

AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE SUNLIGHT SOAP WORKS, TORONTO.

How people in Toronto realize that the greatest soap factory in Canada, and one of the greatest soap manufacturing plants on the continent, has been erected on the banks of the Don by Lever Brothers Limited. The enviable tribute to the excellence of the plant is the voluntary statement of an eminent insurance authority, who described the works as "the finest soap factory on the American continent to-day." Some idea of the immensity of the plant may be gathered from the fact that its capacity is about half a million octagon bars of Sunlight Soap a week.

The fact that so little is known about the making of what is the most popular soap in the world prompted me to visit the factory the other day. The numerous buildings which comprise the works appear from the outside in striking contrast to the majority of factories. Instead of a single mass, many stories high, there are several buildings, spread over a considerable area, Lever Brothers Limited, owning 25 acres of ground in the vicinity. The buildings themselves were erected not merely with a view to economy of space, but show from an architectural point of view no little degree of beauty. The office building, which is the most northerly one of the group, is built of cream hydraulic pressed brick and stone.

VISITORS WELCOME.
I was escorted through the works, and had explained to me the details of the soap-making art. Before the factory proper was visited a pleasant half hour was spent in what is really a very fine office building. The manager's office and the other rooms of the counting-house are large, bright and airy, and are finished with beautiful mahogany paneling. The desks and fittings are in keeping with the general magnificence of the place.

Upstairs there are also several large apartments, which are fitted up as a meeting hall for the employees. Owing to the somewhat isolated position of the works, many of the employees do not go home for their mid-day meal. Two dining-rooms have been provided by the management, one for the office staff and another for the workers. Instead of a dinner club and having a hot meal each day, the company supplying the cooking utensils and dishes, and also furnishing electricity for the cooking. To the majority of people cooking by electricity seems as remote as the general use of flying machines, but here the system may be seen in full operation. Pots, skillets and other utensils are connected by electric wires, and the results accomplished by the Sunlight cook are declared to be more satisfactory than can be secured with assistance of a first-class range. The conveniences given free by the management enable the workers to eat a hot meal at a trifling cost of 60 cents a week. The day I visited the works the bill-of-fare was: Soup, roast beef, potatoes, vegetables, bread and butter, tea and coffee, and three pils, all for the small sum of 12 cents.

IN THE FACTORY.
The general impression is that the odor of a soap works is about as evil as that from a glue factory, and when we reached the factory proper I was immediately struck with the clean pleasant smell that pervaded the building. When I mentioned what was in my mind my guide smilingly explained that that was a compliment that all visitors pay to the factory. Sunlight Soap. Nothing but the purest vegetable oils and edible fats, he explained, were used in the manufacture of Sunlight. The result is that the raw materials are just as wholesome to the nostrils as the octagon bars of Sunlight Soap, which are used in millions of homes in all parts of the world.

A climb of three flights of stairs brought us to the top floor of the building, which is known as the boiling-room. A glass roof admits plenty of light, and everything is as clean as the home of a thrifty housewife. Down the middle of the room was a row of immense pans, with a capacity of 80 tons each. These pans were in active operation at the time of my visit, and as I leaned over the huge crater of boiling, seething soap, I could not detect the slightest offensive odor. The oils and fats are contained in storage tanks located in the basement. These tanks feed the machinery by the system of pipes without the raw ingredients having to be touched by the hand. In fact, the Sunlight plant is so perfect that the raw material is scarcely handled by an employee until the octagon bars are ready to be wrapped up for shipment.

We now descended to the floor below, where I saw the works in all their glory. A glass roof admits plenty of light, and everything is as clean as the home of a thrifty housewife. Down the middle of the room was a row of immense pans, with a capacity of 80 tons each. These pans were in active operation at the time of my visit, and as I leaned over the huge crater of boiling, seething soap, I could not detect the slightest offensive odor. The oils and fats are contained in storage tanks located in the basement. These tanks feed the machinery by the system of pipes without the raw ingredients having to be touched by the hand. In fact, the Sunlight plant is so perfect that the raw material is scarcely handled by an employee until the octagon bars are ready to be wrapped up for shipment.

is taken out again as pure as it originally entered and sent straight back to the boiling-room, where it is used over and over again in the process of manufacturing.

We next visited the frame-room, which is covered overhead by long, sloping chutes fitted with little traps. Under each of these doors is a steel case, into which the soap is allowed to flow and cool. One of these cases was opened up, revealing a solid mass of Sunlight, weighing fifteen hundredweight.

