

Windsor Chairs in Historic and Modern Use

The Windsor chair can claim a unique position in the English home, and while it came into being as early as Tudor times, it is its peculiar prerogative to appear equally happy whether encountered in the farmhouse, the living-room of the village inn, or the snug parlor of the cottage, or the lonely manor house. In bygone days, when means of ready transit to remote country places did not exist, all classes of the community were forced to rely on the local craftsman who, working with simple tools in home-grown woods, supplied at least the furniture for every-day use.

Tradition has it that it was one of the Georges, who, seeing a chair of this type in a cottage at Windsor, gave an order on the spot for a set like it, and ever after referred to his purchase as the Windsor chair. He that chases as the Windsor chair was noted for fostering many workshops devoted to chair-making, the models of which undoubtedly had a remote and humble origin.

Derived From Stools.

In all probability the chair developed quite normally from the crude four-legged stool, to the seat of which spars and a top rail were added as an afterthought to form a back. Nor did the originator object to a mixture of woods, for in these old specimens elm, ash, beech, yew, cherry, and apple woods are all encountered sturdily playing their parts in the self-same chair.

Many of these fine old English specimens may still be met with in their original setting, where in the course of time they have attained a delightful tone and color. Here are to be found the specimens with elaborate legs that are the fad of the moment and the envy of every collector. More generally they are contrived with legs turned on the old pole lathe, those which are equally pleasing, whilst those made of yew with horsehoe backs are perhaps the prettiest and a type of Windsor that has a charm and decorative value entirely its own. The best-known of these specimens is the wheel-back.

with a spool perforated in the form of a wheel, a design harking back to the days when the country craftsman drew his inspiration from the common objects of everyday life.

At Home in Most Periods.

Conditions of life in the twentieth century have increased rather than lessened the Windsor's sphere of usefulness. In alliance with the gate-leg or refectory table, they are perfect and very comfortable. Again, where period furniture reigns and the necessity arises for a couple of extra chairs, hand-made reproductions of Windsor chairs entirely in sympathy with the Queen Anne or Georgian type of furniture can always be obtained. Yet, being blessedly nondescript as to period, they settle down and appear equally at home in the most varied decorative schemes.

Further, if the chair is to be painted or stained to fit in with a decorative scheme, the cost may be lessened by using the least expensive wood that nevertheless remains honest and good. Stain is to be recommended to the amateur rather than paint, and endless color suggestions obtrude themselves. Dull black with brilliant inlaid blue is effective for the city. Mulberry and gray with touches of matter blue and black suits the country living-room. In such a scheme the Windsor and woodwork may be mulberry, the walls gray, the tiled hearth mulberry and black, the floor black, with handmade rugs in bands of mulberry, gray, black, and white.

The Windsor chair would seem to have an almost national basis, for there are certain variations in its forms that can clearly be traced to Wales, and the northern and eastern counties have each a distinctive development of it, while all conform to the rudimentary old Windsor in their main characteristics.

Should the occasion arise for a slightly smaller armless type of chair to be used along with the Windsor, the mahogany ladder-back is a near relative and adapts itself splendidly to interiors of the country cottage type.

Auto Salesman—"And what kind of a horn would you like, sir? Do you care for a good, loud blast?"
Hastily Customer—"No; I want something that just sneers."

Far too many motorists are driving with one foot on the accelerator and the other in the grave.

Epitaph.

Here lies the body
Of Sasafraz Wright.
The train traveled faster
That Sasafraz thought.

"Enclosed please find cheque," as a joy-maker, must now give place to "Park here all day."

The trouble is, the least responsible people drive the highest-powered cars.

When turning a corner at high speed see that you are traveling on the wrong side of the road. The repair men have to live.

The automobile constantly is reducing the number of pedestrians.

Clemenceau Works Eighteen Hours Per Day.

Recent reports that Georges Clemenceau was critically ill and which, upon investigation, disclosed the "Tiger" just as vigorous and powerful as ever, brought attention to the aged statesman's daily mode of living.

