

are being given to establish schools and endow scholarships.

Connected with this political and educational activity is the project of making the Urdu language the common vernacular of the Mussulmans of India. A common language would undoubtedly be an important factor contributing to their unity. It is claimed that already in Southern India, in Tamil, Telegu, and Canarese districts, in a constantly increasing measure, Urdu is becoming the medium of instruction, and the Mohammedan people are earnestly urged to strive to make it the common language of all India. Considerable attention is being given also to the strengthening and developing of the Moslem press. Newspapers and magazines are being set up to voice the opinion and advocate the interests of the Mohammedan people.

There is a noticeable activity too in the matter of religious publications. The "Life of Mohammed," "Selections from the Koran," "Translation of the Koran into English," "Hints on the Study of the Koran," "Lessons from the Koran," are the names of some of the books now offered to the public. Little books comparing Islam with Hinduism, with Buddhism, and with Christianity, are also being issued from the Moslem press.

The methods followed in the missionary enterprise of the Christian Church are being adopted by the Mohammedan propagandists. They are endeavouring to familiarize the public with the contents of their sacred Scriptures and literature. This literary movement is described by its promoters as the "first Moslem missionary endeavour in the way of Islamic publications."

Reference may be made also to another feature in the programme for the rehabilitation of this community. Great stress is being laid on the necessity of developing the resources of the country. Their leaders recognize the