

foreign elements. Urdu is the result of this assimilation in which Hindustani has taken up into itself Persian and Arabic and to a slight extent Tartar elements. (Urdu is the Tartar word for Camp). The modification took place in the Mohammedan Camp in the intercourse which there sprang up between the conquerors and conquered. Speaking generally it is only in its vocabulary that Urdu differs from Hindustani. The constructions are practically identical. Urdu is the language of the educated classes of the Panjab, though even amongst them they speak Panjabi in their homes. Our missionaries pass their languages in Urdu before attempting any of the dialects and practically all preaching is in Urdu.

Dr. Hooper has defined HINDI as "All Hindustani which is not all Urdu." In other words, it includes all the other dialects of Hindustani which are not in Urdu. Hindi is "Hindustani as it was before the Mohammedan conquest of India." Pure Hindi is that form of Hindustani whose grammar is the same as Urdu but the words are as far as possible native, *i.e.*, of Indian origin. Consequently Urdu has, by reason of its Mohammedan associations, become the language of the Mohammedan, whereas Hindi is the language of those who are Hindus in Religion. As the Kangra District is overwhelmingly Hindu in religion, Hindi, or one of its dialects is the prevailing language.

PAHARI (Pahar means mountain) is the spoken language of these Hill people. It varies in different parts of the district. There is said to be a common colloqu-