In bed at 8 o'clock, M. Clemenceau rises between midnight and 1 o'clock in the morning. He goes to work immediately and stays at it until 6.30, when his servant brings the great morning bowl of chocolate, which constitutes the "Tiger's" first meal of the day.

From 8 until 8.30, under the direction of a physical culture professor, who has been assisting him for years, M. Clemenceau executes his daily exercises. He then dresses, shaves and goes to work until luncheon, which is his best meal of the day. Roast meats, well done, and an abundance of vegetables form the menu. M. Clemenceau drinks water.

After lunch he goes to work again. At 4 o'clock he goes out for his automobile tour, always sitting in the front seat next to the chauffeur. His promenade is generally through the Bois-de-Boulogne or to Versailles. Then home, where a little thin soup and some fruit make up his dinner.

Clemenceau sleeps only four to five hours out of each twenty-four and works at least eighteen.

The Motive Power.
Bobby—"Daddy, is the Ship of State run by oil or steam?"
Dad—"It's run by hot air, my son."

Getting Oil from Whales.
Whale oil is now being extracted by Norwegian companies in floating oil refineries equipped with machinery for hauling the whales on board in the open sea.



Shooting news and game at the same time is the accomplishment of Vladimir Views. He was very unsteady with the shotgun before he mounted his gun on the camera. Folks up Pauterket way say that he could hit a— if it stuck its head inside the shotgun.
(Kindly draw straight lines between the numbers).

Washing the Dishes.

When we on simple rations sap
How easy is the washing up,
But heavy feeding complicates
The task by soiling many plates.

And though I grant that I have prayed
That we might find a serving maid;
I'd scullion all my days, I think,
To see Her smile across the sink.

I wash. She wipes. In water hot
I souse each dish and pan and pot.
While Taffy mutters, purrs and begs
And rubs himself against my legs.

The man who never in his life
Has washed the dishes with his wife
Or polished up the silver plate;
He still is largely celibate.

One warning; there is certain ware
That must be handled with all care;
The Lord himself will give you up
If you should drop a willow cup!

—Christopher Morley.

The Chiltern Hundreds.

The Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, in Great Britain, a nominal office under the Crown, takes its name from the Chilterns, a range of chalk hills separating the counties of Bedford and Hertford.

The districts of Burnham, Desborough and Stoke were formerly infested by robbers, and an officer of the Crown, under the description of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds, was appointed to protect the inhabitants.

Although the duties have long ceased, the office is still retained. As a member of the House of Commons cannot resign, it is necessary for him to accept office under the Crown, which renders his seat vacant. When he wishes to retire, the M.P. applies for this office. It is granted as a matter of course, and he holds it until some other member wishes to retire.

Puzzled the Barber.

Three brothers, all very much alike, are in the habit of being shaved at the same barber shop. A few days ago one of them entered the shop early in the morning and was shaved by an assistant who had been at work in the establishment only a few days.

About noon another brother came in and underwent a similar operation at the hands of another assistant.

In the evening the third brother made his appearance, when the assistant dropped his razor in astonishment and exclaimed: "Well, that man has the fastest beard I ever saw. I shave him in the morning, another shave at noon and he comes back now with his beard as long as it ever was!"

Setting for "The Tempest."

Tales of violent hurricanes in Bermuda brought back by sailors are believed to have furnished Shakespeare the setting for "The Tempest."

Power From Hot Springs.

To obtain power without fuel cost California engineers plan to use steam from hot springs.

Another New Name to Learn.

We spoke a little while ago of the flood of new place-names that the revival of small and subject nationalities had poured upon the pages of the geography. Ireland, Bohemia and Poland are full of towns the English, German or Russian names of which have been replaced by names in the original languages of these countries.

Now Waics is following suit. The town council of Holyhead, the port of the Irish Sea where the traveler takes the boat for Dublin, has voted to restore the old Welsh name of Cargybi. It will sound queer at first, but doubtless we shall get used to it.

To meet this lack, the Canadian Forestry Association has undertaken to provide 15,000 school teachers with fortnightly manuscripts on the elements of forestry. These tell of forestry as a fascinating story, and gradually cultivate in the child's mind a perception of the public problem involved and the responsibility of the Canadian citizen for its solution.

