

ers as He pleases. Then there is the pain or the disappointment which is so hard to bear. Don't let us be satisfied with quiet endurance, but let us find the joy which He has hidden in the bitter draught. It did not come to us by chance. Let us take the cup from His hand, looking up and thanking Him for it trustfully; because we know the bitter medicine is given in love, to make us strong with the strength of purity and radiant with the beauty of holiness.

We are dishonoring our King before the world when we murmur and complain, refusing to accept in childlike trust His will concerning us. If we, who profess to be willing to obey Him, have no confidence in His dealings with us, then those who are still looking for the Truth will give up hope and will not dare to lean with all their weight on One who is evidently not trusted by His own disciples. Think what a lot of mischief a soldier could do if he doubted the wisdom of his general, and plainly showed, by doleful voice and gloomy face, that he had no confidence in his management of the campaign. Such disloyalty would not only make him restless and troubled, but the contagion of doubt would soon spread to

his fellows, and he would do more to injure the cause than any outside enemy could do.

And we must also walk with God in our prayers, putting our requests into His hands in trustful meekness. To pray wilfully is not only wrong, but foolish and dangerous. We have had enough experience to know that if God had always given us exactly what we asked for, we should have brought heavy trouble down on our own heads by our prayers. God is too kind and loving to give us things that will hurt us, even though we may plead earnestly for them. When a little boy asks his father for a gun, a really kind and loving father will not put the gift into his hands until he is old enough and wise enough to handle it safely. Perhaps the things we are most thankful now for having escaped are the very things we were most eager to get a few years ago. The only safe prayer to place as a solid foundation beneath every petition is: "Not my will but Thine be done!" Too often we reverse this prayer and insist that not God's will but our own should be done—though all the time we know that we are very ignorant and short-sighted, like children

who beg for something without caring in the least whether it will harm them.

One more thought, and I have done. To walk with God means to walk also close to our nearest and dearest friends. I don't believe he ever intends to separate friends, though He often removes them from sight. To really walk with God is to be one with Him and to feel His life in every part of our being. Then we can, in Him, reach out at any moment and touch the heart or hand of one we love and who is also one with Him. "In Christ His chosen ones are near each other, though continents and oceans may divide them;" and even Death—the great Divider—has been robbed of his terrors. Christ has conquered him and has a right to say, "If a man keeps My saying, he shall never see death." As our Living Head is very really on this side of the Veil as well as on the other side: to be one with Him means that we, too, are on the other side as well as on this.

"Beside the dead I knelt for prayer,
And felt a Presence as I prayed,
Lo! it was Jesus standing there,
He smiled, 'Be not afraid!'"

"Lord, Thou hast conquered death, we know,
Restore again to life, I said,
'This one who died an hour ago,'
He smiled, 'She is not dead!'"

"Asleep, then, as Thyself did say,
But Thou can'st lift the lids that keep
Her prisoned eyes from ours away.'
He smiled, 'She doth not sleep!'"

"Nay, then, tho' haply she doth wake,
And look upon some fairer dawn,
Restore her to our hearts that ache
He smiled, 'She is not gone!'"

"Alas! too well we know our loss,
Nor hope again our joy to touch,
Until the stream of death we cross!
He smiled, 'There is no such!'"

"Yet our beloved seem so far
The while we yearn to feel them near,
Albeit with Thee we trust they are,
He smiled, 'And I am here!'"

"Dear Lord, how shall we know that
they
Still walk unseen with us and Thee;
Nor sleep nor wander far away?"
He smiled, 'Abide in Me!'"

HOPE.

The Ingle Nook.

HEATING AND LIGHTING.

As regards the heating of a house there is, perhaps, little to be said. There are three popular methods, hot air, hot water and steam. The first of these is the one most commonly used, obviously because it is the cheapest. Either steam or hot-water fittings will cost from three to four hundred dollars more, but will provide for a more even heat, and do away altogether with the over-dry air, belches of coal gas, and puffing up of dust, which are the usual accompaniments of a hot-air furnace. However, a hot-air furnace is much better than stoves, much more labor-saving, much more likely to keep the house at a bearable temperature throughout. In buying a furnace it is well to choose one that is not too small, as a small fire in a large furnace will produce much more heat than a large fire in a small one. The larger furnace may cost more to begin with, but the difference will be regained many times over in the saving of fuel, and in general satisfaction.

