THE SUNLIGHT WAY

Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way (follow directions).

Hard rubbing and boiling are things of the past in homes where Sunlight Soap is used as directed.

Sunlight Soap will not injure even the daintiest fabric or the hands, and the clothes will be perfectly white, woolens soft and fluffy.

The reason for this is because Sunlight Soap is absolutely pure, contains no injurious chemicals — indeed, nothing but the active, cleansing, dirt-removing properties of soap that is nothing but soap.

5c. Buy it and follow directions 5c.

YOUR MONEY REFUNDED by the dealer from whom you buy Sunlight Soap if you find any cause for complaint. 165

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO

FORCING AHEAD

Remarkable Growth of the

The Mutual Life Assurance OF CANADA.

Here are some of the gains in 1905 of Canada's fastest growing and most popular Life Insurance Company.

Gain in INCOME - -	$231,210.01
Gain in ASSETS - -	$1,075,560.70
Gain in SURPLUS - -	$179,928.25
Gain in INSURANCE -	$3,720,984.00
Amount of Insurance Written - - -	$6,014,576.00

Figures are facts, and so are gains. These figures and these gains prove the great fact that the Canadian people have absolute confidence in the Mutual Life of Canada. Because the policy-holders

OWN EVERYTHING
CONTROL EVERYTHING
GET EVERYTHING

HEAD OFFICE: WATERLOO, - CANADA

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District Agent, Kingston

IMPERIAL CREAM TARTAR BAKING POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious.
E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

Galt Sure Grip Shingles

This is the Sheet Metal Age.

Cheaper than wooden shingles because they cannot warp, crack, burn or blow off. Made of best galvanized steel. Will not rust. Last at least a lifetime.

GALT ART METAL CO. Ltd. GALT, ONT.

THE FARM WORKSHOP

Will Be Found a Profitable Investment.

By A. L. Morris, Elwood, Ind.

There are but few farms on which a workshop is not needed, for there are several reasons why they are profitable investments. Some one will say, "the blacksmith shop is too handy for me to put up one of my own." But even if the shop is just across the road from your house, the shop will be the same. Material costs the blacksmith but little, the shoe and nails to put it on costs him but five cents and for his work he gets fifteen to twenty cents for a few moments work. Other work is practically the same. With a farm shop, the hired man can do most of the work, on rainy days, under your supervision. My blacksmith bill, to say nothing of the carpenter work, has been as high as twenty dollars a year and this was only part of what I was out. My time was worth something. I have sent to a shop nearly a mile away and found that others were before me so that my work could not be done that day—another trip next day and my machines must stand idle. No matter how simple the break or how easy to men, we must go to the shop, if we have an outfit at home we can fix it or have it fixed to suit ourselves which is not always the case, when we are obliged to send to the shop, for the smith does not understand the nature of the trouble, as we do and so does not know how to fix it. Another point, this is good training for the boys and hired men. They can learn to put up buildings, fences, gates, make and repair harrows, rollers, ploughs, repair machines, shoe horses, and many other things, the "know how" of which will be a great help in after life. Every farm should be equipped with some kind of an outfit if it is only a wood working one costing a couple of dollars. A complete outfit of wood and metal work need not be expensive, say cost from ten to twenty dollars. I have spent that much in a year in direct pay-out besides quite a lot of time consumed. The house in which to house them, should be roomy but not expensive, in most of the cases they are made of second hand lumber, and covered with boards, plank or felt.

The Sacrificing Profession.

Here we are American editors, grunting our collar buttons off on the lever that moves the world, with the old handle flying up every few days, knocking out our teeth, taking fifty per cent. of the legal rate for printing while the statesmen are taking 150 per cent. of their pay; here we are galloping up and down the earth carrying other people's burdens, bearing other people's sorrow, and taking our pay in due bills on St. Peter—and all for what? For the fun of getting the smell of news ink in our nose; for the joy of ripping open the familiar old exchanges; for the pleasure of making a three days' speech every ninety days at the note counter of the bank; for the delectation of getting complimentary tickets to church socials, and for the sweet satisfaction of being too unpopular even to be asked as pallbearers at funerals. It is a great business—this newspaper business. And reforming the world is a mighty happy diversion, and if Andrew Carnegie forgets us with his hero medals, there is some comfort in knowing that as we turn to the right when we finally go up, we have our harp check paid for by the best line of free advertising that has ever been printed in the world.

