

learned German reminds us that linguistic research according to modern methods has not yet made much progress among Moslem scholars in India. There is an Old Boys' Association with 750 members which contributed Rs. 11,000 to the college funds in 1910. Beyond the advocacy of the university scheme, and its efforts for the establishment of more schools, the chief development initiated by the Educational Conference is the All-India League for the promotion of the Urdu language. This language, as is well known, is the product of Moslem rule in India. Its name signifies "camp," and it received this designation from the chief imperial camp of the Mogul dynasty at Delhi, where the Persian tongue of the foreigners was grafted on the Hindi of those parts, and so formed a new language which has become the *lingua franca* of India, and especially the vehicle of intercourse and literature among Mohammedans throughout the country. Measures and proposals for ousting Urdu from the position of the language of administration and education have roused strong feeling on the part of the Moslem community, and their reply has been the formation of this society. Like other indigenous things it has taken on an English name and calls itself the "All-India Urdu Conference." Its object is to stimulate the production of Urdu literature suited to modern conditions, and to promote the use of Urdu officially and privately.

The *Nadwat ul Ulema* or college of divines has its headquarters in Lucknow, and it has established branches in Madras and elsewhere. It issues a monthly magazine *En Nadwa* which has for its object the establishment of harmony between faith and reason and the investigation of ancient and modern sciences. The position of the movement with reference to Christianity may be illustrated from an article in the October number (1910) on the Christian and the Moslem state. The writer remarks