

RÉCAMIER PREPARATIONS.

Récamier Balm is a beautifier pure and simple. It is not a whitewash, it is not a varnishy liquid which marks you "kalsomined" as distinctly, even at several yards' distance, as though the letters were branded across your brow. It is absolutely imperceptible, except in the delicate freshness and youthfulness which it imparts to the skin. Unlike most liquids, Récamier Balm is exceedingly beneficial to the complexion, and would restore its texture and colour even though it were used at night and removed in the morning, as the Cream should be.

Récamier Lotion, which has in it a proportion of the Almond meal so much talked of, called, through its wonderful success in removing freckles and moth patches, "Moth and Freckle Lotion," is perhaps the most marvellous in its results of any of the articles known as "Récamiers." It will remove Freckles and Moth Patches, is soothing and efficacious in any irritation of the cuticle, and is the most delightful of washes for removing the dust from the face after an hour spent in the streets or travelling. It is a most desirable substitute for the cologne and waters which many ladies use for want of something better.

Récamier Powder is in three shades, white, flesh, and cream. It is the finest powder ever manufactured; the bolting cloth through which it is sifted is made of such finely woven silk that no other powder, French or American, will go through it. It is guaranteed free from bismuth, lead or arsenic, and should be used as well in the nursery as for the toilet of older persons. It is a delightful powder for gentlemen after shaving, and has the advantage of staying on, and will not make the face shine.

Récamier Soap is a perfectly pure soap, containing the healing ingredients found in the Récamier Cream and Lotion. Mme. Patti, since the introduction of the Récamier Soap, has discarded all others. She says:—"Récamier Soap is perfect. I thought other soaps good, but I had never tried the Récamier. I shall never use any other. It far surpasses all toilet soaps."

The RÉCAMIER TOILET PREPARATIONS are positively free from all injurious ingredients, and CONTAIN NEITHER LEAD, BISMUTH NOR ARSENIC, as attested to after a searching analysis by such eminent scientists as

HENRY A. MOTT, Ph.D., LL.D.,
Member of the London, Paris, Berlin and American Chemical Societies.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, M.Sc., Ph.D.,
Professor of Chemistry of the Stevens Institute of Technology.

PETER T. AUSTEN, Ph.D., F.C.S.,
Professor of General and Applied Chemistry, Rutgers College and New Jersey State Scientific School.

If your druggist does not keep the Récamier Preparations, refuse substitutes. Let him order for you, or order yourself from either of the Canadian offices of the Récamier Manufacturing Company, 374 and 376 St. Paul Street, Montreal, and 50 Wellington Street East, Toronto. For sale in Canada at our regular New York prices: Récamier Cream, \$1.50; Récamier Balm, \$1.50; Récamier Moth and Freckle Lotion, \$1.50; Récamier Soap, scented, 50c.; unscented, 25c.; Récamier Powder, large boxes, \$1.00; small boxes, 50c.

