

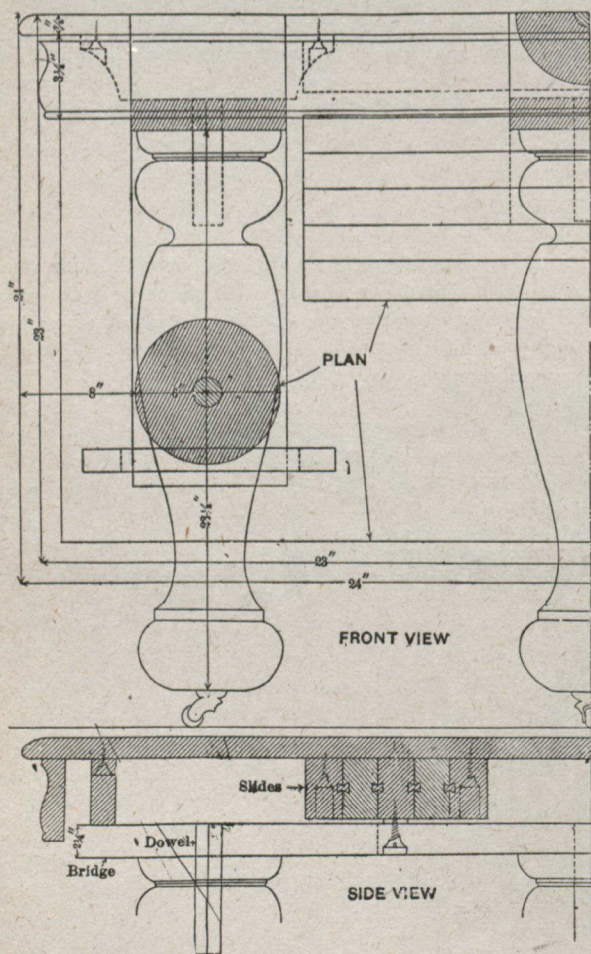
Furniture and Cabinet Making

DESIGN FOR AN EXTENSION TABLE.

The dining-table makes a good subject for a student or a furniture woodworker to study in detail drawing, as there is always an object lesson in every home. The dining-table always holds a position that renders it easy to observe its parts and the workings of them.

The height of the ordinary dining-table is 30 inches from floor to top, and the usual size of the top of the largest number of tables is 48 inches square. The rim of a table is generally $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

In laying out a detail drawing of a table, first draw the front view, beginning with the floor line, then 30 inches above the floor line draw the line of top. Next draw a line $\frac{7}{8}$ inch under the top line. This gives the thickness of the top. At the end of this stock draw the moulding needed for the edge of the table, and 24 inches from the mould draw a



perpendicular centre line for the table. Under the top stock and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches down, draw the lower edge of rim, then 8 inches from the edge of the table draw a centre line for the leg.

At 3 inches from and on each side of the centre line draw a stock line. On one side draw the shape of half the turning with charcoal, then erase the marks with a dust-cloth. A faint shadow will remain. Go over it carefully with a sharp, hard pencil, and perfect the outline. When

this is done, take a tracing of the one-half and transfer it to the other side of centre line, thus obtaining the complete shape of the leg. Then at the centre line of table transfer another one-half leg, thus completing the front view. The front view of the table should be drawn in black, the plan in red, and the side view in blue. The plan should always be drawn across or under the front view.—International Woodworker.

POINTS ABOUT VENEER.

A number of things have been said heretofore about the selection of veneer, the different kinds, and where this and that may be used to the best advantage, but always there is something else to find out—something new, and here is a point: It is claimed by some that it is best to buy face veneer from one or more sources and the fillers from another. Let us look at this idea before passing judgment and see the logic back of it. The point made, and the reason given for it is, the manufacturer who makes a specialty of quality, of doing only the best kind of cutting, cannot make veneer as cheaply as the man who takes less pains and makes mostly common stock, while the man that makes cheap veneer, as a rule cannot make as good face stock as the other.

It illustrates the fact that all the market is not for the cream of a product, but that not infrequently the great bulk of the trade and the lion's share of profits may come out of the mass of business where quality is not so much an object. In faces you want quality, while in fillers cheapness is a ruling factor. Of course, some regard must be given to quality, even for fillers, but it is not necessary to have it so tightly cut as face veneer, consequently the basket factory man, or some one with a lighter machine—running lighter, too, because he does not cut with so much pressure—can turn out a thousand feet of veneer for less money than the man who cuts especially for that quality that goes to make up the faces. In other words, there is no need to pay the face veneer man's price for filler stock when you can get it cheaper from back-country mills. Sometimes the face veneer man may have a number of machines, using one with special skill to make faces, while with the others he makes common veneer to compete with the cheaper stock offered. That makes a good combination, for it enables both the faces and the fillers to be shipped in the same car and helps make up carload shipments and thus save freight.

But, generally speaking, the place to look for your fine face stock, no matter what the wood, is among those experienced manufacturers, usually located at or near the larger centres, who have a reputation for quality. Then for your fillers and plain back panel stock, take to the woods for the saving in price. It is not meant by this that all manufacturers of high-class veneer are centred around the larger cities, while all those in the woods make poor stock, but it is meant that the place to get cheap veneer is generally from the country mills, either direct or through some selling agent who handles their output. This is one place where the selling agent has a chance to do a good stroke for himself and his customers, too, by knowing where to get the best face stock, where the best bargains in fillers, and