Every house in which stoves are not used for heating should be supplied with at least one fireplace—as many more as can be afforded. If but one, it should be in the room most frequented by the family as a living-room. It is, of course, possible to do without grates, yet there are several reasons why they should be used. In the first place, a room without a glint of fire in it at all is, in winter, no matter how warm it may be, a rather cheerless place. There is nothing like the glow and murmur of a fire to produce a general feeling of well-being, and good cheer, and sociability. In the second, fireplaces are most excellent ventilators, and every room, especially one wherein several people are wont to congregate, needs ventilation. In the third a fireplace is a real saving in fuel in fall and spring, when a little fire is needed, and yet not as much heat as would be thrown off by a furnace. It may be necessary to remark, perhaps, that all modern fireplaces are made with provision for dropping the ashes down into an ash-bin in the cellar, also with close fronts, which may be put on when the grate is not in use. Grates may be bought all ready for putting in place, or the entire fireplace may be built of brick or cobblestone, the two latter kinds being much the more artistic, and much more suitable for country houses. We hope to give pictures of different kinds before long.

As regards lighting, a great change has come over the "manner of it" during the last few years. The time was when windows had to be very symmetrical—all of the same size, all placed at severely regular intervals about the wall, no matter how the lighting of the inside was served. Now, people are learning that windows may

be placed to suit the interior, both as regards size and disposition—that, too, without spoiling in the least the appearance of the outside of the house; on the contrary, even improving it. Of course the matter needs consideration; one can't patch on windows here, there, and anywhere, and have a pleasing result. One must look ahead, and see with the imagination just how they will look when in place. Nevertheless, by paying due attention to this point one can have high, narrow windows here, long low ones there, a whole cluster of them together if one chooses, with an effect both inside and out one hundred per cent. more interesting and artistic than the old severely symmetrical arrangement ever could be. Besides, this possibility of diversity forms a ready loophole to individuality of design. No one wants one's house

glass which was so much in vogue some years ago. For this last fact there is cause to be truly thankful. Stained glass is, as a rule, a thing to be handled with tongs, so often, and especially in the cheaper grades, is it likely to be harsh and crude, even vulgar, in coloring. Even when handsome one is likely to grow tired of it, as of all things that tend towards extremes. In exceptional cases to brighten a dark uninteresting corner, or in city houses to shut out the view of an uninteresting blank wall, it may be permissible, but in the country it would seem a pity to cover up a vista of trees and field and hillside, with a great blur of crimson and green. Now or bay windows have, perhaps, much to recommend them, but are scarcely to be recommended for a cold country. An occasional unusually-shaped

for, say, four windows. If plants be placed on the sills, and a long window-seat run quite the length of the windows the effect is very pleasing.

And now I must close for to-day. Next time our talk will be of "exteriors."
DAME DURDEN.

Margaret Guthrie's Furnishing Hints.

Dear Dame Durden,—As spring approaches and the housekeeper's attention turns towards renewing parts of her house, a little chat on the dining-room, referred to some time ago, may interest some of the friends.

The most essential point in furnishing is to have harmony in color, and make the material suit the purse. This particular room is carried out in green and white; the wall paper a good quality of dark green, with scrolls of yellow lined with dark maroon, for which reason pictures in modest tints, mostly black and white, had to be chosen, and framed in narrow black frames edged with gilt.

As frost and damp loosened the plaster of the ceiling, it was deemed advisable to procure an art metal ceiling in Louis XIV. pattern from a Galt firm. The firm advertises in "The Farmer's Advocate," and are to be recommended for their fine work and careful attention given to details. By painting the center blocks cream, and shading the border green, blending into a darker green to match the paper, a very artistic decoration was obtained. The woodwork was finished in cream, and has only to be seen to be admired. The oak poles were also enamelled in cream, and hold in place white scrim curtains, edged with a green vine. The curtains reach about ten inches below the window sill. The remainder of the second can of paint was used on the flower cans, and the transformation was complete. The flowers are mostly pink and white, and with the luxuriant foliage, owing to a big Art Souvenir heater burning day and night, the show is beautiful; one especially fine one, of the dew or ice-plant family—a Californian—has over twenty most exquisite coral-shaded flowers, and will continue blooming till June. Many thanks to Flora Fernleaf for hints. "To resoom and continue on," as Samantha Allan says, the linoleum blends with the wall and ceiling, hence the two colors predominate, although brown and yellow appear. The lighter and brighter colors add cheeriness.

