

Foreign Missions.

Contributions.

Manitoba.
Church, Portage la Prairie \$10.00

Ontario.
Geo. McGill 10 00
R. Windatt 10 00
Church, St. Thomas . 13.80

Another considerable bequest has been made to the Foreign Missionary Society. The late Albert Allen of Akron, Ohio, left \$10,000 to the Foreign Mission Fund. We believe he was a liberal giver while he lived.

Letter from China.

DEAR BRO. MUNRO,—I shall write a few words about Chinese shops and shop-keepers. The shops are usually one-storyed buildings, with tile or brick floors, and a counter—rather narrower and higher than at home. Outside the sign-boards hang perpendicularly to suit the perpendicular writing of the characters. The sign carries the name of the shop; but not the name of the shop-keeper. This shop name is called the *Tsz Hao*, usually of two characters. These names seem very peculiar to the new comer, for instance: Great Peace, Abundant Prosperity, Humanity, Harmony. A sign with the name Righteousness seems sadly out of place, when one thinks of "The ways that are dark, and the tricks that are vain" in which "the Chinese are peculiar." In many shops one notices a board with the characters "Cheu puh or gia," meaning "Truly no two prices," but a little haggling will break down this rule. The "Lao Bau," or "boss," is often a lazy old fellow, who sits around watching his clerks, but sometimes he is actively engaged in serving customers. The Chinese love to sit. They think it is injurious to move about much, and after a heavy feast a fat Chinaman will sit down and allow his meal to digest like a boa-constrictor might. He fears exercise.

As one passes the long rows of shops, it is rather strange to see about double as many clerks as seem necessary for the amount of business. They are loitering around, with their elbows on the counters, waiting for customers, and when one does stop in to buy they are not very accommodating in the way of showing their goods. There seems to be very little effort to solicit custom. The most dignified stores are the silk, cotton and clothing stores, tea stores and banks, or money stores as they are called. The smaller stores have the whole front open during the day, but closed at night by shutters, and the counter stands against the street. In many of the stores, when we foreigners try to buy, large prices are asked, unless we are used to buying. We buy most of our food on the streets, but require some things from home.

On entering a shop we are asked: Your honorable name? Your honorable age? Your honorable country? etc. And questions are asked about our customs and things. We in return ask the clerk or Lao Bau similar questions, and then come to business. If we cannot get our price we may leave remarking: "If we cannot make a trade let our righteousness and love for one another remain."

We sometimes take advantage of the shop people being chatty, and lead them into a religious conversation and try to sow a little of the good seed. For this purpose the tea shops serve an excellent purpose, and we spend many a pleasant hour chatting with the people over a cup of tea, and trying to instil into their minds a know-

ledge of "The Way, the Truth and the Life."

I had a most animated discussion this morning with a Confucian scholar, at a tea house on religion, but it is hard to convince a gross materialist, whose religion cares not to speak of a future life. Confucius says: "I cannot serve men, how can I serve gods and devils?" "I do not know life, how can I know death?"

Confucianism is hardly a religion. The books are a series of text books of the language, and the means of ascending to official positions. Yours sincerely,
W. E. JACKLIN.
Naukin, Sept. 2, 1890.

Married.

GRAY—McCOWAN.—At Wardsville, Ont., on Oct. 16, 1890, Daniel D. Gray, of Onawa, Iowa, to Annie, daughter of the late Alex. McCowan, of Wardsville, Ont., by P. Baker.

WALKER—CURRIE.—At West Lorne, Ont., on Sept. 11, 1890, Richard E. Walker, of Sanilac Centre, Mich., to Flora Ann, daughter of Robert Currie, of West Lorne, by P. Baker.

[On the evening of Sept. 3rd, a large company assembled at the residence of J. B. Miller, of Munson, to witness the marriage of his daughter, Lillian, to Rev. M. Putman, of Smithville, Ontario.

The ceremony was performed by President Zollars, of Hiram College. After which the company was invited to the dining-room, and all did ample justice to the wedding feast.

Among the guests were, C. A. Grier, of Spokane Falls, Washington; Prof. Hall, of Hiram; Mr. George Murray and wife, of Concord; H. W. Cowle, of Burton; Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Bail, of Ashtabula, and numerous friends from Chardon and Munson.

The bride and groom were the recipients of many beautiful and useful presents, among which was a very elegantly bound Bible, containing a copy of both the old and new versions, from the church. Miss Miller has been their organist for several years past, and was also a very active Sunday school worker. She will be greatly missed by a large circle of friends, not only in Munson, but also in this place, as she was a former graduate of the Chardon schools.