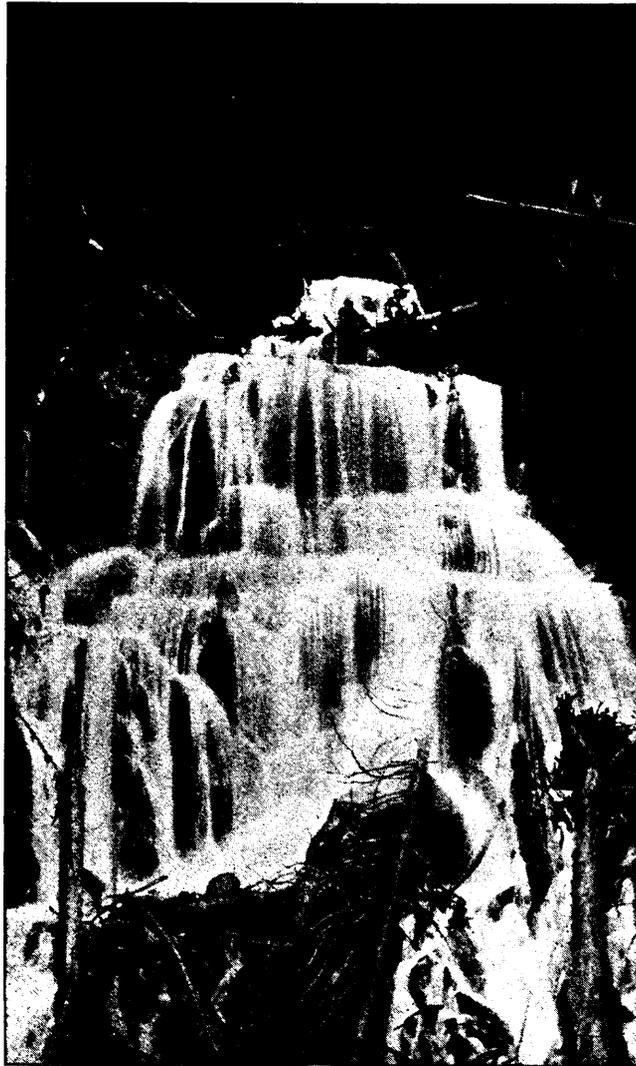
CASTOR-FLUID

Registered—A delightfully refreshing preparation for the hair. Should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth. A perfect hair dressing for the family, 25c per bottle.

HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist,
122 St. Lawrence Main Street.

THE PHYSICAL NECESSITY OF A GOOD CARRIAGE FOR WOMEN.

Women who wish to preserve the slimness and contour of their figure must begin by learning to stand well. That is explained to mean the throwing forward and upward of the chest, the flattening of the back with the shoulder blades held in their proper places, and the definite curving in the small of the back, thus throwing the whole weight of the body upon the hips. No other women hold themselves so well as the aristocratic English women. Much of their beauty lies in their proud carriage, the delicate erectness of their figures, and the fine poise of their heads. The aristocratic carriage is within reach of any girl who takes the pains to have it; it is only a question of a few years of vigilance, never relaxing her watchfulness over herself; and, sitting or standing, always preserving her erectness and poise, the result being that at the end of that time it has become second nature to her, and she never afterward loses it. This in a great measure preserves the figure, because it keeps the muscles firm and well strung, and prevents the sinking down of the flesh around the waist and hips, so common in women over thirty, and which is perfectly easy to escape. Another thing to avoid is a bad habit of going up stairs, which most women do bent forward with the chest contracted, which, as well as an indolent, slouchy manner of walking, is injurious to the heart and lungs.—*Star*.



CASCADE IN THE SELKIRKS, B.C.

HUMOUROUS.

AT THE 'UNT BALL.—Lady: But I haven't the pleasure of an introduct— Mr. Spavins (who believes one can get over all these little formalities by a pleasant word): Ah, well, we both run the same risk, yer know, ma'am.

IT WAS NEEDED.—"Where is the drawing-room?" asked Mrs. Struckoyle, as she looked over the architects plans. "I thought perhaps the front and back parlors would obviate—" "No, indeed; we must have a drawing-room, for my daughter is determined to be an artist."

"Do you think your sister likes to have me come here, Jamey?" "You bet. You take her to the the-a-ter and bring her candies." "I'm glad I can make her happy." "Yes, and the young fellow what she's engaged to don't mind it either, for it saves him that much money toward going to housekeeping."

HE HELPED THE TEACHER OUT.—Little Tommy had spent his first day at school. "What did you learn?" asked his auntie on his return. "Didn't learn anything!" said Tommy. "Well, what did you do?" "Didn't do anything! A woman wanted to know how to spell 'cat' and I told her."

OIL ON THE WATERS.—Steward: Did you ring, sir? Smithkins: Wing! wather. Got an engagement on deck this morning with Miss Jenkins. Your steamer wobbles woud so, I can't awange my hair. Take this bottle of oil to the captain and ask him to throw it overboard, and see if it won't get the Atlantic quiet enough for me to awange my toilet.

MAUDE: O, Daisy, I saw your new little poodle the other day. Daisy (ecstatically): Did you? Isn't he just too sweet for anything? Maude: Yes; but I thought you said some of his pretty curly hair had been burned off. Daisy: O it had; but I just patched him up with one of grandma's new "waves;" it's just a splendid match, you'd never know the difference.