Have no equal as a prompt and positive cure for sick-headache, biliousness, constipation, pain in the side, and all liver troubles. Carter's

There are 7,000 farms in the Orange River Colony, all of which are included in an area of 7,000 square miles.

The pure in heart never stop to think about it.

"I have formed a trust with the people"—To use me once is to use me always
Blue Ribbon Tea

CANADA'S NEW RIFLE

IT WILL SOON BE READY FOR GENERAL DISTRIBUTION.

The Military Expert of the Vancouver News-Advertiser Talks of the Points of the Ross Rifle, the New National Weapon — A Striking Comparison With the Lee-Enfield—It Is One and a Quarter Pounds Lighter.

The new arm for the Canadian militia is now being turned out at the factory in Quebec, and will soon be issued to the permanent corps. In all probability the city corps will receive the first consignment, and then follows the rural regiments. This weapon is known as the Mark II., and differs slightly from Mark I. in the bolt action. The same sights will be used for both patterns.

Lieut. James Sclater received a Ross rifle, Mark II., recently, says The Vancouver News-Advertiser, and it has been very closely inspected by a number of rifle shots, who all admire its many improvements, and invariably add "if it only shoots as well as it looks it will be a great rifle."

No official description has yet appeared, and it is difficult to describe on paper all the various parts of the rifle without using technical terms which are not thoroughly understood by those who are not rifle shots. Perhaps a comparison with the Lee-Enfield will give a better idea of the Ross than a description with "metes and bounds."

Lighter Than the Lee-Enfield.

In the first place the new rifle weighs only eight pounds, one and one-quarter pounds lighter. This is obtained by hollowing out the woodwork in the stock and less metal in the barrel towards the muzzle. It is two inches shorter, but this is a questionable improvement, and results will be awaited with some anxiety. The sights are about the same distance apart, therefore the back sight is a little nearer the eye. The rifling differs from any other rifle in the number of grooves, having only four, but they are wider than the lands and have a right hoist instead of left as in the Lee-Enfield, the rate of twist being the same, viz., 1 in 10.

The lead is a severe one, the lands or ridges being continued to the place where the bullet rests in the breech. In the Lee-Enfield the ridges are sloped down for about half an inch, and the bullet gets a short start before it meets with the friction of the ridges. The adoption of this change is probably the result of experiments in the old country, with a view of obtaining a higher velocity, which proved that there is a loss of muzzle velocity with an easy lead.

The Bolt a Great Improvement.

One of the worst faults of the Lee-Enfield rifle was the system of locking, and in this respect the Ross certainly is unsurpassed. The Enfield bolt required two motions, throwing upward and pulling back. The Ross needs to be pulled straight back only and a push forward will compress the firing pin spring and lock the breech. The old rifle bolt resisted the shock of discharge on a shoulder about three inches in rear of breech and on one side only, which in a worn breech action allowed considerable movement at a critical time. The new rifle is fitted with two strong locking lugs which engage in slots immediately in the rear of the base of the cartridge. The Springfield and new United States army rifle, 1903, have locking lugs on the under side of the bolt head which are well up to the cartridge chamber, but they each have a single lug in the place of two.

Magazine In the Stock.

The Ross magazine is another good point, as it is contained inside the stock and does not project as in the Lee-Enfield. When the rifle is held in the left hand the fingers can press the magazine platform and the right hand having taken a few loose cartridges from the pouch, can pour them in and close the bolt. This does away entirely with clips and the tedious process of charging the Lee-Enfield magazine, which requires both hands, one to put a single cartridge in and the other to lay it in place and keep it down while another was placed on top. A cut-off permits the rifle to be used as a single loader, and pressure on a thumb-piece on the left allows the bolt to be removed from the rifle. To describe what occurs when the bolt is closed or opened, would occupy too much space, but it is not too much to say that the mechanism of the Ross rifle is extremely good, and embodies many of the latest suggestions made by experts during the past two years.

