

THE originator of the graceful lines of this armchair was deserving of greater recognition than he has received in the history of furniture creators and makers. Mahogany and walnut are the most favoured woods used in the Windsor Chair, but the second of the windsor of the win but some interior decorators decree that red enamel touched sparingly with gilt shall furnish a finish. The effect is striking.



DRAWING, and living rooms in many of the country's most artistic homes boast of homes boast of these square-backed Windsor Arm-chairs, many of them cherished family heirlooms. The quaintness in line and form of grandmother's Windsor Rocker is most apparent

most apparent in the illustration to the right.

## The Windsor Chair of the Eighteenth Century

Again It Flourishes Like a Green Bay Tree

DURING the romance-filled days of the Eighteenth Century, a master artisan whose genius had gone unrecognized for a half century or more, awoke one sunny morning in his quaint little cabinet shop, tucked away on an unassuming street in the old village of Windsor, England, to find himself the centre of kingly favour

street in the old village of Windsor, England, to Jina nimself the centre of Ringly Javour and admiration.

The famous Windsor Chair was the handiwork, the brain-child of this English cabinet-maker, whose praises are still sung, but whose name, inspiration, and history are buried in mystery. It has come down through the ages finding a welcome nook in kingly mansions and peasants' cottages and was the raison d'etre for the royal recognition of George II. and his courtly Queen on that memorable morning in the year 1750. Advertising then had not reached the zenith it has to-day, but with the impetus furnished by the kind words and admiration of the King and his host of followers, the modest man's business increased beyond his fondest expectations. Further than this, his base in history is a blank.

his page in history is a blank.

UNTIL the visit of His Royal Highness, this product of perseverance was undoubtedly nameless. Thereafter it was christened the Windsor Chair, obviously because of the place of its birth. Reproductions of the original twelve varying patterns of this style of chair can be found in shops and factories throughout the country, being particularly in vogue again to-day. A chosen few individuals and collectors of antiques are in possession of the original productions. The first reproductions were made in this country previous to the year 1763, and since that date the Windsor Chair has intermittantly soared to popularity as the spirit of the time dictates.







AN open fire-place, a grandfather's Windsor Rocker, and a copper kettle are as closely allied to-day as they were in the early Colonial era. Perhaps it was the dignity of the tall back and the commodious size of the seat of this rocker which caught King George's admiring glances, and his lovely Queen's hearty approval of her esteemed husband's artistic taste.

PERHAPS one of the little Princes or Princesses in the Royal Family found a lot of comfort in this of comfort in this child's Windsor Chair of 1770, which is illustrated on the left. The curved back of the rather dainty armrainer dainty arm-less chair on the right introduces a new type of the old cabinet-maker's achievements.



## One-Dollar Christmas Gifts

Make Your Christmas Presents Early and Avoid Worry and Expense at the Last Moment

of one dollar each, which I shall describe, there is sufficient variety for almost any group of friends. The cost of materials varies from time to time, but the figures I quote are close to the average prices unless they change materially between this the date of publication. writing and the date of publication.

The ten presents include: Pullman apron. Bureau drawer linings. Shirtwaist case and shoe bag to match. Hat bag. Travelling writing case. Corset cover ribbons. Steamer chair cushion. Tabloid work bag. Suitcase bag. Dress covers.

A MOST convenient case for travelling is in the form of an apron with a great many pockets, in which to hold everything that you could possibly want. This you tie on when going from Pullman berth to the dressing room. The apron is made of cretonne with linen tape for the finish of the pockets. The foundation measures 24 in. by 24 in.; in each of the lower corners is a long pocket, one for the tooth brush, the other for the comb. Between these, along the lower edge, are two others that are quite square to hold soap and either a face cloth or brush. Then along the left side is a long pocket for the hair brush, and at the right edge rather near the top is a comparatively small one for hair pins. Below this latter, you might put another small, rather narrow one, for a nail brush. Those for the tooth brush, soap, and face cloth, will have to be lined with rubberized sheeting. At either side of the top fasten a piece of tape to tie around the waist. For making this:

1 yard of cretonne	.59
3/8 yard rubberized sheeting at \$0.60 2 pieces of linen tape	. 23
	24 00

DAINTY linings for bureau drawers are easily made and always acceptable. All the sewing may be done on the machine, so the time used in the making is hort. Cut the pattern for the linings from your own bureau, if it is of ordinary size. For the material a dainty flowered laws would be pretty. lawn would be pretty.

