next meeting of the N.M.C. a draft of an amended Indian Christian Marriage Act.

(4) The Council asks the Joint Committee of the All-Indian Christian Conference and this Council to consider the question of Divorce raised by the Punjab Representative Council.

(5) The Council approves of the action suggested by the P. Q. Committee regarding the export of Opium and the exhibition of Cinema Films.

N.B.—There was considerable discussion on the subject of Compulsory Military Service and unordained Missionaries, and in view of a great diversity of opinion the matter was dropped.

10. Mass Movements.—The following report of the Committee on Mass Movements was presented by the Bishop of Madras:

The year has been one of steady progress in the Mass Movement areas, in a few places of very rapid progress. In one district of the Telugu country, where there were about 7000 Christians, last year the missionary in charge reports an addition of over 2000 adherents during the last twelve months. From other places reports come of the beginning of new movements on a small scale. But throughout the Mass Movement areas as a whole the problem of the education and uplift of the large numbers who are already members of the Church, has seemed more important than the gathering in of fresh converts. And special attention has been drawn to this side of the work by the preparations that are being made for the Commission which has been sent out from Great Britain and America to enquire into the education of Christians in the village districts. The question so far as it concerns that Mass Movement area has been the subject of special enquiry by the Mass Movement Committee of different provinces. A very valuable report on the subject has been published by the Wesleyan Missionary Society with reference to their missions in the Hyderabad State. The Mass Movement Committee of the Punjab has drawn up during this last year a series of excellent reports on Agricultural Settlements, and the Mass Movement Committee of the United Provinces is issuing a report on Vocational Education, which we have not yet received. In all the discussions on the subject during the last two years in all parts of India the dire poverty of the people is now universally recognized as being the main obstacle both to the spread of education and to the growth of self-support within the Church. The problem of the education of the Christians cannot be dealt with apart from that of the improvement of their economic and social position. In view of the fact that the Commission will focus the best thought and experience of missionaries all over India on this important question and bring to bear on it the experience they have gained in America and the Philippine Islands, we refrain now from any discussion of the subject.

One marked feature in the Mass Movement work during the past year has been the appeal made to the Churches in Great Britain and America for vastly increased support. The Methodist Episcopal Church in America leads the way with a magnificent appeal and both the C.M.S. and the S.P.G. follow, though at a distance, with appeals for large sums for their Mass Movement work. Other societies are making similar efforts, and there is every reason to hope that if a large and comprehensive programme for village education is put forward by the Commission there will be a ready response to it by
the Home Churches. There is one question with regard to the Mass Movement work which has caused much anxiety both to missionaries in India and to the Missionary Societies at home, namely the possible effect of the impending political changes on the position of the outcastes. There is a widespread fear lest, when political power is put largely into the hands of the higher castes of Hindu society, the movement for the emancipation of the outcastes should receive a severe check. On the other hand, the recent political agitation has brought out into strong relief the injustice and cruelty of the caste system which treats fifty million people as untouchable and deliberately condemns them to serfdom and ignorance. And the first step towards the sweeping away of any evil system is to make it public.

Our report this year is a very brief one as it has not seemed desirable to send out any questionnaire of our own in view of the fact that a questionnaire has been sent out by the Special Committee appointed by the Executive Committee of the N.M.C. to all provincial areas with a view to collecting information for the use of the Commission on Village Education. We have thought it better to avoid multiplying questionnaires which would necessarily overlap. But though we have no definite information to give as to progress of the movements we feel that we are on the eve of a great advance in the immediate future. During the last two years the missionaries in all parts of India have been mainly consolidating the positions won in the past, and making preparations for future progress. What is probably most needed at the present time is for the missionaries in different parts of India to be able to compare their experience and learn from one another's successes and failures. Missionaries in North India know very little of what is being done in South India, and vice versa. And yet to a large extent their problems are the same. At the same time we have probably much to learn from the experience of other countries, even from those in which the conditions are very different from those prevailing in India.

We heartily welcome, therefore, the Commission which is now beginning its work in India, and pray that in its difficult and important work it may be guided and inspired by the Holy Spirit.

RESOLVED:

XIV. That the Council, recognizing the great importance of improving and extending the system of education in Mass Movement areas, heartily welcomes the Commission on Village Education sent out by the Missionary Societies of Great Britain and America, and appeals to the Home Societies to prepare for a great forward movement in education throughout India when the report of the Commission has been published and approved.

11. Women's Work:—Owing to the resignation of the Convener and the difficulty in securing a new Convener no report of the Committee on Women's Work was presented.

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

The death of Dr. Steele, a member of the Committee, was keenly felt. He was prompt in replying to letters, and exercised a careful judgment in all things.
Importance of maintaining the Standing Committee.—The Committee is impressed with the importance of maintaining this link between the Council and the several Missions and organizations engaged in work among young people. Large constructive efforts are being planned by different associations and churches, while various commissions, under expert guidance, are studying the situation in the light of the new time—its opportunity and needs. If these go their separate ways, without interchange of vision and purpose, without reference to some central consultative body of recognized position and responsibility, individual enterprises will develop at the expense of that unity which is necessary to the fullest prosperity of the Church.

Work of the Standing Committee.—The business of this Committee is to infuse a spirit rather than to create an organization, and to express ideas rather than to control activities. As one means of preserving the true direction and objective of this work, which every subsidiary aim and variety of method should hold steadily in view, the Committee recommend the regular and reverent use of some brief but comprehensive prayer. A form has been prepared to suggest the essential contents of such a prayer. It will be printed and sent out for voluntary use in Christian schools, colleges, societies, and guilds, etc.

An instance of co-operation.—The joint series of Devotional Topics prepared last year for Christian Endeavour Societies and the Epworth League were so much appreciated that the two organizations have decided on their own initiative to co-operate again for 1920. What has come about so naturally a second time needed a strong impulse at the start and seemed almost impossible of achievement. The spirit of comradeship is spreading and once put into practice becomes self-propagative.

Provincial Committees.—Provincial Committees, with the exception of Madras, have been working on the lines suggested by Resolution XI. 2, of the Council at Benares. Two have formally adopted this as a definition of their duties. It should be remembered that the programme is not intended to be restrictive or in any way to limit the activities of these Committees which are free to assume such other functions as their Provincial Councils may impose or permit. This freedom has been curiously exercised in two opposite directions. The Bengal and Assam Committee considers it should be at liberty, in addition to the above activities, to organize and develop new lines of work for young people (e.g. Mission Study) where such work is lacking and where united action is advisable; while the Mid-India Committee “considers that it would be unwise to interpret its functions in that way and it regards itself as advisory only.”

The Convener of the Madras Committee sailed for England in January and no one was appointed to take his place. Consequently no work has been done. In September, “the Council came to the conclusion that it was not necessary to appoint a special committee for this work.” Such action was particularly regrettable in the circumstances. The Council seems to have been suffering from a sudden attack of accidie—“That dreary sickness of the soul.” Or was it the Secretary? The Secretary reported that “most of the standing committees had stood still during the year and done little beyond marking time.” The symptoms are unmistakable—

““The fear of all bright visions leaving us,
The sense of emptiness, without the sense
Of an abiding fulness anywhere.”
And there is not a more deadly or infectious disease! How came the significance to be missed of that United Conference (with eleven Missions represented) held in Madras to consider the expansion of vernacular Sunday Schools in that city, that owed its inception and most of its helpfulness to the very committee for which the Council found no other further use? There was the germ and promise of effective work for the future in that small beginning. We trust a new committee will be appointed and encouraged to watch the interests of work among young people in the area of the Madras Council.

Work of the Provincial Committees during the year.—1. Mission Study.—The Bengal and Assam Committee has prepared in Bengali two Mission-study text-books on Egypt and Japan. An edition of 500 each is now in the press. A general leaflet of information about Mission study has also been printed. The Punjab Committee has taken steps for the preparation of a course in Persian-Urdu. The Bihar and Orissa Committee has its eye on the same goal of vernacular literature, and is especially anxious to see a suitable text-book on India prepared for general use through that medium. It has passed a Resolution requesting the N.M.C. to arrange for such a book in Hindi. The Committee has been advised that each Province should deal with its own vernaculars and has been asked to apply for a grant-in-aid for publication when the manuscript is ready and approved.

2. Sunday Schools.—This department of work has engaged the serious attention of at least three Provincial Committees. The Mid-India Committee made five recommendations on the subject to its own Council in September expressing its conviction that the S.S. is "the best means for the religious education of our young people," and urging that "missionary societies should devote time to discuss this branch of work at their conferences and councils." The Bihar and Orissa Committee noted that in three important centres in its area "Sunday Schools had been run during the year on 'reformed' lines with a remarkable degree of success." The Bombay Committee found that "the type of untrained, indifferent S.S. teacher is altogether too common." The Bengal and Assam Committee, after several attempts to stimulate the B.S.S.U to take a greater part in the development and co-ordination of S.S. work throughout the Province, called attention through the Provincial Council to "the need for more vigorous and sustained effort." The Burma Committee "has endeavoured to foster Teacher-Training for work in Sunday Schools, and has a plan for a school of Religious Education to be carried out by the various churches and Christian Associations working in conjunction with each other."

3. Individual Appeal.—The Punjab Committee has set itself earnestly to the task of placing before all Christian students in the Province of both sexes, "the claim for dedicated lives and Christian service." They have prepared in English and Urdu a direct personal appeal and sent copies to the heads of all schools and colleges to be given at their discretion. It is intended to follow this up early in the new year by a visit to each institution and personal intercourse. Two ladies, one an Indian and the other a European, will visit the girls' schools and colleges, while two male missionaries, similarly chosen, will visit those for boys and men. There could be no work of deeper import or more wisely planned.

4. Co-operative Conferences for fellowship and training in Christian leadership.—Very promising efforts have been made in this direction by one and another of our Provincial Committees. The Burma Com-
committee, which met several times during the year, held a successful "Young People's Institute" for a whole week in Rangoon, "to inspire and enlist the membership of all churches in a united programme of Christian service." A voluntary registration fee of Re. 1 was paid by sixty-one persons representing five different denominations, and the attendance steadily increased. The Bombay Committee held an important Conference on Work among Young People at Mahableswar in May, and the interest shown far exceeded expectation. The time was extended by common consent from two to three days. The results were crystallized in Resolutions adopted by the Committee for consideration by the Punjab Council. It has been decided to hold another Conference at the same place next hot season, and all Missions in the Province are expected to take part. A Committee has also been appointed to "consider and prepare plans for holding training classes for leaders in different branches of work among young people."

5. Social Service.—This subject has been investigated by three of the Provincial Committees and helpful influence exerted. The Bihar and Orissa Committee sends an enthusiastic report of what is being done in some of the schools of their Province. First Aid now forms part of the general curriculum and the boys have been making helpful use of their knowledge. The spirit of social service is being sedulously cultivated and found full expression under famine conditions in certain areas. School boys begged from door to door and supported several needy people till a Government free kitchen was opened. Volunteers from another school ran a Famine Camp until the numbers rose to 500 when Government took it over and requested the Missionary to appoint an old boy of the school as paid superintendent. Other volunteers (teachers and students) were entirely responsible for the efficient working of two Rice Depots in their school compound, where they distributed gratuitous relief to over 2,000 starving people, and sold rice at a reduced rate to a similar number. The girls too have been busy. In one school the Training Class Guild, in addition to working for a hospital, earned Rs. 90 by their own sewing and sent this to a Blind School and to women's work in South India. Other voluntary work has been that of visiting the sick, conducting night schools and teaching servants, etc., to read and write. The Committee urges that, the percentage of literates in the Christian community having steadily decreased owing to the influx by Mass Movements, both boys and girls should be encouraged to teach others to read and write during their holidays. "This," they say, "may appear to some a childish method of trying to increase the literacy of the Christian community, but your Committee believe it to be none the less effective." As regards Scouting, the Local Government having decided that the movement can only be recognized in schools where there is a European Scout-Master, the Committee, through the B. and O. Council, propose to ask for relaxation of this rule "where there are European or Indian missionaries able and willing to work as Scout Masters." Important efforts under this head have also been made by the Bombay Committee, some members of which have been consulted by the Governor. The American Mahratti Mission has an active Boy Scout Council of its own, and has adopted a uniform and badge. The Mid-India Committee recommends "that the principles underlying the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements should be utilised in connection with day schools and especially boarding schools." It has also asked its Provincial Council to invite the Y.M.C.A. to undertake an annual students' or school-boys' camp
in the Mid-India area. The Burma Committee has been much con­cerned to secure concerted action for the provision of Public Play­grounds in congested areas of the city of Rangoon. "If something can be done here," they say, "we hope to be of service to smaller towns which need the same thing." Some Provincial Committees have endeavoured to stimulate interest in temperance reform and the movement for prohibition. The Bombay Council is to be asked to appoint an additional Standing Committee to deal with the question. The Mid-India Committee recommends that whenever literature is available for the purpose, boys and girls should be organized into independent Temperance Societies." One of our N.M.C. Committee's corresponding members has suggested a big temperance crusade among the Christian young people of India. The U.P. Committee has not met for two years, but has been working by correspondence and is hoping to meet this month (Nov.) and to give a good account of itself to its Provincial Council in the Spring.

Grants for Literature.—Grants have been made towards the publica­tion of a cheap edition of Holland's *Goal of India* (Rs. 134), and for two Mission Study text-books in Bengali (Rs. 100). Regarding another application, for a grant to meet the expected deficit on a Tamil edition of *Fishers of Men*, it was thought inadvisable to give the amount asked for, lest the Committee should be unable to meet the claims of other language areas for translations of this book. Meanwhile Mr. Popley, who made the application, has gone to Eng­land. We understand that editions in Tamil, Malayalam and Kana­rese have already been issued.

Connection with other Countries.—A letter has been received from the new Secretary of the Missionary Education Movement of the United States and Canada (Mr. Ernest F. Hall, in succession to Mr. Harry Wade Hicks), who had been interviewed by our Representa­tive, the Rev. B. T. Badley, while in New York. Mr. Hall writes most sympathetically and in the course of his letter says, "I assure you that we wish to co-operate as fully as we can, although the movement is not in a position this year to assist financially as it did when your work was started."

A letter has also been received from the Rev. A. L. Warnshuis, D.D., of the China Continuation Committee, stating that they are "making plans" in that country "for the development of the Missionary Education Movement similar to that in America." He adds, "we are eager to cultivate a missionary spirit in our Churches, as the basis for a permanent evangelistic movement in the Church itself."

Finance.—The funds from which we make grants have been banked as a fixed deposit and earned interest. The Treasurer's Balance Sheet is given below.

Meetings.—The Committee met on Nov. 13th and 15th at Lahore, and carefully discussed the work done through the year in the light of future possibilities and needs. The report as now presented was approved. As the Convener is going on furlough, it will be necessary to appoint a new Convener.

Respectfully submitted on behalf on the Committee.

WILLIAM CAREY (Convener).
Balance Sheet of Treasurer of Standing Committee on Work among Young People.

Receipts.

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Balance of Current Account: 681 8 9
Fixed Deposit due February, 1920: 500 0 0
Bank Interest on do.: 25 0 0

Total: 1,206 0 9

(Sd.) Joseph Passmore,
Treasurer.

Resolved:—

XV. (1) That this Council records its appreciation of the work done by Provincial Councils through their Standing Committees on Work among Young People, esteems it important that these should be maintained in an unbroken circle in constant touch with the Central Committee, and suggests to the Madras Council the desirability of reappointing a Standing Committee for Work among Young People in that Province, that no link may be lost and no area left unrepresented.

(2) That the Council instructs its Y.P. Committee during the ensuing year: to take such action as is possible with a view to inducing the Home Movements for Missionary Education to organize and financially support in this country a similar movement in consultation with the Standing Committee on Work among Young People of this Council.

(3) That this Council invites the attention of Missionary Boards, Young People's Organizations, and Provincial Councils, to the importance and practicability of holding in each Province an Annual Conference for the mutual encouragement and assistance of workers among young people, and suggests that facilities may be given and funds budgeted for this purpose as one of the most fruitful means of developing efficient leadership and that spirit of fellowship and co-operation which is as the breath of life to the movement towards union.

(4) That this Council suggests to the Missionary Boards and all Organizations for work amongst the young that it would be of advantage to those concerned, and to the general progress of the work, if it were made a rule that all important decisions or plans of work undertaken be communicated to the Y.P. Committee of this Council for information and record.

(5) That provision be made in the Council Budget for the expenses of this Committee during the coming year.
13. **Industry and Agriculture.**—The following report of the Committee on Industry and Agriculture was presented by the Convener, the Rev. Alex. McLeish:

Your Committee is unable to present anything like a complete report owing to the departure of the late convener about two months ago.

Resolution No. 5 of 1918 of this Council was that all Provincial Councils be requested to consider the institution of Committees on Agricultural and Industrial Mission Work.

The Provincial Council Secretaries have been communicated with the following result:

1. *Bihar and Orissa* has a Committee on Co-operative Credit which has not yet been extended to cover the scope of your Committee.
2. The Mid-Indian Representative Council reports no Committee, but hopes to form one soon.
3. The Madras Council has no Committee, and the Secretary reports, though much experiment has been made in that field, no great success has been obtained.
4. The Bombay Council does not appear to have a Committee.
5. The Burma Council has no Committee.
6. The U.P. Council has now a Committee which has begun to work. Hitherto the Mass Movement Committee have dealt with questions which properly fall within the scope of this Committee.
7. The Punjab Council has had a Committee for two years. It has been surveying the field of present effort, and trying to elicit the lessons of past experience and has issued several memoranda. At present it is investigating the possibility of co-operation in connection with the few training institutions which exist.

Thus, two Councils have Committees and five have none, and in view of this your Committee recommend that where Councils do not yet feel in a position to appoint a Committee that an official correspondent be appointed who shall also be, wherever possible, a correspondent member of the N.M.C. Committee, and who shall report to his own Council on matters connected with the work of this Committee.

In 1918, this Council recommended, (1) the establishment of Central Training Institutions in Agriculture and its allied industries; (2) that greater emphasis should be placed on Agriculture and Industrial education in mass movement areas; (3) that the Home Boards be informed of the need of trained men and suitable equipment.

Except in the case of the U.P. Council and, to a certain extent, the Punjab Council, no action on these recommendations is reported by any other Council.