Old rifle shots will be most interested in the sights. The foresight is still of the ancient barleycorn pattern, permanently protected by a steel hood about one-half inch in diameter, which is secured to the block of the sight by two screws on either side, doing away with the necessity of a sight protector. A small set screw in the front of the block secures the barleycorn in place. If the rifle does not shoot straight the barleycorn can be adjusted, the set screw tightened and the hood replaced.

For Long-Distance Work.

The back sight differs from any other sight in the market, in the leaf being curved, and in the method of fine adjustment for elevation. It is hinged towards the muzzle and supported by a moveable bridge on the sight-bed, which is stamped with the ranges from 100 to 2,200 yards. The bridge is moved by pressing both sides, which releases the grips from the notches in the sight bed. Any correction for elevation is made by rotating the fine adjustment ring which entirely encircles the barrel, and is marked every ten degrees. By rotating it one way the bridge is pulled slightly towards the muzzle, elevating the sight leaf, and depression is obtained by a movement in the other direction. No table accompanies the rifle, giving the scale and its application in inches on the target at the different ranges. Allowance for wind is made by a small milled head on the right of the sight cap. Each division gives five inches for each 100 yards, which is easy to remember. The back sight itself is a V, but this could be filed down and used as a bar. It is to be regretted that this new sight does not have in addition an aperture or peep sight. A small hinged flap could have been mounted, with an aperture in the centre which would lay back out of the way when not in use. In the States this form of sight is very popular, and it has been found that recruits who have had very little experience soon become fair shots. Having no back sight to complicate matters he is able to concentrate his attention to the foresight and the bull's-eye only. With the open sight a man has to focus the back sight, foresight and bull's-eye at three different distances with such rapidity that they actually seem to be seen at one and the same time; that is by men with very good eyesight and which is known as good "accommodation," but there are very many men who have not this faculty, and who are heavily handicapped, and the aperture sight would be a great boon to them and to men with a tendency to short sight.

Ahead of the British.

Probably other suggestions will be made and some men will say, why not wait a little and get the very latest ideas, but if such men had their way very little would be done in the world. The Ross rifle is the latest up-to-date rifle, and in many respects is away ahead of the British army short rifle, which has raised such commotion that manufacture has ceased. The United States army rifle, 1903, seems doomed also, in its present sawed-off form. It is to be sincerely hoped that actual tests with the Ross rifle will bear out the good opinion formed from its appearance and handiness, that the barrel is made of a high-grade steel that will last long and maintain accurate shooting, and finally that the shortening of the barrel, even only two inches, will not impair its shooting qualities at long ranges.

New Laundry

First-class hand work guaranteed. Give me a trial. Goods called for and parcels delivered.

JIM LEE 188 Division St., Cor. Garrett

LITERARY CANADA.

What Hurts Our Pride When Criticism Hits Us.

Those who resent the criticism of Mme. Bernhardt and Sir Gilbert Parker, are right in asserting that Canada has her writers, her musicians, her artists, her men of science, says The Montreal Standard. The slightest reflection, the slightest knowledge of facts, shows that in every nation there is a remnant, a saving few who devote themselves to the things of the intellect and the imagination. These the nation is proud to count as its representative men. Go to Finland, Bosnia, or Argentina, and you will find this true. Ah, but our Canadians do not take first rank; they are not known to the world, and that hurts our pride.

The nativist literary movement in Canada in the last twenty years presents distinct features and outlines to the observer who has noted the facts. Verse came first, and then prose fiction, Lampman and Parker leading the two divisions. The output, in bulk and variety, is worthy of attention; and greater things are yet to come. The books in question could have been written only by Canadians. Generally, outside recognition gave our writers their place, and extra-Canadian markets gave them a living. Roberts, Parker, Carman, Barr, Mrs. Cotes could not have lived by their writing in their own land. Their royalties would not have bought them shoestrings. Our own people were apathetic, until London and New York began to praise and to buy.

One reason for our apathy, which now is passing away, was the quality of our criticism. In the past Canadian books have been either over-praised or else unduly disparaged. Both methods have made the public suspicious, and doubtful if any good thing could come out of—Canada. At the present time, criticism has a useful function to perform. It can overlook, commend, praise, and interpret the literary movement. In rare instances, it may call attention to faults. Because there is only one standard by which Canadian literature should be measured—the highest. But its chief aim should be to interpret. The school of Jeffrey, Lockhart, and Macaulay were zealous for order, for putting people in their places, for awarding judicial praise and blame; they loved the literary tomahawk and scalping-knife. But Sainte-Beuve showed us a more excellent way. He taught us that the chief aim of the critic should be to understand his author and help others to understand him.

