

THERE IS NO VIRTUE LIKE NECESSITY

THE SUPREME STANDARD OF THIS LIFE IS HIGH

HINTS FOR THE BOY WITH THE KODAK

All Places that the Eye of Heaven Visits Are to Wise Men Ports and Happy Havens.

The Exalted Views of Life Can Only be Realized by a Firm and Unswerving Loyalty to Jesus, the Author and Finisher of Our Faith.

Valuable Information Which Will Help to Turn the Holiday Snap Shots Into Clear, True Pictures.

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Teach thy necessity to reason thus; There is no virtue like necessity.

Richard II., Act I., Sc. 3.

Richard II. had just condemned Bolingbroke to banishment. The condemned man was overcome by the thought of having to remain for six long years absent from the "sweet soil" of England. His father, John of Gaunt, with the wisdom of years was endeavoring to comfort him. His philosophy was: Look on the bright side of things; let not misfortune sap your strength; it is an ill wind that blows no one good; shake off your depression; there is no place or circumstance in life that cannot be turned to good purpose by the man possessed of strength, of will and courage.

"All places that the eye of heaven visits Are to a wise man ports and happy havens."

Teach thy necessity to reason thus; There is no virtue like necessity.

But Bolingbroke was inconsolable. To him the memory of his England would make his exile more wretched, more unbearable. However, this was but temporary depression caused by the unexpected severity of his unjust sentence. In exile he made a virtue of necessity, and planned and plotted till the time was ripe for his return to England. The injustice done him roused the sympathy of the powerful nobles of his country and they rallied to his standard. He had, even before leaving England, by his own confession, set his eyes on the crown, and while abroad he studied with fixed purpose how to win it. Had he remained at home the jealousy of the contending factions would doubtless have prevented the attainment of his desires. Through making a "virtue of necessity," and using his exile and the consolation of his estates as a means of rousing sympathy Bolingbroke won the peerless prize, a seat on the throne.

Shakespeare is not afraid to repeat himself. The same idea expressed in very much the same words will be found in a number of his plays. In "The Taming of the Shrew" when Valentine was captured by brigands he was found to be scholarly, brave and of such goodly bearing that the Robin Hoods of the Italian forest urged him to become their leader. They offered him the generalship of their band, or, if he refused it, death.

"Are you content," they said, "to be our general. To make a virtue of necessity, And life, as we do, in this wilderness."

THE DAY OF REST.

A Sabbath well spent. Brings a week of content, And strength for the toils of the morrow; But a Sabbath profaned— Whatsoever be gained, Is a certain forerunner of sorrow.

The laws of Canada strictly forbid Sabbath desecration. For hundreds of years and more these laws have been observed, without enforcement. It seems unfortunate that they should have to be enforced now, but the officers of the law must not shrink their duty when they see bold, wilful and brazenly defiant. "The Sabbath was made for man," let men get the good of it. Christ did not annul the commandment. Although he rebuked the Pharisee observance, he also regularly entered the synagogue on that day for such was his custom. His mission was as well as a Redeemer. He did not walk the corn fields with his disciples every Sunday. Only once is recorded, and they were an hungry. He taught that it is lawful to do good on the Sabbath—that the spirit of the law is more important than the letter thereof.

But Sabbath day amusements fulfil neither the letter nor the spirit, and hence in this Christian land the law may be invoked.

The late Lord Chancellor Selborne expressed the purport of the Sabbath very aptly in these words:

"No man could venture to say how much of the successful industry, how much of the wealth, how much even of the greatness of this country was due to the continual supply of strength which was maintained by this important institution. But its moral value was infinitely greater. The consecration of this day to God, when man once a week from the contemplation of secular and earthly things, and invited him to thoughts which every man might hear (though all might not regard) to remember his eternal interests, to recollect that he was a spiritual being with an immortal soul, and that this world, its pleasures, its labors, its objects, and its gains, were not the only things for the sake of which he had been born into the world. There was the greatest of all the benefits which this institution conferred upon man; and the Sabbath had received the sanction of national law in such a manner as to become the main sign and emblem and pledge of public life and national religion."—Regina Stan-

ness?"

