

called by different names in India, the Levant, and Egypt, the cause and effect of the movement are the same. The leadership and initiative in India belong to Sir Saiyad Ahmed Khan of Aligarh. After a period of government service and a visit to England in 1870, he began by editing a journal called *The Reform of Morals*. In 1878 he started an Anglo-Mohammedan College at Aligarh, which has since, through gifts of educated Moslems and government assistance, become the Mohammedan University for all India. In 1886 he began an annual educational conference for the Mohammedans of India. Sir Saiyad Ahmed also wrote a commentary on the Bible, which has doubtless helped to bring some educated Moslems to a more intelligent view of the real character and integrity of the Christian Scriptures. But the attempt to rationalize Islam and give it new life, by a broad interpretation of its theology, has failed. Competent observers in India state that "the movement has practically lapsed into a sort of social and political reform," and that "just at present there is a marked inclination, even among educated Moslems, mainly to drift back to the old school of thought." The institution at Aligarh, however, now contains 340 students in the college department and 364 in the preparatory school. But the tone of the