

We admit that the Récamier preparations are all the vogue; that Adelina Patti, Mrs. Langtry, Mrs. James Brown-Potter, Mme. Modjeska, Sara Bernhardt, Clara Louise Kellogg and many other such experienced ladies have abandoned all other preparations and only use Récamiers, because we have seen letters to Mrs. Ayer from them declaring such to be the fact. But it must be borne in mind that they are not strictly cosmetics, such as are referred to above, because Mrs. Ayer has given her word of honour that they contain neither lead, bismuth nor arsenic, and she publishes a certificate from Prof. Stillman, of Stevens Institute, that they contain nothing but that which is allowed by the French Pharmacopœes. There can be no doubt that a woman whose face is tanned, sunburnt, full of pimples, those disgusting blackheads or other imperfections which are caused by our mode of life and the exposures to which we are subjected, must certainly be more or less repulsive, if not absolutely disgusting.

A woman who permits her complexion—her most important feature—to indicate uncleanness must expect such results. The most ignorant and even deformed woman in the world is attractive to men if she has a beautiful complexion and looks tidy, and the only articles so far discovered and which are used by every woman of fashion are the Récamier Preparations.

What the Recamier 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.

HOW FAME IS WON.

When the late Professor Moses Stuart Phelps was a student at Newhaven, he took a walk one morning with Professor Newton, according to his usual habit, began the discussion of an abstruse problem. As he went deeper and deeper, Mr. Phelps's mind wandered farther and farther from what was being said. At last his attention was recalled by his companion's remark: "Which, you see, gives us 'x'?" "Does it?" asked Mr. Phelps, thinking that in common politeness he ought to say something. "Why, doesn't it?" excitedly exclaimed the professor, alarmed at the possibility that a flaw had been detected in his calculations. Quickly his mind ran back over his work. There had indeed been a mistake. "You are right, Mr. Phelps; you are right!" he shouted. "It doesn't give us 'x'—it gives us 'y.'" From that hour he looked upon Mr. Phelps as a mathematical prodigy. He was the first man who had ever caught the professor napping. "And so," Mr. Phelps used often to add, in telling the story, "I achieved a reputation for knowing a thing I hate. It is the way many reputations are made in this superficial world."



THE OLD WINDMILL, LACHINE.

(Henderson, photo.)

HUMOUROUS.

PERHAPS IT HAD ONLY GONE ASTRAY.—"I declaiah," said Gus de Jay, in a disconsolate tone, "I had an idea just now, and it has completely left my bwaïn, you know." "Maybe not," said his friend. "Possibly it got to roaming around your head and lost itself."

It is whispered that men will carry parasols during the coming seasons. It is ordinarily difficult to fathom the decrees of fashion, but the reason for this particular decree is not hard to seek. It is to furnish men with a protection from the amateur photographer with his snap-camera.

THE ARTLESS CHILD.—Mamie (six years old to lady caller): Mamma said to ask you to sit down a few moments, and she would be right in. It isn't raining, is it? Lady Caller: Why no, Mamie. Why did you think it was? Mamie: Because, when mamma saw you coming, she said, "it never rains but it pours."

LOST INFORMATION.—Mrs. Quicklyrich: Oh, you ought to have heard Prof. Bookworm's lecture on "Extinct Birds" last night! What he said about the dodo was simply wonderful. Mrs. Parevenu: Dear me!—how unfortunate to have missed it—especially as we are to have a dodo painted on our dining-room this week.

SHE COULDN'T WALK THAT WAY.—There is a floor walker in one of the large dry goods stores in this city whose great toes point towards each other in the most friendly manner. "What will you have, madam," said he to an Irish woman, who was looking hopelessly around. "Calico." "Walk this way." "Walk that way, is it!" Sure I'd have ye know, sur, that my legs is not built that way, sur, and I couldn't walk that way if you'd give me the whole sture, sur."

CITY BELLE: "I hope your stay in our city will not be short, Mr. De Science." Mr. De Science (member of the Ornithologists' Union): "Thank you but my sojourn must be brief. I am here attending the Ornithological Convention at the museum of Natural History: and the session will soon be over." "What kind of a convention did you say?" "Ornithological,—about birds, you know."

"Oh, yes, yes. How stupid of me! Do you think they will be worn much next season?"

VALUABLE INFORMATION.—For the third time little Tommy Fig had asked his father what was the cause of the desert of Sahara. Finally the old man laid down his paper and answered: "I reckon it was formed when the Israelites lost their sand. And if you don't quit asking me so many questions, I'll see that your mother puts you to bed before I get home hereafter." "But, paw, how can you see her put me to bed if she puts me to bed before you get home?" And that question was Tommy's last—for that evening."

TRIFLING.

Many a haggling highway board has talked for days and spent thousands of pounds over a few yards of land; and there is a tradition that the Convocation of Canterbury once debated for three-quarters of an hour whether a semi-colon should not be substituted for a comma in a document which was under consideration—a subtle distinction which, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, would not in the least affect the sense. The collective wisdom of the House of Lords, too, was once bent for some little time to the task of discovering a definition of the word "Archbishop." Best of all, however, is the following piece of solemn trifling, which is actually to be found in one of the volumes of the Transactions of the Royal Society of London: "Procure an earthen pot or jar that will come on upon your head so as to cover it completely; cut two holes in it for the advantage of seeing; and then, fastening it about your neck with a bandage, take off your clothes and walk into the river where the (wild) ducks are. Take care to enter above them in the stream, and to stalk down in such a manner that only your head, thus covered with the pot, be above water, as if carried by the current and they will only take the jar for something floating on the water. When you are among the thickest of them, take one by the legs and pull it under water, then seize upon another in the same manner, and so on till you have taken the whole covey, and then march out again."

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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 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.