

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

Recamier Cream, which is the 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**, 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 Recamier Preparations, refuse substitutes. Let him order for you, or order yourself from either of the Canadian offices of the Recamier 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: 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.

OLD BOOK ILLUSTRATIONS.

With the view of reviving the somewhat languishing art of book illustration, Mr. Felix Joseph has just presented to the Corporation of Nottingham, for the use of their Castle Museum, a collection of early English drawings of more than every day interest and value. During the latter half of the last and the early part of the present century book illustrating was an elegant and lucrative employment, much in vogue among Royal Academicians, members of the old Water Colour Society, and others. Of late years, however, it has fallen into decay. The gift in question consists of some 200 exquisite designs, in sepia principally, for such works as "Sir Charles Grandison," "The Invisible Spy," "Don Quixote," "The Vicar of Wakefield," "Paradise Lost," and "Paradise regained," "Fatherless Fanny," etc. The drawings which are in a perfect state of preservation, comprise the works of Thomas Stothard, R.A., Richard Westall, R.A., W. M. Craig, Smirke, R.A., Richard Corbould, Thomas Uwins, R.A., William Westall, A. R.A., S. Wale, R.A., Wright, J. P. Neale, and many others of that elegant school of early English painters. With this addition to the already existing works by Stothard and Smirke, also presented to the same place by Mr. Felix Joseph, the Nottingham Castle Museum now possesses a collection which should give an impetus to the art of book illustration in the future.

RARE PORCELAIN.

Lady Charlotte Schreiber, who will be remembered as Lady Charlotte Guest, the distinguished amateur collector of old English porcelain and earthenware, who presented her fine historical collection to the South Kensington Museum, has now dispersed the remainder of her ceramic treasures by the sale at Christie's on Tuesday and Wednesday last. They brought fairly good prices. A Dresden chocolate pot, painted with Chinese subjects,



JIM GLODE, THE MIC MAC HUNTER.

sold for £21; and another, with medallions of classical subjects, and borders with Chinese figures, for £22 11s. 6d.; a Hague plate, with pink trellis in gilt spiral lines, and two others, for £5 15s.; a white Doccia figure of the Listening Slave—£10 10s.; a Spanish porcelain group of a lady and an artist painting her portrait, 5½ in. high, marked with the fleur de lis impressed—£12.

The Canadian hen is doing her duty. The official statistics show that during 1889, Canada exported over fourteen million dozen eggs, amounting to \$2,159,510 in value. Canada should abolish the beaver as the national emblem and put the hen in his place. The beaver is supposed to be the emblem of industry but he cannot compare with the modest and painstaking hen. Neither can the baldheaded American eagle put any airs over the Canadian hen, for while the Canadian hen is busy all the time the American eagle does nothing but perch up on the constitution and blink its eyes at the British lion. The people of Canada should be proud of their Shanghai and Brahamapootras, and instead of erecting statues to deceased politicians they should put up a monument to perpetuate the virtues of the Canadian hen. She is a credit to her species.—*Dundas Banner*.

HUMOUROUS.

MISS TEEHEE (fishing for a compliment): Do you think I am so very old? Mr. Blundering (anxious to please): No, indeed! You are not half so old as you look.

"I don't see the bell," said a handsome woman at the front door of a house to an Irishman shovelling coal. "Faith, ma'am, an ye wud, though, av ye were to luck in the glass."

A WOMAN entered a provision shop and asked for a pound of butter, "an' look ye here, guidman," she exclaimed, "see an' gie me it guid, for the last pound was that bad I had to gie't awa' to the wife next door."

STREET CAR EPISODE.—Diminutive Chap (rising): Take my seat, miss. Young Lady:

Thank you, little boy. You may sit on my lap. Diminutive Chap (in a deep bass voice): My daughter over there wouldn't like it, miss. [Young lady faints.]

A LITTLE three-year-old, in the absence of the person who said grace at the table, thought she would take his place, and, asking the family to bow their heads, said:—"Oh Dod, take me to Heaven when you want me, and the rest when you get ready for them. Amen."

SALES LADY: Really, madam, the vases in brighter colours are less artistic. This piece of Royal Worcester is the finest thing we have. The Worcester colours are the very best. Mrs. Caldron: You can't tell me anything about Worcester! I've lived there all my life.

TIT FOR TAT.—Captain Pullem (having just effected a "swoop" with his friend): Now, I'll be straight with you, old man. That horse you've got from me is a bit of a crib-biter! Friend: Oh, don't mention it, old chap. You'll find mine to be a confirmed runaway!

WELL MODELLED BUT NOT MEDITATIVE.—Artist (to agriculturist): Possibly your knowledge of art is a trifle limited? Agriculturist: Mebbly; but I know suthin' bout cows. Artist: Isn't the cow well drawn? Agriculturist: Drawed good 'nough, but b' gosh! she ain't chewin' her cud.

SOCIAL ECONOMY.—Mrs. Scrooge: I'm writing to ask the Browns to meet the Joneses here at dinner, and to the Joneses to meet the Browns. We owe them both, you know." Mr. Scrooge: But I've heard they've just quarrelled, and don't speak! Mrs. Scrooge: I know. They'll refuse, and we needn't give a dinner party at all!

Those who see so much good in a temperance way in high license will be gratified that it has been adopted in Siam, where the people, Mahometans as well as common Pagans, are addicted to the use of the liquor the Chinese make from rice called "samshoc." It is full of fusel oil, but the Siamese like it next to opium. Prohibition had been attempted, but had failed. There are some points of similarity between those Orientals and civilized people and Christians.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

SUBURBAN SERVICE

BETWEEN

MONTREAL

AND

VAUDREUIL.

Commencing May 1st, 1890.

Trains will LEAVE Montreal, Windsor Street Station, as follows:—
FOR VAUDREUIL and ST. ANNE'S—9.20 a.m., *12.30 p.m., *6.15 p.m. and 8.45 p.m., daily, except Saturdays and Sundays.

ON SATURDAYS.

9.20 a.m., *1.30 p.m., *6.15 p.m., 8.45 p.m. and *11.20 p.m.

Trains will ARRIVE Windsor Street Station:—

7.45 a.m., *8.50 a.m., *2.25 p.m. and 7.55 p.m., daily, except Saturdays and Sundays.

ON SATURDAYS.

7.45 a.m., *8.50 a.m., *6.03 p.m., 7.55 p.m. and *11.05 p.m.

Commutation and season tickets issued at very low rates.

Time tables and further information may be obtained at

TICKET OFFICES:

No. 266 St. James Street, Montreal,

And at Stations.

Trains marked (*) stop at intermediate stations, other trains stop at Montreal Junc., St. Anne's and Vaudreuil only.



HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

All even numbered sections, excepting 8 and 20, 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.