The Upward Look

Success in Life

"For the Lord God is a sun and shield; the Lord will give grace and glory; No good thing will He withhold from them that walk uprightly."—Psalms 84:11.

We all desire to achieve success in life. Such an ambition is commendable. It helps to explain also how it is that a number of new books dealing with principles that it is claimed underlie the gaining of success, that have been offered to the public during the past few years, have met with such a ready sale. Several of these have run through edition after edition. Their readers are numbered in the scores of thousands

Most of us are conscious of great defects in our characters. We feel that we are not making the success of our lives that we should. We realize that there are weaknesses that are holding us back and which prevent us from attaining greater worldly wealth and the comforts and pleasures of life that we see others enjoying. Some people express the view that if God loves us He cannot desire us to lack these blessings. We wonder why we do. As we thus examine our characters we become increasingly aware that we ourselves are our own worst enemies. This leads us to wonder if there is anything that we can do that will enable us to overcome our limitations and thereby achieve greater worldly success.

Our desire for material advancement may not be entirely selfish. It may be based on the belief that God desires to give and will give good gifts to those that love Him. For this assurance we have Scripture itself as our authority.

To people who are dissatisfied with their position in life and who are longing for an improvement in their condition, the teachings contained in such books as those referred to are apt to be most alluring. They teach the doctrine that anyone who will may achieve success. They claim that certain great laws, if understood and followed faithfully, will ultimately bring certain prosperity. They profess to explain these laws.

Some of these books base their teachings upon a number of the greatest promises in the Bible. They claim to have divine authority for all that they say. If we will but strive to work in harmony with God's laws, and have faith in His promises, they contend that we may gain ultimately practically whatever we desire. One of the foremost of these writers expresses this belief in this way:

"The one who is centered in Deity is "the one who not only outrides every "storm, but who through the faith, "and so the conscious power that is in "him, faces storms with the same calm-"ness and serenity that he faces fair "weather, for he knows well beforehand what the outcome will be. He "knows that underneath are the "everlasting arms. He it is who realizes the truth of the injunction, "'Delight thyself in the Lord, and He "shall give thee the desires of thine "heart.—(Psalms 37:4.)"

Other writers handle the subject in other ways. Some of them make no mention of God at all. They claim that success in life depends upon the character of one's thoughts. All that we have to do, therefore, to achieve success, is to change our methods of thinking. One writer gives the encouraging assurance that "if you "strongly desire to do a thing it is "certain proof that you have the power "to do it," and explains this statement by stating that "Desire is a "power seeking expression. You can-"not desire what is not potentially "within you, and, therefore, you can "be what you want to be. The "fact that you want to be is certain "proof that you can be."

Another of the most popular writers of this class commences one of his books with this clear cut statement: "What man is and what man does de-"termines in what conditions, circum-"tances and environments he shall be "placed. And since man can change "both himself and his actions, he can "determine what his fate is to be."

The general effect of books of this class, is, for the most part, distinctly helpful. They encourage hope and stimulate ambition. They tend to give a brighter and more cheerful view of life. They encourage people, including, often, earnest Christians, to think what they want to but sometimes scarcely dare to think.

To some extent at least they have been called into existence by that type of gloomy, discouraged Christian who prefers to look on all forms of adversity as something sent by the Lord, something which must be submitted to, but which cannot be explained. This aspect of Christian life does not harmonize with the view that God is a loving Father; it repels people and keeps many from becoming Christians.

We should realize, also, that many of the principles taught by these writers were taught by Christ Himself; that they are in harmony with some of God's greatest laws. The wide acceptance they have received has been due to this fact. Nevertheless, they are apt to lead, at least superficial thinkers into dangerous and deep waters, for they tell only part of the truth. The greatest example that the world has ever been given of a perfect life was the life of Christ. Christ's object in life was not to achieve mere worldly success. It was something infinitely grander and better. Christ even warned us strongly against the dangers that lurk in riches. He said, "It is easier for a camel to go through "the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of "God."—(St. Mark 10: 24.) But Christ did not say that a rich man could not enter Heaven, nor did He even condemn the rich because they were rich. He had friends among those who were rich as well as among those who were poor. He told us if we would but seek the kingdom of God first, all needful things would be added unto us.

How far then can we harmonize the teachings of these modern writers on success with those of God as given in the Old Testament, as well as with those of our Divine Saviour, as contained in the New Testament? We trust to be permitted to deal with this subject somewhat fully in this department during the next few weeks.—I. H. N.

CAPABLE OLD COUNTRY DOMESTICS

carefully selected. Parties arriving March 20th and April 2nd. Apply now, The Guild, 71 Drummond St., Montreal, or 14 Grenville St., Toronto.

Household Helps

A little soda rubbed on dressed young chickens after singeing will make quick work of the pin-feathers.

