

Chinese Turkestan. As the Russian government did not allow the Swedish missionaries to do educational or medical missionary work, which is being done at Kashgar, in the Caucasus the missionaries were restricted to distribution of the Scriptures in Azerbaijan and Osmanli Turkish and in Persian. Conversation with individuals and later regular evangelistic meetings have been going on with the result that as the missionary, Mr. Larson, reports from Tiflis "fourteen Moslems have been baptized, of whom several have died happily in Christ." He writes in 1910: "We see signs of awakening and observe the good influence of our work among the Moslems all around us. Mrs. Larson gives much of her time to visiting Moslem women who meet at her house for Bible reading. Not one of the converts of the Swedish Mission has fallen back into Islam as a result of the granting of religious liberty in 1905." The Russian government's attitude towards this mission has been more friendly lately than in former years, and evangelistic work is permitted in Tiflis.

Unhappily the work begun by the Swedish Mission at Bokhara and Samarkand had to be stopped as soon as it began to bear fruit! After the conversion at Bokhara of some Moslems and Jews, trouble came and the native preachers were obliged to leave; work was forbidden! Bokhara offered a magnificent opportunity for reaching the Moslems from all Central Asian tribes, people from India and Afghanistan coming frequently to this centre of Islam in Central Asia. But Mr. Larson hopes to start work soon in the Khanates of Bokhara and Khiva by some of their Syrian preachers, who, as a rule, are considered to work amongst Moslems with more success than Armenians do.

The Swedish Mission also opened a station near Orenburg amongst the Bashkirs. From 1890 to 1894 Mr.