

accurate statistics, at the beginning of the twentieth century. The discrepancies in the statistical surveys of the Moslem world given by various authorities are as disconcerting as they are surprising. The total population of the Moslem world, for example, has been variously estimated as follows :

Statesman's Year Book, 1890	203,600,000
Brockhaus, "Convers-Lexicon," 1894	175,000,000
Hubert Jansen, "Verbreitung des Islams," 1897	259,680,672
S. M. Zwemer (<i>Missionary Re- view</i>), 1898	196,491,842
<i>Allgemeine Missions Zeitschrift</i> , 1902	175,290,000
H. Wichmann, in Justus Perthes' "Atlas," 1903	240,000,000
Encyclopedia of Missions, 1904 "The Mohammedan World of To-day" (Cairo Conference, 1906)	232,966,170
Martin Hartmann (1910)	223,985,780

Yet the discrepancy between the highest figures given, for example, by Hubert Jansen and Dr. Hartmann, and the lowest figures of the *Allgemeine Missions Zeitschrift* are partly explained by the varying estimates placed as to the number of Moslems in the Sudan and in China. For the rest of the world there seems to be at least partial agreement. The most detailed statistics can be found in Jansen, but they are not reliable in many respects and not as conservative as the results obtained in the papers prepared for the Cairo Conference. The latest statistical survey of the Moslem world is that given by Dr. Hartmann in an appendix to his valuable book, "Der Islam." The chief discrepancies between the statistics he gives and those of the Cairo Conference are the following :