Valentine made a virtue of necessity, and so wrought with the rough that when he returned to civilized life he was able to say for his men: "Let them be recalled from their exile. They are reformed, civil, full of good, and fit for great employment." There are excellent lessons to be learned from both of these situations. The shadows fall blackest if we herald the rain that is to bless and fructify the earth. Of the crudest, roughest, most uncivilized material it is possible to mould and fashion things beautiful. Delicate perfume has been extracted from coal tar. By making a virtue of necessity Valentine was able to turn the brutal outlaws into worthy citizens.

Shakespeare was not the only man or the first to use the expression "make a virtue of necessity." It was an ancient proverb. The Latin used it, and probably, if we could call back the civilization of the Aryans, we might find it among them. Chaucer, the father of modern English, used it, and the same proverb is to be found in the "Taming of the Shrew" and in "The Merchant of Venice." Shakespeare no doubt found it a common aphorism in his own time. He endorsed it, however, and anything that Shakespeare endorses the bank of humanity has been in the habit of accepting as his.

The same thought appears in its most familiar form in George Farquhar's "The Twin Rivals," as, "Necessity, the mother of invention." Primitive man found himself when he awoke to self-consciousness, in an antagonistic world. The progress of this race can be traced in its weapons, from the rude stone axe of the paleolithic age to the machine guns, the machine rifles and the airships of the twentieth century. The original was a primitive man, by her island character shut out from the rest of the world. She made a virtue out of her necessity, and by her industry and mastery of the sea rose to the premier place among the powers. The ocean that isolated her from other European countries she made her chief means of defense.

Necessity has been the "argument of tyrants" and the "creed of slaves," according to Pitt. Church and state have excused their barbarous deeds claiming necessity as their reason. Slaves and dullards have patiently borne the yoke, feeling themselves fated to their lot. In those instances instead of making a virtue of necessity, it is made a vice.

Pope has said "Whatever is, is right." At any rate whatever is may be made right. No matter in what position a man may be placed in life, if he has the will, make good out of it, as did Valentine, turn loss into gain, as did Bolingbroke.

WHAT'S IN A NAME

Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida, can now answer Juliet's famous question, "What's in a name?" A complication arising over his own brought about results that—but this is the last the senator has to say about the matter himself.

"Last month while in Florida, I telephoned some distance across country to the railroad terminus, reserving me a berth in a sleeper going north that night. When I entered the car about midnight I found the berth already occupied. On awakening the occupant and telling him there was some mistake, I learned from him that his name was Fletcher and that he too had telephoned that day reserving a berth. The agent, thinking the two ones had merely made one reservation. The other Fletcher, most courteous young man, offered to vacate in my favor, but I declined and, going into another sleeper, found a vacant berth.

"You remember the early morning accident to a Florida passenger train about ago in which several people were killed? That was the train I was on. The car I was in came out of the wreck unscratched, but the car the other Fletcher was in was smashed to kindling wood and he was killed while asleep in the berth I didn't get!"

WOMEN LIVE LONGER THAN MEN

Women are called the weaker sex; but the fact is that when tested by the length of their lives, and by their power to endure suffering and to resist disease they are, according to a writer in the Medical Record, physically superior to men.

An English statistician has calculated that of two children, a boy and a girl, born on the same day, the girl will have only 17 chances against 11 of living one year, while the girl will have 21 chances against 11. From 5 to 15 there appears to be but little difference, but from 15 to 19 the boy will have 269 chances and the girl 277 chances of living against one of each sex.

St. Catherine reports the raspberry crop badly hurt, and also the berries and currants drying up, and even apples are reported injured with the sun. In the vicinity of Glencoe and Appin a very heavy drop of peaches, apples and plums is reported.

In the Bushwick Avenue Reformed (White) Church, corner of Himrod street, Brooklyn, N. Y., the pastor, the Rev. Harry N. Pfeiffer, preached recently on "The Supreme Standard of Life." He took as his text Hebrews xii:2: "Looking unto Jesus the author and finisher of our faith, who, for the joy that was set before him, endured the cross, despising the shame, and is set down at the right hand of the throne of God." Mr. Pfeiffer said:

This world, so far as it is worthy of our concern, is what it is because of ideals. In all institutions, from the family to the state, purity, and equity, or corruption and tyranny have flourished according as there have, or have not, been men living striving to realize and actualize their own cherished ideals. Wherever you can think the pages of history stained with the record of foul deeds, dark plots, black crimes of unmentionable description, there you will discern an absence of ideals; a state of lawlessness wherein the few who may have treasured exalted views of life, were far outweighed by the preponderance of lower motives; and necessarily a deterioration took place whenever and wherever a de-ahronment of ideals occurred in individual, family or national conditions.

