

## Jewelry Making Is a New Utility Art

(Special to the Farm Magazine.)  
**JEWELRY-MAKING** is a new utility art at the Oregon Agricultural College under the direction of the art department, and the craft has proved popular among both students and faculty. Among both students and faculty, copper, silver and gold are the metals used. Native stones—particularly agate—and stones from Eastern states, are used for settings.

Students originate the designs and work out their own ideas as to colorings, although they may draw inspiration from any source. Emphasis is placed upon the design. The first problem for the student is soldering and soldering copper, since it is the most easily handled, and most of the material and gives the student practice in handling tools. Watch fob chains and hatpins are some of the articles made.

A problem in stonesetting, sheet metal used for such problems as the making of rings, buckles, chains, necklaces and bracelets. Ball making, casting, repousse and filling other problems used in the fashioning of such articles as rings, bracelets, etc. After some skill in the student is allowed to work on metal, which presents its own peculiar problems.

is pounded metal in the making of articles, such as bowls, candleholders and ornaments in various materials. It is introduced with the expansion of sulfur and mercuric chloride and other agents are used for coloring.

better the equipment the more the work will be, but with just a few tools as needle, files, mallets, a small piercing saw No. 1, and coarser, and saw, frame, pliers, vise, pliers, blowpipe, alcohol burner or Bunsen gas-burner and a soldering iron, much fine work is done.

reference books used in the course are "Work and Jewelry," by H. Clifford Smith; "Jewelry," by H. Clifford Smith; "Work," by Augustus F. Rose, and "Work and Etching," by John New. New books are constantly being added to afford inspiration for the student.

Jewelry making is a one-year course, for seniors of the domestic science department, but is open to other students.

The craft is being introduced more and more into the public school it is believed that jewelry making will be made a part of the industrial arts course now being taught in the college.

**She Was Born In.**  
 I accented a little girl who was one of the fashionable New Yorkers where she knew the rules of society, and after some conversation said: "How is it you are so flat? I thought they would be children. How did you get in?" I replied the child, "I was born in Chicago News."

## BUY LUMBER

Direct from the Mill.  
 Send us your lumber bill for estimate. We will save you about 20 per cent and you will get first-class selected material direct from the largest mill in the Northwest.

**CATALOGUE SENT FREE**  
 Complete catalogue gives you prices on all building materials. Our prices are guaranteed and we make prompt shipments everywhere.

**PLANS FOR YOUR NEW HOME**  
 Different dwellings in our book, with estimated cost, sent for 15c.

**A. ROVIG CO.**  
 129 Post Street, SEATTLE, WASH.

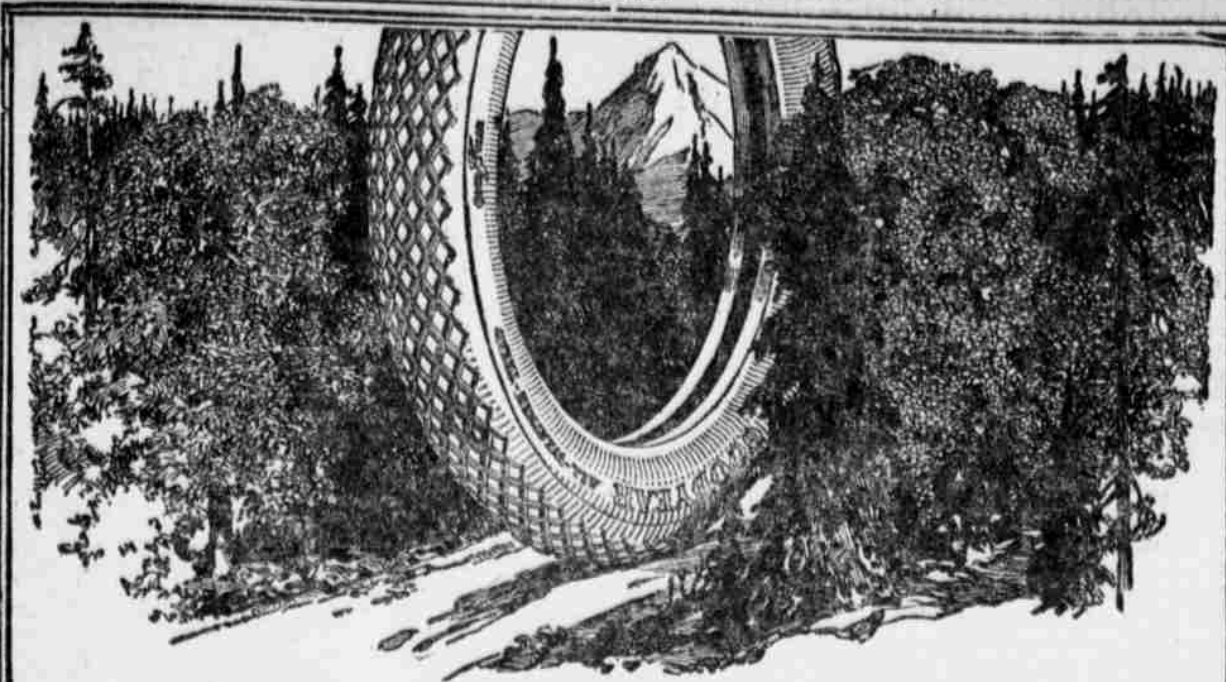
## HOTEL WILHARD

Seattle, Washington

This hotel is a thoroughly modern fireproof building, convenient to the theater and shopping district. Just newly furnished and renovated. Excellent accommodations at moderate rates. \$1.50 a day and up, week-ends on request.

## HOTEL WILHARD

3rd Avenue and Union Street, Seattle, Washington.