The day following, the happy couple left for Canada, where the groom's parents reside and they will probably make their future home. We wish them God-speed in their life work.—Taken from Geauga Republican of Sept. 10th.]

Obituaries.

In memoriam of Sister Elizabeth Sinclair, who died Aug. 10th, 1890, aged ninety years. She came from Scotland on Oct. 1st, 1881. She had been a member of the Free church of Scotland from her childhood, but learning the way of the Lord more perfectly she was baptized July, 1882, and united with the church in Lobo. Shortly after the organization of the O.O.W.B.M. she became a member of our Auxiliary. Through weakness the consequence of old age she was unable to attend the meetings, save a few which were held in her home, having been confined to her bed during the last two years; still she was deeply interested in the cause of missions especially in the Foreign Field and by her means and prayers and sympathy she did what she could to advance the interests of the Master's Kingdom. We desire that a copy of this memorial be sent to THE CANADIAN EVANGELIST and to her relatives and also spread on the records of this Auxiliary.

Con. { Mrs. J. E. LEBIARD,
Miss EMMA McCOLLUM,
Mrs. E. McCLURO.

Temperance.

Substitutes For Alcohol

The list of substitutes given below is taken from an article contributed to the *British Medical Temperance Journal* in January, 1888, by Dr. James Ridgely, of the London Temperance Hospital, and afterwards published in the quarterly of the National Temperance Hospital at Chicago.

Alcohol as a Stimulant. Properly speaking alcohol is not a stimulant, but a narcotic; it has, however, an apparently stimulating effect, because it paralyzes the nerves which control the small blood-vessels which hold in check the flow of blood to the heart.

If we desire a drug, we have in ether a rapid diffusible stimulant quite as powerful and rather more rapid than alcohol. In cases of severe shock or collapse, a condition, in which stomach absorption is at a low ebb, we can eject a drachm of ether subcutaneously, or give an enema of turpentine and hot guaiac.

Ammonia and its carbonate are valuable stimulants, both by the reflex action of the ammoniacal gas on the branches of the fifth nerve when inhaled, and by their direct action on nerve centres when absorbed.

Camphor is a powerful cardiac stimulant, very useful in cases of incipient inflammatory action and in the depression of fever. When there is spasm

of the cutaneous vessels, as in some cases of shock and depression by cold, nitrite of amyl or other nitrites will speedily relax them, especially if assisted by external warmth. Dover's powder is of great value under such circumstances.

As a cardiac stimulant, small doses of digitalis or strophanthus, repeated every hour or half-hour, will prove useful. In the intervals, a small quantity of beef-tea or meat-extract may be administered. Such treatment is far more suitable in cases of severe hemorrhage, with fainting, and even collapse or convulsions, than the alcohol which is so commonly given. The latter relaxes arterial spasm, and tends to renew the hemorrhage, while digitalis assists in sealing the arteries up.

Alcohol as a Sedative. We are all aware that alcohol, chiefly in the form of spirits, is often given to procure sleeping and relieve pain, such as that of neuralgia, dyspepsia, colic, diarrhoea, dysmenorrhoea. It is as a sedative that alcohol is so insidious and seductive, in cases of chronic disease, as if frequently resorted to, the drink craving is almost certainly developed.

Hence the importance in many cases of rather bearing patiently the ills we have than of flying to others that we know not of. It is clear that other narcotics, such as opium, morphia, chlorodyne, chloral, are open to the same objection, and the victims of

these drugs are terribly numerous. Alcohol as an Anti Spasmodic. We have in chloroform, ether, hydrocyanic acid, in nitrite of amyl and nitroglycerine and sweet spirits of nitre; in camphor and monobromide of camphor; in assafetida, valerian, musk and aromatics, substances which will diminish spasm, whether of voluntary or involuntary muscle.

Alcohol as a Tonic. Alcohol can only be called a tonic on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle. For its action in relaxing unstriated muscular fibre, which entitles it to be called an anti-spasmodic, disentitles it of all claim to give tone. The sense of exhilaration which follows small doses of alcohol has been mistaken for real strength and increase of vitality. It is well-known that relaxation of the blood-vessels throughout the body is one of the first effects of alcohol. The arteries of the retina have been observed to dilate after very small doses of alcohol. The diminution of tone is well seen in the tracings of the pulse under the influence of alcohol. If one needs a tonic, therefore, alcohol is one of the things to be shunned altogether.

The external use of cold, either by a dripping sheet, cold sponging, or a shower-bath, according to the power of reaction, is a valuable means of giving real tone. Iron, quinine, nuxvomica, and other drugs are useful in appropriate cases.