

(e) *East Africa.* Bishop Peel reports that the government in British East Africa is neutral, and that its attitude largely depends on the personality of the officials, but that for the last ten years all mission work has been well supported by government.

(f) *British Central Africa.* Islam is making way here, but I am not aware of the attitude of government in the face of this fact.

(g) *South Africa.* For the sake of completeness South Africa with its 50,000 Moslems must be mentioned. But they do not make a noticeable enough element in South Africa, I am informed,¹ to call for comment here. Where Moslems are not formidable they get no notice taken of them by the British government.

(h) *Sierra Leone.* Mr. Garrett writes: "The policy of the British government towards Mohammedans in Sierra Leone is called neutrality. This is, however, certainly a mistake, as Mohammedan schools are aided admittedly on different lines from others. . . . I would like to see neutrality thrown away and tolerant Christianity encouraged. This can be brought about by the arrival of out-and-out Christian statesmen." Mr. Garrett also thinks the present policy of neutrality with special consideration for Mohammedans will end in "failure and contumely." He calls the impartiality of the government a spurious one.

(i) *Nigeria.* It is probably here where the British government is seen at its weakest and its policy most mistaken. Dr. Miller, of Hausaland, has repeatedly criticized the attitude of British officials, and very strong things were said on this subject at the Edinburgh Conference. Christians and pagans, it was said, are consistently made to feel by British officials that

¹ By Mr. Clinton J. Wood, who has recently made a special and full study of the subject.