What was that period known as the "Dark Ages" but a succession of centuries during which pollution in both church and state prevailed; in which the world was chained to darkness, shades of night; and why? Was there no Bible as now from which the common people could draw deep draughts of inspiration and scatter the gloom of profanity? Yes, there was a Bible; the same virtually which we today possess, but it was a closed book to all but the clergy; the priests forbade their parishioners to study it, they themselves neglecting its precepts, and the result inevitably was sin and corruption. In other words, ideals were shattered, but God was preparing leaders to bring men out of that deplorable condition, and when at last the Bible was opened to one and all into the world there came a great reformation, a new era, the old ideals set up by Christ, but which had been lowered by the gradually increasing wickedness of men. The same is true of all stages of history. Some periods, of course, have been better than others, but in the very center even the central objects cannot fail to note a falling away from the very principles implanted in mankind's own natural consciousness. And what is the condition of affairs in these first years of the twentieth century. Is it an exception to the rule of preceding ages? We dare not latter ourselves that it is. Leaving little of room for the most cheerful optimism, it must be admitted that

between the sexes, but from 80 to 90

there are about five women living to our men; from 90 to 100 there are two women to one man, and after 100 the proportion of women is still much greater.

"The fact that woman lives a more protected life, avoids the stresses and strains that favor senility, may be a factor, but it can hardly be the only factor in her superior tenacity of life," the writer says. "She lives a more protected life than man because she is differently constituted.

If a thousand able-bodied men and a thousand able-bodied women be unformed, armed and equipped for battle and ordered on a long and weary march to the front, more probably reach their destination, while more women would be found exhausted but more men found dead on the roadside. Owing to their peculiar psycho-physical organization, women heed the warnings of fatigue and avoid the fatal crash, while man, with his iron will, after complete exhaustion resolves to take another step if he dies in the attempt.

"So, after making all due allowances for the greater mortality in war and from accidents from dangerous occupations and from masculine excesses, there are good reasons for believing that nothing short of a constitutional difference can account for the greater tenacity of life in women. Women in a physiological miser—she accumulates energy without expending it; while man is a physiological prodigal—he expends more energy than he accumulates.

LEAF-HOPPERS BAD.

In some places, however, leaf-hoppers are very bad. Much can be done to control this pest by spraying them now with whale oil soap or "rosene emulsion. I prefer the whale oil soap at a strength of 1 lb. to 10 gallons of water. Use a pointed hose and apply to the inner side of the leaves.

Pastures are very much burned up and the price of butter is rising rapidly. St. Catherine reports the raspberry crop badly hurt, and also the berries and currants drying up, and even apples are reported injured with the sun. In the vicinity of Glencoe and Appin a very heavy drop of peaches, apples and plums is reported.

there is a lamentable departure along many lines from the faith once delivered by the Spirit to men. Despite the fact that civilization, with all its beneficent results, has reached a point never before attained, still it is equally true that more than one stanch, substantial doctrine has been sacrificed to the easy, convenient, polished demands of social requirements.

The frequency of divorce today, the widespread nature of the social evil, crime, venality, bribery among some of our highest officials—these are but a few of many evils which might be cited to substantiate the claim that ideals are suffering decline. Those who are privileged to dwell in a quiet little village are not apt to be so familiar with the many causes that break down ideals, and perhaps see special emphasis on a subject dealing with evils that are most apparent in the large cities, but bear in mind our centers of population are fed in no small measure by the young men and women who leave their country homes and mingle with the mass of humanity in the congested cities. Shall their influence there be uplifted or degraded; shall they be perverted or ennobled by the surroundings in which they choose to reside? A great deal depends upon the ideals they have learned to prize while spending the early days of youth amid the baneful or helpful influences of their village home. Said a teacher of men "Give me your child until he is 7 years old and I care not in what an human nature he grows up to be. What a suggestive remark to parents and to all who may have opportunities of impressing the minds of the young. That teacher understood a fundamental truth in the study of human nature, namely, that principles, if drilled into a mind early in life cannot fail to leave indelible impressions that shall do much toward determining the habits and characteristics of one's later years.