1. The U.P. Council’s Committee has decided to inaugurate a Christian Co-operative Credit Central Bank.
2. An economic survey has also been begun and completed for several villages.

We commend this latter effort and would record our belief that such a survey is of the utmost importance, as a preliminary to proposing any new scheme of rural education. We would urge all who have any special economic training to make such an economic survey of the villages they are acquainted with, and later on we may be able to arrive at some general plan for such survey work.

3. We had intended in this report to draw attention to the resolution of the U.P. Council’s Committee on the question of rural
poverty, but this matter you have already remitted to this Com-
mittee.

(4) The need of vocational schools was considered and suggestions
made as to the possibility of establishing agricultural schools and
central agricultural and industrial training institutions. It is hoped
that the Allahabad Agricultural Institute may adapt part of its
course to supply this latter need.

So far as we are aware the U.P.C. is the only Council which is
dealing at all adequately with these problems. In other parts of
India we do not find any really constructive work being attempted.
Numbers of proposed schemes are being sent to your Committee,
which it is not always easy to know how to deal with. Some cases
may be noted.

(1) Captain Lawrence, whose scheme was before your Committee
last year, wishes us to have a conference with him on the subject.
His proposal is to establish Indian Mission engineering works on
business lines. The details of the scheme as presented raise many
points on which there is difference of opinion, but we hope by a con-
ference with Captain Lawrence to give the project careful considera-
tion. The function of your Committee we feel is to advise regard-
ning such schemes as they affect general policy and principles, and to
help in any way which may lead to co-operation with other Missions
in such schemes. The schemes which come before us necessarily
enter into debatable detail in the discussion of which it is not pro-
fitable for your Committee to become involved, as local conditions
so largely determine such detail. We trust that when each Provin-
cial Council has its own Committee of A. and I. that closer criticism
and more practical advice may be forthcoming to help the promoters
of such schemes.

(2) The Rev. B. C. Case, M.A., B.Sc., Superintendent, A.B.M.
High School, Pyinmana, Burma, has sent us a copy of a proposal
for a School of Agriculture which he has laid before the Director of
Agriculture for Burma. The scheme involves asking for a Government
grant of Rs. 91,030 for lands and equipment, and Rs. 1,192 for
recurring expenses. This scheme was circulated but called forth no
comment.

(3) E. I. Saunders, M.A., Professor of Economics, The American
College, Madura, reports. that his mission has decided to build up
its work on co-operative credit and to develop vocational training
and a trade school in connection with a workshop. It has been found
that adding manual training to the high school curriculum has been
a failure. Your Committee would recommend the plan adopted in the
A.P.M. High School, Lahore, where manual work is not added, but
substituted in rotation twice a week for the other subjects.

(4) Two proposed schemes have been forwarded by Rev. D. S.
Bawden, Nellore District, one for industrial work in boarding schools
and another scheme for district work.

Your Committee feel that we ought to proceed with considerable
cautions in developing the work of this Committee. The whole field
of Agricultural and Industrial Mission Work is covered with experi-
ments which have failed to justify expectations, and relatively speak-
ing there is no great amount of work of this kind to-day in India.
Much that is being done is tentative and experimental, and there are
more schemes on paper than successful ventures which will stand the
test of sound economic principle.

Your Committee do not wish to discourage really constructive
work, but they would emphasise the need of trained men and suit-
able equipment, and also a very careful study of past experience. The memoranda of the Punjab Council’s Committee are attempts to work out ideas on the basis of such experience. Our correspondence reveals certain lessons from past experience, some of which might be noted here.

1. The need of viewing quite separately the requirements of rural and urban areas. We would go so far as to suggest that it may be inadvisable to have any central training institution for rural work situated in a city centre.

2. The need of extreme care that the educational aim (both intellectual and moral) be adequately and clearly determined in relation to any question of self-support or any other economic aspect of such work.

3. That the complicated nature of industrial and economic problems be adequately realized. Failure to realize this has led to some very extraordinary mistakes. This again points to the need of expert management and an economic survey.

4. That we require to exercise great care that the missionary motive, leading to the building of Christian character in the present, and to healthy and helpful conditions of employment in the future, be kept supreme. No kind of success in other directions can excuse failure to realize this.

5. That any real development to meet the problem of poverty and the money-lender is bound up with the establishment of the Co-operative Credit Movement, and it would seem also with the formation of Christian Central Banks.

6. That our present study of agricultural and industrial requirements has led to the general feeling that we need a new type of school, especially for rural areas, and a new type of teacher. We would refer members of the Council to the Rev. J. Grant’s article in this month’s Y.M. of I. on this important subject. We hope that the present Commission will especially be able to guide us in this connection.

7. That the rural problem is the supreme problem before your Committee, and we feel that we should revive the idea of the village commune considered as a real social unit, and study and deal with village problems of every kind from within and not from without. We seriously question the wisdom of big outside committees dealing separately with various aspects of village needs, and we would raise the question as to whether the I. and A. Committee should not be a Sub-Committee where there are Mass Movement Committees dealing with large rural areas.

We would urge the treatment of the village as an indivisible unity and its needs as of paramount importance, in order that no treatment of the rural problem may lead to the drift of village boys to large city factories and workshops which many of us so deplore to-day.

8. That we should guard against the danger of viewing agricultural and industrial problems as if they concerned the Christian Community only, but should keep always in view the general economic and social conditions. Many of our problems can only be solved with the solution of the national problem. In this connection it is important that we get into closer touch with Government departments and officials concerned, and where necessary move the Government of India in regard to special evils, such as questions of land tenure, the fixing of a fair rent upon the actual cultivator of the land whether tenant or sub-tenant, and control over the conditions of service and remuneration of the agricultural labourer, etc.
Your Committee feel that we are at a stage where self-education regarding these problems is of the first importance, and would propose that it be empowered to issue a series of memoranda such as (1) A tentative statement of general policy and principles. (2) The relation of the educational, moral and religious aim to economic necessities. (3) How to inaugurate and develop the Co-operative Movement. (4) The place of co-operation among Missions in dealing with the rural problem. (5) How to conduct an economic survey. (6) Reports of economic surveys already made. (7) The difficult problem of the establishment and conduct of village Rural and Mission Central Banks in Native territory. (8) Information re Government literature on Industry and Agriculture. (9) Reports of successful experiments made in connection with special problems. (10) The problem of urban employment and the place of hostels in this connection. In addition to such memoranda, more systematic effort we feel should be made to ventilate our problems and experiences in such papers as The Harvest Field and The Young Men of India.

Your Committee is of opinion that the next year should be largely occupied with the collation and dissemination of such information, and especially with the development of local economic surveys.

RESOLVED:—

XVI. (1) That this Council recommends that where Provincial Councils have not Committees on Industry and Agriculture an official correspondent should be appointed, who shall report, as occasion arises, progress made to his Council.

(2) That this Council approves of the Committee on Industrial and Agricultural Mission Work issuing a series of short Memoranda with the object of stimulating thought and discussion of present problems, and of giving guidance in further experiment.

Note.—It was decided that the report should be immediately printed so that it could be circulated by the Bishop of Madras to the Members of the Village Education Commission and to officials and others who might be invited to confer with them.

14. Work among Moslems.—The following report of the Committee on Work among Moslems was presented by the Convener, the Rev. Dr. J. C. R. Ewing:—

Two things were considered by this Committee during the year.

1. The first was the question as to how the Committee might help the cause of work among Moslems. A preliminary meeting of the four members resident in Lahore was held in the month of February, to confer on this subject. A circular letter was also sent to the members of the Committee as well as to the members of the Executive Committee of the Missionaries to Moslems League to ascertain their views. Among the suggestions made as to the matters on which this Committee might advise and help the following deserve to be mentioned:—

(1) The securing of a more general interest in work for the evangelization of Moslems in India, both in the Mission Field and on the part of the Mission Boards at Home.

(2) The securing of united effort on the part of Missions in Moslem areas in India, e.g. by means of Inter-Provincial Evangelistic Services.

(3) The revision of present literature for Muhammadans, and the preparation of more literature suited to modern conditions.
(4) The co-ordination of Literature, through mutual consultation, in the matter of good and useful books, in Indian vernaculars which might with profit be translated into other vernaculars. This might be accomplished through Provincial Sub-Committees.

(5) A Union Institution for training workers among Moslems. The Committee would be grateful for any further suggestions on this subject.

2. The second question which came before the Committee was with reference to the proscription by the Bengal Government of Dr. Zwemer’s book “Islam, A Challenge to Faith.” This question was taken up at the suggestion of Rev. J. Takle. A circular letter was sent to all the members calling attention to several passages in Dr. Zwemer’s book to which it is probable that objection has been raised by the Muhammadans, and asking whether in view of these, it would be wise for us at the present time to agitate for the removal of this ban.

On the strength of the replies received the following action was taken, viz. that it is wise for us to be cautious in taking any decisive action at present. Meanwhile the Bengal Representative Council has taken action, and the particular matter of Dr. Zwemer’s book may profitably be postponed, so far as the National Council is concerned, until the meeting next November. Furthermore, in view of the existing condition of unrest, it seemed to be exceedingly unwise for us to take up any new matter with the Government at that time. The action of the Bengal Council it was thought would give pause to the Governor of that Province.

In accordance with one of the suggestions made in this correspondence a small Sub-Committee was also appointed to report upon statements in Muhammadan books, reflecting upon the character of our Lord. Whatever use might be made of such statements in future, it would be for the Council to decide. The following members were invited to gather information within their respective areas, on which this Committee might Act—such information to be preserved for reference at such a time as it may be useful: Canon Sell, Madras; Rev. W. Goldsack, Khulna, Bengal; Rev. H. J. Lane Smith, Bombay; Prof. R. Siraj-ud-din, Lahore; Prof. E. Ahmad Shah, Lucknow.

RESOLVED:

XVII. (1) That the Council bring to the attention of Missions and Home Bords the need of greater interest and more special effort on the part of Missions in the matter of direct Evangelization Work among Moslems in particular and educated classes in general.

(2) That Missions be asked to make an united effort in Moslem areas in India by means of Inter-Mission and Inter-Provincial Evangelistic Work and in other ways.

(3) That the Committee carry on an investigation regarding—

(I) Co-ordination of Literature.
(II) Inter-Provincial Evangelism.

(III) A Union Institution for training workers among Moslems.

(4) That the attention of the Provincial Representative Councils be invited to the need of revising some of the present Literature for Moslems in various Vernaculars and the preparation of more literature to suit modern conditions.

15. Special Committee on Temperance.—The following report of the Special Committee on Temperance was presented by the Convener, the Bishop of Madras:

The Bishop of Madras sent out to the members of his Committee in April last a questionnaire, asking whether they could get it answered as regards two or three typical villages or districts. He suggested that an Indian Mission worker, who could be trusted to collect accurate facts, should be asked to undertake this work for a month and offered to provide about Rs. 25 for his expenses. He also asked for an opinion as to the desirability and possibility of a large extension of the system of local option, in view of the fact that the last meeting of the N.M.C. showed that the Council was not agreed on the question of total prohibition. He only received three answers to his letter in April and May, and only one member of the Committee felt able to help in gathering information, though all three approved of the questionnaire. He hoped that after the missionaries had returned from their holiday in the hills, some of the Committee might be able to collect the information asked for and send it to him by the middle of September; but up to September 26th not a single answer to the questionnaire had been sent in. We have reluctantly come to the conclusion, therefore, that this method of procedure, which it was hoped would yield useful results, is impracticable owing to the fact that even of the missionaries who are enthusiastic in the cause of temperance very few have time to devote to the task of collecting information on the subject in their own districts.

The small amount of information collected on the Nilgiri Hills seems to show that on the one hand there has been a considerable increase in drunkenness and in the amount of alcohol consumed during the last two years, and, on the other hand, that public opinion both among Europeans and Indians is beginning to awake to the seriousness of the spread of drunkenness, and to favour some form of local option. It is stated that the closing of toddy and arrack shops and the opening of tea and coffee shops has been attended with good results in one district in the plains and in some parts of the Nilghiri Hills, but we have not yet been able to obtain any accurate information on the subject. We are inclined to think that what we need in India is for a competent person to conduct a thorough enquiry into the facts in the same way as Mr. Abraham Flexner conducted an enquiry into the facts with regard to prostitution in Europe and the methods of dealing with it adopted in different countries. The book he wrote on the subject as the result of his investigations is now a standard work and has been of very great value to social reformers in refuting the fallacies on which the whole system of inspection and regulation was based.

What we would suggest, therefore, is that we should ask the Temperance Societies of India and Great Britain or, failing them, some such body as the Anti-Saloon League of the U.S.A. in America, to finance this work in India. If we are right in thinking that an
accurate knowledge of the facts is the indispensable basis of any public agitation for local option, or total prohibition, or any kind of temperance reform in India, the expenditure of even a very large sum will be fully justified.

So far as the experience of workers in South India goes, temperance reform lies at the root of all efforts to promote the welfare of the lowest classes of the population. A great deal of the grinding, hopeless poverty of the outcastes is due to drink, and so long as they continue to spend a large proportion of their scanty earnings on drink it is useless to try and improve their economic position or their moral standards. Higher pay almost invariably means more drunkenness. One single illustration may be given to show the extent of the evil. The Wellington Bazar in the Nilgiri Hills is a comparatively small one, and the people who live in or frequent it are mainly the domestic servants or coolies employed in the Cantonment. At the beginning of this year, owing to the influence of the Y.M.C.A. Secretary, the Government closed the liquor shop there. The man who held the license told the Secretary, after the shop was closed, that his average takings were about Rs. 2,500 a week, or Rs. 10,000 a month.

One other point we should like to emphasise is that the most effective method of combating the evil of drink among the lowest classes of the population is to deal with them in close connection with the problems of health, poverty and ignorance and not in isolation. In every village and town, in South India at any rate, we find that among these classes there are what have been well called the four devils of dirt, debt, drink and darkness, and that all of them are so closely related to one another that they can best be attacked together. Most of these people drink because of the poverty, dreariness and squalor of their lives. On the other hand their poverty, dreariness and squalor are largely the effects of drink, and so they are involved in a vicious circle from which there is no escape unless all the four devils can be driven out together. Social workers, therefore, among these classes are coming more and more to see that neither drink nor sanitation, nor debt, nor ignorance ought to be dealt with as isolated. What we need is a co-ordinated effort to deal with them all at once. We would suggest, therefore, that in that department of our work we should not isolate temperance, but should treat it as part of the wider work of Social Service. At the same time we strongly urge that an effort should be made all over India to awaken the Church to the fact that not only temperance reform, but all work of social service is an essential part of its life and work as the Body of Christ and that to drive out these devils of dirt, debt, drink and darkness is the modern counterpart of the work of Christ as He went about destroying the work of the devil.

During the year under review the subject of the policy of the Government with reference to alcohol has been dealt with by five of the local Representative Councils of Missions, and they have strongly urged the need of increasing the restrictions on the sale of alcoholic liquors in India, in view of the fact that a large and increasing number of leading Hindus, Mahommedans and Indian Christians condemn the use of alcohol as a beverage and regard its widespread abuse as one of the principal hindrances to the religious, social and moral welfare of the people. The Bengal and Assam Representative Council have urged upon the Government of Bengal and Assam the desirability of making at an early date a law totally prohibiting
alcoholic drinks as beverages, on the ground that an overwhelming majority of the people would be cordially in favour of such a law. The Burma Representative Council have also advocated total prohibition and for the same reason. The Madras Council remind the Government that the Indian opinion in favour of total prohibition has been strongly expressed on various occasions, and urge the Local Government to take further immediate steps for carrying out its declared policy of reducing facilities of consumption among the people. The Bombay Representative Council also request their Government to pay due respect to the growing volume of public opinion in all the religious communities of India concerning the need of increasing the restrictions on the sale of alcoholic liquors in this country, working towards national prohibition. The Mid-India Representative Council deprecate strongly any treatment of this important subject which gives undue weight to its financial aspect and ask the National Council to insist on the need and value of Local Option as a means of checking the liquor traffic. The Council also ask the National Council to approach the Government of India with a view to obtaining some definite statement of its policy on this question. With reference to this last point we think that the Mid-India Council has overlooked the fact that the avowed policy of the Government for some years past has been publicly declared to be "the maximum revenue and minimum consumption" and that it is the practical failure of this policy to check the steady increase of consumption that now affords one strong reason for urging upon the Government the need of further measures of restriction. Since this report was written three answers to the questionnaire have been sent to the convener, giving useful information. One set of answers is especially valuable. They show that in one village in the Central Provinces, with a population of 588, the amount paid to Government for the license of the liquor shop was Rs. 3,000 a year, which means that the total amount spent by the people was at least Rs. 6,000 a year, while the amount spent annually on education, sanitation and the repair of the roads taken together only amounted to about Rs. 700.

In another village, with a population of 300, the amount paid for the license this year was Rs. 400, and the amount spent on education, sanitation and the repair of roads was nil.

In a third village in the Nizam's Dominions, with a population of 210, the amount paid for the license was Rs. 940, and the amount spent on the other purposes nil.

We think that if information of this kind could be furnished from different parts of India on a large scale it would form a weighty and impressive argument for a radical reform of the existing policy of the Government with reference to the sale of alcoholic liquors.

After some discussion upon some of the recommendations of this Committee, it was

Resolved:—

XVIII. (1) That the N.M.C. urge upon the attention of the Government of India the following facts with regard to the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors:—

(I) That the avowed policy of the Government, namely, a maximum revenue and minimum consumption, has totally failed to effect the desired object and has resulted in a steady increase of consumption.
(II) That a very large and increasing body of Indian opinion has recently declared itself as strongly in favour of total prohibition.

(III) That the abuse of alcohol in India is responsible for widespread evils, social, economic and moral.

And in view of these facts the Council respectfully request the Government of India to reconsider their present policy with a view to adopting a policy of total prohibition and at the same time to take steps to restrict the manufacture and sale of narcotics for other than medicinal purposes.

(2) That the Council approve the suggestion that some person should be appointed to gather and bring before the public further facts with regard to the evils resulting from the abuse of alcohol in India and empower the convener of the Committee on Temperance on its behalf to endeavour to obtain either from India or from Great Britain and America a guarantee for the provision of the necessary funds for carrying out this purpose.