A machine fitted with a series of wires is run over to the mass and cuts the soap into slabs weighing about seventy pounds each. Another dexterous machine cuts these slabs into octagon bars, which are carried by workmen into one of the most interesting departments of the establishment. Here another wonderful machine stamps the octagon bars with the trade mark of Sunlight, and at the same time time the guarantee of purity. A continuous belt carries the soap along between two rows of nimble-fingered girls, who put them in their cardboard cases.

At this point my guide pointed out to me that from the moment the various substances used in making the soap had been poured into the tanks, on the top floor, Sunlight had moved downward and eastward, without having been carried back a single foot. Now it had only to be moved a few feet farther eastward to the shipping-room, where hundreds of boxes are packed and sent to the following morning to all parts of the country.

In addition to the tiers and tiers of cases containing Sunlight, I found a vast quantity of soap in the form of cakes, in the shape of a "Monkey Brand Soap-Wash Cloth." "Monkey Brand Soap-Wash Cloth," I was told, is a familiar sign, while a huge pile of cases containing Sunlight is a familiar sight. The popularity of this widely-known disinfectant soap, Lever's Dry Soap (a disinfectant soap powder, was also in evidence. Two railway sidings have been laid within a few feet of the shipping house doors.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT.
Having followed the course of Sunlight until it was ready for shipment, we retraced our steps, and my guide showed me a number of special departments in connection with the plant. To the left of the printing department, we entered the printing department. Here a large staff was engaged in preparing cardboard boxes, in which the soap is packed, and in getting out the light literature. A press of the most modern design was printing Sunlight wrappers in two colors at the one impression, while another press was turning out some splendid half-tone work, which is to be used in a Sunlight souvenir. These valuable souvenirs will be mailed free to anybody sending their address to the works.

We next visited the wood box factory, where further mechanical wonders were revealed to me. The printing press that printed two colors was stamped several words in black and red at the rate of 40 to a minute on thick pieces of wood. Another machine cut the ends of these boards, while a third drove four of the pieces together, forming the sides of a box. The last stage was the putting on of the bottom, which was done with a mechanical "nailer," which drove in eight nails at a time. The whole operation occupied much less time than it would take a man and an axe to make one of these boxes to kindling.

My guide pulled open another door on this floor, showing me a 250 horse-

WORKS OF LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, LARGEST SOAP FACTORY IN CANADA.

One of the Greatest Manufacturing Plants on the Continent Situated in Toronto, on the Banks of the Don.

SUNLIGHT SOAP IS USED IN MILLIONS OF HOMES.

Meals for Employees Are Cooked by Electricity---Some Observations Made During a Visit to the Great Factory.

power engine, which is used for generating the electricity by which the entire plant is lighted and heated.

SUNLIGHT IS PURE.
On my way out of the frame-room, I picked up an octagon bar of Sunlight to carry away with me as a memento of my visit. Before leaving the factory my host took me to the laboratory, where I found a bright young chemist in charge. Here samples of Sunlight are tested three or four times in the course of its production. The converse of this is that adulteration of soap, and the chemist offered to make a test for my benefit. The object was to see if there was any of the dangerous free alkali in Sunlight, as many persons complain of the damage to both their hands and clothes, which is now known to be due to the free alkali contained in so many soaps. Taking the piece of new soap from my hand, he cut off about two ounces, and proceeded to melt it.

Meanwhile he took some clarified water and dropped into it a very small quantity of soda-ash, the common adulterant used in common soap. A single drop of the testing acid caused the contents of the bottle to turn pink. The test was then applied to the dissolved Sunlight, but though a considerable quantity of the testing acid was used, it failed to show the slightest sign of the presence of free alkali.

Are there no other ways of adulterating soaps than using strong chemicals or loading refuse, as you call it, to make weight?

There is one way of adulteration often practised by unscrupulous vendors: this consists in overloading the soap with water. In appearance there is little to distinguish these soaps from the pure article; only experience can detect the fraud. This form of adulteration has been so extensively carried out that it gave rise to the saying that a man's fortune was made by the amount of water he used in his soap.

The love of gain when indulged at the expense of others is a vice which leads men to forsake art, and take to artifice. In soapmaking it takes the form of perverting ingenuity to the

production of highly "watered" soaps, the actual content of keeping up the appearance of the soap in opposition to the influence of the water. It is scarcely necessary to point out that the reverse test of character of these fraudulent soaps, their lack of the genuine substance causing them to "water" the view of these facts, there could be no excuse for continuing to pay for water at the price of soap.