The same truth is the land of the noblest type, for in it live immortal souls, human beings who are likely to be made or marred according to the formative standards which are upheld in the village. The quality of citizens in a town is necessarily less than in the city, but the quality of citizenship cannot be one jot lower or else that town is a blot on the map, a poisoner of civilization. God makes it no danger, perhaps it gives a more exhilarating air. Shall that air be vitiated by the unwholesome noxious gases of infidelity, Christian indifference, Spiritualism or hidden immorality? Perhaps we think that there is no danger, perhaps it gives us little concern, but all the while there are agencies at work to undermine our social and religious structure.

(Continued on Page Two.)

LOOKING FOR WILLY.

Altho the old gentleman was kind-hearted, his kind-heartedness had its limitations. And when he felt himself imposed upon, it was no wonder that he got angry. This explains why he left the little girl in a huff. He had found her sitting on the steps of the church weeping bitterly. He went up to her and patted her on the head.

"What's the matter, little girl?" he asked kindly. "Did anybody hurt you?"

"The child dried her eyes on her checked gingham dress.

"No, sir," she sniffed. "Willy run off an' left me."

"The old man snorted indignantly. "I ought to be whipped," he said. "Come on, dearie, we'll find him."

"At the corner the little girl found an acquaintance in the shape of a baker's man."

"Have you seen Willy?" she asked him.

"The old man, holding her dirty little hand, listened eagerly.

"Yes, I've saw him," said the man. "He was runnin' down the street—that way."

"Come on," said the little girl dragging the kind-hearted old gentleman after her. Street after street they travelled, and the old man's knees began to get shaky. The little girl looked into all the ash-barrels and boxes along the way and peered into corners, but no Willy appeared.

"What sort of a looking boy was he?" gasped the old man, after half an hour of this. The child looked at him started.

"Willy?" she asked. "He ain't a boy. He's a dog—there he is!" And with a whop of joy she pounced upon a very fat and very muddy pig and clasped it to her heart. But the kind-hearted old man did not smile. He clutched his cane tightly and strode angrily away.

LAUNDRY ECONOMY.

Soft water, for use in laundry work, saves soap, clothing, time, energy and money.

Buying soap by the box is more economical than buying it by the quarter's worth.

Removing the soap from the box and piling it in such a way that it will dry, causes it to wash away less rapidly, and therefore to last longer than if not dried.

Having a firm substantial wash-bench, of a height suited to the worker, so constructed as to hold the tubs securely in position, saves time

(ture; all the while ideals are being lowered.

Now ideals are the bulwark of a nation. None of the great powers have possessed strength except as they have possessed ideal and struggled to reach them. What made Rome mistress of the world? Her ideal military prowess and of rigorous discipline. What gave to Greece her supremacy in the fine arts and empowered her to imprint her own and subsequent centuries with artistic culture. What enabled the Hebrew nation to stand virtually alone among her contemporaries, regards civilization, at a time when woman was held to be a mere chattel, infanticide and slavery commonly practiced, and licentiousness the order of the day among other peoples of the earth? It was her ideal of the social and ethical order, given by the law of Moses and which ever after affected her life as a nation. Today we find the various countries of the earth disputing the palm of leadership. The country, the nation, which will in future years be the determining factor in the international thought is the one that can set ever before its national vision the most eminent ideals and is able to attain the nearest to the realization of those ideals. Is it to be America? No one knows. But what we do know is this, that the United States, if she is to be God's chosen agent in the progress of civilization, must get much closer to those ideals which were cherished by her forefathers. It was the ideal of Christian liberty that stored the Mayflower to the shores of Plymouth; it was the breath of religious freedom that filled her sails and bore her over the trackless ocean to the coast of Massachusetts; and it was the stern discipline of religious life which kept the dust of luxury out of the eyes of those brave settlers so that their ideals could clearly be seen and be struggled after.

Did they go to extremes? Were they too narrow? Too severe? They were human, and therefore fell into errors, but if the normal pendulum of the seventeenth century in this country swung almost to the extreme of fanaticism, narrowness and severity, had it swung back in this nineteenth century to near the extreme of indifference, license and laxity? And of the two evils, which do you think is the greater?

A nation cannot rise higher than its ideals; it begins to deteriorate the minute they are lowered. The time is the individual. It is a source of sorrow how to contemplate how some of our world-famous men, when almost at the pinnacle of popularity and well-earned honor, have just for a moment taken their eyes off ideas which were before them, and energy.