A most effective means of removing white marks from furniture is to rub a little choloform over them.

A pint of alcohol with 20 drops of carbolic acid mixed with it makes a very effective and quick relief for tired feet.

A cloth skirt should never be hung up inside out, as this tends to crease it more than anything else.

To insure that potted plants will thrive, always have a little water in the saucer under the flower pot.

Gruel, when properly prepared, should be a little thicker than cream, and should be absolutely free from lumps.

To Launder Clothes

Every woman who has to superintend washing, even if she doesn't do it herself, doesn't know all the fine points about good laundering.

There are many women who are so endowed with this world's goods that they do not have to think of the primary work of the world; but these women are in the minority, and instruction is never given to them, for they do not need it.

There are thousands of others who must, through necessity, be good housewives in every sense; this means a knowledge of the wash tub as well as of an afternoon tea.

To those who should know all the fine points about laundering, and do not, an expert gives the following suggestion:

To begin at the beginning, the clothes should be sorted into different kinds. It is right here that women make their first and fundamental mistake. They put all the clothes together in a tub and begin to rub.

SEPARATE THE GARMENTS

Instead, the fundamental work is to carefully separate the garments. If there are stains of any kind on the white clothes they should be soaked well, then barely covered with tepid water.

A little borax or ammonia is added to the water and the clothes are left to stand over night.

Flannels, stockings, or colored goods should never be allowed to soak. The white garments without wool in them should always be boiled every washing if one has time. If not, they should be boiled at every third washing.

Early the next morning they should be lifted out of the tub in which they have soaked and be rubbed slightly in clean warm suds and then put into the boiler.

Remember that this boiler should be off the stove and filled with cold, not hot, water. Plenty of soft soap should be mixed in with it and it should be left to boil for fifteen minutes.

A SLIGHT RUBBING

After this they will require but a slight rubbing. If they are not boiled, but simply doused in a tub of hot water, they will need the maximum amount of elbow grease of which anyone is capable. Therefore, let the fire and water do the work.

The bluing should be dissolved in a cup of water and poured off carefully into the tub. The clothes are then rinsed and wrung out, the bluing is added and then the starch, and, if possible, the clothes should be dried on clean grass.

There is nothing like this method to whiten them. Yet women who live in the country, and even those who have grass plots in the back yard, will hang the clothes on a line instead of putting them on the grass.

If a wire clothesline is used it should always be washed off with kerosene and the edges of the garment should not be allowed to touch it.

MECHANICAL WASHING

Those who have large families and have the washing done in the house find time and labor saved by using the washing machine.

WASHING TABLE LINEN

Table linen of all kinds should never be washed with the rest of the clothes.

It should be separated and put into the tub by itself. It requires a good deal of clean water, and must be of excellent whiteness, or it is not fit to use.

If it be washed with underlinen the method is not a clean one, to say the least, and, secondly, the result will be unsatisfactory.

Therefore always have one tub into which all the tablecloths, napkins, doilies and centrepieces are put. To these add the scarfs from the sideboard and serving table.

If this linen has food or wine stains on it they should be attended to the night before wash day.

MAKING STARCH

Most family laundresses prefer boiled starch. It must be used for aprons, white skirts, and other similar pieces.

It is made by taking half a cupful of dry starch, moistened with cold water. On this is poured a quart of boiling water. It is well stirred, and a teaspoonful of granulated sugar is added. It is then allowed to cool.

The garments, which have already been starched and dried, are dipped into this, rolled up in tight wads, and left for half an hour. They must be ironed while damp.

It is best to avail one's self of all the mechanical devices for saving vitality as well as time. Among these is a clothes sprinkler.

The prepare the articles for it, separate heaps heaps should be made of large and small pieces.

The small ones should be rolled together each one by itself and done into a tight little bundle. Sheets and tablecloths should be folded as after ironing. All the clothes should be packed into a large basket, with a damp cloth laid over the top, and a dry one put over that.

Be sure not to make the mistake of letting them remain in a warm place over twenty-four hours, or they will mildew.

Baby's Own Soap

garde son parfum délicat jusqu'au dernier petit morceau. Il est si bien fait qu'il s'use à la finesse d'une feuille de papier. j-07

Albert Soaps Ltd., Montreal.

Méfiez-vous des contrefaçons et substitutions.

Do You Wash Clothes?

Every Woman who has any washing to do should know about the CONNOR BALL BEARING WASHER, the machine which is built for service, comfort and convenience.

The large roomy washer without any post or obstruction in the tub to tear the clothes and take up the room.

Runs on Ball Bearings.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Wash-day looks like other days if you use a Connor Ball Bearing Washer.

Free descriptive booklet for the asking.

J. H. Connor & Son Ltd.

OTTAWA, ONT.