(3) That in the place of the existing Special Committee on Temperance a Standing Committee on Temperance be constituted.

(4) That Resolution (1) be presented to the Government of India by a deputation of three members of this Council, and that the Executive Committee make arrangements for this deputation.

16. Special Committee on Famine Relief.—The following report of the Special Committee on Famine Relief was presented by the Convener, the Rev. C. B. Hill.

At the meeting of the National Missionary Council held at Benares in 1919, it was decided to ask the Famine Relief Committee appointed by the Bombay Representative Council of Missions to issue an appeal on behalf of the National Missionary Council, and to allot funds for the relief of distress occasioned by famine in other affected areas as well. The National Council appointed representatives of some of these areas to be associated with the Bombay Committee, making it a National organization.

The Bombay Executive accordingly authorized Committees in the following areas, and through these the grants of money mentioned below have been made to Missions, for the alleviation of suffering and the distribution of relief, up to the 3rd November, 1919.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Western India</td>
<td>1,20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Telugu area including Hyderabad State</td>
<td>58,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Mid-India area</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar and Orissa</td>
<td>38,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ganjam District</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The United Provinces</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Punjab</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bengal</td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South India (Travancore, Rs. 1,000; Tranquebar, Rs. 50.)</td>
<td>1,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceylon</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** | **2,97,000**

The form of relief administered has varied according to the most urgent local need and the discretion of the Mission administering it.

It has taken the form of cheap-grain shops; grain doles, outdoor
work for unemployed destitute people; rescue and care of famine waifs; grants made to Orphanages to meet the increased cost of living; grants for seed, cattle and fodder as well as the purchase and distribution of clothing.

Thus far the largest contributors to our funds have been The Christian Herald, New York, and The India Famine Relief Committee, Toronto, Canada, which have, up to date, contributed $64,000 and $52,000 respectively.

A financial statement made up to 20th October, 1919, accompanies this report.

FAMINE RELIEF COMMITTEE.

NATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL.

Receipts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>Christian Herald</td>
<td>1,72,923</td>
<td>8 7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>1,36,179</td>
<td>3 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on do.</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>6 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Receipts</td>
<td>8,649</td>
<td>5 8</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>3,17,939</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expenditure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<th>A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Western India</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-India</td>
<td>54,000</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deccan</td>
<td>52,000</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar and Orissa</td>
<td>34,000</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab and U.P.</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other areas</td>
<td>8,350</td>
<td>0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Expenses</td>
<td>1,131</td>
<td>9 0</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL EXPENSES</td>
<td>2,73,331</td>
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</table>

Balance with Thos. Cook & Son | 36,875 | 4 8 |
Balance with the Metropolitan | 7,732 | 10 0 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>3,17,939</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Sd.) A. B. S. Aston.

20th October, 1919.

RESOLVED:—

XIX. (1) We desire to record our regret and emphatic disapproval of the sensational and incorrect reports which have been published regarding mortality occasioned by the famine. We have particularly in mind a statement, purporting to originate in India, to the effect that 32 millions of people had died from starvation. This false statement unfortunately gained a wide circulation in Canada and the United States of America. It is a grave exaggeration, since, contrasted with previous famines, the mortality on this occasion has been remarkably low. We desire to point out that this has been due to the energetic and prompt measures taken by the Government of India. This Council approves of the early action taken by its Famine Relief Committee in seeking to correct these exaggerated statements by cable and letters.

(2) The Christian Herald, New York, has again come to the relief of India, by assisting to relieve distress and suffering occasioned by famine conditions. The National Missionary Council desires to convey to the Editorial management and subscribers to this paper their sincere gratitude for the large sum of money contributed to our Famine Fund. On behalf of thousands of Indian Christians and non-
Christians as well, whose distress has been relieved, we send our thanks for the generous and prompt response to our appeal, notwithstanding the heavy demands made by appeals from war-devastated countries. This helps the masses of people in India to understand that Christianity rises above physical and national barriers.

(3) Recognizing the motive which promoted the Indian Famine Relief Committee, Toronto, Canada, to contribute toward the relief of suffering in this portion of the British Empire, the National Missionary Council of India hereby send their thanks and appreciation to the Committee and subscribers to their fund. These generous gifts coming, as they did, unsolicited, have alleviated much physical distress, and have demonstrated, in a very practical way, the Christian sympathy of the Canadian people for the welfare of the people of India.

(4) Influenza ravaged India during the latter part of 1918 leaving thousands of destitute orphans, and this calamity has been most seriously accentuated by the famine and scarcity conditions which have prevailed in this country during 1919, bringing many famine waifs and orphans to Mission institutions; and, whereas in the case of girls there would have been a most distressing and sad condition, if many had not been rescued by Missionaries. Resolved: that we appeal to the Churches in Great Britain and America to contribute scholarships for the support and education of these children in Mission Institutions.

(5) The Council suggests that in any Day of Prayer appointed early in 1920 Praise and Thanksgiving be made for good rains received and consequent cessation of distress occasioned by famine conditions.

(6) This Council directs the Special Committee on Famine to bring its work to a conclusion as early as conditions warrant.

VI. Finance.

The following Financial Report and Financial Statements were presented by the Honorary Treasurer, the Rev. A. Wili-fer Young:—

In 1918 the Executive of the National Missionary Council decided that the fiscal year should run from July 1st to June 30th instead of following the calendar. The statement of accounts submitted to the Council at its meeting last November covered only six months. The statement submitted to-day is for a complete year—July, 1918, to June 30th, 1919.

The plan of closing the N.M.C. accounts on June 30th of each year has its advantages and disadvantages. On the one hand it makes it possible for the Treasurer to submit an audited statement to the Council at its annual meeting in November. On the other hand it leaves the months July to November unprovided for unless the Budget accepted by the Council be regarded as effective, not for the fiscal year but for the calendar year. As a matter of fact this is what has happened under the new system. After the fiscal year closed on June 30th the Treasurer has had to continue making payments on the basis of the Budget authorized in the previous November. It follows that when presenting his report and estimating for the new year he has not only to show the audited statement, but to take into account receipts and expenditure for the months July to November.
The accounts, audited by Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes, show that on July 1st, 1918, there was a balance in hand of Rs. 4,218-3-3. The carrying forward of such a large balance was due to the fact that the charges on account of the Secretary and Office for April, May and June were not met until July. These charges, rightly belonging to the 1917-18 accounts, are accounted for in the balance sheet for 1918-19.

The Committee of Reference and Counsel remitted Rs. 3,153-6-3 in July and September 1918, and in February, 1919, a further sum of Rs. 3,965-8-2, making a total from America of Rs. 7,118-14-5. The Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland sent Rs. 3,107-11-4 in January and April, 1919.

The National Missionary Council is therefore indebted to America and Great Britain for Rs. 10,326-9-9 to assist it in financing its various activities.

In the same period six Provincial Councils remitted sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 2,198-2-0. Various refunds of sums drawn on account, including one of Rs. 500 advanced for a meeting of the Literature Committee, amounted to Rs. 989-6-10. Bank interest amounted to Rs. 113-9-6.

Thus the total receipts for the year ending June 30th, 1919, including the balance brought forward, reached a total of Rs. 17,745-15-4.

An exceptional contribution of Rs. 10,664-4-5 was sent by the Committee of Counsel and Reference, America, to help to defray the very heavy charges incurred in connection with the maintenance of Lutheran Mission work in the South Mahratta country and in the Malabar area.

When remitting this donation the Secretary of the Committee of Reference and Counsel wrote as follows to the Rev. A. W. Brough, Erode, S. India: "An appeal was made at the last annual Conference of the Missionary Societies of North America in the hope that we might secure seventy-five hundred dollars to supplement a similar amount for the support of the German Missions in the Malabar area as taken over by the South India United Church, and also we hoped to secure five thousand dollars for the work in the South Mahratta country under the National Missionary Council of India. A number of pledges were made on the spot, and we sent a circular to the agencies with a view to securing the full amount, but the responses have not yet reached the total that we desire. However, we are sending the cash already received, dividing it equally between the two interests." The money was received by the Treasurer of the N.M.C. and forwarded in equal portions to the Rev. Dr. Banninga and the Rev. D. G. M. Leith.

Turning to the expenditure side of the accounts it will be seen that the charges on account of Secretary, Rent and Office absorbed Rs. 6,192-7-9. Conveners of Standing Committees drew on the Treasurer to the extent of Rs. 2,587-7-0. The meeting of the Council at Benares in 1918 cost Rs. 4,541-1-0. The total expenditure amounted in the year to Rs. 13,300-15-9. In addition the Executive sanctioned an advance of Rs. 1,000 to meet the travelling expenses of the Commission appointed to examine the position of affairs in Chota Nagpur. This sum has not been recovered, but it is hoped that it will be.

After meeting all charges there was left in hand on June 30th, 1919, Rs. 3,425 wherewith to meet Secretarial, Rent, Office and all other charges, including probable demands from Standing Committees, until the Council could frame a new Budget and authorise fresh payments.

Fortunately the Standing Committees have not drawn the full
amounts sanctioned. The importance of the work done in these Com-
mittees is so fully realized by the Executive that when faced at their
meeting in July with the alternatives of crippling the usefulness of
the Standing Committees by curtailing their allotments or risking the
holding of a Council meeting in 1919, it was resolved that the risk
should be accepted and the Treasurer was instructed to finance the
Standing Committees on the scale authorized by the Council so long
as there were funds in hand.

It will be remembered, however, that when the increased estimates
were passed it was hoped that additional sums might be obtained in
Great Britain and America for this purpose. This hope has not been
realized, and the Council is thankful that with the funds at its dis-
posal it has been able to meet the cost of the very important work
done throughout the year.

If the work of the Council is to grow, more funds will be required, and
whilst thanking most heartily the many generous friends in Great Bri-
tain and America who have made it possible to establish and main-
tain the National Missionary Council, we would respectfully point out
that at a most critical time in the history of this country it is of
supreme importance that the work done by the Council and its Com-
mittees should receive all the financial support possible to enable
them to fulfil their commission to secure such unity of effort and
such co-ordination of activities as may make for the highest good of
the peoples of India, Burma and Ceylon.

ALL-INDIA SURVEY ACCOUNT.

The Rev. W. H. Findlay, M.A., Director of the All-India Survey,
has submitted regular quarterly statements showing receipts and ex-
penditure for the year ending June 30th, 1919. These with the
accompanying vouchers have been examined by Messrs. Lovelock
and Lewes.

The accounts show that a balance of Rs. 3,779-14-6 was brought
forward on July 1st, 1918. In August of the same year the Survey
Committee of Great Britain remitted a contribution of Rs. 1,319-9-4
with the intimation that this represents a final payment. In the
same month a sum of Rs. 3,059-8-0 was transferred from a 'fixed
deposit to current account. Interest on the current account amount-
ed during the year to Rs. 116-9-4.

The Director again gave honorary service, in itself a large contribu-
tion without which the continuance of the survey would not have
been possible, and also remitted a sum in cash of Rs. 708-9-0. The
total amount available for work during the year thus came to
Rs. 8,684-2-2. This does not include Rs. 6,000 entered on each side
of the accounts to represent the Director’s salary and rent.

The main disbursement was for the Office staff. This, together
with payments for printing, maps and other incidentals, amounted to
a total of Rs. 2,617-13-6 for the year.

The accounts show that a balance of Rs. 3,779-14-6 was brought
forward on July 1st, 1918. In August of the same year the Survey
Committee of Great Britain remitted a contribution of Rs. 1,319-9-4
with the intimation that this represents a final payment. In the
same month a sum of Rs. 3,059-8-0 was transferred from a ‘fixed
deposit to current account. Interest on the current account amount-
ed during the year to Rs. 116-9-4.

The Director again gave honorary service, in itself a large contribu-
tion without which the continuance of the survey would not have
been possible, and also remitted a sum in cash of Rs. 708-9-0. The
total amount available for work during the year thus came to
Rs. 8,684-2-2. This does not include Rs. 6,000 entered on each side
of the accounts to represent the Director’s salary and rent.

The main disbursement was for the Office staff. This, together
with payments for printing, maps and other incidentals, amounted to
a total of Rs. 2,617-13-6 for the year.

There has been carried forward to the new year commencing with
July 1st, 1919, a sum in current account at the Bank and with the
Director of Rs. 6,366-4-8.

The Director of Survey reports that “despite illness he manages
to carry on his work and hopes to have ready before the Council
meets specimens (about 120 pages large quarto) of the two parts of
the Manual he now has in hand.”
NATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL.

GENERAL ACCOUNTS.

Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year ended 30th June, 1919.

Receipts.

To Balance on 1st July, 1918—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs. A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bank Current Account</td>
<td>4,199 8 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash in hand</td>
<td>18 11 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wages and Salaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs. A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contribution from Committee of Council and Reference, U.S.A.</td>
<td>7,118 14 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution from British Conference</td>
<td>3,107 11 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution from Committee of Council and Reference, U.S.A. for Lutheran Missions</td>
<td>10,664 4 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contributions from Provincial Councils:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs. A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bihar and Orissa</td>
<td>400 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>399 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bengal and Assam</td>
<td>400 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-India</td>
<td>199 8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>399 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Provinces</td>
<td>400 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wages and Salaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs. A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Secretary's Expenses</td>
<td>438 6 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literature Committee</td>
<td>500 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council Meeting 1918</td>
<td>35 8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gossner Mission Fund</td>
<td>15 8 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs. A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bank Interest</td>
<td>113 9 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL | 28,410 3 9

Payments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs. A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Secretary's salary</td>
<td>3,570 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travelling Expenses</td>
<td>604 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office expenses</td>
<td>1,027 7 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery and Printing</td>
<td>935 12 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit</td>
<td>32 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasurer's Cash Book</td>
<td>14 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheque Book</td>
<td>1 9 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage and Telegrams</td>
<td>6 12 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs. A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standing Committees:</td>
<td>6,192 7 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Hand-book</td>
<td>384 6 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>158 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young People</td>
<td>50 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Church</td>
<td>200 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literature</td>
<td>500 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moslems</td>
<td>150 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Questions</td>
<td>171 8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive</td>
<td>973 9 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs. A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carried over</td>
<td>8,779 14 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We have examined the Cash Book with the vouchers and have compared the above statement with the books, and believe it to be a correct account of the Receipts and Payments for the year ended 30th June, 1919.

(Signed) LOVELOCK & LEWES,

NATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL.

SURVEY ACCOUNT.

Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year ended 30th June, 1919.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Rs. A. P.</th>
<th>Rs. A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Balance—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1 Bank Current a/c</td>
<td>4,162 2 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due to Director</td>
<td>381 12 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Treasurer</td>
<td>0 8 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>382 4 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,779 14 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 5 &quot; Survey Committee Great Britain</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,319 9 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Transfer of Fixed Deposit and Interest</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,059 8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 30 &quot; Interest on Current a/c</td>
<td></td>
<td>59 1 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919. May 31 &quot; Interest on 6 months ending May 30</td>
<td></td>
<td>57 7 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Anonymous for Director's salary</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,000 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Anonymous—special gift</td>
<td></td>
<td>708 9 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14,984 2 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Payments.

1919.

June 30 By Director's stipend .. 6,000 0 0
" Office Rent and Equipment .. 193 1 0
" Office staff .. 1,961 14 0
" Reports, Books and Maps .. 50 11 0
" Printing charges .. 108 8 6
" Stationery, Postage and Miscellaneous .. 270 10 0
" Auditor's fees 1918 .. 32 0 0
" Treasurer's stamps .. 1 1 0

Balance—
Bank Current account .. 4,625 12 5
In hand Director of Survey .. 1,742 0 3

Less:
Due to Honorary Treasurer 1 8 0

TOTAL .. 14,984 2 2

We have compared the above statement with the Cash Book and Director of Survey's returns and examined available vouchers, and we believe it to be a correct account of the Receipts and Payments for the year ended 30th June, 1919.

(Sd.) LOVELOCK & LEWES,
Chartered Accountants.

Budget for the year July 1st, 1919, to June 30th, 1920.

Receipts.

Rs. A. P.
Balance in hand .. 3,425 4 0
Per Provincial Councils 3,000 0 0
*Per Grant promised by Missionary Societies in Great Britain .. 3,000 0 0
*Per Grant to be solicited from America .. 3,000 0 0
Per additional grant to be solicited from Britain and America .. 3,835 0 0

Carried over .. 16,260 4 0

Expenditure.

Rs. A. P.
Salary of Secretary (half-time) @ Rs. 165 p.m. .. 1,980 0 0
Half-rent of Secretary's House .. 1,080 0 0
Meeting of National Council .. 4,600 0 0
Two meetings of Executive .. 1,000 0 0
Travelling expenses of officers .. 500 0 0
Office expenses .. 1,000 0 0

Carried over .. 10,160 0 0

* Note:—Received from America in November 1919 Rs. 2,295-8, being the equivalent of 1,000 dollars. This was spent on 1919 Council Meeting. At the same time Rs. 2,854-15-3, the equivalent £300, were received from Great Britain.
Brought forward .. 16,260 4 0

Rs. a. P.
Printing and Stationery 300 0 0

Brought forward .. 10,160 0 0
Publication of Proceedings and Minutes .. 800 0 0

11,160 0 0

RESOLVED:


2. That the Budget for 1918-19 be accepted subject to the provision that the Hon. Treasurer do not pay the amounts provisionally allotted to Standing Committees, with the single exception of the Education Committee, until further contributions have been received.

3. That the Officers of the Council be empowered to decide what, if any, allotments be made to the Standing Committees during the year.

4. That this Council places on record its gratitude for the continued help and generosity of the British Conference of Missionary Societies and the Committee of Reference and Counsel of America.

5. That in view of the essential work done by the Standing Committee, and the increased cost of travelling, the British Conference of Missionary Societies and the Committee of Reference and Counsel of America be asked to make their annual contributions at the rate of £500 per annum.

