

Dedication at Aylmer.

DEAR BRO. MUNRO:

Yesterday, July 14th, the Church of Christ in Aylmer dedicated to the worship of God, their new meeting house; and we thought a short account of the opening exercises would interest our brethren throughout the province.

On the 27th of January last, as a few of the brethren were about to assemble to observe the ordinance of the Lord's house and offer praise and thanksgiving to our Heavenly Father, upon our arrival at the meeting house, a sight met our eyes which blanched the faces of our little company. The little meeting house, in which we had enjoyed such blessed communion with our Lord and Master and with each other, we saw a heap of blackened ruins. Kind friends who arrived early upon the scene worked nobly and well, and saved what they could for us from the flames.

I assure you the little band, who had struggled to keep the cause alive in Aylmer, were very much disheartened, but we loved the cause of our Lord and soon we cast about us to see what we could do to find a place to worship in according to the dictates of our consciences.

We conferred with our brethren of St. Thomas, and were encouraged by them to go forward and erect a new house, and we also received from them substantial aid and wise counsel, and it is largely through the encouragement and help of our St. Thomas brethren we are in possession of our new home to-day.

Among the other churches who have helped to bear our burden we are pleased to name the following: Plum Street Church, Detroit; Everton, Erin Centre, Erin Village, Dorchester, beside some good brothers and sisters from St. Thomas, London and Everton.

But we cannot close this notice without referring to Bro. L. L. Carpenter, of Wabash, Ind.

He was holding a meeting in St. Thomas shortly after the fire overtook us, and we were especially inspired by him to go right on. He promised to come and dedicate our new house without any charges but his expenses. We took his advice, and when the house was ready we sent to Wabash for Bro. Carpenter.

He came, and put his whole soul into an earnest appeal for us, and at the same time he lovingly and beautifully set forth Jesus as the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world, and made an earnest appeal to the people to put their trust in Him.

In conclusion, we must say the

financial part was a grand success. At the three meetings there was contributed \$85 in cash, and in pledges to pay in one, two and three years the sum of \$600, besides some amounts promised but not named. This, for a small church of about forty members, we consider a grand success. It will put the church on a good financial footing. All honor to Bro. Carpenter. He is the right man in the right place at a dedication.

We thank our many kind friends once more through THE DISCIPLE OF CHRIST AND CANADIAN EVANGELIST for their sympathy and support, and ask for your continued prayers that the cause of Christ may prosper here.

JOHN HODGES, Treas.,
Church of Christ, Aylmer.
Aylmer, July 15th, 1895

Manitoba.

Immediately upon purchasing the property formerly owned by the Congregationalists, our brethren set to work with a will, and with their hands too, to thoroughly renovate it, and worked so successfully that the building was ready for the opening on June 30th. The location could not be better. We are just behind the site for the new post office, and in the midst of good buildings, near the center of the "Prairie City." The building is heated by a furnace and lighted by electricity; the dressing rooms and baptistry are well arranged; the seats are comfortable, the furniture neat, the platform and aisles nicely carpeted. A sister donated a beautiful revised version of the Bible for the pulpit, and the Y. P. S. C. E. a handsome silver communion service. Without being extravagant, we have an attractive and comfortable place of worship.

On June the 30th the house was beautifully decorated with flowers; the day was all that could be desired, in short, was the only fine Sunday that we have had this summer, the others have been wet—some, very wet. Our brethren from the neighboring points turned out well, and also many of the town people, so that the three services which were held were all well attended. In the morning the seats were crowded, and in the evening we had seats in the aisles. In the morning the writer spoke on the subject, "Christianity; what is it?" and in the afternoon on "The origin and aim of the Disciples of Christ." In the evening, Bro. G. A. Campbell, of Hiawatha, Kansas, who was home on a visit, preached a good sermon from the parable of the talents. We were glad of his presence and help. Collections in aid of the building fund were taken at these services.

On Monday, July 1st evening, we held a platform meeting to which the resident ministers were invited. We were pleased with the kindly feelings expressed. So far as we are able to judge a good impression has been made and more strangers attend our meetings, and we trust that our move will be productive of much good. The church certainly deserves praise for the efforts they are putting forth.

Portage la Prairie. JOHN MUNRO.

Medicine in Tablets.

From the New York Sun of February 5, 1894.