For a Christmas gift came new furniture, a couch and two easy chairs upholstered in green velvet the exact shade of the wall paper, half a dozen chairs, a table, writing desk and one bedroom suite. The sideboard has not appeared yet, but one can be patient. Instead, a fine old cherry and ash case, with a cleaning of sand paper and a coating of shellac, does service for china closet and bookcase. A corner shelf is to be placed for the clock. You see, Dame Durden, your ideas and mine on furnishing are identical. The photographs and bric-a-brac are for the little girl's room, which is soon to be finished in blue and white, if possible.

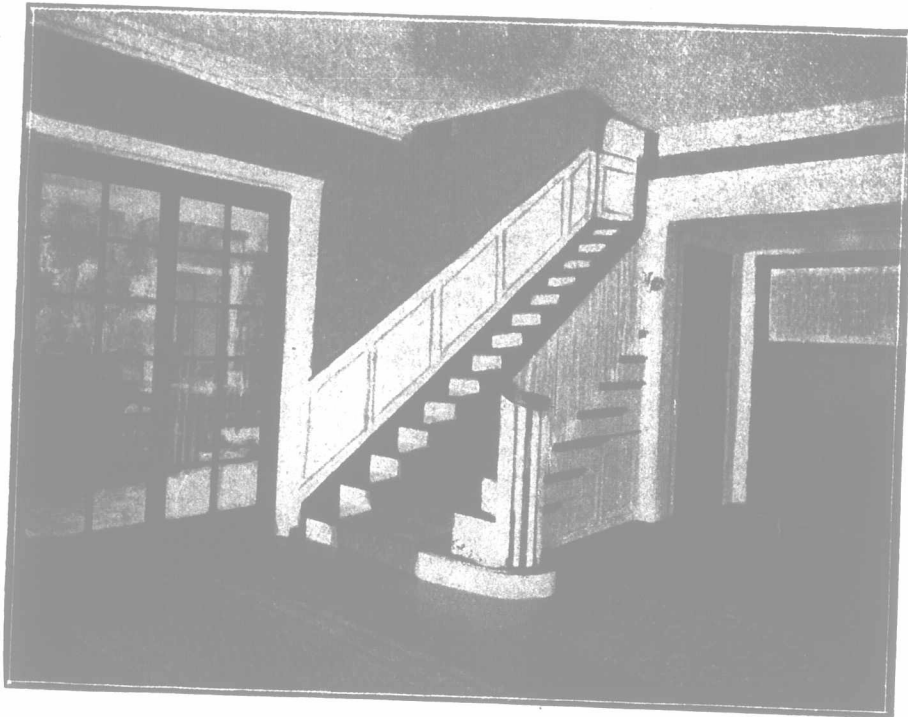


Fig. 1.—Glass doors between two rooms. A good plan for lighting a dark hall. Small fancy windows between room and room are sometimes used for the same purpose. (By permission of House Beautiful.)

exactly like everyone else's, and a different placing of windows often gives a touch of distinction attainable so easily in no other way. The illustrations given with this article will, we hope, serve to bring out this point.

Windows with large panes are, of course, the easiest to clean, and for many years the large plate-glass "front" has held place as the summum bonum in the window family. Of late, however, there is a strong tendency to return to the old small-paned windows in all houses of an artistic type. In a very handsome house in this city, built after the Elizabethan fashion, all of the windows are small-paned. Leaded panes, especially of the diamond shape, are very handsome in certain situations, but are rather expensive and need much care. One often sees a small-paned window in a hall, in which case the small panes are often of the plate-glass type, and the lead is of the stained

window, or a cluster of them together, on the other hand, helps to furnish a room, the latter arrangement giving an extended view of the outdoors, a picture ever changing, better than any that ever left artist's brush. A rather novel idea, which is meeting with much favor on the "other side," is, in certain situations, to have a window in the wall between two rooms; this placing, of course, being resorted to only when it is necessary to give added light to a room, or to a portion of it. Glass doors have also been found of great value, as in the otherwise dark hall shown in one illustration. When several windows are ranged side by side the curtains may be placed over the partitions between the windows and caught together away from the glass; or a short full "valance" may be run all along at the top, with a single long curtain at each end, one pair of curtains and a valance thus doing