A good stationary wringer, or one which is so made as to be clamped securely to the tub, is a necessity. When through using the wringer, loosen the screws to relieve the tension on the rubber rollers; wash clean, wipe dry and put it away where it will keep clean until needed. Occasionally cleaning the wringer with kerosene and then washing with acetone, rinsing and drying, tends to keep it in good condition.

The ironing-table should be of a height suited to the ironer; not low enough to cause the worker to stand in a stooping position, nor so high as to necessitate the uplifting of the shoulders while ironing. The ironing-table should be perfectly smooth, and should be fastened to the table, if rapid, efficient work is to be done. Irons should be of medium weight, smooth and clean. When through using the irons, remove them from the stove and set them on end in a dry place to cool. When they are cool, see that they are clean before putting them away. Irons that are left on the stove day after day are liable to be rough, dirty and unfit to use.

A ship for the ironing holder, made of some coarse white material, is convenient and desirable, because it can be so easily laundered.

Rub the iron, each time it is taken from the stove, on a piece of clean paper or cloth, before using, to prevent the possibility of soiling or scorching the article to be ironed.

MUTINY ON THE HIGH SEAS.

In the early days of the past century, mutiny on the high seas was not unknown in the Merchant Service; but at those times such drastic methods of punishment obtained, that, for well over half a century no case of any consequence has been reported. During the present century, however, mutiny at sea has again become a common occurrence, not so much with British crews, but with Asiatics. The latest incident has just been reported to the Imperial Merchant Service Guild by its member, Captain G. J. Perks, commanding the steamer Skerries belonging to the Clyde Shipping Company, Glasgow. The Skerries left New York bound for Adelaide, carrying a Chinese crew comprised of 26 hands, and acts of insubordination were frequently reported by the officers and engineers. Fully conversant with the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, and the measure of protection it affords to seamen, the Chinese know that the most an officer can do is to log them and this apparently troubles their consciences, but little. On one occasion, one of the quartermasters, dazzled from the effects of opium, was noticed by the steering a most erratic course, by one of the officers. The latter remonstrated with the man, who thereupon spat at the officer, and assumed an abusive attitude. Such acts as these were almost daily occurrences in the stokehold and the engine-room, and after leaving Durban the attitude of the firemen became so threatening that the en-

gineers were unable to exercise any control over them. Orders were wilfully disobeyed, coal was wasted, and it was quickly realized that the Chinese were determined to provoke an open outbreak. It only wanted one of the officers to strike one of them, and immediately there would have been mutiny. The officers and engineers were as fully resolved not to afford them any justification for a downright refusal of duty, as the vessel would then have been absolutely helpless. Ultimately some of the firemen assaulted the third engineer, whilst they also threatened to kill the chief engineer. Matters had now reached such a serious stage that the engineers and officers discussed with Captain Perks the advisability of putting into the nearest port.

If you are taking the "speed" film, rather than the "standard" film, do not neglect to fix your negatives thoroughly, using an acid hypo bath and of equal importance, wash thoroughly.

Another bit of advice do not handle your plates or films while they are drying, as it is next to impossible to replace them at exactly the same angle, and if they are allowed to finish drying in a different position, they are apt to show a streak that nothing can remove.

For any and all outdoor exposures, a long development in a weak solution will produce the best negatives—the tank method for development is ideal.

I advise the use of medium speed plates, rather than the fastest, as those of medium speed usually have greater latitude in exposure, and yield a softer negative.

If you are using film, use the regular, rather than the "speed" film.

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they will photograph out of proportion and appear abnormally large.

Take plenty of time in arranging your subjects, and be sure to have the pose easy and natural.

Another most interesting branch of picture making is the photographing of wild flowers.

Do not make the mistake of picking the flowers, as they will invariably droop and fade before you can picture them. Photograph them growing; a small square of dark cloth, say a yard square, for use as a background for light flowers, and a light one for dark flowers, will help amazingly in bringing the flowers into relief.

The cloth can be supported by small sticks stuck in the ground; or by any other convenient method.

The little extra lenses, called the portrait attachments, will be found a great help in this class of work, as by their aid you can work close up to your subject and obtain a much larger image.

Stop down your lens pretty well, and give a time exposure. Of course if the wind is blowing enough to cause the flowers to sway, you will have to content yourself with a snap exposure, but the results will not be satisfactory.

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