Increased Use of Drugs in This Form Instead of Compounding by Prescription.

A comparatively recent invention, vastly extended in its application within three or four years, has wrought a curious change in the practice of medicine. Country physicians, 100 years ago, when there were few druggists outside of considerable towns, carried in their saddle bags or medicine chests a variety of drugs, pills, powders, potions, lotions and what not. Such physicians made up their own prescriptions and furnished their patients with medicines. The use of medicines in the form of tablets tends more and more toward a return of modern physicians to the methods of their predecessors. Physicians everywhere now write fewer prescriptions than they wrote ten years ago or even two years ago, and the use of medicine in the form of tablets is extending every day.

It is only ten or fifteen years since compressed tablets of chlorate of potash began to be used. Other simple drugs were then put up in tablet form, and gradually the variety of drugs and prescriptions thus prepared was extended until now it includes thousands of compounds. Any physician may now have almost any prescription of his own made up into tablets. The usual requirement is that at least 5,000 tablets shall be ordered. Many well-known prescriptions of famous physicians have attained a world wide celebrity in the medical world through their use in tablet form. Hundreds of liquid prescriptions are thus used by saturating inert material with the mixture just as homoeopathic remedies are prepared in the form of sugar pellets. The tablet factories are constantly experimenting with a view to reducing further drugs and prescriptions to tablet form. They are ready to vary known prescriptions in accordance with the fancy of individual physicians, and to combine one or more prescriptions in a single tablet. The general use of tablets instead of prescriptions has greatly simplified the practice of medicine. The physician, instead of writing a prescription and instructing his patient to have it compounded by a druggist, leaves the necessary number of tablets with instructions as to the time and manner of taking. Nearly every physician is provided with some such tablets, and many use them in great quantities. Tons of drugs are now put up in this form. It is the wholesale method of modern life applied to the preparation of medicines. Apothecaries have felt the effects of the change in practice through the lessening in the number of prescriptions to be compounded. For the patient, it has cheapened the cost of doctoring, for the physician obtains the tablets at so low a rate that he usually makes no charge for those supplied to his patients.

New as the use of tablets is, the form of the tablet has been greatly improved since their introduction into medical practice. Tablets are smaller and more compressed than they were a few years ago. The machinery for making them originally was, and perhaps still is, controlled by a single wholesale drug store of this city, but there are many manufacturers of tablets here and elsewhere. When the patentees first began to call their products to the attention of physicians the tablets very slowly made their way, because the patentees were not widely known to the medical profession. Then they associated themselves with a famous drug house, and the tablets soon began to go.

Only the simpler drugs and remedies put up in tablet form are accessible to the general public. The compounds are not even known

by name outside the medical profession. As they are not patent medicines, they are not advertised in other than medical newspapers. They come to physicians with a label that proclaims the ingredients and their proportions. Physicians have the good repute of the manufacturers as guarantee that tablets are made of pure drugs and carefully compounded. The best tablet manufacturers employ skilled and careful apothecaries and buy their drugs in large quantities directly from manufacturers.

INTERESTING SECRET HISTORY OF AN OLD-TIME REMEDY.

A certain well-known preparation is so largely prescribed by physicians that its use by them may be said to be universal. Conversationally it is spoken of among themselves as the "R. & S. Comp." If you are ill and call the doctor, no matter what else you get, you are moderately certain to get some one of the forms of the "R. & S." Its use has been growing more general for a hundred years, and has been vastly increased of late by slight improvements found to be important in effects. The prescription, especially in rural districts, is usually prepared in fluid form, sometimes in powders; but of late years it has been found possible to prepare it in tablets, the form now so popular with physicians for all standard medicines. So enormous is the demand, from physicians solely, for the various forms of this preparation that a single manufacturing chemist in New York City made and sold 350,000 pounds of these tablets in the year 1893—and this, be it borne in mind, was to physicians alone, or to fill orders from dealers from whom physicians obtain their supplies. Every physician of eminence has his "R. & S." formula, varying more or less from the original, but substantially the same—that is, depending upon the basis indicated by the letters R. & S.

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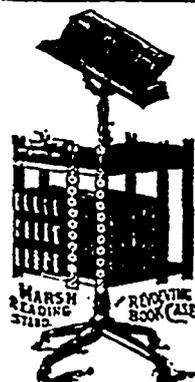
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