

**SOCIETY NEWS**

From Our Regular Correspondent

Many family reunions and dinners were held in Halsey on Christmas day and numerous parties were given. Most of the young people attending the different colleges came home to spend the holidays, many of them bringing with them a college friend to enjoy the pleasures of the yule time season.

On Saturday evening a Christmas program was given at both the Methodist and the Christian churches by the Sunday school pupils. Prettily trimmed Christmas trees added to the attractiveness of the other church decorations.

The home of Mayor and Mrs. Bert Clark was the scene of a gay family party Sunday with a Christmas dinner served at noon. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brock and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth Curtis and five children.

Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Sicksels and family and Mr. Mrs. Charles Hamer and family of Halsey drove to the home of Mr. Sicksels and Mrs. Hamer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chancy Sicksels, a few miles southwest of the city, to spend Christmas. The younger members of the party enjoyed a tree on which Santa had hung many gifts overnight, early Sunday morning and at noon a sumptuous dinner was served.

The editors of the Enterprise had as their guests Saturday night and Sunday Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Goltz, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Goltra and children, Coenia and Bob, all of Albany, and Jess Ison and Whitney Dube of Raymond, Wash. Lighted red tapers in green holders formed the dinner table decorations and clever little cut-outs of Santa Clause were used for place cards.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Starnes of Shedd was the scene of a pretty wedding Sunday when their daughter Esther became the bride of Earle F. Albertson of Halsey. The ceremony was performed by C. Adrian Sias, pastor of the Christian church of Halsey, at two o'clock Sunday afternoon in the presence of a number of relatives and intimate friends.

The wedding party entered to the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march played by Mrs. Sias, and took their places before a beautiful floral bank of fir boughs, above which were suspended Christmas bells. The beautiful ring ceremony was used and the bride was given in marriage by her father.

The bride wore a beautiful dress of powder blue silk crepe and carried an arm bouquet of white chrysanthemums and ferns. She is the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Starnes and is a graduate of the Shedd high school.

Mr. Albertson is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Albertson of near Halsey and has spent nearly his whole life in this vicinity where he has a host of friends. He is also a graduate of the Halsey high school.

Mr. and Mrs. Albertson are attending the state normal at Monmouth this year and will make their home in that city.

Following the ceremony a sumptuous wedding luncheon was served.

Those present for the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Wallace of Corvallis, Rev. and Mrs. Adrian Sias of Eugene, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Albertson of Halsey, and Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Starnes, Henrietta, Hattie, Kathryn and Aaron Starnes of Shedd.

Mrs. Florence Leeper was hostess at a Christmas dinner Saturday evening, at her home in this city. The table decorations were carried out in a color scheme of red and green. Places were marked for Mr. and Mrs. Frank Leeper, Sydney Leeper, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Miller, Harry Leeper (Eugene), Miss Lena Bass, Francis Leeper and the hostesses.

**Build Garage Large Enough for Big Car**

Automobile owners find frequently when they dispose of their first cars and secure new and larger ones that the garage space available is inadequate; in such case either an addition must be built to the old garage or an entirely new building erected at considerable expense.

For a single-car garage a minimum inside width of 12 feet is desirable and a two-car garage 20 or 22 feet. For garages of the multi-car or community types, a width of not less than 10 feet should be allowed for each car. If permanent partitions are erected between stalls, a width of 12 feet is recommended.

A length of less than 20 feet is seldom advisable, and for larger cars 22 to 24 feet is not too much. These dimensions allow plenty of working space around the car and provide a room for a small workbench, closets and shelves for car accessories. The convenience of the extra space is worth many times the slight additional cost of building the garage 2 or 4 feet longer.

The overall length of various types and makes of automobiles varies greatly from the Ford, which measures about 12 feet 3 inches with front and rear bumpers, to the Pierce-Arrow seven-passenger touring model, which measures 17 feet 4 inches, and the Cadillac seven-passenger touring model with an extreme length of 17 feet 6 inches, bumper-equipped.

**About Floors**

Flooring of imperfect manufacture is likely to warp or develop cracks; it does not give the dependable service you expect from your floor and the very best workman cannot make its appearance all that is desired by the builder. Home builders should be sure that the lumber they buy will require a minimum of carpenter work of planing, sawing and sorting.

**Built-In Garage**

A built-in garage should have a floor of concrete. Nothing in the way of a substitute should be considered and it should be so laid that every portion will drain readily. This will prevent the accumulation of oil deposits which might catch fire. Walls and ceiling should be of materials which will stand the "one-hour fire test."

**Bedroom Requires Good Light for Proper Effect**

Bedrooms of the past have been overlooked too often from the standpoint of lighting. As a result the labor spent to embellish and beautify this room was lost in the evening because the light was either too garish or too dim to bring out the beauty of the furnishings.