The Ministers of Education and Departmental heads, as well as the inspectors and teachers, have been ready to lend their aid and endorsement and the Canadian Forestry Association will bend every effort to be worthy of the great opportunity. Scores of the members of the Association have gladly borne part of the expense of the school campaign, attaching to their letters such comments as: "I'll bank on the children. They'll put this country on its feet, if the proper foundation principles are supplied them." "If we win over the children for conservation, the problem is fully solved." "Concentrate on the schools; they are the bosses of the future."

Real Scotch.
A Scottish actor in a touring company approached the manager for a rise in salary, giving as a reason that he was thinking of getting married. In his next pay envelope Jock received a fairly substantial increase.

Some time later the manager, meeting Jock, inquired: "I suppose you've settled down to married life now, eh?"
"I'm not married," replied the actor.
"But didn't you apply to me for a rise because you were thinking of getting married?"
"Oh, ay, but I've stopped thinking."

What We Amount To.
The greases in the average human body would make seven bars of soap, and the iron would be sufficient to make a respectable paper weight.

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To obtain power without fuel cost California engineers plan to use steam from hot springs.

Gen. Luis Medina Barron who has been appointed Mexican Consul General for the Dominion of Canada. General Barron has established his consulate office in Toronto, but a vice-consul will be appointed for Montreal. The Mexican government hopes to develop trade with Canada.

Should Give the Monkeys a Chance.
"That great scientist is now trying to find out whether monkeys laugh."
"Why, isn't it certain that a monkey has had a good laugh at him yet?"

Musical Mixtures.
An organist playing the overture to "Faust" on the organ was thanked by a lady for "that beautiful chorus of Handel's." "Not a chorus—an overture," corrected the organist. "Well, I ought to know," she replied. "My great-uncle once heard Handel play." And this lady's husband asked what was the name of a part song which contained the word "Whiskey," repeated over and over again. It turned out to be Marnington's Glee—"Here in cool grove." The words he heard had referred to the fays and fairies who "frisk it, frisk it, frisk it."

Belong to Primates.
Monkeys, lemurs and man are included in the scientific order called Primates and all of them have hands and hand-like feet, and in most cases the thumb is opposable to the fingers, so as to grasp a limb.

The lemurs of Madagascar are the lowest Primates, and with the exception of their grasping hands and feet resemble externally some of the carnivora. The common black and white lemur is about as large as a cat.

About twenty specimens of monkeys of a low order extending from Mexico to Brazil are included in one family, the marmosets. They are all small, but few being larger than squirrels, and are characterized by toes with pointed claws, a nonopposable thumb, and the absence of wisdom teeth.

The New World monkeys are marked by a flattened nose with the nostrils separated by a broad septum. They range from Mexico to Brazil. Many of them have prehensile tails with which they are able to support themselves from the limbs of trees.

Important, if True.
The first flower seen by a bride on her wedding day must be white if she is to be happy. If her wedding wreath is uncovered by a veil she repents at leisure, and if she forgets her bouquet and returns for it, misfortune follows. The girl who catches the bride's bouquet will be married within a year, while one who "tries on" either veil, or wreath, will die an old maid.

Three Great Musicians.
In 1831 Chopin, Liszt and Paganini were in Paris together—a fact which had great influence on one of the trio—Liszt. His association with Chopin attached him to the music of poetic imagination, and his listening to Paganini impelled him to acquire at all costs piano technique like the marvelous violin technique of the Italian. He did so, and became the greatest executant of his age, and perhaps of any age.

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A Poem Worth Knowing.

The Elizabethans seem to have had a special genius for writing songs, and Shakespeare led this tuneful choir with such delightful and characteristic stanzas as these:—

When icicles hang by the wall,
And Dick the shepherd blows his nail,
And Tom bears logs into the hall,
And milk comes frozen home in pail,
When blood is nipp'd and ways be foul,
Then nightly sings the staring owl,
To-who;

To-whit, tu-who, a merry note,
While greasy Joan doth keel the pot.