MINNIE: I wonder what ever became of Jennie Smart, who took first prize in our graduating class? Mamie: Why, don't you know? She wrote an article on "The Degradation of American Womanhood," got

\$1,000 for it from a magazine, went into Wall Street, made a fortune, and went to Europe and bought one of the sweetest little princes you ever saw!

A good story is told of Norman entering a room in which was a cage containing a magnificent owl. He stood surveying the bird for a long time without making a single remark. The owl sat unmoved, placid, and erect. His mien was dignified, his horns impressive, his eyes cold and observant, his countenance sagacious and critical. At length Norman broke silence: "Man, ye wad make a splendid moderawtor!"

Every one knows the story of the Frenchman who, while sitting with his face close to the open window of an English railway car, heard a sudden shout of "Look out!" and popping his head accordingly, received a tremendous bump on the forehead from the projecting pole of a scaffolding which the train was just passing; whereupon monsieur exclaimed indignantly: "Inglisman big fool! He say 'look out!' when he mean 'look in!'"

MINISTER (playfully, to old parishioner who has been criticising his views): Well, no doubt, John, there are many points in which you may differ from me, and on some of them you may be right while I am wrong, but in the church you know, the pew can make no reply to the pulpit. Parishioner: Ay, sir, that's just it; but min' ye, minister, it's a gey lucky thing for the pulpit that it is sae—and it's sometimes just as weel, too, that ye're preachin' to *peus* and no' to onything handy.

WHEN Lord Ellenborough was Lord Chief Justice, a laborer was once brought into court as a witness. When he came up to be sworn his lordship said to him: "Really, witness, when you have to appear before the court it is your bounden duty to be more clean and descent in your appearance." "Upon my life," said the witness "If your lordship comes to that, I'm thinking I'm every bit as well dressed as your lordship." "What do you mean, sir?" asked his lordship, angrily. "Why, faith," said the laborer, "You come here in your working clothes, and I come in mine."

Canadian Pacific

RAILWAY.

A DELIGHTFUL RESORT

FOR THE

INVALID OR TOURIST.

BANFF HOT SPRINGS, ALBERTA.

Charmingly Situated in the
Heart of the Rockies.

Superb Hotel Accommodation.
Invigorating Mountain Air.
Scenery Beyond Description.

Greatly reduced round-trip rates
from all Eastern cities.

Tickets good for six months.

Ticket Offices at Stations, 266 St. James
Street, Windsor and Balmoral Hotels.



HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

All even numbered sections, excepting 8 and 26, are open for homestead and pre-emption entry.

ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires, he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one near the local office to make the entry for him.

DUTIES.

Under the present law homestead duties may be performed in three ways:

1. Three years' cultivation and residence, during which period the settler may not be absent for more than six months in any one year without forfeiting the entry.

2. Residence for three years within two miles of the homestead quarter section and afterwards next prior to application for patent, residing for 3 months in a habitable house erected upon it. Ten acres must be broken the first year after entry, 15 acres additional in the second, and 15 in the third year; 10 acres to be in crop the second year, and 25 acres the third year.

3. A settler may reside anywhere for the first two years, in the first year breaking 5 acres, in the second, cropping said 5 acres and breaking additional 10 acres, also building a habitable house. The entry is forfeited if residence is not commenced at the expiration of two years from date of entry. Thereafter the settler must reside upon and cultivate his homestead for at least six months in each year for three years.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

may be made before the local agent, any homestead inspector, or the intelligence officer at Medicine Hat or Qu'Appelle Station.

Six months' notice must be given in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands by a settler of his intention prior to making application for patent.

Intelligence offices are situate at Winnipeg, Qu'Appelle Station and Medicine Hat. Newly arrived immigrants will receive, at any of these offices, information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them.

A SECOND HOMESTEAD

may be taken by any one who has received a homestead patent or a certificate of recommendation, countersigned by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, upon application for patent made by him prior to the second day of June, 1887.

All communications having reference to lands under the control of the Dominion Government, lying between the eastern boundary of Manitoba and the Pacific Coast, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to H. H. Smith, Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, Sept. 2, 1889.