

the colonial governments, (3) the fact that animistic paganism is losing ground more and more. Thus we must expect to see still more of heathen Africa won to Islam before long.

What is to be said about the defensive and aggressive attitude Christian missions are taking? What has been achieved hitherto? Taking a glance all round, we find that it is very little in comparison with the elementary power of Islam. In North Africa we have a long line of Christian missions among Mohammedans, stretching from Morocco through Algeria and Tunis to Egypt, but it is exceedingly thin and therefore insufficient. Still we must not undervalue their importance. They remind Christendom of its duties towards Moslem Africa, although all of them, except in Egypt, are coping with great difficulties, owing to political conditions. If this northern front of ours could be strengthened, it would not only be a most valuable field for the development of missionary forces, but it would make its influence felt far into tropical Africa.

At the southern frontier of Mohammedan Africa we find missions of much stronger development, but these are missions among heathen. They also are working in some way against Islam, for the native churches they are building up are the rocks that once will have to break the flood of Islam. It is another question though if they will ever be able to make a missionary advance on Mohammedan territories, or even on the Moslem population surrounding them.

The missions of West Africa are all suffering under great strategic drawbacks. The first consists in the endless variety of tribes and languages. A second drawback is the lack of unity among the many missions that are at work. It is with great pleasure that we hear of a conference, held at Lokoja in 1910, where four of them