

their political interests in the safe-keeping of the government." Two years later, in 1878, having obtained assistance from the government he founded the Mohammedan college at Aligarh, and a few years later he inaugurated the annual conference for the Mohammedans of India. It is claimed that the object of the college is "to reconcile Oriental with Western literature and science, and to make the Mussulmans of India worthy and useful subjects of the British Crown." This college has contributed in no small degree to the development of the spirit of progress now manifested among them.

Political successes have in turn given a great stimulus to this spirit, and plans for broadening the basis and extending the facilities of education are discussed and advocated in conferences, meetings of leagues, and in the Moslem press throughout the country. Though the large proportion of Mohammedan children are still taught the Koran prior to all other subjects, in schools attached to mosques where they do little else than learn it by rote without any understanding of its Arabic tongue, still in increasing numbers, *madrasas* are being established where education more in accord with Western ideas is given, and advantage is more largely taken of mission schools and colleges.

In North India, increasingly, provision has been made for giving religious instruction to the lower classes. The Koran has been translated into the local vernaculars, cheaply published and widely circulated. Among the higher classes the desire for European learning is manifested by the larger numbers in government and mission colleges, and especially in the Mohammedan college at Aligarh, where the attendance has risen from two hundred and sixty-nine in 1904 to over eight hundred in 1910, comprising students from all parts of India and beyond.