

**What the Recamier Preparations are and why they are to be used.**

Recamier Cream, which is first of these world famous preparations, is made from the recipe used by Julie Recamier. 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.

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

Recamier 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.

Recamier 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.

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

The Recamier Toilet Preparations are positively free from all injurious ingredients, and contain neither lead, bismuth, nor arsenic. The following certificate is from the eminent Scientist and Professor of Chemistry, Thomas B Stillman, of the Stevens' Institute of Technology:

40 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Jan, 1887  
MRS. H. H. AYER.

DEAR MADAM: Samples of your Recamier Preparations have been analyzed by me. I find that there is nothing in them that will harm the most delicate skin, and which is not authorized by the French Pharmacopœia as safe and beneficial in preparations of this character

Respectfully yours,  
THOS. B. STILLMAN, M.Sc. Ph.D.

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

**DRESS OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.**

Some interesting information as to the dress of the later years of the thirteenth century may be picked out of the well-known Household Roll of Bishop Swinfield, (of Hereford.) It records the purchase of four pieces of linen cloth, called Keyne, for £19 6s 8d. These were made up into long garments for the use of the bishop and his clerks by a tailor, who was provided with the necessary articles of binding, lining, and thread. Four pieces and six yards of striped cloth, at a cost of £12 17s. 6d., were bought for the tunics and cloaks of the squires and bailiffs. Three pieces and four yards of a coarser cloth, cost £7 16s. 11d., were allotted to the serving men, while a still commoner sort, of which four pieces and a half were obtained for £8 15s. 9d., was made up for the grooms and pages. The total expenditure amounted to upward of £50, equal, I suppose, to £700 or £750 at the present value of money. In winter the Bishop purchased, for the better protection of his episcopal self, a surtout of furred skin and a furred cap. The cloths for summer wear were purchased at Whitsuntide, were of a lighter texture, and were denominated bluet and russet. These, too, were of different qualities, and the servants were once more clothed in distinctive striped dresses. The cloth of this period had a very long nap, so that when the garment was overused the nap could be reshorn, and an air of newness economically obtained. In the reign of the First Edward the tunic was still in vogue; it was worn with wide sleeves, which depended to the elbow. The super-tunic (the French gardecors) was also very generally adopted. Under the Third Edward dress occupied to a large extent the attention of the wealthier classes, and the prevalent ostentation led to the enactment of no fewer than eight sumptuary laws. The tunic, or cote-hardie, fitted close to the body; it had tight sleeves, and scarcely reached the knee, so as not to obscure the view of the embroidered garter which set off the manly leg. It was gorgeously embroidered, and from its sleeves hung long slips of cloth. The peasantry, however, wore no such splendid garments; they were forbid-

den by law to wear other than breeches of leather and a frock of russet, or undyed wool. The burghers of the town were attired in dress of similar cut, but finer texture—for it was in this respect that the statute law insisted on the gradations of rank—and its general effect may be seen in the costume still worn by the scholars of Christ's Hospital.—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

**HUMOUROUS.**

A PROOF OF HER LOVE.—He: Do you really love me, darling? She: Yes, really. To prove it, I'll name my dog after you.

HARDHEAD: What did you say you did for a living? Softnut (loftily): I'm a poet, sir. Hardhead: Poet, eh? Well, what do you do when the spring is over?

DAUGHTER OF THE HOUSE (anxious to introduce partners to each other): Is your card quite full, Mr. McSawney? Mr. McSawney: Oh dear, no! Which dances shall I give you?

FIANCÉ (a rising bank clerk): In a year, dearest, I shall be cashier. Fiancée (who reads the papers): You dear bright fellow! And I have so longed to see something of the United States.

TOO MUCH FOR HER.—Servant: Yis, sorr, Mrs. Jones is in. What's yer name, sorr? Visitor: Professor Vandersplinkerheimer. Servant: Och! sure ye'd better go right in, and take it wid ye.

"PLEAS'M, might I harsk you somethin'?" "Certainly, Jane, what is it?" "Pleas'm—my young man's just dropped in, and as I'm a-scourin' o' the kitchen floor, p'raps you'd kindly hentertain 'im for ten minutes, while I finish hup."

A GOOD AUTOMATON.—"Have you any automatic toys?" "Yes, a large assortment. How do you like this?" "It appears to be broken." "No, madam; you do not understand the idea. It is an automatic tramp, and does not work."

FRITZ: Father, do help me with this example. I can't get the answer. Father (returning the slate after vain efforts): Well, I can't get it right either. Fritz: There,

now! to-morrow I shall get a bad mark, and all because you can't do an example.

DISAPPOINTING.—Photographer (to sitter): It's all right; I have taken your portrait. Sitter (surprised): Oh, I did not know: you ought to have told me when you were taking it, and I would have put on an expression. You have only got me just as I always am.

HISTORY.—She: Oh, I do like history so much. He: Indeed! What is your favourite? She: The discovery of North America by the Indians is so interesting, and they were so far ahead of Columbus that I think they ought to hold the World's Fair in the Indian Territory.

ANXIOUS WIFE: Doctor, how is my husband? Doctor: He will come around all right. What he needs now is quiet. I have here a couple of opiates. Anxious Wife: When shall I give them to him? Doctor: Give them to him! They are for you, madam. Your husband needs rest.

PRECIOUS YOUNGSTER.—Teacher (to class in grammar): In this sentence, "The poor misguided wretch was taken to prison," what part of speech is "poor"? Johnny Blivens' hand is raised. Johnny may answer. Johnny Blivens: "Poor" is an unnecessary word, mum. There ain't any rich misguided wretches ever taken to prison.

PREPARED FOR EMERGENCIES.—Nervous Gentleman: Now be careful how you drive, cabby, and go slowly over the stones, for I hate to be shaken. And mind you pull up at the right house; and look out for those dreadful steam-rollers. Cabby: Never fear, sir, I'll do my best. And which 'orsepital would you wish to be taken to, sir, in case of a haccident?

MR. SLIMDOOD: Dear me. It's most extraordinary. I can't find the coat belonging to my new suit. Mrs. Smalley (his married sister): Why, Bertie, is it that new English suit that was sent home yesterday? Mr. Slimdood: Yes, it has disappeared most mysteriously. Mrs. Smalley: Nora, have you seen anything of Mr. Slimdood's new coat? Nora: Faith, that I hev, mum. The children do bees usin' it for a checker board, mum.



CHAMPION "MIKE," A.K.C.S.B. 7321.



CHAMPION BRANT, A.K.C.S.B. 5856.  
FROM THE BRANT COCKER KENNELS.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.**

**THROUGH Colonist Sleeping Cars**

LEAVE MONTREAL  
**10.00 A.M. DAILY**  
From Windsor Street Station  
FOR  
**ST. PAUL, \*  
MINNEAPOLIS,  
\* DULUTH,**  
AND ALL PORTS IN THE  
**Western and Northwestern States,**  
**FREE**  
**OF EXTRA CHARGE.**  
**118 MILES SHORTER**  
**TO ST. PAUL**  
**THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.**  
**MONTREAL TICKET OFFICES:**  
**266 St. James Street and at Stations.**

**HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.**

All even numbered sections, excepting 8 and 66, 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, counter-signed 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.