

Medical missionaries pushing beyond the frontier do so now with the great advantage of the reputation already gained for missionary medical skill by the splendid work of such men on the northwest frontier as Dr. Pennell at Bannu, Dr. Arthur Lankester at Peshawar, the Drs. Neve at Srinagar, etc., whose fame has travelled far into the unknown regions beyond.

The question naturally arises if such a medical mission reached Chitral and began its quiet work of ministering to the sick and suffering of that benighted Moslem people would the political agent take upon himself to transport it back to India? It would be most difficult to carry out such a deportation in the face of the public opinion that would be aroused in favour of such a ministry of mercy. It would be asked why, if British officers and administration have been so long resident in Chitral, must medical missions be forever excluded?

While British missions are in this manner frightened off and shut out of the Moslem lands of Central Asia, missionaries of other nations are entering these neglected fields. The Protestant Swedish mission at Kashgar and Yarkand have their staff of seventeen Swedish men and women in those two towns, and are being reinforced this winter by three more trained workers sent out from Stockholm. We see the Moravian mission at work at Leh, and there is a Belgian Roman Catholic mission at Kulja with Father Raemdock at the head of it who speaks both English and Chinese well. It may be also possible for the Danish medical mission to Mohammedan women at Hoti-murdan to get to Kabul. There have been several European lady doctors at Kabul in the service of the Emir. Mrs. Daly, a lady doctor, saved many lives there in the cholera epidemic of 1900. The Emir of Afghanistan has never objected to the wives of Europeans in his employ accompanying their husbands to Kabul and has invariably