For the well-lighted bedroom of the present, a central overhead lighting fixture is, perhaps, the best for general illumination. To this may be added wall brackets near the dressing table and standing lamps of appropriate color tone or boudoir lamps near the bed for those who like to read themselves to sleep.

Of course, the style and color will differ in the rooms for the feminine user from those in a man's room.

**Oak Floor Needs Wax Dressing Once a Year**

The occasional use of a weighted floor brush will assist in keeping the finish of your oak floor in the best condition. At least once a year the floor should be given a dressing of wax, well rubbed. Do not neglect your floors until the finish is worn down to the wood. A little attention at the right time maintains "the perfect floor" indefinitely.

**Use of Short-Length Lumber Is Advocated**

Important savings to the home builder would result if quantity surveyors, architects, engineers and other specifying consumers would take advantage of the recommendations of the national committee on wood utilization, said Axel H. Oxholm, director of the committee, at the annual convention of the National Association of Quantity Surveyors in Washington.

These professional groups, Mr. Oxholm said, should carry into practice the use of short lengths of lumber less than eight feet, now offered at a discount of from 10 to 40 per cent compared with the cost of longer lengths and may be used in many instances without sacrificing good construction.

The committee, of which Secretary Hoover is chairman, is composed of 100 leading producers, distributors and consumers of forest products. A series of reports in regard to efficient utilization of wood has been published by the committee for the purpose of enabling a closer utilization of the standing timber. At present, Mr. Oxholm explained, only about one-third of the tree is converted into marketable products. This low utilization percentage is the greatest obstacle to the perpetuation of our forest resources on a commercial scale.

In order to preserve the necessary balance things must be produced in their proportionate, needful quantities.

Keep after weeds and bugs. Now is the time to win the battle with them for the season. Spray everything that shows a sign of insect life.

Field entomologists in the employ of the federal horticultural board found that the corn borer attacks 224 different kinds of plants, including crops, weeds and flowers.

Outside paint work, subjected to the hard wear of the elements, should be renewed at least every three to five years, depending on its condition and appearance. If one's purse is suited to stand the strain, a building should be painted every two years. Two-coats are necessary. For the first coat the paint is generally reduced with turpentine or oil, while the finishing coat is seldom reduced with anything except linseed oil.

A prepared paint containing the maximum qualities of carbonate of lead, oxide of zinc and pure linseed is best.

Many persons make the mistake of using house paint on inside floors. This will not do, as the house paint will never dry hard enough and the floor will always be a bit sticky. Deck paint is prepared for porches.

**Rough Surfaced Brick Vogue of Exteriors**

Brickwork is rapidly undergoing a radical change at the hands of the leading architects of the country, who are fast getting away from the old idea that in order to supply the very last touch in artistry it must present a surface as smoothly even and correct as if it had been molded. No longer is this the fashion, nor is it acceptable to the men who dictate architectural vogues.

Today the brickwork which catches the quickest public eye and the popular fancy must be very rough. And the brick themselves must be of the same order. The rougher the better. Clinker brick, which only a few years ago had no market at all, are now in high favor.

**Choose Furnace With Care if You Would Save Fuel**

The home owner who would enjoy that greatest of home comforts, perfect warmth, whenever he needs it, and in just the right degree, must select his boiler with care and discrimination.

It is seldom realized that the usual boiler consumes, during each heating season an amount of coal which equals or exceeds the initial cost of the boiler.

Without a supply of air, combustion cannot take place. That is evidenced by the simple experiment of placing a glass over a lighted candle and watching the quick extinction of the flame when the supply of oxygen is cut off. The rate of combustion of any fire may be controlled through its air supply. Stored up in a candle, for instance, is a definite heating power. As the candle burns, the heat units are liberated. Obviously, the more slowly the candle burns the longer it will last, for its total heat energy does not change. Control is the vital factor.

It is so with the burning of a pound of any given grade of coal. Within it lies a definite heating value, and in order that its heating value may be utilized to the maximum by any boiler, it is first necessary that the coal be burned at controlled rates in accordance with weather conditions. An imperfectly controlled fire means the loss of immeasurable quantities of heat.

It is the function of a boiler to burn its coal supply, to absorb as much as possible of the heat thus generated, and to deliver this heat in the form of steam vapor, or hot water for heating purposes. The efficiency of any boiler is measured by the ratio between the total amount of potential heat contained in the fuel supplied to it and the amount which that boiler actually absorbs and utilizes. Consequently, the home owner should carefully consider this aspect of the boiler he considers installing.

**Small Home Not Built by Rule of Thumb Plan**

Most persons suppose that the plan of a small home is simply the result of following a few "rules of thumb," and that by a few trials and shufflings of mere spaces for rooms, with walls on four sides and some kind of a cheap roof, a house can be completed.

The sorry truth is that many so-called houses emerge from this method, but certainly no correct solution of a home builder's problem is thus achieved.