After you have cut the paper pattern, cut out the material, allowing two thicknesses for each drawer and one layer of cotton batting. When stitching them together, put a little lavender in the padding. Allowing for two long drawers and two small top ones, the amount of material required will be:

By MARY A. ROBERTS

33/4 yards	of lawn at	20	c						\$0.75
4 yards co Lavender.	tton batting	g .							. 20
									\$1.00

HE writer explains how to make ten acceptable and useful Christmas gifts at the cost of one and useful Christmas gifts at the cost of one dollar each, thereby remembering ten friends in a most satisfactory manner at the outlay of \$10 and a little labor of love. We recommend these as a measure of economy and common sense. Try them now when you have more time than you'll have in December.—THE EDITORS.

A SHIRTWAIST case and shoe bags to match make an excellent present. Blouses are sure to keep fresh if they are wrapped in a case and laid at the bottom of a suit case and if shoes are wrapped there is no fear of soiling garments. The case is best made of one straight piece of cretonne, 36 inches long and 22 wide. The blouses are laid in the centre and the two ends folded over them. Cut the cretonne the size required with a piece of lawn the same size for a lining, a sheet of cotton batting between the two. Baste all these carefully together so that the edges are even, then bind with linen tape. You can put a little lavender or sachet on the cotton if you like. Out of a yard and a quarter of 36-inch cretonne, can be made a blouse case and three shoe bags. These latter are cut 18 inches long and 12 wide. Fold cretonne, can be made a blouse case and three shoe bags. These latter are cut 18 inches long and 12 wide. Fold one of the 12-inch sides up 6 inches on to the length of the material. Pin in place, then bind the raw edges with tape and the bag is finished. These are simple to make and are a great comfort. Just slip a pair of shoes in and lay the flap over them, and you are sure that your clothes will not soil from the polish or the sole. Materials required are:

11/4 yards cretonne at 59c	\$0.74
1 piece of linen tape	.09
1 yard of cotton batting	.05
1 yard of lawn	.12

A HAT BAG is an attractive and worth-while Christmas gift. It is made from black China silk and is a great comfort, for not only in carrying is it most inconspicuous, but also keeps the dust from a hat. Make it of a yard and three-quarters of the silk sewed into a bag, with a hem and draw ribbons at the top. When carrying it can easily be adjusted to the size hat you take and then tied to the suit case.

For making:

134 yards China silk at 48c. \$0.85
3 yards black ribbon at 5c. 15

A TRAVELLING case for writing paper is one of the most comfortable things to possess. Folded up, it is 16 inches long and 9½ wide; across the centre is a pen. A large pocket, measuring about two inches, to hold a writing paper is kept and the other side has two pockets, unanswered letters in.

For the foundation, cut a piece of line 16 inches long

unanswered letters in.

For the foundation, cut a piece of linen 16 inches long and 10 wide. A strip 2 inches wide and 10 long will then lay it across the exact centre of the large piece, so edge of the other, and baste it that way. Cover the lap at the top of this can case is cut 3 inches long edges, and baste it in place.

The pocket for the letter per is cut 12½ inches long

redges, and baste it in place.

The pocket for the letter per is cut 12½ inches long tape when the pocket must be basted in place, with the bound edge toward the inside of the case. The extra two pleats an inch from each end. The two envelope larger one for the paper. A row of stitching separates

pockets are cut in one and measure the same size as the larger one for the paper. A row of stitching separates the fullness up in two pleats, it is made into four; one an either side of the centre stitching.

When the pockets have been basted in place the edges To keep the case together when folded up, make a flap patent fastener at the end. This flap is put on the if you like you might embroider a monogram on the (Continued on Page 32)

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