

In this institution as in all others under Mohammedan control, religion is made an important feature in the course of study. The professed aim is to combine Western science and culture with Moslem divinity and literature. Its supporters are making strenuous efforts to get it raised to the status of a university, and the establishment of Moslem colleges in different parts of India is also being urged. Mohammedan leaders want institutions where the special branches of Moslem learning may be taught in the interests of their propaganda. At the same time emphasis is being laid on the necessity of education along Western lines. The diffusion of knowledge is felt to be necessary to regain place in the race for supremacy and for the reestablishment of their prestige and influence in the country. They realize that if they are to gain back the power which, with something of resentment, they have seen passing into the hands of the Hindus, they must devote serious attention to the youth of their community.

This educational activity is significant. It is partly the cause and partly the result of the political position they have obtained. They allege that the administrative reforms and the important share allowed them in the government of the country have laid new responsibilities on them, and they profess to feel the obligation to show their fitness therefor. They affirm their conviction that political importance is to be maintained and increased by ascendancy in the intellectual sphere, and that if they are to have their desired part in India's future they must no longer, by social customs, the traditions of the past and religious prejudices, close the door to Western thought and influence. In magazines, newspapers, conferences and leagues, much attention is given to the subject of education; the need of providing it alike for boys and girls is strongly urged. Large gifts and donations