VII. German Missions in India.

A. South India.— The report of the Committee on German Missions in South India was presented by the Convener, the Rev. D. G. M. Leith, M.A.
Since the meeting of the National Missionary Council at Benares in November, 1918, there have been considerable developments in South India in connection with the work formerly carried on by German Missions. The Government of Madras, in its order of 29th November, 1918, authorized the National Missionary Council to undertake the responsibility for the control of the work of the Basel Mission in India and for its transfer to suitable bodies. In accordance with that order, your Committee carried on negotiations regarding this transfer with the General Local Committee of the Basel Mission. That body handed over the control of all the work of the Basel Mission in India with the funds under its care to the National Missionary Council as from January 1st, 1919. It should, of course, be noted that this transfer of control had no reference whatsoever to the ultimate ownership of the property of the Basel Mission. The Government Order indicated that that question was still under consideration. On December 18th, 1918, a Conference of those Swiss missionaries who had been members of the Basel Mission, and who desired to remain for work in India under the control of the National Missionary Council, was held in Madras. At that Conference arrangements were made for this group of missionaries continuing the work in South Kanara and South Mahratta—two Kanarese areas. This organisation, it was arranged, should be called the Kanarese Evangelical Mission. The Committee of the National Missionary Council should be its controlling body, while it looked to a new Missionary Auxiliary Committee formed at Lausanne to supply it with funds and with additional missionaries. The Conference considered the needs of the field and asked the Lausanne Committee if it could provide for the year 1919 at the rate of Rs. 15,000 per month.

2. On January 1st, 1919, therefore the Committee of the National Missionary Council formally assumed control of the Basel Mission, and on the same date it handed over the work on the Nilgiri Hills and in Coorg to the Wesleyan Missionary Society, the Churches on the Nilgiris having previously voted in favour of this transfer. On the same date also the Kanarese Evangelical Mission came into being and undertook responsibility for the Kanarese work in South Kanara and South Mahratta. On April 1st, 1919, the National Missionary Society undertook the responsibility for the work at Honavar in North Kanara, and the Madras Christian College took over the Basel Mission College at Calicut. On that date also, the union between the Malabar Church and the South India United Church being consummated, the South India United Church in conjunction with the Malabar Church undertook the responsibility for all the Mission work hitherto carried on by the Basel Mission in Malabar. Thus the extensive Missionary work previously carried on in India by the Basel Mission was by April 1st, 1919, transferred by your Committee from the Basel Mission to the above organisations.

3. The Basel Industrials are still in existence and are therefore continuing to provide the funds for the maintenance of the work which is being carried on by these bodies. The National Missionary Council was authorized by the Government of Madras to receive the net profits from the Industrials as from January 1st, 1919, for the maintenance of the missionary work in the whole area. Throughout the year money has been regularly received from the Industrials and handed over according to their budgets to the bodies responsible for the work. For the expenses of the work of the German Missions Committee which cannot, of course, be met from the Industrials, a draft for £250 has been received from the Conference of British
Missionary Societies through Mr. J. H. Oldham and a draft for £400 from the American Committee of Reference and Counsel. Without such help it would have been almost impossible to carry on the work of this Committee.

4. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in securing the appointment of a Secretary for the Kanarese Evangelical Mission. A very earnest request was addressed to the Mysore Wesleyan Mission asking it to lend the Rev. W. E. Tomlinson to undertake this task. That Mission is itself greatly understaffed but, recognizing the pressing need, has agreed to lend the Rev. W. E. Tomlinson for a period of 2½ years from January 1st, 1920, to undertake the work of Secretary of the Kanarese Evangelical Mission. The Committee, through generous help secured through Mr. J. H. Oldham, has been able to arrange to meet the expense in connection with this appointment through grants from the Conference of British Missionary Societies and the American Committee of Reference and Counsel. Your Committee is grateful to the Mysore Wesleyan Mission and to these contributing bodies for making these arrangements possible. It is also fitting that appreciation should be expressed of the attitude of the General Local Committee of the Basel Mission and of the Swiss Missionaries to the re-arrangements in the work of the Basel Mission which have been rendered necessary by the war.

5. With regard to the work of the Leipzic Lutheran Mission, the Schleswig Holstein Mission and the Hermannsburg Mission, no change has taken place. The work in previous years maintained by these Missions is being carried on in accordance with the arrangements reported to the National Missionary Council in 1918.

6. With regard to the property held by the German Missions and by the Basel Mission there has been an important development. The Government of India published an Order indicating that these bodies were to be regarded as Enemy Companies coming under the terms of the Enemy Trading Act of 1916. Prolonged negotiations took place on this subject between the Government of India and Captain John Dove who has represented the Conference of British Missionary Societies, and has worked in conjunction with the National Missionary Council. As a result of these consultations a Board of Trustees for South India has been formed in which all the property hitherto held by the German Missions, the Basel Mission and by the Basel Industrials is being vested. Arrangements for this are now almost complete, and the National Missionary Council is greatly indebted to Captain Dove for the way in which he has carried out a most difficult task. The Board of Trustees consists of three members nominated by the National Missionary Council, viz.:

- Rev. W. Meston, Chairman,
- The Hon’ble Mr. M. D. Devadoss,
- Rev. D. G. M. Leith,

and two others by the Government of Madras, viz.:

- H. R. Pate, Esq., I.C.S.,
- Arthur Davies, Esq.

When the property has been actually vested in the Board it will be for the Board to recommend to Government whether the properties hitherto held by the different Missions should continue to be held by the Board of Trustees, whether they should be transferred to the bodies that are carrying on the work, or what course should be followed. This solution of a difficult problem will enable the property
formerly held by German Missions to pass under other control and yet be used for the same purposes as in the past.

Your Committee would also acknowledge the efforts made by the Government of India to preserve all mission and church property for religious purposes.

7. The Commonwealth Trust was formed in Britain for the purpose of carrying on the Basel Industrials. The formal transfer to the Commonwealth Trust has not yet taken place, but in the meantime a Power-of-Attorney has been given to the Representative of the Commonwealth Trust, and it is anticipated that the legal transfer will take place at a very early date. It should clearly be understood that the Industrials will be carried on along the same lines as before. After the payment of a 5 per cent. dividend to shareholders the net profits will be used by a Board of Trustees for the purpose of helping religious and philanthropic work in India.

The Accounts of the Committee are herewith appended:—

**STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.**

*April 1st, 1918, to 30th September, 1919.*

**Receipts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs. A. P.</th>
<th>Rs. A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Received from J. H. Oldham, Esq., from the Conference of British Missionary Societies, £250</td>
<td>3,298 15 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received from Treasurer, National Missionary Council of India, from the Committee of Reference and Counsel, America</td>
<td>5,325 5 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest from the National Bank of India</td>
<td>20 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Expenditure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs. A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Travelling Expenses of Secretary</td>
<td>551 15 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travelling Expenses of Members of Committee</td>
<td>117 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travelling of the Secretary of the National Missionary Council to Simla and Delhi</td>
<td>190 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removal of the Secretary, Evangelical Mission, from Madras to Mangalore and Mangalore to Madras</td>
<td>342 15 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visits of the Rev. W. E. Tomlinson</td>
<td>118 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postages, Telegrams and Sundries</td>
<td>226 15 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs. A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,547 3 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance</strong></td>
<td>7,097 1 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs. A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>8,644 4 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15th October, 1919.

*Audited, Knud Heiberg.*
**Statement of Accounts.**

### Receipts—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From Basel Industrials</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sums transferred from the General Local Committee of the Basel Mission</td>
<td>60,752</td>
<td>0 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest from the National Bank of India</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Expenditure—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paid to Kanarese Evangelical Mission</td>
<td>88,500</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. D. A. Rees for Nilgiris and Coorg</td>
<td>21,457</td>
<td>8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension to Mrs. O'Brien, Poonamallee</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Missionary Society</td>
<td>2,707</td>
<td>8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South India United Church for Malabar</td>
<td>53,500</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Stokes' Pension</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Malabar Christian College</td>
<td>5,361</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses of the Treasurer's Office, Calicut</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>1 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheque Books</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placed on fixed deposit</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Postages</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passage and Allowances for Miss Bossert's return to Europe</td>
<td>2,177</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL** 2,04,344 11 11

**Balance to October 1st, 1919** 76,901 4 9

**TOTAL** 2,81,246 0 8

15th October, 1919.

Audited, Knud Heiberg.

**Resolved:**

XXI. (1) That the Council desires to place on record its gratitude to God that adequate arrangements have been made for the extensive work formerly carried on by the Basel Mission and the Basel Mission Industries, and expresses its great appreciation of the signal service rendered by Mr. J. H. Oldham, Captain John Dove and Rev. D. G. M. Leith in making these arrangements possible.

(2) That the Council rejoices that the Mysore Wesleyan Mission at the earnest request of the Committee on German Missions has agreed to lend the services of Rev. W. E. Tomlinson as Secretary of the Kanarese Evangelical Mission for a period of 2½ years from January 1, 1920.

(3) That the Council appoints the following as the Controlling Committee of the Kanarese Evangelical Mission:


(4) That the Council is gratified that the work of the Leipsic Lutheran Mission, the Hermansburg Mission and the Schleswig Holstein Mission has in spite of many difficulties been maintained, and appoints the following Committee to deal with questions arising in connection with the work formerly carried on by German Missions in South India:
The Lord Bishop of Madras, Miss Grover, Dr. F. de Benoit, Paul Appaswamy, Esq., the Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Devadoss, Rev. A. W. Brough, Rev. Dr. Ferguson, Rev. H. Gulliford, Rev. K. Heiberg, Rev. W. Meston, Rev. C. H. Monahan, Rev. J. H. Maclean, Rev. Dr. Heuman, J. D. Asirvatham, Esq., Rev. D. G. M. Leith (Convener).

(5) That the National Missionary Council has heard with gratification that the Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church, formerly connected with the Leipsic Evangelical Lutheran Mission, has been constituted into a self-administering body; it desires to indicate that the principle that Church property should be vested in Church Boards as soon as they are able to undertake the task of administering that property has already been accepted by this Council and incorporated in the Deed constituting the three Boards of Trustees appointed to hold the property of alien Missions, and it considers that it would be premature to take further action at this time.

B. Lutheran Mission in Chota Nagpore.—The following report on the Lutheran Mission in Chota Nagpore was presented by the Metropolitan of India:

It is not easy to give an account of work in connexion with the Lutheran Mission during the past year, but I must do my best to render this my last account of our work in connexion with that Mission. About the time of the last annual meeting of this Council the Government had approached the Lutherans with regard to permanent arrangements for the carrying on of the educational work, and they had expressed the hope that we should continue the work as heretofore. We naturally could not continue on the same lines but it seemed at first that arrangements could be made which would meet the views of both parties. Later, however, after consultation with the Lutherans in South India, the opinion of the local Lutherans turned towards complete autonomy if the American Lutherans were not permitted to enter this field. That possibility was ruled out by the Government's decision to allow no Mission of non-British nationality to take up this particular work. As various accounts were given of the attitude of the Lutherans as a whole on this and kindred questions at the last Executive Committee Meeting of this Council at which representatives of the Chota Nagpur Lutherans and also of the American Lutherans from the South were present, it was resolved to appoint a Committee of four, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Datta, to visit Chota Nagpur and endeavour to ascertain the feeling on the spot. As I have said elsewhere, a great mistake was made in delaying the visit of this Committee for a month, which gave opportunity for the organizing of an expression of opinion and so defeating the aim of discovering what the people themselves desired. The report of that Committee has already been placed in your hands and I need not refer to it.

In May last I wrote to the Government to say that we would surrender the work, which we had undertaken for the period of the war, two months after the signing of the Peace, unless any permanent arrangements were made for our carrying it on. At the end of July the Government was reminded of this intention but expressed the very earnest hope that we would carry on for a further two months to enable them to make some adequate arrangements for the work, and it was ultimately arranged that we should carry on till October the 28th. Meanwhile a Body of Trustees had been appointed to take over the property to hold in trust for Mission purposes.
Captain Dove, who had been sent out from England by the Representative Conference of British Missionary Societies, had been in close consultation with the Government as to the terms of the Trust Deed, and it was only after protracted negotiations that these were finally determined. Three of the Trustees were nominated by your Council and the remaining two by Government. They took over the property on 13th October. In accordance with the report of Dr. Datta's Committee, a temporary Advisory Committee was formed and Professor S. C. Mukerji took up his residence in Ranchi. The Government appointed a small Committee with the Director of Public Instruction as Chairman to make arrangements for the educational work. This has now been done, and it is hoped that without any serious loss to Mission work as a whole the schools will be continued. The most difficult question is the provision of Boarding Schools for Girls, and here it will not be possible, as far as can be seen at present, to maintain all those which have been carried on up till now. The Government has most generously consented to make a special grant on the same terms that it was prepared to assist the S.P.G. Mission, had it continued in charge of these schools, but some arrangements will have to be made for the permanent maintenance of the work, as the Government grant will not continue indefinitely. In giving up this work, one does so with some sadness, knowing well how little there is of theological differences that separate the great bulk of Christians of our own and the Lutheran Mission. It does seem very grievous that the division should be maintained. At one time, the prospect of union seemed hopeful, but other counsels prevailed, and for the present at least to the great loss as it seems of the work, we must go our separate ways. We shall not cease to pray that the Holy Spirit may guide us all alike into the full recognition of God's Will and give us in full measure those gifts of love and sympathy which will make us wholeheartedly seek the welfare of each other and the growth of the Kingdom in Chota Nagpur.

I append the accounts in the usual form. Since leaving Chota Nagpur towards the end of July, the Rev. P. T. Martin has taken charge of these and has prepared the statement which I now submit.
**STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF FUNDS ADMINISTERED ON BEHALF OF THE GOSSNER MISSION IN CHOTA NAGPUR.**

*(1st November, 1918, to 28th October, 1919)*

### EDUCATIONAL FUNDS

**Receipts.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs. A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance 1st November, 1918</td>
<td>1,538 1 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary grants in aid (11 mos.)</td>
<td>16,236 12 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Special Grant</td>
<td>30,250 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>48,024 13 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deficit forward</td>
<td>310 1 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Disbursements.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs. A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Secondary School Salaries</td>
<td>7,160 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary School Salaries</td>
<td>24,589 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boarding House Grants</td>
<td>7,084 8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guru Training School</td>
<td>2,750 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Special Grant</td>
<td>30,250 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>45,204 8 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is hoped that this deficit will be covered by amounts to be refunded from districts.

### GOSSNER MISSION ACCOUNTS

**Receipts.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs. A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance 1st November, 1918</td>
<td>99 14 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remittances from A.E.L. Missions</td>
<td>10,160 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions</td>
<td>443 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refunds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriated for Funds</td>
<td>2,414 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>17,261 5 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funds handed over by German Missionaries</td>
<td>3,804 5 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Disbursements.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs. A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pastors' Salaries (part)</td>
<td>2,365 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catechists' Salaries (part)</td>
<td>11,037 4 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Work</td>
<td>1,019 13 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairs</td>
<td>417 2 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes</td>
<td>572 4 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Servants</td>
<td>413 8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest House</td>
<td>10 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage and Bank charges</td>
<td>28 15 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriated towards Famine Relief</td>
<td>500 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>16,363 15 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>897 6 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs. A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>17,261 5 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS.

### Receipts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs. A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance 1st November, Rs. A. P. '19</td>
<td>1,774 3 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Grant for Leper Asylum</td>
<td>600 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rents of houses, grazing, garden produce, etc.</td>
<td>5,334 10 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL** 7,708 13 7

### Disbursements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs. A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lohardaga Leper Asylum</td>
<td>550 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairs of Bungalows, etc.</td>
<td>1,071 4 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes</td>
<td>365 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chowkidars</td>
<td>189 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Scholars</td>
<td>21 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biblewomen</td>
<td>269 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound Maintenance</td>
<td>82 6 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refund Rent (High School)</td>
<td>75 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing and Postages</td>
<td>30 2 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank charges, discount, etc.</td>
<td>33 7 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer to Gossner Mission a/c.</td>
<td>2,414 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof. Mukerji's Travelling</td>
<td>300 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer's Bill of Costs re Trust Deed</td>
<td>250 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Balance** 5,650 5 3

**TOTAL** 7,708 13 7

## FAMINE RELIEF.

### Receipts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs. A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grants per:— N.M.C.</td>
<td>13,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.E.L. (less discount)</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriated from Gossner Mission a/c. (ex A.E.L. remittance)</td>
<td>500 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL** 16,630 0 0

### Disbursements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs. A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Per Rev. T. H. Page for districts Koronjo, Kinkel, Khutitoli, etc.</td>
<td>3,280 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. S. B. Harris for dist. Lohardaga, Chainpur, etc.</td>
<td>5,200 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. Dr. Kennedy for dist. Govindpur and Takarma</td>
<td>2,653 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. P. T. Martin for dist. Burju, Takad, Tamar</td>
<td>1,714 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. G. W. Dickson for Gangpur State</td>
<td>1,385 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. A. Logsdail for Chaibasa, etc.</td>
<td>244 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Canon for Purulia, etc.</td>
<td>274 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. P. Horsburg for Jharsuguda Ranchi Parish</td>
<td>86 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boarding Schools</td>
<td>1,167 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chakradharpur servant</td>
<td>622 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL** 16,630 0 0
Rev. J. Z. Hodge, Secretary Bihar and Orissa Representative Council of Missions, placed before the Council the following resolutions passed by the B. and O. Council:

1. That on this first meeting since the War ended we record our humble gratitude to Almighty God for victory vouchsafed and peace restored.

2. That we record our sympathy with our Lutheran brethren in Chota Nagpur in the difficult situation in which they have been placed by the war, and our gratitude that in the good Providence of God their loyalty to Christianity has not been shaken.

3. That we acknowledge on behalf of the Christian Church in this Province our profound gratitude to the Metropolitan and his fellow-workers of the S.P.G. who under the grace of God have by their devoted and disinterested labours maintained intact the many-sided activities of the G.E.L. Mission during the last 5 years, thereby vindicating the trust committed to them, and in the opinion of this Council saving the Lutheran Mission from the dangers of disintegration.


(1) That regarding as we do an indigenous Church as the true end of missionary effort and believing that as matters now stand the formation of an autonomous Lutheran Church in Chota Nagpur is the best means to promote this end, we desire to do what lies in our power to help it on its way.

(2) That we are prepared when arrangements are completed as to the constitution and management of this Church to welcome it to membership of this Council, and as a special measure to grant it a representation of two members.