Do you use any mineral oils in Sunlight Soap?

No, mineral oil may be used in soap combined with cheap grease at one-third the price of vegetable oil; but in Sunlight Soap nothing but pure vegetable oils and fats are used.

But if you give thereby a larger piece of soap for the same money, how would the public be able to distinguish the difference?

There is not in Canada to-day a woman who has given Sunlight Soap a trial in comparison with other soaps, but will easily recognize the difference. Sunlight Soap is acknowledged by everyone who knows to stand out distinctly as the standard for quality.

For what do you specially recommend Sunlight Soap?

For the laundry, for relieving the strain and labor of washing day. It is made of materials so pure and so good of their kind that it may be used, if desired, for any personal or domestic purpose.

What are its special points as a laundry soap?

Sunlight Soap is soap in a highly concentrated form, containing a minimum percentage of water and no loading refuse to make weight. Consequently a small piece of Sunlight Soap will do much more than a large lump of common soap. Not only so, but it takes far less rubbing and no boiling to get the dirt out. That practically means that it saves labor in scrubbing and rubbing; it saves money in the shape of coal and wood, since there is no fire to keep going and it saves money in the longer life of the articles washed with it, since there is far less wear and tear in the clothes than is the case with common soap.

For some soaps are wasteful and expensive; is Sunlight Soap wasteful?

No. Here again the advantage of using Sunlight Soap is seen. As has been said, it takes far less rubbing to produce an equal amount of lather from Sunlight Soap; further, the lather from Sunlight Soap has this special feature—being derived from a highly concentrated soap it does its work more quickly and effectively. Just as a small piece of Sunlight Soap contains more detergent or washing properties than a large piece of ordinary soap, so with Sunlight Soap a smaller amount of soap is needed to wash out the dirt than is the case with common soap, hence the assertion: "Double the work done with half the soap."

Is Sunlight Soap at all injurious to the skin?

No. In the slightest degree. The oils and fats of which Sunlight Soap is made, being absolutely pure, are harmless to the most sensitive skin. As a confirmation of this assertion it may be pointed out that an eminent M. D. (Dr. Campbell) says that he "applied Sunlight Soap repeatedly to the skin of a patient who has for years been subject to eczema of a severe type, and that the application effected no irritation whatever." Again, there is no free alkali in Sunlight Soap. By free alkali is meant alkali not chemically combined with the fats thoroughly. Soap in which free alkali is present injures the skin. Sunlight Soap will not.

By no means. It lathers very freely, and that means that the requisite amount of lather is obtained with one or two rubs, whereas it would take far more rubbing and consequent use of soap to produce an equal amount of lather with common soaps. Not only, therefore, does Sunlight Soap require a less amount of soap to produce the same lather, but one must take into account what has already been said as regards Sunlight Soap saving money in the shape of coal and wood and tear of the clothes. Many users say that Sunlight Soap costs them nothing, in that they save more than the cost of the soap through their not having to maintain a fire for boiling.

Is an equal amount of lather from common soap and Sunlight Soap equally effective?

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do so, as it contains no free alkali and is perfectly pure.

A friend of mine says: "You needn't tell the clothes if you use Sunlight Soap." Is this really the case?

Yes. Boiling is unnecessary if Sunlight Soap is used. Of course, if people prefer to boil their linen, it can be done with Sunlight Soap, and with better results than with other soaps. But it may be pointed out in this connection that Sunlight Soap does not necessitate much rubbing to get the dirt out. Too much rubbing is apt to rub the dirt in. The rinsing water should be perfectly clean, and as soon as it becomes impregnated with dirt and impurity, fresh relay of clear, clean water should be procured. The importance of having perfectly clean water for rinsing cannot be overestimated. There is no need for anyone to adopt the old-fashioned bleaching process, for Sunlight Soap does its work so well that, if the directions are fully carried out, the washing will be perfect. Sunlight Soap will become snow-white without boiling or bleaching. The difficulty is that some people will not use Sunlight Soap in the "Sunlight way."

The "Sunlight way" means ease and simplicity, then?

Not ease and simplicity alone; it also means satisfaction—that is to say, the washing can be done with Sunlight Soap in less time and with less labor and expense than the result is satisfactory in every way, the dirtiest article being made as clean and sweet as new. A lady, who used to wash in the old-fashioned way, contracted erysipelas in consequence, and had to give up home laundering for many years. Her attention was drawn to the "Sunlight way" of washing; she tried it, no symptoms of erysipelas ensued, and she has since been able to do her own washing with pleasure and comfort.