When all aloud the wind doth blow,
And coughing draws the parish's nose,
And bruis't brooding in the snow,
And Marian's nose looks red and raw,
When roasted crabs hiss in the bowl,
Then nightly sings the staring owl,
To-who;

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Young Canada Will Solve It.

How can we develop a nation of conservers?

Certainly it will not be done by force, nor by printed posters, nor by travelling commissions. The job is one for the elementary schools. If protection of the forests is to become instinctive, it must have a foundation of accurate knowledge ingrained during the plastic hours of youth. As yet, the schools of Canada, broadly speaking, have treated the forest in their curricula merely as one of the resources, usually the subject for the geographical, Ireland, Bohemia and Poland are full of towns the English, German or Russian names of which have been replaced by names in the original languages of these countries.

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Historic Marlborough House.
Marlborough House, which for many years has been the London home of the late Queen Mother Alexandra, is expected to be taken over soon by the Prince of Wales.

The mansion is a famous link with the London of 200 years ago, and contains one of the most wonderful apartments in the world. This is called "The Treasure Room," in which are kept many gifts of great value, gold and silver plate and jewels, including the riches which came to England with King Edward VII, then the Prince of Wales, when he returned from his Indian tour, in 1875. It has been estimated that the value of the gold and silver alone in these gifts, not considering the craftsmanship or the historical associations, is more than £1,500,000 (\$7,500,000).

The first building on the site of Marlborough House was a home built for Henrietta Maria, the Queen of Charles I. Marlborough House itself was begun in 1709, by John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, the victor of Blenheim.

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The Moth.

One of these insects is very familiar to us in the little moth-miller that flies around our homes in the spring and hides itself away in our furs and clothing. After while it becomes a small grub, and eats little holes all through the material, so that it drops in pieces and cannot be used again.

But the large, richly-colored moths will be more interesting, for it seems so strange to think that these beautiful creatures are first grubs, or caterpillars, feeding on leaves and vegetables.

When changing their state from the grub to the moth, they envelop themselves in a web which they spin, and as if dead for a long time, without eating or moving. This is called the chrysalis.

When the moth is ready to come out, it breaks this web, or shell, and flies away among the flowers to seek its food. While in the chrysalis state, four beautiful wings have been given to it, two on either side—those on the front being much larger, and ornamented with large spots, or eyes, that look like velvet. The entire wing is covered with a soft dust, or down, and is so delicate that only a slight touch of the finger will destroy its beauty so that it can never be brought back again.

If examined through a microscope, or strong magnifying glass, this down looks like soft, gaily-colored feathers. The bodies are much larger than those of the butterfly, and sometimes look as if coated with fur.

The Cecropia moth is one of the largest, and often measures five and a half inches across the wings. Its color is principally red and brown, and the edges of the wings are tan-colored, striped with dark brown. A band of crimson and white runs through the wings a little distance from the edge. The antennae, or, as they are often called, feelers, are like two long feathers. The legs are small, but cling whatever they take hold of with the greatest tenacity. This is one of the most beautiful of the family of moths, on account of its great size and the beauty of its coloring.

Another very beautiful specimen is the lunar moth, nearly as large as the Cecropia, but different in shape and color. There is a great variety of these curious insects, and much to interest one in studying them.

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OWL-LAFFS



A sock in the shoe is worth two in the eye.

The English language is a peculiar thing; its idioms and colloquialisms are undoubtedly hard for a foreigner to understand. Firstname, the other day a man gave us a cold stare and it made us hot.

"Tommy, you showed your acidity when you jumped over that fence."
Gosh! And I told me to sew that button on my pants."

"What are you trying to do?" asked the vacuum sweeper of the housewife, who was getting her fourth successive demonstration from the fourth different machine. "Are you trying to play me for a sucker?"

Nothing is so useless as worry, unless it's advising others not to.

Never strike a man when he's down. You can't tell how big he'll be when he gets up.

Of the thousands of inventions reported at the patent office this year, no one has reported the invention of a new substitute for work.