(3) That having regard to the dangers incidental to the early life of the autonomous Church arising mainly from the lack of trained and experienced leadership, we record our emphatic opinion that an Advisory Board of five members as recommended by the Report of the Sub-Committee appointed to co-operate with the Commission of Inquiry of the N.M.C. is necessary.

(4) That the Board should include one Lutheran and one Anglican member.

(5) That three members of the Board should be or become resident in Chota Nagpur.

(6) That while recognizing the undesirability of defining its sphere too rigidly, we are of opinion that the Board should exercise the following functions:

(i) To be an administrative body in matters Educational, responsible to Government for the maintenance of an adequate supervising staff.
(ii) To be a Board of Reference to the Board of Trustees in all matters relating to the disposal of the property as scheduled in the Trust Deed.

(iii) To be a medium of communication (a) with the Christian public and Missionary Councils in all appeals for financial help; and (b) between the autonomous Church and other Missions or churches in all matters affecting their mutual relations.

(iv) To be a Committee of Counsel in all congregational matters acting in conjunction with the Central Committee of the Lutheran Church.

(7) In accordance with the Resolutions of the meeting of the Central Committee of the Lutheran Church held at Ranchi on October 14th, 1919:—

(a) We agree that the Advisory Board should be constituted as follows for the present:—

(i) Rev. J. Z. Hodge.

(ii) Professor S. C. Mukerji.

(iii) Dr. Larsen of Bangalore (or failing him, another Lutheran to be nominated by the Executive Committee of the Bihar and Orissa Council).

In the opinion of this Council their presence and co-operation has greatly facilitated the harmonious acceptance of this solution of the problem.

We feel that the gratitude of this Council is due to the Commission of Inquiry for their arduous and disinterested labours, and more particularly to Messrs. Hodge and Mukerji who have with such tact and enthusiasm carried through the arrangements which have made the solution arrived at possible.

We also desire to thank the members of our Sub-Committee who co-operated with the Commission in arriving at their findings, and the authorities of Serampore College who have temporarily set free Professor Mukerji for the very important work which he is doing in Ranchi, and to Professor Mukerji for the way in which he has thrown himself into that exacting task.

N.B.—An amendment to Resolution IV. I; to delete the word ‘autonomous’, received two votes; otherwise all the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

After hearing the report of the Metropolitan and the resolutions passed by the Bihar and Orissa Representative Council of Missions, the Council

RESOLVED:—

XXII. (1) That this Council records its warm appreciation of the high sense of duty that moved the members of the Commission to undertake this difficult and exacting task, and its gratitude for their arduous and disinterested labours.

(2) That without expressing any opinion on the details of the report and supplementary papers, this Council recognizes the principle that the Provincial Council is the right and proper body to deal with this question, and being satisfied with the resolutions adopted by that Council are in every way adequate to the situation, cordially endorses these resolutions and leaves the matter now in the hands of the Bihar & Orissa Representative Council of Missions.
### VIII. Council for 1919-1920.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Council</th>
<th>Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Madras</td>
<td>Miss Grover, C.E.Z.M. House, Vepery, Madras.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Rev. H. Gulliford, Mission House, Kaiti,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nilgiris.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E. S. Hensman, Esq., Royapettah, Madras.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombay</td>
<td>The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Bombay,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bishop's Lodge, Malabar Hill, Bombay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi, Proctor Road,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gurgaon, Bombay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>College, Bombay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-India</td>
<td>The Rev. T. W. Gardiner, Sakti, C.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Provinces</td>
<td>The Rev. M. C. Lehman, M.A., Dhamtari, C.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Rev. Yohan Mash, Indore, C.I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Punjab</td>
<td>The Rev. G. W. Briggs, 15, Cawnpur Road, Allahabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rai Bhahadur A. C. Mukerji, B.A., Shanti Asram,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Benaras.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bengal and Assam</td>
<td>Prof. J. R. Banerjee, M.A., B.L., 10, Ramkissen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Das Lane, Calcutta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Rev. J. C. Evans, Welsh Presbyterian Mis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sion, Shillong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Rev. George Howells, M.A., Ph.D., Serampore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>College, Serampore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behar and Orissa</td>
<td>The Rev. G. J. Dann, Baptist Mission, Patna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>The Rev. J. Z. Hodge, Motihari, Champaran,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bihar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Rev. P. L. Singh, M.A., Dublin University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mission, Hazaribagh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Rev. W. C. B. Purser, M.A., St. Michael's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kemmendine, Burma.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Resolved:**—

**XXIII.** That the Council in accordance with Bye-Laws of the Constitution elect the following eighteen co-opted members, the officers, the Executive Committee, and the members of the various Standing Committees:

Dr. Miss K. M. Bose, Asrapur, Atari, Amritsar District, Punjab.
(Dr. J. Aberly to take his place when he goes on furlough).
Dr. S. K. Datta, 5, Russell Street, Calcutta.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Dornakal, Singareni Collieries, Deccan.
The Rev. F. R. Felt, M.D., Jubbulpore, C.P.
The Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., D.Litt., 1, Stavely Road, Poona.
The Rev. J. Macphail, M.D., Bamdah, Bihar.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras, St. George's Cathedral, Madras.
The Metropolitan of India, Bishop's House, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
Prof. S. C. Mukerji, M.A., B.L., Serampore College, Serampore.
Miss F. L. Robinson, Thoburn College, Lucknow.
Bishop J. W. Robinson, M.E. Mission, Colaba, Bombay.
The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop in Tinnevelly, Palamcottah, S. India.
The Rev. A. Willifer Young, 23, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

OFFICERS.

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

Vice-Chairman.

Hony. Treasurer.
The Rev. A. Willifer Young, 23, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Secretary.
Prof. S. C. Mukerjee, M.A., B.L., Serampore College, Serampore.

Executive Committee for 1919-20.—The Officers of the Council: Rev. S. W. Bawden, Dr. Miss K. M. Bose, Dr. S. K. Datta, Dr. F. R. Felt, Rev. D. G. M. Leith, Dr. J. Macphail, Rai Bahadur A. C. Mukerji, Bishop J. W. Robinson.

Standing Committees for 1919-20.
1. Co-operation and Unity.—Rev. F. R. Felt, M.D. (Convener); Jubbulpore, C.P.; The Bishop of Bombay, Malabar Hill, Bombay; Dr. J. E. Cummings, Henzada, Burma; Rev. M. C. Lehman, Dhamtari, C.P.; The Bishop of Madras, St. George's Cathedral, Madras; Rev. V. Santiago, Palghat, S. India. Associate Members.—Bishop Abraham, Tiruvela, Travancore; Rev. W. Cutting, London Mission, Benares; Dr. Ida Scudder, Vellore, S. India; Bishop F. W. Warne, Lucknow; Rev. Dr. E. M. Wherry, Ludhiana, Punjab.

3. The Indian Church.—The Bishop of Dornakal (Convener), Dornakal, Singareni Collieries, Deccan; Rai Bahadur A. C. Mukerji, Shanti Asram, Benares; Prof. R. Sirajuddin, M.A., 43, McLeod Street, Lahore; Rev. A. Thakuradas, Naulakha, Lahore; The Bishop in Tinnevelly, Palamcottah, S. India. Associate Members.—Dr. Miss K. M. Bose, Asrapur, Atari, District Amritsar, Punjab; Dr. F. R. Felt, Jubbulpore, C.P.; Rev. C. Gopal, A. E. L. M., Guntur; Canon D. L. Joshi, Proctor Road, Gurgaon, Bombay; Rev. V. Santiago, Palghat, S. India; Rev. P. L. Singh, Dublin University Mission, Hazaribagh; Nirmal Soy, Esq., Lutheran Mission High School, Ranchi; D. Swamidoss, Esq., Nellore, S. India; Rev. L. T. Ah Syoo, Moulmein, Burma; Rev. Stanley Jones (Convener, Sub-Committee, Evangelistic Forward Movement).

4. Christian Education.—The Metropolitan (Convener), Bishop’s House, Chowringhee, Calcutta: Rev. Canon Davies, St. John’s College, Agra; Rev. M. C. Lehman, Dhamtari, C.P.; Rev. E. D. Lucas, Forman Christian College, Lahore; Rai Bahadur A. C. Mukerji, Shanti Asram, Benares; Miss F. Robinson, Thoburn College, Lucknow. Associate Members.—Miss E. M. Coon, Women’s College, Madras; Rev. A. Crosthwaite, S.P.G. Mission, Moradabad; Miss F. Robinson, Thoburn College, Lucknow; Dr. J. E. Cummings, Aminza, Burma; Rev. G. J. Dann, Baptist Mission, Patna; Miss Martin, A.U.P. Mission, Sialkot; Prof. R. Sirajuddin, 43, Mcleod Street, Lahore; Dr. W. G. Sutherland, Kalimpong; The Bishop in Tinnevelly, Palamcottah, S. India.

5. Christian Literature.—Dr. N. Macnicol (Convener), 1 Staveley Road, Poona; Rev. A. C. Clayton, Ingleby, Kodaikanal, S. India; Dr. S. K. Datta, 5, Russell Street, Calcutta; Rev. H. Gulliford, Kaiti, Nilgiris; Prof. S. C. Mukerji, Serampore College, Serampore; Rev. J. A. Vanes, Bangalore. Associate Members.—Rev. G. J. Dann, Baptist Mission, Patna; Rev. R. B. Douglas, Govalia Tank Road, Bombay; Rev. Dr. R. A. King, Indore; Rev. F. L. Marler, Gooti, S. India; Rev. W. C. B. Purser, St. Michael’s, Kemmendine, Burma; Prof. R. Sirajuddin, 43, Mcleod Street, Lahore; Dr. W. G. Sutherland, Kalimpong; The Bishop in Tinnevelly, Palamcottah, S. India.

6. Medical Missions.—Dr. J. Macphail (Convener), Bamdah, Bihar; Dr. Miss K. M. Bose, Asrapur, Atari, Amritsar District, Punjab; Dr. F. R. Felt, Jubbulpore, C.P.; Dr. Miss Ida Scudder, Vellore, S. India; Dr. W. J. Wanless, Miraj. Associate Members.—Edith Brown, Ludhiana, Punjab; Dr. Cousins; Dr. R. H. Goheen, Vengurla, Western India; Dr. A. Lankester, Hyderabad, Deccan; Mrs. Joyce, Jiganj, Murshidabad; Dr. C. Rose Greenfield, St. Margaret’s Hospital, Church of Scotland Mission, Poona City.

7. The Training of Missionaries.—Rev. Dr. J. C. R. Ewing (Convener), Lahore; Dr. Henry Forman, Gwalior; Canon D. L. Joshi, Gurgaon, Bombay; Rev. F. Lawrence, Lahore; Dr. N. Macnicol, 1, Staveley Road, Poona; the Bishop in Tinnevelly, Palamcottah, S. India. Associate Members.—Rev. Dr. J. Aberly, Gooti, S. India; Rev. E. Fairbanks, Vadaha via Vambori, Bombay, Bombay Pres.; Rev. Dr. D.
R. Gordon, Gurdaspur, Punjab; Miss M. Rose Greenfield, Naulakha, Lahore; Rev. Dr. L. F. Larsen, Bangalore; Rev. W. B. Stover, An­klesvar, Bombay; Rev. A. Thakurkudas, Naulakha, Lahore.

8. Finance.—Rev. A. Willifer Young (Convener), 23 Chowringhee, Calcutta; Rev Dr. J. C. R. Ewing, Lahore; the Metropolitan of India, Bishop’s House, Chowringhee, Calcutta; Prof. S. C. Mukerji, Serampore College, Serampore.

9. Public Questions.—Prof. S. C. Mukerji (Convener), Serampore College, Serampore; Prof. J. R. Banerjee, 15, Ramkisen Das Lane, Calcutta; The Bishop of Bombay, Malabar Hill, Bombay; Rev. Dr. J. C. R. Ewing, Lahore; Rev. H. Gulliford, Kaiti, Nilgiris; Prof. R. Sirajuddin, 43, Mcleod Street, Lahore. Associate Members.—Rev. J. M. Baker, Ongole, S. India; W. R. Gourlay, Esq., C.I.E., Government House, Calcutta; Rev. D. G. M. Leith, the Kellett Institute, Triplicane, Madras; Diwan Bahadur W. L. Venkataramiah, Arni House, Berhampur (Ganjam).


11. Women’s Work.—Miss Grover (Convener), C.E.Z.M. House, Vepery, Madras; Dr. Miss K. M. Bose, Asrapur, Atari, Amritsar Dist­rict; Miss M. Rose Greenfield, Naulakha, Lahore; Dr. Margaret McKellar, Neemuch, C.P.; Prof. S. C. Mukerji, Serampore College, Serampore; Miss F. L. Robinson, Thoburn College, Lucknow. Associate Members.—Miss Baker, United Training College, Ballygunj Circular Road, Calcutta; Mrs. Dickson, Murree; Miss Ennis, Christian Mission, Bilaspur, C.P.; Miss M. Martin, A.U.P. Mission, Sialkot; Miss Nixon, Queen Mary High School, Bombay; Miss Swift, Racha­nayapuram, Madura, S. India.

12. Work among Young People.—Rev. B. T. Badley (Convener), M.E. Mission, Lucknow; Dr. J. E. Cummings, Henzada, Burma; Dr. J. C. R. Ewing, Lahore; the Metropolitan of India, Bishop House, Chowringhee, Calcutta; Bishop J. W. Robinson, Colaba, Bombay; Rev. P. L. Singh, Dublin University Mission, Hazaribagh. Associate Members.—The Conveners of the Provincial Committees on Work among Young People; General Secretaries, I.S.S.U., Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Boy Scouts, Girl Guides; Prof. E. Ahmed Shah, Zahur Baksh, Lucknow; E. A. Annett, Esq.; Rev. R. V. Asirbadam; Rev. D. G. M. Leith, the Kellett Institute, Triplicane, Madras.

13. Industry and Agriculture.—Rev. Alex. Mcleish (Convener), U. F. C. Mission House, Ajmer; Rev. S. D. Bawden, Haveli, Nellore, Madras Pres.; Rev. G. W. Briggs, 16, Cawnpore Road, Allahabad; the Bishop of Dornakal, Singareni Collieries, Deccan; Canon D. L. Joshi, Girgaon, Bombay; Rev. S. K. Tarsdar, C.M.S. High School, Bhagalpur. Associate Members.—Canon A. W. Davies, C.M.S. College, Agra; Rev. A. C. Darrow, A.B. Mission, Moulinem, Burma; Rev. Ed. J. Saunders, American College, Madura; and Convenor of Provincial Committees, and official representatives, if not already mentioned.

14. Work among Moslems.—Prof. R. Sirajuddin (Convener), 43,
McLeod St., Lahore; Dr. J. C. R. Ewing, Lahore; Dr. F. R. Felt, Jubbulpore, C.P.; Miss M. Rose Greenfield, Naulakha, Lahore; Canon D. L. Joshi, Girgaon, Bombay; Dr. E. M. Wherry, Ludhiana. Associate Members.—Rev. G. Brown; Rev. W. Goldsack, Baptist Mission, Khulna, Bengal; Rev. M. Bevan Jones, Baptist Mission, Dacca; Rev. J. Waiz Lal, Delhi; Miss E. M. Potter, Bangalore; Rev. H. J. Lane Smith, Girgaon, Bombay; Rev. J. Takle, Brahmanbaria, Tipperah.

15. Temperance.—Bishop J. W. Robinson (Convener), Colaba, Bombay; the Bishop of Dornakal, Singaren Collieries, Deccan; Rev. Sydney Gordon, Kyaukse, Burma; Rev. C. B. Hill, Baroda Camp; Rev. F. H. Levering; Rev. A. Willifer Young, 23, Chowringhee, Calcutta. Associate Members.—Dr. J. Aberly, Guntur, S. India; Prof. J. R. Banerjee, 15, Ram Kissen Das Lane, Calcutta; Dr. Miss M. K. Bose, Asrapur, Atari, Amritsar Dist., Punjab; Rev. H. J. Lane Smith, Girgaon, Bombay; Rev. J. Takle, Brahmanbaria, Tipperah.

16. Special Committee on German Missions.—Rev. D. G. M. Leith (Convener); Paul Appasawmy, Esq.; J. D. Asirvatham, Esq.; Dr. P. De Bencoit; Rev. A. W. Brough; the Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Devadasoos; Dr. W. L. Ferguson; Miss Grover; Rev. H. Gulliford; Rev. K. Heiberg, Rev. Dr. Henman; Rev. J. H. Maclean; Rev. W. Meston; Rev. C. H. Monahan.

IX. Other Business.

1. Proscription of Dr. Zwemer's Book "Islam, A Challenge to Faith."—The Rev. W. Carey introduced the subject and moved the following resolutions for the consideration of the Council:—

I. That the National Missionary Council of India respectfully draws the attention of the Government of India to the following notifications, published in the Calcutta Gazette of March 12, 1919, which appear to have been promulgated without adequate recognition of the many-sided issues involved, and the very injurious and far-reaching consequences likely to ensue.

For reasons stated below the Council prays that no action be taken to give effect to the notifications and that no similar Notifications may hereafter be issued.

Extract from Calcutta Gazette, March 12, 1919, Part 1, p. 413.

A. Delhi—No. 2216-5, the 8th March 1919. "In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or land, into British India, of any copy of the book entitled, 'Islam—A Challenge to Faith,' published by S. M. Zwemer."

B. Calcutta Political Notification No. 36132, the 11th March 1919. "In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12, sub-section 1 of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), the Governor in Council declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies wherever found of a book entitled 'Islam—A Challenge to Faith,' by Samuel M. Zwemer, and all copies of all other documents containing the matter of the
said book, on the ground that the said book contains matter which is calculated to wound the religious susceptibilities of Moslems and which has a tendency to bring into hatred or contempt the Muhammadan subjects of His Majesty in British India, and appears to the Governor in Council to contain words of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), clause (C) of the said Act.

Statement of Reasons.

In the judgment of this Council—

(i) The use of the Indian Press Act I of 1910 to proscribe a book written as a bona fide contribution to Missionary Research, and published in England so long ago as 12 years is an extension of the Act which was not contemplated by the Legislature which passed it and will do much to descredit its legitimate use in the judgment of fair-minded men.