Seeing that the "Sunlight way" of washing is so easy and simple, why don't you lay more stress on this fact in your advertisements?

The ease and comfort of our "Sunlight way" has always been emphasized both on the wrapper and in advertisements since Sunlight Soap was first manufactured. The worst of it is that many people never read the directions for use and persist in using Sunlight Soap as they would do a common soap. The consequence is such people do not reap the full advantage of the admirable and unique properties of Sunlight Soap.

Has Sunlight Soap any other points to recommend it?

Yes. We have seen that clothes washed with Sunlight Soap don't need boiling; consequently there is no noxious steam pervading the house on washday; there is no danger of the housewife catching cold by going from the hot air of the wash house or kitchen into the cold air of out-of-doors, when she hangs the clothes up to dry. Some women, who wash with common soap, have to rub and scrub so much to get the clothes clean that they begin to perspire freely in the hot steamy air, and the sudden chill they feel on going out into the open air frequently brings on severe and often dangerous colds.

I understand some soaps cause flannels and woollens to shrink and harden. Will Sunlight Soap do this?

There is nothing in the composition of Sunlight Soap that will shrink or harden woollens. The method we always recommend for this purpose should be followed. Briefly this is the method: Shake the articles free from dust. Cut an octagon bar of Sunlight Soap into shavings, pour into a gallon of boiling water and whisk into a

lather. When just lukewarm, work the articles in the lather without rubbing, twisting, rinse thoroughly in two relays of clear tepid water. Squeeze out water without twisting, and hang in the open air to dry. Use only flannels and woollens, but also art muslins, cretonnes, lace curtains, etc., may be successfully laundered in this way. Sunlight Soap is excellent for washing flannels and woollens.

For what other purpose can Sunlight Soap be used?

Sunlight Soap, though specially manufactured for laundry work, will be found useful for many other purposes. Gardeners and others interested in the cultivation of plants and flowers have testified to its value as an insecticide for clearing plants of green fly and all other kinds of insects. Two ounces of Sunlight Soap, writes a Market Gardener, "dissolved in a pail of water and syringed over rose-trees not only keeps them clear of insects, but the foliage of the plants that beautiful clean and healthy appearance that so delights the cultivator. It is absolutely harmless to the most tender plants; indeed, as an insecticide there is nothing cheaper, handier, or more effective than a solution of Sunlight Soap and water. Many horticulturists have given unqualified praise to Sunlight Soap, and the press throughout the country for clearing plants of insects, and the various exhibitions and shows frequently makes mention of the fact that the winners of the principal prizes have found Sunlight Soap useful in preparing their exhibits for show. The testimony of an English breeder and exhibitor of prize fowls may be taken as a specimen of the many received: "I know of no other insecticide which brings out the feathers so perfectly and gives such a gloss to them. I find that a good wash with this (Sunlight) soap greatly invigorates fowls that are out of sorts, it being a great boon to them and perfectly harmless. To prove its quality, I may say that since I first used Sunlight Soap I have had much more success, winning hundreds of cups, medals, and first prizes all over England."

Sunlight Soap, then, may be regarded as a universal cleanser, judging from the many purposes for which it can be used.

Yes; a universal cleanser Sunlight Soap undoubtedly is, in that it can be used for improving nearly everything. Not only is it useful in the laundry, but soldiers have spoken highly of it for cleaning their tunics, saddles, belts, etc.

Is Sunlight Soap as made in Canada the same exactly as that made in England?

A sample of every Canadian bar of Sunlight Soap is sent to England, after it has stood every laboratory test here, to be tested again before being placed on the Canadian market. The Canadian make of Sunlight Soap is equal in every respect to that made in England.

We have heard recently of a chemical student anxious to gain the five thousand dollars reward which is printed on every Sunlight Soap wrapper, who tested on several occasions the soap made in Canada, and confessed he failed to find any trace of adulteration or injurious chemicals.