A Memory For Faces.

In the course of the Saturday reception at Ottawa Prince Arthur gave an instance of the remarkable memory for faces which is a gift of the Royal Family. The officers on duty were presented to His Royal Highness at the station. When Lieut.-Col. Hodgins, D.O.C., passed him, the Prince said at once, "I've met you before." "Yes, sir," replied Col. Hodgins, "you have." A few moments later the Prince inspected the guard of honor, and Col Hodgins accompanied him. At they went down the line Prince Arthur turned and said: "I've placed you. Two years ago you were attached to Y Battery, R. H. A., at Aldershot."

The Prince was right. Two years ago Col Hodgins was in England undergoing his training for tactical fitness for command. In the course of this he was attached to Y Battery, R.H.A., and Prince Arthur was attached at the same time, the two being on parade together, but not speaking to each other. Subsequently, at the manoeuvres, Col. Hodgins was introduced to him a couple of times.

Trials of the Pioneers.

Among the incidents of the first few days in Gwilimbury, which from its peculiar severity seems entitled to mention, however, was that of "backing" in supplies from Newmarket on foot, and wading—and in some instances swimming—the Holland River with their purchases held above the water level, says The Bradford Witness. But the greater the trials the greater their apparent determination to overcome them, and the courage which prompted their departure from the the comforts of civilization and their assumption of the obligations which a residence in the forest entailed, buoyed them up with the vicissitudes which followed in the wake of their location among the wilds, and secured to them eventually the success and comforts which they so eminently merited.

Many a man who can't trust himself expects the butcher and baker to trust him.

Have you pains in the back, inflammation of any kind, rheumatism, fainting spells, indigestion or constipation, Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea makes you well, keeps you well. 35 cents. Mahood's Drug Store.

LITTLE DORRIT'S ORIGINAL.

Lovers of Dickens' May Be Interested to Know That "Little Dorrit" Is Still In Land of Living.

The crypt of the Church of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, so closely associated with Dickens, is "to let" for storage purposes, and passers-by who read the notice are reminded at once of "Little Dorrit."

The original of the character is still alive in the person of Mrs. Cooper, who, as Mary Ann Mitton, was a playmate of Dickens and the sister of his closest school companion, has lived at Southgate for more than half a century. Although more than 90 years of age, she is still in full possession of all her faculties, and takes an outdoor walk every fine day.

In a conversation Mrs. Cooper showed how keen a pleasure it affords her to talk of the far-away times when as a girl she attended St. Pancras Church with "Charles," and of the visits afterwards paid by him to Manor Farm, Sunbury, where the Mittons lived later.

Of the boy Dickens she retains the fondest recollections. One of her quaintest anecdotes tells how as a girl she teased him about his future wife.

He declared that she must possess an intellectuality which would qualify her to take a keen interest in his work, and when the girl remarked, "Then I wouldn't do for that, Charles," he agreed. "No, Dorrit, you wouldn't do for that."

How keen an interest both she and her brother took in the young writer's work is shown from the tales she tells of how "Charles" used to bring his manuscript and read it aloud to them. "If we thought anything was not quite as it ought to be, we would tell him straight: 'No, no, Charles, that won't do at all,'" Mrs. Cooper would say.

Of Dickens, the man, the old lady says: "There never was such a man. He was so gentle and kindly to every one, and clever, for he never really had much education; but he had a natural gift for noticing things and describing them."

The old lady has still in her possession many relics of those old days, notably part of the bed upon which Dickens slept when he used to visit her brother during holidays at Sunbury. She is proud also of having received many letters from the great novelist in his younger days.

She dearly loves to tell of the trouble she used to get into in the early days of young Dickens' sojourn in Camden Town (Mrs. Cooper was born in Hatton Garden), when, instead of returning straight home after the service at St. Pancras Church, she used to listen to Charles' persuasions, and go to see the "beadle in his gorgeous dress," or some such other wonder of childhood.