(ii) Unless the guaranteed principle of religious neutrality is henceforth to be annulled a very large number of books, especially of those dealing with history and the comparative study of religion, if just and impartial treatment is to be given to all religious communities alike, must also be proscribed and the position with regard to libraries in this country will be intolerable.

(iii) The inauguration of a policy of proscribing such books is gravely prejudicial to the interests of a sound and enlightened education.

(iv) At a time when the principles of good Government are under general discussion in anticipation of the introduction and development of responsible self-government in this country, it is extremely unwise that by this action the Governor-General and the Governor of Bengal in Council should revert to a low ideal of administration, long since abandoned, by which the presentation of critical views on Comparative Religion, published in other countries, is proscribed; action which, moreover, is likely both to create an atmosphere of suspicion and alarm amongst the different communities of the people and to retard the growth of that tolerant temper of mind without which the communities cannot satisfactorily co-operate.

II. That copies of the above Resolution be sent to H. E. the Governor General; to H. E. the Governor of Bengal, Madras, etc., to the Secretary of State and, also, to the leading journals in India and Great Britain.

III. That the opinion of Counsel in India and England be sought as to the legality of using the Press Act of 1910 for the proscription of the book in question.

After considerable discussion it was—

Resolved:—

XXIV. That this subject be referred to the Executive Committee with instructions to them to take such action as after full consultation with the Committee on Work among Moslems they may deem expedient.

2. Inter-Church World Movement.—Dr. Ewing made a statement regarding the Inter-Church World Movement—an organization recently formed in the United States and Canada, in connec-
tion with which an effort is being made to bring about large co-operation amongst the Churches in the maintenance of Missionary Work both at home and abroad.

In view of certain communications received by him from the leaders of the movement and the possibility of its development in India he suggested that it might be well for the N.M.C. to provide in some way for dealing with questions which might arise in this connection.

A further statement on the subject was made by Bishop Warne who said—

"The Inter-Church World Movement had its origin partly at least in the awakening that came to America through the war. Her people realized in a new sense, when China and India began to send their forces to save the world's freedom, that the world was a neighbourhood and that it was the business of the Church to make it a Brotherhood.

Further, through the enormous sums that were raised for Government Loans, for the Red Cross and Y.M.C.A., the nation awoke to a consciousness of its great wealth and its responsibility to the rest of the world. Still further, America's difficulty in getting the nation to enter the War, gave her a clear realization that there were in America multitudes of emigrants, who were unevangelized.

The meaning of the first part of the name 'Inter-Church is not that the Churches are planning to have Church Union or to interfere with Denominational Organizations. But it is a Movement of Co-operation among all the Protestant Churches in the United States and Canada for making more efficient their Home and Foreign Missionary work."

The method used was a survey of the conditions, both Foreign and Home, and then a representation of the facts and the needs to the Churches, and so far the response has been amazing. The Methodist Church in the celebration of the Century of Missionary Work led the way, and her celebration methods have now practically been taken over by the entire Inter-Church World Movement.

The words around which the Movement centered were, Vision, Intercession, Organization and Christian Stewardship.

Vision meant the Revelation given the Churches by a presentation of the facts and needs, brought to light by the Foreign and Home Surveys. The needs were so startling and so seemingly impossible, that the next step was to call the Churches to Intercession. Hundreds of thousands went to prayer.

Intercession was followed by a most careful Organization, which set apart the individual members and friends of each Congregation into bands of about 30. Each band had a leader, who brought the information and inspiration to his group. Organization was followed by a new emphasis on Christian stewardship, which in turn was interpreted to mean God's ownership, and Man's stewardship. Emphasis was in a new manner put upon the Bible Teaching of each one giving an account of his stewardship, and the Churches have responded in a most encouraging manner.

Resolved:—

XXV. To ask the Executive to keep in touch with the developments of the Inter-Church World Movement and take such action as may be necessary during the year.

3. Resolution forwarded by the All-India Conference of Indian Christians.—The following resolution was forwarded
by the Convener of the Industrial Committee of the All-India Conference of Indian Christians:

That a letter be addressed to the Secretary, National Missionary Council, requesting a Joint Committee with members of the Industrial Committee of this Conference with their Industrial Committee with a view to consider:

1. The establishment of technical institutions and agricultural schools in suitable centres throughout the country.
2. The provision of suitable Hostel accommodation in centres where industrial training could be obtained for all classes of suitable young men.
3. The feasibility of introducing manual instruction classes and vocational education more widely in Primary and Secondary schools under Mission management.

Resolved:

XXVI. That the above resolution be remitted to the Committee on Industry and Agriculture.

4. Call to a Day of Prayer for India.

Resolved:

XXVII. That the Executive Committee arrange for the observance of a Day of Prayer for India on March 21st, 1920, on the same lines as in former years, and that Prof. R. Siraj-ud-Din be requested to draft the call.

5. Time and Place of next Meeting.

Resolved:

XXVIII. That the choice of place and date of the next Annual Meeting be left to the Executive Committee.

6. Votes of Thanks.—The President on behalf of the Council moved a vote of thanks to Mr. W. H. L. Church for the admirable arrangements he had made for the accommodation of the members of the Council, to Miss Ledwich for the loan of the Y.W.C.A. for holding the meetings of the Council, and to all hosts and hostesses for their splendid hospitality.

The Metropolitan pronounced the benediction, and the Council separated.

(Sd.) F. CALCUTTA, Chairman.
(Sd.:) S. C. Mukerji, Secretary.
Appendix I (I).

REPORT FOR 1918-19 OF THE MADRAS REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF MISSIONS.

1. Through the change in the date of the annual meeting from the third Friday in February to the third Friday in August, the period under report has been eighteen months.

2. During the early part of this period the great war caused acute anxiety. In response to the appeal made by the Prime Minister many missionaries placed their services at the disposal of the Government, and greatly assisted in procuring recruits. On the Publicity Board several missionaries rendered invaluable service to the Government and to the people. Others acted as chaplains to the troops. We all unfeignedly rejoice that the war is over, and that our energies can now be devoted to the development of our work.

3. India has since the war been in a state of unrest, and some parts of South India had been disturbed by riots on account of the dearness and scarcity of food and industrial troubles. Hard times still prevail, and the outlook is not of the brightest.

4. We have lost our President, the Rev. G. Pittendrigh, by reason of his return to Scotland after a prolonged and useful life's work in the Christian College, Madras. Our best wishes go with him in his retirement.

5. The English Baptist Mission, working in Ganjam, has become affiliated to the Council, and the United Theological College, Bangalore, wishes to join the Council.

6. Through the return of many missionaries to the home lands on furlough, it has been difficult to supply all the mission stations, and the work in some areas has suffered. The Evangelistic Campaign and the placing of additional responsibilities upon Indians have conserved and developed the work. The Evangelistic Forward Movement Committee has arranged for two ministers' conferences at Tranquebar, conducted a successful summer school of lyrical evangelism in Madras, provided for the publication of suitable literature in the vernaculars, and co-operated with the All-India Committee in arranging for the visit of Dr. Eddy and party to this Presidency.

7. A special Committee was appointed during the year by correspondence to advise on the question of the distribution of famine funds, raised by the Committee appointed by the National Council. Since no funds were available, the Committee had no need to meet. However, funds amounting to Rs. 32,000 have come through the National Council's Famine Committee in Bombay, which have been distributed in the Deccan and adjacent Telugu areas.

8. The German Missions Committee, which is also the Committee of the National Council, has had an exceptionally heavy year in providing for the continuance of the work of the Basel Mission. In response to the appeal of this and the National Council, the Wesleyan Missionary Society lent the services of the Rev. D. G. M. Leith for six months to act as convener of the Committee and to arrange for the transfer of the work of the Basel Mission to other bodies. The Council is greatly indebted to him for the able and tactful way in which he has fulfilled the task.
9. There is no report from the Indian Church Committee, but all are intensely interested in the movement towards Church Union. The Churches in Malabar, formerly belonging to the Basel Mission, have joined the South India United Church, and schemes for wider union are being thoughtfully and prayerfully discussed.

10. Most of the Standing Committees have stood still and have done little beyond marking time. The Literature Committee has, however, completed a splendid piece of work in making a thorough survey of Christian Literature in Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalam, and other South India dialects. The way is open for an advance as soon as the requisite funds are forthcoming from the home lands.

11. The Medical report records the opening and successful carrying on of the Medical School for Women at Vellore, a fine piece of co-operative work.

12. Interest in Mass Movement work has been intensified by the appointment of an Educational Commission, and four committees have been appointed to assist the Commission when they tour in the Madras Presidency.

13. The Committee on Comity reports that the following Missions have accepted the Statement on Comity issued by the National Council:—American Advent Mission, Australian Presbyterian Mission, Danish Mission, parts of the South India United Church, and the Wesleyan Mission, Madras. The American Baptist Mission sends a clear statement of its position, which is by no means opposed to the spirit of the Statement on Comity. Most of the Missions in South India are prepared to carry on their work in a spirit of true brotherhood.

14. The Educational Council has been active throughout the year in pressing upon Government subjects connected with Mission education. A book on the teaching of music in Mission schools is in the press. The Council has arranged for the oversight of all schools formerly carried on by German Missions in the Presidency. It is becoming a board of reference on all questions connected with education and is ready to deal with any important problem connected with the development of Christian education in the Presidency.

15. The Call to Prayer was issued widely in English, Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, and Malayalam, and we believe the day was generally observed in the Missions and Churches in South India.

16. At the annual meeting of the Council, which was held on August 15th, the Council took over from the South India Missionary Association the important task of conducting the examination of missionaries in five vernaculars—Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalam, and Urdu, as well as in Hinduism. This will entail a very large increase in the work and responsibility of the Council, as about a hundred missionaries are examined yearly.

17. The Council also appointed a committee to consider what steps should be taken to secure a more complete representation of the Indian Churches in the membership and work of the Council.

18. The Council did not see its way to appoint a Committee on Agriculture and Industry, and its Committee on Work among Young People was also given up, all persons interested in that work being urged to apply for advice and inspiration to Mr. Carey, the Convener of the National Council’s Committee.

19. The Council’s Committee on Comity and Co-operation has practically completed its work, and its duties have been transferred to the Executive Committee.

H. Gulliford,
Honorary Secretary.
Resolutions forwarded by the Madras Council.

(a) *Literature.*—This Council desires to place on record its gratification that the work of Survey and the preparation of the Programme of Advance is nearly completed by the Literature Committee of the National Missionary Council. This Council therefore urges the National Missionary Council to press the matter of obtaining the necessary funds from the various Societies, through the Continuation Committee, for carrying out the above-named programme, the cost of which cannot be met by local resources.

[Remitted to the Literature Committee.]

(b) *Medical.*—That in view of the increasing opportunities for the development of medical work in India and the urgent need of further recruits to the medical staff of Missions, resolved that the National Missionary Council be requested to issue through its Medical Committee an appeal addressed to the medical workers who are now demobilised, many of whom would, it is believed, be ready to devote their lives to medical work in India.

[Remitted to the Committee on Medical Missions.]

(c) *German Missions.*—(1) That we recommend to the National Missionary Council the appointment of the following as the Controlling Committee of the Kanarese Evangelical Mission:—The Bishop of Madras, Miss Grover, Rev. J. H. Maclean, Rev. A. W. Brough, Rev. Dr. Ferguson, Rev. C. H. Monahan, Paul Appasawmy, Esq., M. D. Devados, Esq., Rev. H. Gulliford, Rev. K. Heiberg, Dr. P. de Benoit, Rev. W. Meston, the Secretary of the National Missionary Council, Rev. D. G. M. Leith (Convener).

(2) That we recommend that the following Committee be appointed to deal with questions arising in connection with the work formerly carried on by German Missions in South India:—The Bishop of Madras, Miss Grover, Dr. P. de Benoit, Paul Appasawmy, Esq., M. D. Devados, Esq., Rev. A. W. Brough, Rev. Dr. Ferguson, Rev. H. Gulliford, Rev. K. Heiberg, Rev. W. Meston, Rev. C. H. Monahan, Rev. J. H. Maclean, Rev. Dr. Heuman, J. D. Asirvatham, Esq., Rev. D. G. M. Leith (Convener).

(3) That this Council desires to place on record its thankfulness to Almighty God that the extensive work formerly carried on by German Missions has not been suffered to fall into abeyance, but continues under the control of Christian agencies. It would also express its thanks to Mr. Oldham, Mr. Maclean, and Mr. Leith, realising that this result is largely due to the wisdom and self-denial invariably shown by them throughout the long and complicated negotiations which have been necessary for the satisfactory solution of this serious and difficult problem.

[Considered along with the report presented by the Rev. D. G. M. Leith on German Missions in South India].

Appendix 1 (2).

REPORT FOR 1918-19 OF THE BOMBAY REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF MISSIONS.

Two months after the last Session of the Council news came of the signing of the Armistice, so that we meet this year no longer under the dark shadow of war but in the light of joy of victory for righteousness
and liberty. We render unfeigned praise and thanks to Almighty God for the deliverance He has wrought for the nations and people of the world.

The year of peace has, however, been a year of much suffering and trial for India. Early in it, influenza visited the people and a large toll of human life was taken. Famine has prevailed through the whole year, and parts of the area were very seriously affected by it. In connection with these visitations missionaries have had many opportunities of serving the people and the Government.

Many of our brethren were able to go home on a much-needed furlough, and the Rev. John Mackenzie, Secretary of the Council, left in February after handing over the work to Mr. R. A. Adams.

One new Mission has joined the Council since last Annual Meeting—the Kanarese Evangelical Union, which takes the place of the Basel Mission. The Secretary of the Mission to Lepers had written to say that as his headquarters would be Simla, his Mission would not be represented on the Bombay Council.

Famine conditions throughout the country have entailed much labour and anxiety to many workers. The Council's Committee had met very frequently throughout the year to deal with the situation as it affected Mission, and to disburse the funds most generously contributed chiefly by Canada and the United States of America.

During the year the Council suffered a great loss in the death of the Rev. J. F. Steele, D.D. A memorial minute regarding him was adopted at the last session.

Owing to the death of Dr. Steele, and furloughs necessitated by ill-health of several missionaries of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, Dr. H. R. Scott, because of increased responsibilities, has found it impossible to begin his work as Gujarati Literature Missionary as it was hoped it might be possible for him to do. Plans are being considered whereby something may still be attempted for making a start with this section of our Literature scheme.

A Committee has been appointed to arrange for the visit of the Commission on Rural Education to our Council area in January, 1920. Ahmednagar and Anand have been selected for sectional Conference gatherings.

Now that the war is over, the question of the Women's College which has been in abeyance, was brought up for consideration, and a scheme for a Women's Residential Hall, in connection with Wilson College, received the approval of the Council.

The Council decided to increase its number of Standing Committees by one on Temperance.

A proposal for an All-India Language School for Missionaries was referred to the National Council; while the Bombay Representative Council approved of a scheme for a permanent Language School for Missionaries in its own area.

A happy feature of the Annual Council Meeting was a public meeting held at the Wilson College Hall, at which Dr. D. Mackichan, Dr. W. J. Wanless and the Rev. H. J. Lane Smith made addresses.

C. B. Hill,
 Acting Honorary Secretary.

Resolutions forwarded by the Bombay Council.

(1) Resolved that the proposal for a General Language School for All-India the Council thinks should be referred to the National Missionary Council.
The proposal forwarded by the Bombay Council for the establishment of a Central Language School for All-India was considered, and it was—

RESOLVED:—That this Council does not deem it expedient to endorse the proposition to establish a Central Language School for All-India.

(2) Resolved that this Council earnestly requests the Government of Bombay and the Government of India to pay due respect to the growing volume of public opinion in all the religious communities of India concerning the need of increasing the restrictions on the sale of alcoholic liquors in this country, working towards National Prohibition, and decides to forward copies of this resolution to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, His Excellency the Viceroy of India, and the Committee on Temperance in connection with the National Council of Missions.

(3) Resolved that the Committee on Work among Young People request the Bombay Representative Council of Mission to ask the National Missionary Council to appoint a Standing Committee on Temperance.

[Considered along with the report of the Temperance Committee.]

Appendix I (3).

REPORT FOR 1918-19 OF THE MID-INDIA REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF MISSIONS.

The annual meeting was held this year in Nagpur and there was an attendance of 28 members.

Owing to the addition of four new members to the Council it is hoped that the financial position will be easier, and that it will be possible in future to pay the contribution to the N.M.C. up to time.

The Council has invited the appointment of four additional Indian members to represent four Churches which are not yet represented.

The various Standing Committees made their reports showing that a good deal of work had been done.

The Committee on Survey has continued to collect the statistics for the area. No further work on survey has been done pending instructions from the N.M.C. The Committee points out that it would be an immense advantage if it were possible for the N.M.C. to standardise statistical columns.

The Committee on the Indian Church emphasizes the importance of encouraging communities, when strong enough, to support their own pastors, encouraging voluntary workers and sustaining interest in evangelistic work by addresses on work in other missionary fields as well as on local work.

The Committee on Education gave a full report of its activities. The report of the sub-committee on the primary school curricula has done a considerable amount of work in investigation, but has decided not to report until the Education Commission has reported. The other sub-committee on rural schools has prepared and exhibited a sample of a Hindi paper suitable to students and ex-students of primary schools. It is not to be political, denominational or controversial in any way, but will contain a Gospel message, interesting and well-written stories of the character-building type, articles on agriculture, education, temperance, current events, and deal with problems of rural life such as first-aid, sanitation, etc.
A committee was appointed by the Council to make arrangements for and to meet the Education Commission when it visits the Mid-India area. Consideration was given to the Bill to provide for the extension of Primary Education in the Central Provinces. The Bill is arranged so as to involve local option and contemplates the continuance of Government Aided Primary Mission Schools, but allows religious instruction other than that approved by the parents of children as a legitimate excuse for withholding children from school. The bill provides for compensation to aided schools which suffer financially through the remission of fees under the bill.

The Education Committee was asked to approach the Education Department with a view to introducing instruction with regard to deleterious effects of alcohol, opium, ganja and other drugs in the schools of this area.

The Committee on Young People's Work made a number of suggestions with a view to strengthening the work in Sunday Schools. The Committee also advocates the formation of temperance societies amongst boys and girls. It also approves the principles underlying the Boy Scout Movement and Girl Guides Movement, and recommends that they should be utilized in connection with Day and Boarding Schools.

