

Most women of intellect and fine figure have felt these charms to be sufficient and have neglected their faces. The result has been an army of women with hideous faces caused by blotchiness, redness, roughness of the skin, pimples, disgusting blackheads, liver spots, and other imperfections which the professional beauty has with such acumen been careful to either cure or prevent.

Mrs. Langtry, Adelina Patti, Clara Louise Kellogg, Mrs. James Brown Potter, Mme. Mojeska, Fanny Davenport, and Helen Dauvray thoroughly understand the importance among woman's attractions of a perfect complexion. They have tried every imaginable remedy, and have unanimously agreed on one—the one used by all the professional beauties. It is a well-known fact to every thoughtful woman that any imperfection on the face suggests uncleanness to men, and honest confessions made by 'men of the world' reveal the fact that they have been absolutely disgusted with women because of imperfections on their faces.

NOTE.—The Récamier preparations are the remedies referred to in the above article.

What the Récamier Preparations are and why they are to be used.

Récamier Cream, which is the first of these world famous preparations, is made from the recipe used by Julie Récamier. It is not a cosmetic, but an emollient to be applied at night just before retiring, and to be removed in the morning by bathing freely. It will remove tan and sunburn, pimples, red spots or blotches, and make your face and hands as smooth, as white and as soft as an infant's.

Récamier Balm is a beautifier, pure and simple. It is not a whitewash, and unlike most liquids Récamier Balm is exceedingly beneficial and is absolutely imperceptible except in the delicate freshness and youthfulness which it imparts to the skin.

Récamier Lotion will remove freckles and moth patches, is soothing and efficacious for any irritation of the cuticle, and is the most delightful of washes for removing the dust from the face after travelling, and is also invaluable to gentlemen to be used after shaving.

Récamier Powder is in three shades, white, flesh and cream. It is the finest powder ever manufactured, and is delightful in the nursery, for gentlemen after shaving and for the toilet generally.

Récamier Soap is a perfectly pure article guaranteed free from animal fat. This soap contains many of the healing ingredients used in compounding Récamier Cream and Lotion.

The RECAMIER 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.

HUMOUROUS.

KNEW THE SIGNS.—"Ma, the minister is coming." "What makes you think so? Did you see him?" "No; but I saw pa take the parrot and lock it up in the stable."

CURRENT ART.—Cromo Agent: Do any of your family take interest in current art, madame? Farmer's Wife: My darter does, sir. She puts up jelly every season.

SHE SUCCEEDED.—Husband (to extravagant wife): You have succeeded at last in making something out of me. Wife: I knew I would. What is it, dearest? Husband: A pauper.

PREACHER: How did you like my sermon to-day, Mrs. Smith? Mrs. Smith: Charming, O, tell me, who was that odious-looking woman in the first new pew with the plum-coloured hat?

"A penny for your thought!" exclaimed Miss Amy to young goslin. "Oh, aw—I don't want to wob you like that, doncher know," replied Goslin, and then he couldn't see why everybody laughed so uproariously.

"I want the library," said Mr. Gaswell to the architect, "to be the largest and ariest room in the house." "I don't see what you want with a library," interposed Mrs. Gaswell; "you know very well you don't smoke."



BURCHALL, accused of Benwell's Murder. MRS. BURCHALL.
MRS. BURCHALL'S SISTER.
(Zybach, photo, Niagara Falls, Ont.)

THE HONEYMOON.—Young Bride (pouting); Here, we have only been married two days, Clarence, and you're scolding me already! Husband: I know, my dear, but just think how long I've been waiting for the chance!

A SAD OVERSIGHT.—Maker of musical instruments (cheerfully rubbing his hands): There, thank goodness, the bass fiddle is finished at last! (After a pause) Himmel! Donnerwetter! If I haven't gone and left my glue pot inside!

WAGGISH FRIEND: "Where did you get that—" Spriggings (gasp): "Eh? Wha—" "That hat?" "O! Hat? Of course, of course! Bought it around the corner. I was afraid you were going to ask me where I got this umbrella."

FOREARMED: "Then, my dear, you have really made up your mind to marry a widower?" "Certainly." "But suppose he begins to talk to you about his first wife?" "If he does, I shall have something to tell him about my third husband."

AN OHIO MINISTER, at the close of some remarks in his own church, said: "We will now hear from our coloured brother." The visitor addressed, before entering upon his subject, said: "My brother is mistaken; I am not coloured. I was born black."

THE ATTENDANT IS WONDERING YET.—"This is where we cast our cannon," said the polite attendant. "How interesting!" said the sweet girl. "And where do you blow your great guns? I've heard a yachting friend of mine speak of that so often."

SHE WANTED AN INTRODUCTION.—Charles: I adore you, Edith, but alas! I am poor. However, I have a wealthy uncle from whom I have expected—Edith (eagerly): Is he married? Charles: No darling. Edith: Then introduce me to him, there's a dear.

TRAMP (at the kitchen door): That cake smells tempting. Cook: It's some the cookin' young leddies made—twenty times mixed with forty things. Tramp: I wish I had some. Cook: Wull, Oi'll give ye a piece if ye'll ate it outdoors. Oi don't want ye to die in th' house.

SHE TESTED THEM.—Mistress: Are these

the apples I sent you to get? Bridget: They are that same. Mistress: Why have you bitten them all? Bridget: Sure, mum, ye tould me to get nothin' but good atin' apples, an' I tasted ivery wan iv them; an' what wid the grane wans an' the wormy wans, I'm like to die.

"So, Mr. Hankinson, you are going on a tour of the world?" "Yes, Miss Whitesmith." "And will you promise to write to me from every country you may visit?" "Promise? Ah! you know not how I will value the privilege. And you will really care to hear from me?" "Yes: I am collecting the postage-stamps of all countries."

A REVIVALIST requested all in the congregation who paid their debts to rise. The rising was general. After they had taken their seats a call was made for those who did not pay their debts, and one solitary individual arose and explained that he was an editor, and could not pay while the rest of the congregation were owing him their subscriptions to his paper.

WORMWOOD: "I'll nevah call on Miss Blyland again; no, nevah." What's the mattah?" "She insulted me, doncher know?" "How was that?" "I was standing in the hall last night with me tall hat and cape coat on, and she pwetended to take me fah the coachman and said: 'Jenkins, you should stand outside or someone will steal your whip.'"

A SOURCE OF ANNOYANCE.—A gentleman, coming home at evening, spoke harshly to his little three-year-old, who was playing very noisily. The little lady dropped her playthings and retreated hastily to a corner. "What's the matter?" asked papa. "Well," said the child, "I've been a good girl all this day, and now you come home and make trouble the first thing."

EXCLUSIVE DEALING.—Irish Landlord (boycotted): Pat, my man, I'm in no end of a hurry. Put the pony to, and drive me to the station, and I'll give ye half a sovereign! Pat (Nationalist but needy): Och shure, it's more than me loife is worth to be seen droiving you, yer honour. But—(silly)—if yer honour would jist droive me, maybe it's meself that might venture it!

Canadian Pacific

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266 St. James Street and at Stations.



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.