Speaking of the life at Sunbury, she said: "You could always find Charles lying out among the hay, absorbed in some book."

Mrs. Cooper often pays a visit to London, and she told her visitor that next week she intended, weather permitting, to do a little shopping in the city.

How few of the passers-by in the busy streets will recognize the little white-haired old lady as the original "Little Dorrit."

NEW ZEALAND PENSIONS.

Ninety Dollars a Year Is the Maximum For Old Age.

New Zealand looks after its old folks. Every person of 65 years and upward who has lived for twenty-five years in the colony, has enjoyed a tolerably good character during that period, and led a sober respectable life for at least five years past, is entitled to an old-age pension of the state funds. It is provided, however, that no pension can be awarded where the income from other sources exceeds $260 a year, or where the applicant has more than $1,360 worth of property. Asiatics and other aliens are ineligible. Wives draw a pension as well as their husbands, provided the total income of the household does not exceed $390 a year. The full State pension is $90 a year, but $5 is deducted from every $5 of income over $170 derived from other sources. Thus a pensioner with $280 a year income would draw $60 as his old age pension. The system has been in operation seven years, and the number of pensions in force is close on 12,000, involving an annual payment of over $1,000,000. Last year the pensioners included four centenarians, two of whom were 103 years old. The pension is paid on the first day of every month, through the postal department.

Peer Is a Farmer.

That a scientist who is also a peer can at the same time be a good business man is proved in the case of Lord Rayleigh. Lord Rayleigh is one of the greatest scientists of the day. He was senior wrangler and professor of experimental physics at Cambridge; is a professor of natural philosophy and has innumerable decorations and scholarships. In addition he is a good business man. He owns a large estate, Terling Place, near Witham, Essex, England, and this he has converted into a huge dairy farm, from which he supplies the three stores he runs in London under under the name of "Lord Rayleigh's Dairies."

His profits from this source are very large. Lord Rayleigh is a brother-in-law of the Hon. A. J. Balfour, and is staying with him at Carlton Gardens in the house which Ambassador Choate once occupied. Lord Rayleigh married Miss Evelyn Balfour, a sister of the former Premier.

Thought He Lost His Head.

A gentleman while taking a ride with his groom had the misfortune to have himself and companion thrown violently to the ground by his horse taking fright and running away. The gentleman was not seriously injured, his principal loss being that of his wig, which had been shaken off, but he found Pat in a much worse condition, with the blood trickling from his head and holding his master's wig, which he was surveying with the utmost alarm and horror. "Well, Pat," said his master, "are you much hurt?"

"Hurt is it? Oh, master, do you see the top of my head in my hand?"

Pat in his terror and confusion had mistaken his master's wig for his own natural scalp and evidently thought that his last hour had arrived.—London Telegraph.

The proportion of blind people is the world is 800 to every 1,000,000, one in 1,250.

In South Africa £1 has only a purchasing power equal to about 10s. in Britain.

A Friend in Need—

THAT thin, little, 10-cent Box of Cascarets.

When carried constantly in your Vest Pocket, or in "my Lady's" Purse it will ward off ninety per cent of Life's ordinary Ills.

Eat one of the six candy tablets contained in that "Vest Pocket Box" whenever you suspect you need one.

It can't hurt you, and is sure Insurance against serious sickness.

* * *

Want of Exercise, Indoor Employment, weaken the Bowel Muscles; just as they weaken Arm and Leg Muscles.

The Muscles lose tone, tension, strength, to force the food onward.

And the longer they stay in that state the weaker they become, because the less exercise they get through the slow passage of food.

Cascarets contain the only combination of drugs that acts on the Muscles of the Bowels and Intestines, just as Cold Water, or Exercise, act on a Lazy man.

They act like Exercise.

* * *

When you have Heartburn, Colic, Coated Tongue, Suspected Breath, Acid-rising-in-throat, Gas-belching, or an incipient Cold, take a Cascaret.

Remember, all these are not merely Discomforts, but indications of a serious Cause.

Nip them in the bud—eat a Candy Cascaret. Cascarets don't purge, nor punish the stomach like "Bile-driving" "Physics."