During the year a letter was received from the Convener of the Young People's Committee of the N.M.C. pointing out that the Committee appointed by the Provincial Councils for Young People's Work may exercise executive powers. The Mid-India Committee considers that it would be unwise to interpret its functions in that way and it regards itself as an advisory body. The Council agrees with its committee with regard to this matter.

Dr. Felt gave a verbal report of the work of the Famine Committee and Rev. R. Burges was appointed to audit the committee's accounts.

It was reported that the work on the Hindi Bible Dictionary has been delayed owing to the absence of Dr. Brown from this country, and it was decided to ask Mr. Kilbey to complete the work.

The possibility of the establishment of the Union Girls' High School was mentioned in order to obtain the opinion of members of the Council. The Missions concerned were encouraged to go forward with the discussion of the matter.

The Disciples Mission sent a report of their Sanatorium at Pendra Road and invited the co-operation of other Missions in carrying on this work.

The Evangelistic Campaign Committee reported a good deal of interruption to work on account of Plague and Influenza, but those Missions which have undertaken campaign work have been encouraged by the results obtained. One Mission has been encouraged by a revival amongst its members. The movement is still spreading.

The officers appointed for the year 1919-20 are:

- Chairman: Rev. Dr. F. R. Felt.
- Vice-Chairman: Rev. Y. Masih.
- Secretary and Treasurer: Rev. T. H. Twente, Sakti, C.P.

The Rev. T. W. Gardiner was elected as representative on the N.M.C. for three years to succeed Mr. B. H. Backhouse.

(Sd.) BASIL H. BACKHOUSE,
Hon. Secretary.

Resolutions forwarded by the Mid-India Council.

(1) That in view of the fact that a large and increasing number of leading Hindus, Mohammedans and Indian Christians condemn the use of
alcohol as a beverage, regarding its widespread abuse as one of the principal hindrances to the religious, social and moral welfare of the people of this country, this Council asks the National Council to approach the Government of India, with a view of obtaining some definite statement of its policy on this great question. They would venture to deprecate strongly any treatment of this important subject which gives undue weight to its financial aspect. They would further ask the National Council to lay stress on the need and value of Local Option as a means of checking the liquor traffic.

[Dealt with by the Temperance Committee].

(2) Forfeiture of "Islam,—A Challenge to Faith."—That this Council wishes to express its astonishment that a standard work on religion published in 1907 should have been placed on the Index 12 years later; that it further regards such action as a dangerous infringement of the principle of religious neutrality, forming a precedent which, if generally followed, would be fatal to the science of comparative religion and banish from private and public libraries such standard works as "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" and "The Encyclopedia Britannica."

"That the National Council be asked to consider the advisability of making a representation to the Government of India on this subject.

[Considered along with the general question of the Proscription of Dr. Zwemer's book].

(3) Censoring of Cinema films.—That in view of the fact that the number of Cinemas is increasing rapidly throughout India, and that large numbers of young people, both Indian and Anglo-Indian, frequent these theatres, the Council feels that it is of immense importance that no films of a character likely to injure the moral character of those who attend should be permitted.

"That whereas an Act to censor films in India was passed by the Supreme Legislative Council on March 6th, 1918, this Council asks the National Council to respectfully urge His Excellency the Viceroy to set up the Censoring Committee according to the said Act without delay.

[Dealt with by the Public Questions Committee].

Appendix 1 (4).

REPORT FOR 1918-19 OF THE REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF MISSIONS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

1. Annual Meeting.

The eighth annual meeting of the Council was held in Allahabad on the 23rd and 24th April, 1919. Owing to interruptions in train services at that time, the attendance was slightly smaller than usual.

Public Questions.—The Committee on Public Questions presented three important matters. The first dealt with the forfeiture of Dr. Zwemer's book on Islam. The Council passed a resolution on the subject which was forwarded to the Government of the United Provinces and to the National Missionary Council. The resolution is as follows:—

RESOLVED:—That this Council wishes to express its astonishment
that a standard work on religion published in 1907, should have been placed on the Index twelve years later; that it further regards such action as a dangerous infringement of the principle of religious neutrality, forming a precedent which, if generally followed, would be fatal to the science of comparative religion and banish from private and public libraries such standard works as "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" and "The Encyclopedia Britannica."

The second referred to the question of social purity, and especially as to how pastors and teachers might deal with the subject. A sub-committee has been appointed to work on the problem.

The third referred to the question of the sale of women, and this matter is now being investigated.

Education.—Considerable time was given to the problems involved in the work which the Commission on Rural Education is to do.

The subject of vocational education received some attention also.

The Council recommended: (1) that boarding schools of different financial grades be established in different stations in order to meet the needs of different classes of the Indian Christian community; these schools to be on interdenominational lines where possible; (2) that women wardens, matrons and teachers for boys under thirteen years of age be employed; (3) that boarding schools be organized on the lines of the special and vocational needs of certain classes, especially in the village communities; and (4) that in connection with hostels for Christian boys and girls, advisory committees, which shall include members of the Indian Church, be formed.

An appeal was sent to the students of India, of England and of America to meet the present opportunities for educational service in India.

The Committee on Education has been reorganized to include certain members of the Missionary Educational Union.

Survey.—The Committee on Survey has made certain recommendations to the National Missionary Council concerning statistical forms. The resolutions are as follows:

**RESOLVED:**—(2) That the National Missionary Council be asked to introduce another column under the head of "Workers" to allow for the separate return of voluntary workers. And that to compensate for this additional space a column under section 6 be left out (see December Bulletin, 1918, p. 57).

(3) That subject to the recommendations made above, this Council adopts the forms (see December Bulletin, 1918, pp. 57-58) for the Council's statistical returns, and urges upon the Secretaries of Societies and the Home Boards the necessity of preparing their statistics on the same model.

Christian Literature.—The Council passed the recommendations of the Committee on Christian Literature asking for larger grants for the preparation of literature in Hindi and in Roman-Urdu.

The Council expressed its opinion that the appointment of an organizing Secretary for directing literature work in the whole of India is not necessary, and further that the work which such a person could accomplish could easily be done with the help of the Federation of the Tract and Christian Literature Societies in India.

The following resolution was referred to the National Missionary Council:

**RESOLVED:**—(3) That the National Missionary Council be asked to urge Mission Boards and Churches to follow the plan of the Christian Literature Societies for India, of paying the entire cost of the first
edition of new books, their sale proceeds to be utilized in issuing reprints.

The Committee also made recommendations for provision for two- and four-paged leaflets.

The following resolution was passed:

**RESOLVED**:—(5) That this Council considers the election of some representative of publishing societies on the Literature Committee of the National Missionary Council to be most important, and urges the National Missionary Council to consider the question of allowing the Federation of the Tract and Christian Literature Societies to elect such members, in order that there may be close co-operation between the two bodies.

**Miscellaneous**.—A resolution concerning the relation of the Indian Christian community to the proposed Reforms was passed:

**RESOLVED** :—That in view of the special circumstances of the Indian Christian Community, this Council is of the opinion that the interests of the community as a unit in the national progress would be best served by its representation on the Provincial and Imperial councils.

Further attention was given to the question of a satisfactory form of marriage for couples who as non-Christian had undergone a form of marriage according to non-Christian rites. The preparation of a form of marriage more suited to the needs of mass movement Christians was discussed also.

The Special Committee reported that work on the preparation of the Union Hymn Book is nearly completed.

A Standing Committee on Industry and Agriculture was constituted.

A Special Committee was appointed to administer such famine funds as might be received from the Bombay Representative Council of Missions.

2. **Work of Standing Committees.**

There are a number of important matters to report in connection with the work carried on by the Standing Committees.

The Committee on Survey has made some progress in the collection of statistics.

As usual the Committee on Mass Movements has been doing valuable work. The report of this Committee, printed in the Bulletin of last December, has attracted good deal of attention. Likewise the report published in the Bulletin of last June has been in great demand. The report of their meeting in Moradabad last July will appear in the Bulletin to be issued next month. Requests come from all over India for these reports.

The Committee on Young People’s work is now circulating an important questionnaire.

The Committee on Education has been giving special attention to primary education.

The Committee on Public Questions is now, through sub-committees, working on the questions of temperance and of social purity. The Committee has had a special session to discuss the proposed re-draft of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, and has forwarded their report to the Secretary of the National Missionary Council.

The new Committee on Industry and Agriculture has done considerable work and has plans almost completed for the opening of a Christian Central Bank.

The special Committee in charge of famine funds has distributed Rs. 9,000; and the special Committee to deal with the itinerary of the Commission on Rural Education has done its work.
The following resolution has been sent by the Mass Movement Committee of the U.P. Council through the Executive Committee. The poverty of Mass Movement Christians is so general and so serious that this Committee feel it necessary that the Church should adopt adequate and considered measure to combat this evil. This Committee gratefully acknowledges the good work of many individual missionaries in seeking to solve this problem in their several areas, and regards with much hopefulness the Rural Department of the Y.M.C.A.

It, however, recognizes that the present missionary resources are not in any way adequate to deal with this widely-spread and deeply-rooted poverty among among Mass Movement Christians, much less other Indian communities whose condition is the same.

This Committee would, therefore, urge the N.M.C. to consider the possibility of organizing for India, some such help as that rendered by the General Education Board of America to poorer classes in the Southern States of the U.S.A.

Geo. W. Briggs,
Secretary.

Resolutions forwarded by the U.P. Council.

(1) Resolved that this Council wishes to express its astonishment that a standard work on religion published in 1907 should have been placed on the index 12 years later; that it further regards such action as a dangerous infringement of the principle of religious neutrality, forming a precedent which if generally followed would be fatal to the science of comparative religion and banish from private and public libraries such standard works as "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," and "The Encyclopedia Britannica."

[Considered along with the general question of the proscription of Dr. Zwemer's book].

(2) That the Missionary Council be asked to introduce another column under the head of "workers" to allow for the separate return of voluntary workers. And that to compensate for this additional space a column under section 6 be left out. (See Dec. Bulletin, 1918, page 57).

[Remitted to the Survey Committee].

(3) That the National Missionary Council be asked to urge Mission Boards and Churches to follow the plan of the Christian Literature Societies for India of paying the entire cost of the first edition of new books, their sale proceeds to be utilized in issuing reprints.

(4) That this Council considers the election of some representatives of publishing Societies on the Literature Committee of the National Missionary Council to be most important, and urges the National Missionary Council to consider the question of allowing the Federation of the Tract and Christian Literature Societies to elect such members, in order that there may be close co-operation between the two bodies.

[Resolutions 3 and 4 were remitted to the Literature Committee].

Resolution forwarded by the Mass Movement Committee of the U.P. Council through the Executive Committee.

The poverty of Mass Movement Christians is so general and so serious that this Committee feels it necessary that the Church should adopt adequate and considered measures to combat this evil. This Committee gratefully acknowledges the work of many individual missionaries in seeking to solve this problem in their several areas, and regards with much hopefulness the Rural Department of the Y.M.C.A.
It, however, recognizes that the present missionary resources are not in any way adequate to deal with this widely-spread and deeply-rooted poverty among Mass Movement Christians, much less other Indian communities whose condition is the same. This Committee would therefore urge the N.M.C. to consider the possibility of utilizing for India some such help as that rendered by the general Education Board of America to poorer classes in the Southern States of the United States of America.

[Remitted to the Committee on Industry and Agriculture].

Attention having been drawn to the fact that the United Provinces Council has in view the question of a satisfactory form of marriage for couples who as non-Christians had undergone a form of marriage according to non-Christian rites, the National Missionary Council

RESOLVED:—That having learned that the United Provinces Representative Council of Missions contemplate instituting a form for the ratification of marriages contracted before conversion to Christianity by converts (specially from Islam), this Council requests the U.P. R.C.M. to delay action in the matter, because the whole question of marriage contracted by converts before embracing Christianity, in so far as it affects not only one province but the whole country, requires a concerted action, and as such has for the last two years been receiving the attention of the Public Questions Committee of the N.M.C. with a view to being incorporated, if possible, in the New Indian Christian Marriage Act now under preparation. (Vide N.M.C. Minutes, 1918, page 29).

Appendix I (5).

REPORT FOR 1918-19 OF THE PUNJAB REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF MISSIONS.

The seventh annual meeting of the Panjab Representative Council of Missions was held in Lahore on April 2nd and 3rd, 1919, when thirty-three delegates and co-opted members were present, six members of standing committees and four visitors.

Punjabi Christian Regiment.—The Council received a report of an informal committee which had been convened for the purpose of providing spiritual ministrations for the Punjabi Christian Regiment (71st Punjabis). The Rev. R. B. Love, who had been acting as Chaplain to the regiment for some time, addressed the Council and gave an interesting account of his work among the men. It was resolved to appoint a committee for this work to be included among the standing committees of the Council.

Co-operation and Unity.—All missionary societies in the Provincial Area had signified their adherence to the standards of comity, but the National Missionary Society had presented a statement of points which it wished to have discussed. A special committee has been appointed to consider whether any changes should be introduced into the constitution so that the Council might be able to represent more satisfactorily both the Churches and Missions in consideration of matters in which both are intimately concerned.

Survey and Occupation.—The Survey Committee compiled a table of statistics showing the number of Christian workers employed in each district. The table is given as an appendix in the report. From this it would seem as if the missionary force was somewhat unevenly distributed,
and a large proportion of the area would have to be included under the heading of “Pioneer Fields.” It was resolved to bring this report to the notice of the Home Boards and to invite the National Missionary Society to consider the possibility of work in Native States. (Some refuse entrance to all European missionaries).

**Indian Church.**—The Standing Committee have been collecting facts with regard to self-support, missionary effort and Indian leadership. Replies had not been received from all Missions, but some information is given as regards three of the largest, viz. the American Presbyterian, the C.M.S., and the Methodist Episcopal. The Committee was requested to continue their investigations.

**Christian Education**—The Rev. Canon Wood, Edwardes College, Peshawar, presented a statement (Appendix B of Report) on the question of religious neutrality with special reference to scholarships given by local bodies being tied to a particular college in the North-West Frontier Province. It was resolved to send this up through the local Government of the North-West Frontier Province to the Government of India, and should the Government of India desire to hear further on this point the Chairman of the Council was authorized to reply on behalf of the Council.

**Christian Literature.**—The Convener reported that a Survey and Catalogue of Urdu Christian Literature had been prepared and had been included in the general survey prepared by the committee of the N.M.C. Efforts were also being made to discover and encourage Indian Christian writers. The question of a Literature Missionary for the Panjab had also been carefully discussed.

**Medical Missions.**—The Committee presented a Diet Sheet which they recommended should be sent to the Principals of Christian Boarding Schools. The Council agreed to print the theoretical Diet Sheet in the Appendix.

**Public Questions.**—The report dealt with Tolerated Vice in Cantonments and the status of converts from Islam as regards the legality of the marriage bond. Notice was drawn to a very important decision given in the Chief Court of the Panjab in which it was laid down as the law of the land that the perversion to Islam on the part of a Christian did not ipso facto dissolve the Christian marriage bond of the pervert.

**Mass Movements.**—The Council, while recognizing that village Christians have made remarkable progress in moral and spiritual matters, urge the need of a campaign against the worship of idols, use of charms, gambling, selling of girls, etc. The question of divorce was referred to the Public Question Committee of the N.M.C., special reference being made to the practice of Christians taking out divorce papers according to Mahommedan Law.

**Work among Young People.**—The Committee reported that work is carried on for young people in at least seven organizations which have at least 200 local branches and a membership of over 10,000. Several mission study courses in English are being conducted but none in the vernacular. For the future guidance of this Committee the Council adopted the Resolution of the N.M.C. Benares, 1918 (Resolution XI).

**Industry and Agriculture.**—A series of seven resolutions were proposed by the Committee, and after modification were passed by the Council. Those dealt with (1) Mission ownership of agricultural land, (2) Co-operative Credit Societies, (3) Rural work of the Y.M.C.A., (4) Need of general agricultural, industrial and commercial education, (5) Land for Christian soldiers, (6) Conditions on which land might be acquired for Christians, (7) Women’s Industries.

**Village Education.**—A Joint Committee of Education and Mass Movements submitted a report, and a special committee was appointed to pre-
pare data for the special Education Commission. It was resolved to recommend to the Executive Committee of the N.M.C. that an Indian with village education experience should be appointed to go from India as the colleague of a Education Commission.

No reports were received from the Committee for the European and Anglo-Indian Community and Women's Work.

It was with the greatest regret that the Council accepted the resignation of Miss M. R. Greenfield, who had been Secretary for the past five years. The success of the annual meetings and the interest taken in the proceedings of the Council were due in no small measure to her energy and enthusiasm. The Council was rejoiced to hear that she was still to remain a member of the P.R.C.M.

W. H. L. Church,  
Hony. Secretary.

Appendix I (6).

REPORT FOR 1918-19 OF THE BENGAL AND ASSAM REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF MISSIONS.

The fifth meeting of the Bengal and Assam Representative Council of Missions was held in Calcutta on March 26-27, 1919, and was presided over by the Rev. George Howells, Ph.D.

There was a good attendance representing twenty-one missionary societies and kindred associations.

Before proceeding with the ordinary business the Council adopted, by a standing vote, a Resolution expressing appreciation of the life and work of the late Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India, the Most Reverend George Alfred Lefroy, D.D.—"a brave and distinguished man of God, a Christian statesman and imperialist, a missionary of rare gifts, ready resources and true simplicity of soul....who won the affection of all classes of the people."

As reported last year, the Statement on Comity has been circulated widely and the Council had the satisfaction of hearing from the assembled delegates that it was proving increasingly useful as the principles it sets forth became better known, and in proportion as it receives the official approval of an ever-increasing number of societies and organizations. The written and verbal evidence tendered to the Council made it clear that practically all the missionary societies now regard themselves as officially pledged to base their territorial and other relations with one another upon the Statement.

The Council has two Standing Committees covering the whole ground of educational work. The Primary Education Committee has watched the various steps taken by the Government in drafting the Bengal Primary Education Bill with special reference to missionary interests which might be affected by it.