A born leader is one who thinks co-operation consists in watching him and yelling "Atta Boy!"

"I am sorry I married you," sobbed the bride.
"You ought to be," he replied. "You cheated some other girl out of a mighty fine husband."

"My niece," said Mrs. Blunderby, "has a splendid college education. She speaks several languages quite fluently."

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where men play golf instead of making hay.

Who remembers 'way back when old Doc Stork was a welcome and regular visitor?

Many a student who knows nothing of electricity wires his home for money.

An optimist is a man who takes a frying pan on a fishing trip.

A woman's mind is as uncertain as a grapefruit's squirt.

The only low rents in this place are the rents in stockings.

Don't Wait for Invitations.
In Slovakia, now ruled by the Bohemians, no one is ever invited to a wedding. The invitation is understood, and every one goes as a courtesy to the bride.

The whole village turns out in a mass to spend four days and four nights in dancing, drinking wine and sleeping in the barn, the pig sty or in the open, it matters not where. The music is kept going night and day while every body frolics, regardless of weary limbs, and damaged stomachs.

Unintended.
A London church choir had just ended a setting of the "Te Deum," which is of a particularly noisy type, the full chorus of voices and the full organ being used without stint. The echoes of their resounding crashes of harmony had scarcely died away one morning when the Vicar began to read the first words of the Lesson. They were—"And after the uproar was ceased"—having said which he paused—no doubt in all innocence.

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White pine is the most valuable softwood in Canada, and is exceeded in average value only by walnut, chestnut and oak.

STORIES OF WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE

"Touched" Them!
Recently Presbiterian Currie, head of the Church Army was dining with some of the rich City of London companies. Asked to reply to a toast, he mentioned that just before the dinner he had arranged a supper in his own kitchen for men rescued from the Thames Embankment, the men being thick soup and bread.

At the table one of the guests asked him to bring to the feet and exclaim: "Here I can't stand this!" Receiving a plate he put a pound note into it, after which he said to the waiter: "Bring this plate to the table and a large sum was collected for the 'down and out'."

King Edward's Advice.
In his "Life of W. T. Stead," published recently, Mr. Frederick White states that once when Lord Alton went to see King Edward, His Majesty gripped him by the collar and said: "Where did you get this dress? I have never seen a worse-fitting dress in my life."
You go and ask John Burns who his tailor is, for there has never been a man of my class whose dress fitted him so well as John Burns," Mr. Burns, by the way, has since then worn his sixty-seventh birthday suit.

An Amusing Story.
An amusing story, attributed to Mr. Austin Chamberlain, is going the rounds of the London clubs.
It concerns an Englishman who had his way in home, whether he had gone on a brief visit after the close of the League conference.

As he knew no language but his own he was in a bit of a quandary, until it occurred to him to write the name of his hotel on his visiting card, and hand it to the first well-dressed man he met.

The Italian thus accosted turned, and with the charming manners of his race, accompanied the Englishman to a table where he sat down and began to eat.

The latter thanked his polite hospitality in the only language he knew, whereupon the Italian looked at him in amazement, and remarked in perfect English: "I thought you were deaf and dumb!"

No Favouritism.
As most people are aware, Lord Beaverbrook was plain Mr. Atkin prior to his receiving a title some years back.

His aged mother lives in London, and a friend of his meeting her for the first time, said:
"Mrs. Atkin, I have the honor of knowing your distinguished son."
Her reply was: "Indeed, I am very glad, which son?"

"That," remarked Lord Beaverbrook in telling the story, "is the spirit in which mothers should bring up their sons."

"Himself He Could Not Save."
How many noble lives has that One inspired of whom it was said, "He saved others—himself he cannot save!" One of the finest of such stories has come recently from the Island of Madagascar.

Doctor Moss was a British man born in Madagascar, and after a medical course in Edinburgh he gave himself to the service of the Malagasy for thirty-five years. At last, worn and half-blind, grey and thin, he went at the call of the London Missionary Society to begin work on the shores of an island lake. There he spent himself for the sick in their poor homes. But always he dreamed of the day when he could build for them a hospital.