

United States, speaking from twenty-five years' experience of the East said that, as a government official, he had no objection to the type of missionary described by Judson, who went about his high calling in the spirit of one who was willing to take the lowest place, to be last of all and servant of all.

As to his policy he must not ask or expect the permission or protection of the Foreign Office or its agents. This is impossible from the nature of the case, and the past action of the Foreign Office in always refusing to give permission for missionaries to cross the Indian frontier is easily comprehensible. To give their sanction means that they must take up the wrongs of the missionary or his death by violence, if it occurs, and avenge him. Their own agent, the English officer, is absolutely tied up and restricted to an extraordinary degree as to what he is to do and effect, including an absolute non-interference with the religion of the peoples across the frontier. A medical missionary who did not fear to assume responsibility, and with the rare power to initiate his own course, if he went quietly forward asking no questions, would probably be surprised at the length of time for which the government would "turn the blind eye" towards him.

For all difficult situations either on or across the frontier, government sends specially selected officers. Whether it is to furnish the garrison at Kila Drosh or the political agency at Chitral, one condition that applies to all ranks from the private to the officer in command is that wives and families must be left behind. While for the last fifteen years there have been European officers, civil, political, and military, and garrisons of troops, located even two hundred miles beyond the Indian frontier, and there has been also a continuous flow of merchandize from India into the same regions, accompanied by traders who