The Higher Education Committee reported that the Senate of the Serampore College was actually constituted, consisting, apart from the Principal, of three Anglicans, three Baptists, three Congregationalists, one Lutheran, two Methodists, three Presbyterians, and two Syrians. The first meeting of the Senate was held just prior to the meeting of the Bengal and Assam Council, and the Principal of Serampore College stated that it might be confidently anticipated that the Serampore Senate would, in years to come, accomplish a very important work in organizing and co-ordinating on an academic basis Higher Theological Education throughout the Indian Empire.
In the interests of Christian Literature preparations for a definite forward movement have been made by the compilation of a classified and descriptive catalogue of Bengali Christian literature published up to 1917. The Council was gratified to learn that the proposals for increasing the literary output in Bengal had been sympathetically considered by a Sub-Committee of the National Missionary Council and at once ratified the recommendations of this Sub-Committee that a thoroughly qualified European missionary should be set apart to work in association with a Bengali Literary Assistant under the general direction of the Literature Committee. For the support of the Bengali Literary Assistant an annual grant of £220 is to be asked for, as well as £200 towards the expenses of publication for a period of five years.

The Indian Church Committee did not meet in 1918, but some additional facts and figures concerning the progress and variety of self-support on the part of the congregations in Bengal and Assam were presented. The report of the Convener related mainly to the action taken by the National Missionary Council at its meeting at Benares last year. Provision was made for the circulation among Bengali-speaking church-members of the two reports of the N.M.C. Church Standing Committee.

The Young People’s Work Committee has been active during the year and has kept in close touch with literary and other agencies devoted to their interests. It was decided to adopt Res. XI. 2 of the N.M.C., 1918, as defining the duties of this Committee, with the instruction that ‘the Committee should be at liberty, in addition to the activities therein stated, to organize and develop new lines of work for young people (e.g. Mission study classes) where such work is lacking and where united action is advisable.’

The proscription in India of Dr. S. M. Zwemer’s book entitled “Islam—A Challenge to Faith,” and all copies of all other documents containing the matter of the said book, being regarded as a step prejudicial to the interests of a sound and enlightened education, as well as a breach of the guaranteed principle of religious neutrality, and calculated to create an atmosphere of suspicion and alarm among the various religious communities in this country, the Council resolved to send representations to this effect to H.E. the Governor-General, H.E. the Governor of Bengal, the Secretary of State for India, and the leading journals in India and Great Britain.

The Council expressed its appreciation of the action taken by the American Legislature in prohibiting the manufacture, sale, import and export of alcoholic liquors for the purposes of beverage throughout the United States of America, and with a view to securing the highest interests of all classes of Indians, resolved to urge upon the Governments of Bengal and Assam the desirability of enacting at an early date a prohibition law.

The delegates from Assam drew attention to the very serious menace to the physical and spiritual welfare of the aboriginal tribes in Assam exerted by the prevalence of opium-smoking. It was pointed out that the moral danger was a very real one, which even threatened the members of the Christian community. At least one of the non-Christian tribes—the Miris—has realized the importance of action and has definitely prohibited the use of opium by members of the clan.

The Council appointed a representative Commission to wait upon H.E. the Chief Commissioner of Assam with a request to consider the introduction of a system of registration of opium-smokers such as prevails in Ceylon with good results.

The Council approved of the proposals made by the National Missionary Council regarding the “legal status” of married converts from Islam.
The Council felt, however, that the resolutions did not cover all possible cases and expressed the desire that the National Missionary Council would consider the case of "a man having more than one wife, and the acceptance of Christianity by all of them."

The memorandum prepared by the Public Questions Committee of the N.M.C. on the Indian Christian Marriage Act has been sent to the Secretaries of all Missions and church organizations in Bengal for examination and report.

The special committee appointed to consider the revision of status, pay, pensions, etc., of Indian Mission agents presented a lengthy report giving particulars about grades of workers, allowances, pensions and other relevant matters compiled from information put at its disposal by nine of the leading missionary societies in Bengal and Assam. The Council deferred action as it was unanimously of the opinion that the findings of the Committee should first be submitted for information and criticism to the field committees and Home Boards of all the societies represented on the Council. A small committee was appointed to collate the replies and prepare a report based thereon for submission to the Council at its meeting in 1920.

The Council was interested to hear of the proposed visit of an Education Commission to India, and referred the matter to a Committee with instructions to prepare an itinerary and make all necessary arrangements for the Commission's tour in Bengal and Assam. The Council expressed the opinion that in the event of it being found necessary to appoint an experienced missionary to accompany the Commission on its tour the travelling and incidental expenses should be a charge upon the Commission and not upon the Council.

Some useful information regarding Lutheran congregations in Assam was given by the Bishop in Assam who, since the repatriation of the German missionaries, has given advice and help in matters of discipline as well as assistance in financial matters. The Lutheran Christians in Assam, previously associated with the Gossner Mission, number about 3,000, scattered about Assam in small groups. They are chiefly coolies working in tea-gardens, and immigrants from Chota Nagpur. They are ministered to by two Indian pastors and forty catechists. The Mission is at present under the control of the Sabha of the Lutheran Church, Ranchi, and the future policy of the congregations will probably follow whatever line is taken by the main body of the Mission in Chota Nagpur.

The finances of the Council are in a satisfactory condition but the rates which sufficed for the special circumstances of 1918, when there was no meeting of the Council, will not bring in sufficient money to meet an ordinary year's needs, and it was decided to invite contributions for 1919-20 on the following scale:—Societies with a local staff of one to six missionaries, Rs. 25; of six to fifteen missionaries, Rs. 50; exceeding sixteen missionaries, Rs. 75.

The delegates to attend the National Missionary Council of 1920 and following years were appointed as follows:—Rev. Dr. George Howells—one year; Professor J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.—two years; Rev. J. C. Evans—three years.

A. WILLIFER YOUNG,
Hony. Secretary.
Appendix I (7).

REPORT FOR 1918-19 OF BIHAR AND ORISSA REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF MISSIONS.

The old order changes in Bihar and Orissa as elsewhere. During the year under review our honoured President the Hon'ble Dr. Campbell, whose presence and counsel had so long lent distinction to our deliberations and weight to our decisions, finished his course and passed to his crown. A memorial minute drawn up by the Rev. G. J. Dann, and unanimously approved by all the members, records in worthy language the affectionate regard in which we held our departed leader.

Death has claimed another trusted colleague in the person of Mr. S. J. Jessop of the C.M.S. Santal Mission. He will be long affectionately remembered for his devoted labours among the Santals.

Furlough has further thinned our ranks, and the selection of our Vice-President for the high office of Metropolitan, while it accords well with our sense of the fitness of things and enriches the larger life of Christ's Church in India, leaves us poor indeed.

We have had the pleasure of welcoming the Brethren in Christ Mission to the membership of the Council, and with the vacancies created by furlough practically all filled up we face the responsibilities of the future with confidence.

The difficult problem of the future of the German Evangelical Lutheran Mission in Bihar, and more particularly in the Chota Nagpore district, has overshadowed all other questions during the year and engaged the earnest attention of the officers and the members of Executive Committee. Three meetings of the Executive Committee were held to discuss the subject, and the annual meetings of the Council held at Hazaribagh on October 21-22 were devoted exclusively to this problem. The question was discussed at length and with perfect frankness. In addition to the following reports: (1) By the Metropolitan, (2) N.M.C. Commission of Inquiry, (3) Bihar and Orissa Sub-Committee, (4) Standing Committee on Indian Church, (5) Standing Committee on Education and Statements by Prof. Mukerji, Dr. Kennedy and Mr. Hodge, the Council was privileged to hear the views of Messrs. G. L. Rupley and O. L. Larsen who represented the American Lutherans, and Messrs. Hanuk Lakra and D. M. Panna who attended as a deputation from the Central Committee of the Lutheran Church in Chota Nagpur. Every possible phase of opinion was examined and every conceivable contingency was taken into account. The Council fully appreciated the difficulties of the situation and set itself to find a solution. Resolutions tried in the fire of frank discussion were adopted with remarkable unanimity. They are now before the members of the N.M.C. and speak for themselves. The feeling is unanimous and strong in Bihar and Orissa that this whole matter should now be left, where it rightly belongs, in the hands of the Provincial Council.

Other matters call for brief reference.

(1) A Sub-Committee consisting of Dr. Kennedy and Messrs. S. K. Tarafdar and A. C. Watters was appointed to assist the Education Commission during its visit to Bihar and Orissa.

(2) A successful Conference of the Missionary Union—the older and larger organization from which the Missionary Council grew—was held at the close of the Council Meetings in Hazaribagh. The main subject dealt with was Christian Union. It is proposed to print the four papers used on the occasion, and also a summary of the discussion.
(3) The usual Christian Convention under the auspices of the Council was held at Bhagalpore in May and was well attended.

(4) The German Mission problem imposed a self-denying Ordinance on most of the Standing Committees and the only reports submitted to the Council were (1) The Indian Church, (2) Work among Young People, (3) Education, (4) Christian Conventions.

Notwithstanding the extra expenditure incurred by the holding of two special meetings of the Executive Committee the finances of the Council are healthy, and in this connection the Council would record again its gratitude to the members of the Bihar and Orissa Missionary Union of their generous financial help.

(Sd). J. Z. HODGE,
Secretary.

Note.—The resolutions forwarded by the Bihar and Orissa Representative Council of Missions have already been incorporated with the report on the Lutheran Mission in Chota Nagpore.

Appendix I (8).

REPORT FOR 1918-19 OF THE BURMA REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF MISSIONS.

The fifth annual meeting of the Burma Representative Council of Missions was held at Rangoon on Saturday, August 2, 1919, with the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Rangoon in the chair.

There was a larger attendance than usual and there were many signs of quickening interest in the activities of the Council.

The Rev. B. M. Jones, who has rendered exceptionally good service as Hon. Secretary, has resigned, to take furlough, and Mr. Conyers Baker, Provincial Secretary, Y.M.C.A., was elected to his place. There have been many changes in the personnel of the Council, but these, it is thought, will in no way impair its efficiency.

Under the leadership of the Committee on Co-operation and the Christian Church, a week of prayer for unity among Christians was held.

The Committee on Survey of the Field which, owing to the delay of the report on Model Survey, did not meet last year, was appointed to prepare a map of Burma showing present missionary occupation.

The Committee on Education has been confronted by many problems arising out of the proposed changes in the system of payment of grants-in-aid. United action was taken and the reply of the Government is to the effect that it is not intended to work any scheme which may be finally adopted, in such a manner as to render the position of vernacular schools managed by Christian Missions less favourable on the whole than at present, though the scheme may be used in cases to rectify inequalities in treatment. In any case no scheme which is finally accepted by Government will be worked so as to cripple any institution giving efficient instruction in the vernacular, as long as it remains efficient.

The Council felt that, the original scheme sent for consideration to the Sub-Committee appointed by the National Missionary Council 1917, was the irreducible minimum for forward work in the matter of Christian Literature, and passed the following resolution:

That the Committee on Christian Literature be instructed to consider the practicability of providing a half-time or full-time literary
missionary for Burma, through co-operation between the Missions, and other societies working in Burma.

The Committee on Public Questions has considered the following Questions:—Gambling, Christian Marriage Act, Sex Education, Social Evil, Sanatorium, and Temperance. In connection with temperance the Council unanimously adopted the following resolutions:—

(a) That in the judgment of this Council, especially in view of the fact that the overwhelming majority of Buddhists, Hindus, Muhammadans, Burmese, and Indian Christians condemn, on moral and religious grounds, the use of alcoholic beverages, the enactment of laws totally prohibiting the manufacture, possession, or sale of alcoholic liquors and intoxicating drugs in Burma would be cordially welcomed by the great body of the people of this country, and would be a great step in advance in the cause of social progress, and in the higher interests of all classes of the community.

(b) That this Council would point out to the Government of Burma the urgency of such legislation.

A new feature of the work among young people was the inauguration of a Young People’s Institute which held meetings for a week during June 1919. The purpose of the Institute was to inspire and enlist the membership of all Churches in a united programme of Christian service. A series of six Bible addresses were given which centred round the motto of the Institute, viz. “Young People and New Burma.” Addresses bearing upon the work of the Sunday School and Young People’s Societies were also delivered. The undertaking met with success and there have been many expressions of desire for something similar next year.

It is pleasing to be able to report that a scheme for Language Study covering a course of three years has been unanimously adopted by the Council. The first examination under this scheme will take place in December 1920.

Appendix II.

The fifteenth convention of the Women’s Christian Temperance Union of India in session at Lucknow, November 1919, understanding that the sixth meeting of the National Missionary Council is to convene at Lahore, November 13th, hereby sends to that representative body of missionaries and Christian laymen its greetings in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Our organization like yours is composed of various nationalities, banded together with Indian Christians for the purpose of uplifting Jesus Christ as the great Captain of our salvation. We are women, who look to the power of Christianity as the safest remedy for the overthrow and prohibition of intoxicating liquor—that most awful curse of family, social and political life.

We recognize, that one of the saddest reproaches on Christianity, in the current opinion held by millions of people in India, is that the Christian religion approves and sanctions the use of alcohol as a beverage; while its use has been condemned by their own religions.

While we may deplore this opinion as unworthy and erroneous, yet, we are conscious, and let us admit it with humiliation, that there is much in Christian civilization to give credence to this view; while, here in India, the social and administrative attitude of Western people to this great evil has given strong grounds for the aspersion; since the multitudes can only judge from what they see and cannot be expected to discriminate between principles and popular practices.
We, members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of India, long to have so influential and representative a body of Christian people—many of whom are in India as the representatives of Christian Churches of the West and as ambassadors of Jesus Christ—composing the National Council of Missions, make some definite and unequivocal pronouncement of its attitude towards the use of alcohol as a beverage, and its licence as a source of revenue.

We have noticed with deep interest the appointment by your body of a Social Committee on Temperance two years ago; and await with much expectation its reasoned report and suggestions; we have also noticed with joy the resolutions passed by three Provincial Councils, related to the National Council, namely, The Bengal and Assam, The Mid-India, and the Bombay Representative Councils of Missions; advocating National Prohibition; nevertheless, we earnestly desire to impress upon your gathering, that you can now, in a most effectual and unique way, show by an official utterance, that Christian Missions in India do not approve of the use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage nor in the licensed sale of alcoholic liquors as a course of revenue.

As leaders of the highest moral life of India, we believe your Council can do this, without embarrassment to our administrators and without relaxation of that constructive research, which we understand your Committee on Temperance is giving to the subject.

Such an expression from your body, we respectfully venture to suggest, would carry immense influence among the thoughtful minds of India; and would serve to greatly hearten Temperance workers in their Crusade against Intemperance, throughout the Indian Empire.

BENGAL AND ASSAM REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF MISSIONS.
March 1919.

1. "That in the judgment of this Council, especially in view of the fact that the overwhelming majority of Hindus, Mohammadans and Indian Christians condemn the use of alcohol as a beverage on religious or moral or economic grounds, the enactment of a law totally prohibiting alcoholic drinks in India would be cordially welcomed by the great body of the people of this country and would be a great step in advance in the cause of social progress, and in the highest interests of all classes of the community.

2. That this Council urges upon the Government of Bengal and Assam the desirability of enacting at an early date a prohibition law."

MID-INDIA REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF MISSIONS.
September 1919.

1. That in view of the fact that a large and increasing number of leading Hindus, Mohammadans and Indian Christians condemn the use of alcohol as a beverage, regarding its widespread abuse as one of the principal hindrances to the religious, social and moral welfare of the people of this country, this Council asks the National Council to approach the Government of India, with a view to obtaining some definite statement of its policy on this question. They would venture to deprecate
strongly any treatment of this important subject which gives undue weight to its financial aspect.

2. They would further ask the National Council to lay stress on the need and value of local option as a means of checking the liquor traffic.

BOMBAY REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF MISSIONS.

September 1919.

This Council earnestly requests the Government of Bombay and the Government of India to pay due respect to the growing volume of public opinion in all the religious communities of India concerning the need of increasing the restrictions on the sale of alcoholic liquors in this country, working towards National Prohibition; and decides to forward copies of this resolution to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, His Excellency the Viceroy of India, and the Committees on Temperance in connection with the National Council of Missions.

MADRAS REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF MISSIONS.

August 1919.

"While fully recognizing that the introduction of a large policy of reduction of the facilities for the consumption of alcoholic liquors in this Presidency will entail readjustment of abkari department and of the finances of the Province, the Madras Representative Council of Missions urge the Local Government to take further immediate steps in carrying out its declared policy of reducing such facilities for such consumption among the people—a policy which is being widely adopted in the various countries of the world and in the Dependencies of the British Empire, in Africa and elsewhere.

They would further remind the Government that the Indian opinion in favour of total prohibition—the goal of all genuine temperance legislation in India—has been strongly expressed on various occasions.

Resolved that Dr. F. R. Felt of Jubbulpur be asked to be our representative in presenting this report."

Resolutions passed by the National Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in Lucknow on Nov. 8, 1919.

I. "That the Hon'ble Dr. Tej Bahadar Sapru, member for United Provinces of the Imperial Council, be asked to prepare a Bill and introduce it to the Imperial Council, praying for additional legislation which shall be deterrent to commercialised vice wherever practised among all races in India, and which is the source of a very widespread and devastating disease which saps the public health and wastes child-life."

That the following suggestions be incorporated in this Bill:

(1) That the trade of prostitution be made illegal equally to the man who buys a woman for immoral purpose and the woman who sells herself for that purpose.
(2) That the man or woman who trades in girls, or keeps disorderly houses, or has vested interest in brothels, shall be penalized.

II. Resolved that Dr. F. R. Felt present this resolution to the National Missionary Council as the representative of the National Convention of Women's Christian Temperance Union, on Nov. 10, 1919.

III. Resolved that the National Missionary Council be asked to recommend the teaching of Scientific Temperance in all Mission schools.

President, MARGARET B. DENNING.
Rec. Sec., EDITH M. VARDON.

RESOLVED:—That Resolution I be remitted to the Public Questions Committee, and Resolution III to the Standing Committee on Temperance.
Provincial Representative Councils of Missions.

**Secretaries.**

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<td>Rev. J. McKENZIE, M.A., Wilson College, Bombay</td>
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<td>Burma</td>
<td>Rev. B. M. JONES, B.A., 27, Creek St., East Rangoon</td>
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