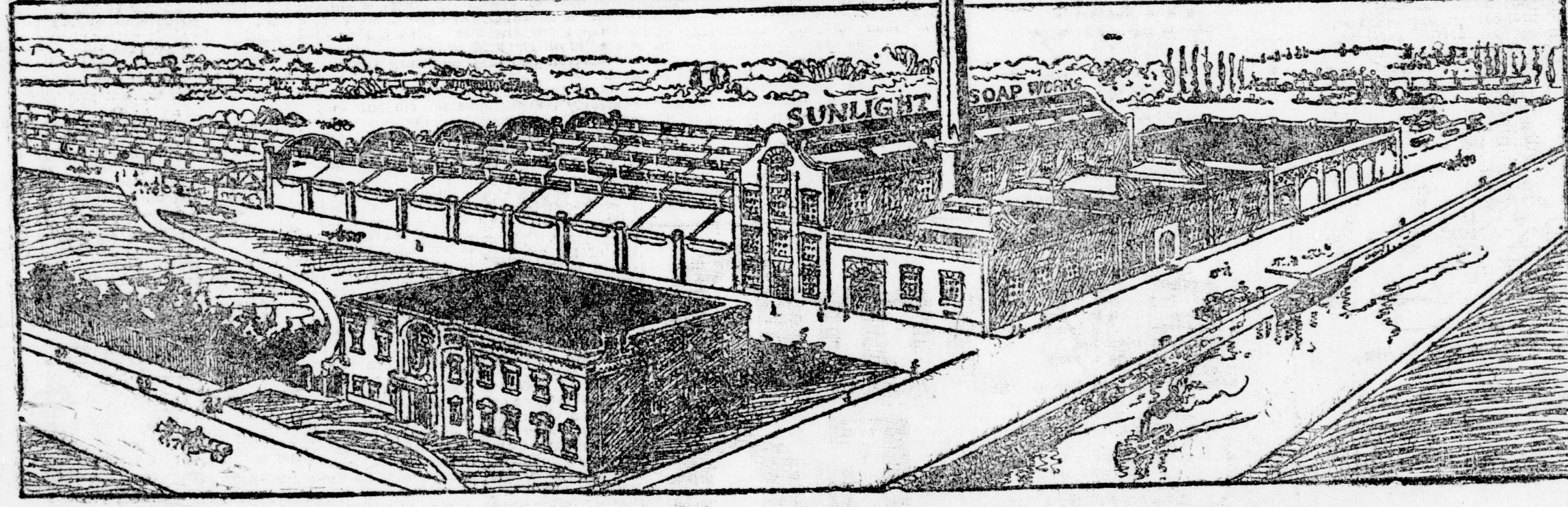
Are there any grocers in Canada that do not carry a stock of Sunlight Soap?

There may be a few; but we will send a trial sample free of cost to any reader of your paper sending name and address of any grocer who cannot supply Sunlight Soap.

When we returned to the office my guide showed me a testimonial from Sir Charles Cameron, a member of the Edinburgh College of Physicians and Surgeons, who is regarded as one of the most eminent authorities in England, bearing out the result of the test I had witnessed. Sir Charles Cameron says: "I have carefully analyzed specimens of Sunlight Soap, and the points in possession of this soap that are most favorable are its freedom from free alkali, the large percentage of fatty acid it contains, and the purity of the materials employed in its preparation. From my own experience I can strongly recommend it."

Other testimonials, too numerous to mention, were in evidence, all bearing out the experience of those who had been slaves to common soap, and who had now proved the difference between Sunlight Soap and other brands—not merely in saving labor, but in saving their hands and saving in the wear of clothes by using Sunlight Soap.

On one of the walls of the office, I noticed a large picture of the flourishing Town of Port Sunlight, the English home of Sunlight Soap. Here Lever Brothers have the largest soap factory in the world. Its capacity is 3,200 tons weekly, and over 2,000 employees earn their livelihood by the manufacture of Sunlight Soap. The factory is situated on the banks of the Mersey, and is one of the most beautiful sights in the world. The last words I heard from my guide before I came away were, "Tell the readers of your paper we will be glad at any time to show them how Sunlight Soap is made."



SUNLIGHT SOAP WORKS, EASTERN AVENUE, TORONTO

REFLECTION ON CITY JAYS

Experience of Mr. Wissig of De Ate.

Cashed a Check on a Bank Which Doesn't Exist for a Town Constable from Nowhere.

[New York Sun.]
"Nobody can convince me," said the Hon. Phil Wissig of De Ate yesterday. In relating how he had been swindled out of \$225, "that the farmer jays and Rubens are not running and getting hunk with us city blokes. We are getting to be the real suckers."

Mr. Wissig's recital of the swindle which caught him was dramatic and vehement. About a year ago a man who appeared to be a well-to-do farmer called on him in his saloon on Grand street, introduced himself as Constable John Hopkins, of Pittsfield, Mass.

