

ox, 9 young bulls, 23 sheep, 4 heifers, and 5 goats.

—If proof were needed that THE MISSIONARY REVIEW OF THE WORLD is read and highly esteemed, the same would be found abundantly in the fact that it is so extensively quoted. For example, the April *Church at Home and Abroad* reproduces (with due acknowledgment) not less than 12 items.

WOMAN'S WORK.

—This is the queer way they do in Egypt: "A woman outside who knew the doctor called him to come and see a sick child. We went into a dark room with no window and only a tiny door; as soon as I got accustomed to the darkness, I asked where the child was. 'In the oven,' was the reply. I turned to the large mud oven and stretched out my hand to feel for her. To my horror I found the oven was hot, and the woman calmly told me that they had been baking in it that day, and that there was fire underneath! We exclaimed, but they said, as if it were the most natural thing in the world for people to live in hot ovens, that there were two children in there, and that that was where they lived, and would not come out as it was so warm inside!"—*The Gleaner*.

—And this statement from the same source well sets forth a phase of life in the Orient. A missionary writes from the land of the Nile: "I often ask the women if they ever pray. Most of them laugh at the idea, and say, 'We pray! We do not know how to pray; only the men pray. Do you pray?' When I say, 'Yes,' they say, 'Truly, truly, how wonderful! Teach us to pray.'"

—Through the efforts of the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, the first of the 9 Presbyterian missions in Alaska was established at Fort Wrangel in 1877. Mrs. A. R. McFarland, upon five days' notice, accepted this post, where she was willing to remain alone—the only white

woman in the country, where there were few white people—and heroically served Christ as a minister, teacher, magistrate, nurse, and undertaker.

—Every way worthy to stand with that of Mrs. Mary R. Schauflier, lately deceased, is the name of Miss Jane S. Williamson, also recently called from labor to reward, at the age of more than ninety-two years. Minnesota was the scene of her missionary service, which began in 1843. She was in active work teaching the Indians at Lac qui Parle and Kaposia (now West St. Paul) and Yellow Medicine for nineteen years, until the massacre of 1862. At Kaposia the mission house was more than once assaulted by drunken Indians with clubs and knives. From Yellow Medicine the missionaries fled for their lives at the time of the massacre. "Aunt Jane" with her brother and his wife were the last white people to flee, going alone hours after the rest had fled.

—Dr. Mary Pierson Eddy, of Sidon, in the *Star in the East*, gives this account of herself: "A year ago, after receiving the first license to practise medicine and surgery ever accorded to a woman in the Turkish Empire, I returned to Syria from Constantinople to begin a new departure in missionary medical work. My aim being to reach the women of non-Christian sects mainly, I decided upon itinerating half the year among the villages in the mountains, the other half among the cities along the coast. The number of our patients is limited only by my strength. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday I receive pay patients. Saturdays and Wednesday, any one who brings a sealed paper testifying to her poverty is treated free. My clinics average 40 daily, about 200 new patients every week. The sad part of my work is that I cannot give more time to each place I visit, for each has features of special need or peculiar interest. The other saddening spectacle is the many who have to be sent away. They