Each room must have its appropriate size, shape, aspect and relation to other parts of the house. Proper relation of rooms means no waste of time of the occupants when going from one part of the house to another.

A saving in steps is a real comfort to the busy housewife.

All parts of the house must be properly lighted with sufficient window area, and doors must be properly placed so as to leave suitable spaces for the furniture.

An architect never studies plans for a home without placing properly the necessary pieces of furniture, and being sure that there is room enough for them.

Now, all this may seem simple enough, and it is, were not the inevitable factor of cost ever present to determine the limit of what can be done. This most important item can be controlled most properly by the architect, who makes complete preliminary drawings for his client and obtains preliminary bids before final construction is begun. The plans made by an architect, complete in detail, show the contractor exactly what is expected of him.

The architect eliminates "the extras," so often incurred by the unlightened using poor plans or possibly no plans at all except "their builder's" sketches.

**Money Is Wasted on Many Farms**

**Basic Materials for Hundreds of Products Are Not Being Utilized.**

Big industry is ready to form an alliance with farmers whereby crops as known at present will become merely by-products and what is now considered waste will yield fortunes to growers, according to Dr. George E. Burgess, director of the United States bureau of standards.

**Invisible Fortunes.** Giving an example of the invisible fortunes on farms, Doctor Burgess points out in Farm and Fireside that the present crop of 250,000 tons of cornstalks thrown away annually are even now estimated to be worth \$5 per ton to manufacturers for the production of wall board, paper and a number of other commodities. Peanut shells are listed as another important waste product, from which insecticides and carbon black, used in manufacturing tires, are obtained. Furfural, a synthetic resin, is being made from oat hulls and can be made from corncobs.

The advance of synthetic chemistry is calling for basic materials for hundreds of products. Vegetable oils are rapidly replacing mineral lubricants. All of these can be obtained from farm products. Last year 17,400,000 bushels of corn went into the production of corn sugar. Thus one process became an appreciable factor in the price of corn.

**Big Industries Interested.** "Big industries," says Doctor Burgess, "are interested in getting cheaper raw materials and there is a great desirability in having these materials grown in the United States. At present they are being imported in huge quantities. A war any place on earth and a shift in a nation's trade policy is bound to affect industry seriously; or perhaps cut them off altogether from raw materials."

"The agricultural depression of the past few years has decreased the ability of the farmer to buy the products of factories. If manufacture can provide a new source of farm incomes they will have more and better customers in the best market of all, the domestic market."

**Haul and Spread Manure on Clover or Grass Sod**

Manure loses something of its value every day it is kept. It is never better than the day it is made. Losses that occur in the barnyard may be partly saved if the manure is hauled out at once and spread on a clover or grass sod. There may be some loss from washing or leaching, but most of this will be deposited somewhere in the field. The Ohio station has demonstrated that it has shown that eight tons of manure hauled fresh from the stable and spread on clover sod in December and January gives a crop increase of \$42. An equal amount of manure piled in the barnyard and spread on the sod in April or May gave an increase of \$35.

**House Can Be Made Ugly by Use of Wrong Paint**

A house is lived in too long and under too many conditions of weather and season, to say nothing of other circumstances, to be extreme in any way.

It need not be so neutral as to forego all individuality, but it should, on the whole, be rather conservative than err on the other side. The exterior should be neutral enough to serve as a peaceful transition between the surroundings and the interior furnishings, and to sit harmoniously and quietly in its own grounds.

If the house is finished with smooth siding, such as wide boards or clapboards, it takes paint, but if it is covered with rough lumber, or shingles, a stain should be used. Stain is a thin material and will not successfully tint smooth woodwork, but it penetrates deeply into the surface of rough wood. These are technically known as "angle stains," although they may be applied just as well to any wood of a rough surface. Paint should be used on smooth siding and trim, where it will produce a film of weather-resisting material on the outside of the boards, penetrating only slightly into the wood fiber.

Paint for exterior purposes is usually made of mineral pigments and linseed oil. The oil is the agent which holds the pigments together and binds the film structure to the surface. Being a vegetable product, it is natural that it should decay. Therefore, the natural and proper procedure in the "wearing away" process of paint is that the oil should decay from the surface inward.

When the oil has decayed the pigments on the surface are no longer bound together and are easily blown or washed away. Painters call this "chalking," and when it is not too rapid is the ideal wearing away process. The surface is thus left fit for repainting. Loose paint should be removed by scraping. A torch will be necessary if there is an abundance of loose paint.

If the old paint holds fast in spite of the scraper or torch, experienced painters generally soften it up a bit with benzol. At any rate, when they repaint they put a pint of benzol or solvent naphtha to each gallon of the new paint. This will soften what remains of the old paint and allow the new coat to bond with it. It also prevents "crawling" or eventual scaling.

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