"I just come to New York," said he, "to see the sights and buy seed for my farm. I have 200 acres of the best land in Berkshire. I ain't puttin' up any place, particular, just got a few different pairs of town nighties. I heard there was somethin' of a politician down here and I tho't I'd come in to see yer. I wuz in ther' last yer my-

self years ago. Hev a drink with me, everybody."

Constable Hopkins produced a roll of bills, treated liberally and made friends. He came back on the next day, treated again, and took Wissig and his friends, Charley Wagner, the Grand street drygoods man, and Louis Gells, of the Handheld House, to a tavern where they occupied a room, and he acted the host in a manner which caused Wissig to remark that he was a thoroughbred.

The stranger told some remarkable stories about fishing and hunting near his home, and Wissig, Wagner and Gells accepted invitations to visit the farm this summer and go fishing.

"Why, in two hours," said the constable, "you kin catch three hundred of the finest pickled trout at least ten pounds."

Wagner almost fainted with joy and insisted on being allowed to buy a bottle of whiskey.

It came out the next day that Mr. Hopkins was expecting letters from home, and had directed that they be sent to Wissig's saloon.

"I've just bought a pair of horses," said he, "and I sent him for a draft. I expect it in a day or two. I wish you'd put any letters for me in the safe. You can't be too careful in this yer city."

"Certainly," said Wissig, "they'll be safe here."

Two letters came on Friday addressed to "Constable John Hopkins, care of F. Wissig's liquor shop, Grand and Forsyth streets," and bearing a Pittsfield postmark. When Hopkins opened them Wagner was present.

"Ah, here's the check," said Hopkins, producing from one of the envelopes what seemed to be a check on a Pittsfield bank for \$225, made payable to John Hopkins. "I got a great boy,"

he continued, "just look at that letter he wrote his dad," and he handed the letter to Wissig. It read:

"Dear Pop—I got yure letter. I went down to the bank and got them to make me out the check, so that I wouldn't have to spend the money. All the folks is well. Send them horses along as soon as you can. We will need them plowin'." Hiram Ellis culled down yesterday and said he would buy that ten-acre piece near the pasture for the figure you name. We expect you home Monday. Your loving boy, Reuben."

"I wonder where I could cash this yer check?" remarked Hopkins when Wissig had properly admitted this literary effort.

"Ach, I will cash it right away," said Wissig.

"Oh, no," said Wissig. "Mr. Hopkins is in my place now. Allow me to cash it."

He handed over the money, and Hopkins, after buying several rounds of drinks, said he had to go after his horses and departed, promising to call again the next day.

Wissig sent the check to his own bank for collection. He was astounded several hours later when a messenger

continued, "just look at that letter he wrote his dad," and he handed the letter to Wissig. It read:

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ger from the bank informed him that he was in such bank in Pittsfield as the check was drawn upon. A telegram was sent to Pittsfield and elicited the response that the check was a forgery, and Wissig was not his only victim.

"Ach, Wissig," said Wagner to the Hon. Phil, when he heard this, "how could you be such a sucker? You was a regular farmer yourself."

"Why, you wanted a cash that check yourself," replied Wissig, indignantly.

"Ach, that was only a joke," answered Wissig.

The Army in South Africa.
Trodinick, Dulce, Cornwall.

Gentlemen:—While stationed at Orange River Station, I was suffering from a very bad throat, and unable to take any solid food for about three days. On retiring to rest at night I used to put my socks around my neck in order to obtain relief. It suddenly dawned upon me that I had in my haversack a small pot of Kelpin, and this I took and rubbed it on my neck. I was immediately, rubbing it well in for about 20 minutes. I then retired to rest and was able to get up next morning and find justice to a good breakfast. The lightning results were beyond my comprehension.

(Signed) G. C. Tunbridge.
C. Sergt. N. Co. 1, 159, C. I. V.
All druggists, 25c.

Modern Athens is a city of marble. Many of the dwellings and business houses and nearly all the public edifices are of that material, and even the sidewalks on some of the streets are paved with it.

Colonel Jere Baxter, president of the Tennessee Central Railroad, is trying to carry out the plan of a reproduction of the Tennessee State Capitol is saved block coal at the St. Louis Fair.

Minard's Limentum Lumborum a Friend with it.

TESTED BY TIME.—For Throat Diseases, Colds and Coughs, Brown's Bronchial Troches have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. The good effects resulting from the use of the Troches have brought out many worthless imitations. Obtain only Brown's Bronchial Troches.