

modern basis, but with more regard to Moslem orthodoxy than Sayyad Ahmad's school. The Ahmediya is the sect founded by the late Mirza Ghulam Ahmed of Kadian in the Punjab. Its teachings lay stress on natural law, and profess to promote peace among hostile communities. Their main tenet is that the founder is both the true Mahdi and also Christ returned to earth.

There is not much that is new to report of the activities of these bodies during the last five years. The Aligarh College has held on its way, though somewhat hampered by dissensions on the College Council and by changes of principle, and the number of students in 1909, as compared with five years previous, was 476 to 340; and in the high school attached to the college there were 475 against 364. The main court presents quite a collegiate appearance, except that a structure of the kind which we usually relegate to the back, occupies a prominent place in the quadrangle. In one corner is the handsome College Mosque, which all the students are supposed regularly to attend, and close to it is the tomb of the founder. The second court is in a more tentative style, but all around the central college pile, buildings for hostels and other annexes are arising, and in a few years the whole complex should be ready to accommodate the Moslem University which progressive Mohammedans throughout India earnestly desire. The Agha Khan has recently given a lakh of rupees towards a fund of twenty lakhs which he believes will be sufficient in order to make a beginning with the foundation of "a model university bearing the name of King George V." It may well be that the next of these conferences will be able to chronicle the establishment of the Indian University of Aligarh. How far it will be a powerful instrument of reform and progress it is difficult to forecast. The fact that the present professor of Arabic in the Aligarh College is a