

made the plunge the fears were seen to be groundless. But the lesson of this is one which it seems British officials find it impossible to learn thoroughly.

(d) *The Sudan.* Here the British government has practically the sole and supreme control. In the Moslem part of the Sudan it has thought right to forbid the holding of any sort of gospel meeting, fearing the effect it might have on the Sudanese. Britain has been administering the Sudan for twelve years, and the embargo has not yet been withdrawn. The Gordon College which was founded by the free-will offerings of British people in memory of Gordon is now a purely Moslem college. The Moslem religion is taught in it at the expense of the state. I do not know whether there are any Christians who might wish to take advantage of the instruction in secular subjects provided at Gordon College; I have heard it asserted that such students even if they entered could not receive any Christian instruction. If this is so, it is another iniquity, made all the greater by the name of the great Christian man after whom the college is called.

In the Pagan Sudan the government gives some facilities for missions, though the missionaries have complained of the slowness and timidity of their policy. But its effect is probably neutralized by the pro-Islamic influence of the army upon the pagan recruits who join it. At the Edinburgh Conference Mr. Kelly Giffen, the American missionary, is reported as having related a conversation with an English official, who said to him, "Why do you do mission work among Moslems? You might as well give it up—'we make' ten Moslems to your one Christian!" If he really said these words they must refer to the observed—I will not say calculated—result of the whole policy of the government. Here we have the very opposite of the Dutch policy in the East Indies.