# The Maximum Tire

## Yet Price Reductions for Two Years Total 45%

Since the beginning there have been two policies on tires. One has been to skimp tires to make the price attractive. The other has been to secure lowest cost per mile.

Goodyear started many years ago to build the best tire possible. We went to extremes. We created a department of experts—costing \$100,000 yearly—just to find ways to build tires better.

### We created the Fortified Tire.

That means a tire protected against trouble in five exclusive ways.

These features were costly. For a long time, these Fortified Tires cost users one-fifth more than other standard tires.

### Jumped to the Top

Yet Goodyear tires, despite the price, became the largest-selling tires in world. They have remained so ever since.

Their success is amazing. Last year we sold about one Goodyear tire for every car in use. Yet we have a hundred rivals.

Then came price reductions.

Multiplied output brought down our cost. Rubber and fabric also

came down. Within two years we made price reductions totaling 45 per cent. Our last one was on February 1st.

### Tires Never Skimped

Yet never in one item have we skimmed these tires. Every year something has been added. And we still are spending \$100,000 yearly to find ways to better them.

### They still excel in these ways:

In our No-Rim-Cut feature. In our "On-Air" cure, which saves countless blowouts. That alone costs us \$1500 daily.

We form in each tire hundreds of large rubber rivets to combat loose treads. In each tire base we vulcanize 126 braided piano wires to make the tires secure.

Our anti-skid tread—the All-Weather—is made double-thick and tough. That combats wear and puncture. The grips are sharp and resistless.

You need these protections, and you ought to get them. They mean less trouble, more mileage, less expense. Men all around you are enjoying these savings. Ask them what they mean.

This quality tire at today's quantity price is the greatest value in Tiredom. Any dealer will supply you.



THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

Makers of Goodyear "Tire Saver" Accessories; also Goodyear "Wing" Carriage Tires and Other Types

(2722)

## When Is Time to Plant the Garden?

**WHEN** is the proper time for preparing to plant one's garden?

The United States Department of Agriculture's specialist says that in the Spring as soon as the soil has dried so that a handful when grasped in the hand and gripped by the fingers will slowly fall apart upon being released, it is in a fit mechanical condition to prepare for planting. Clay or heavy soils should never be worked while wet. More injury may be done by doing this than can be overcome in several years of careful culture.

When the soil is found dry, as described above, the upper three inches should be made fine by the use of the hoe and steel-tooth rake; all rubbish, stones and clods should be removed and the surface made even, somewhat compact, and as level as the contour of the area will permit. It may then be marked off for planting in conformity to the general plan of the garden.

Much of the soil in the average backyard is not only poor in plant food and deficient in decaying vegetable matter, but it is hard and unyielding. However, such is the basis which many a housewife or child has to use for the making of a garden. Teachers who plan school gardens for their pupils also have similar conditions to meet. Therefore, in order to get good results, careful attention must be given to the preparation of the soil.

### Testing Soil.

Soils which are naturally moist are likely to be sour and so not in the best condition for the crop. Whether sour or not it will be well to have the pupils test them, which can be done as follows:

Secure from a drugstore a piece of blue litmus paper then take a handful of the soil slightly moistened and place the paper on it. If sour the paper will turn

red. To correct such a condition lime should be used. Cover the ground with a thin coat of air-slaked lime, which can probably be secured nearby at small cost, and work this in well. The use of the lime, while not a plant food, will correct the acidity and will improve the physical condition of the soil.

If the soil is clayey or a stiff clay loam and the location is in a section where severe freezing occurs, it will be found a decided advantage to give the area a heavy dressing of decomposed manure in the Autumn, and before freezing weather sets in spade the land so as to turn the manure under and leave the soil in a rough, lumpy condition so as to secure the benefit of the digestive action of the Winter freezes in reducing the soils.

This should be repeated annually at the North. If the soil is light and sandy, a mulch of manure may be spread over it in the Fall and the spading delayed until Spring.

In localities where the soil does not freeze, the manure may be applied in the Autumn and the soil repeatedly spaded during the Winter whenever it is dry enough to be worked.

The value of freezing at the North can to an extent be attained by repeated spadings at the South. The one general precaution which should always be observed is never to stir the soil while it is wet.

### Paper as Protection Against Cold.

M. Gaston Darboux, the secretary of the French Institute of Science, draws the attention of doctors to the value of paper undergarments as a protection against the coming Winter weather. The French army in 1870 kept themselves warm by means of newspapers worn beneath their uniforms, and the Japanese

soldiers on active service are even now wearing paper shirts.

## Community Shipping Means Better Prices for Your Stock

Doubtless, you know how to raise stock but the problem "How to sell at a profit" is hard to solve. That selling is a business separate from raising is proven by the fact that our present system of marketing calls for a middle-man to negotiate between the small raiser of stock and the Stockyard Salesmen.

### YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO SHIP DIRECT TO THE PORTLAND UNION STOCK YARDS.

Middle-men must be paid for their risk and time spent collecting and shipping stock; you indirectly pay another man to do for you what you can do for yourself and the middle-man's profit can be diverted to your pocket if you accept our service.

We can put you in touch with reputable Commission men at the Portland Union Stock Yards who will give you all the information you need. If we can be of service to you,

WRITE TO US TODAY

### Stock Editor

408 Oregonian Building, Portland

## ENGLISH SEEDS

Barter's Tested Seeds, Inc.

Let us send you our collection of 6 flower and 1 vegetable seed packets for \$1. All we ask is a trial.

DEAN D. BALLARD, Arcado Bldg., Seattle. Send for big seed Catalogue 'N' FREE.