

and in the case of South Africa, Moslems are now found in all the region from the Cape to the Congo. A recent correspondent of the London *Morning Post* states: "So far throughout the centuries Mohammedan influence, which has always spread along the great slave trade and caravan routes, has been, as far as is known, invariably turned aside by the vast swamps and forests of the Congo Basin, which has thus acted as a kind of breakwater for British South Africa. But just as the incursion of the British into Uganda seems to have let loose all kinds of dormant insect plagues and pests, so European civilization and railways are breaking down the barrier between the North and South and allowing a freer circulation of ideas and religions throughout the whole circuit of the continent." He goes on to say that there is a real danger of Islam spreading among the Zulus and Basutos, who, if swept into the Moslem fold, would become propagators of Islam on account of their martial instincts and their anti-foreign proclivities.

I have not been able to learn whether the 70,000 Mohammedans living along the north coast and south-east coast of Madagascar, among a total population of 3,000,000, are at present increasing, but the fact that Islam has a long history back of it in this island, and the recent change of attitude on the part of the French government may well call our attention to the need of the Moslems there. The story of Islam in Madagascar has recently been told in two volumes by a French writer who seems to think that the faith is at present growing.

Since the Cairo Conference attention has been called to the rapid increase of Islam in Abyssinia, especially in the north. It is reported that whole tribes once Christian, and still bearing Christian names, have become Moslem. Dr. Enno Littmann, in a recent article in *Der Islam*, shows the advance which Islam has made dur-