They act like Exercise on the Bowel-Muscles that propel Food, and that squeeze the natural Digestive Juices of the body into Food.

Cascarets ward off, or cure, the following diseases:

Constipation	*Bad Breath*
Biliousness	*Diabetes*
Indigestion	*Headache*
Dyspepsia	*Diarrhœa*
Torpid Liver	*Flatulence*
Appendicitis	*Hives*
Rheumatism	*Jaundice*
Catarrh	*Nausea*
Colic	*Vertigo*
Scrofula	*Pimples*
Womanly Troubles	
Worms	*Blotches*
Piles	*Eczema*
Ulcers	*Dysentery*

In such cases a little Cascaret in time is worth fifty dollars worth of Treatment later on, to say nothing of the suffering, discomfort, loss of Business Energy, and loss of Social Sunshine it saves.

* * *

A coming Headache can be warded off in short order, by a single Cascaret, and the cause removed.

Heartburn, Gas-belching, Acid-risings in the throat, and Colicky feeling are sure signs of bowel trouble from food poisons, and should be dealt with promptly.

One Cascaret will stop the coming trouble, and move on the Bowel load, if taken at the first signs.

Don't fail to carry the Vest Pocket Box of Cascarets with you constantly.

* * *

A thousand dollars a year spent in amusements could not buy for you half so much hearty Happiness, solid Comfort, cheerful Temper and Health Insurance as that little Ten Cent Box of Cascarets.

All Druggists sell them—over ten million boxes a year.

Be very careful to get the genuine, made only by the Sterling Remedy Company and never sold in bulk. Every tablet stamped "CCC."

A sample and the famous bookle't "Curse of Constipation," Free for the asking. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 699

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CARLING LONDON

NOTED FOR PURITY BRILLIANCY AND UNIFORMITY.

J. S. HENDERSON, AGENT, KINGSTON

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED, WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1900.

Neave's Food

For Infants, Invalids, And The Aged.

Nearly 80 Years' Established Reputation.

DR. BARNARDO says:— "We have already used Neave's Food in two of our Homes (Babies' Castle and the Village Home), and I have no hesitation in saying it has proved very satisfactory."—July 27th, 1901.

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THE 20th CENTURY TREATMENT, The source of all Power, The Fountain of Youth, discovered in the Laboratories of Dr. Jules Kohr.

The result of 50 years of scientific research. Lost manhood brought back after years of weakness and despair. Nature's Secret restored by combining three of the rarest chemical reagents in the world. This is no experiment. It is proved by its use in the Hospitals of Europe. Tens of thousands of weak and hopeless cases cured by 30 days treatment. This is a fact! Prove it yourself by a test. A 5 days treatment with full particulars sent absolutely free: All packages are carefully sealed in a plain wrapper with no mark. A full 30 days treatment (180 doses) with guaranteed cure or refund of money, for $3.00.

Send for sworn Canadian testimonials received within the last twelve months. (7)

Dr. KOHR MEDICINE CO., P.O. Drawer L. 2341, MONTREAL.

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BLOOD POISON

On account of its terrible effects, blood disease is called the king of all diseases. It may be either hereditary or contracted; so while it may not be a crime to have the disease, it is a crime to permit it to remain in the system. It may manifest itself in the form of Scrofula, Eczema, rheumatic pains, stiff or swollen joints, itchiness of the skin, eruptions or blotches, ulcers in the mouth or on the tongue, sore throat, falling out of hair, disordered stomach, and a general depression of the system. If you have any of these symptoms don't neglect yourself. You have no time to lose. Beware of "old fogy" treatment—beware of mineral poisons—beware of Quacks and Fakirs. OUR NEW METHOD TREATMENT is guaranteed to cure this disease, never to return. Bank Bonds will protect you. Our treatment is not injurious in any way, but reaches the very root of the disease and eliminates all poison from the system. The symptoms of disease gradually disappear. The blood becomes pure and enriched, the whole system is cleansed and purified, and the patient feels prepared anew for the duties and the pleasures of life. CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY. 25 Years in Detroit. 250,000 Cured.

Consultation Free. Question Blank for Home Treatment and Books Free.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN

Cor. Michigan Ave. and Shelby St., Detroit, Mich.

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