

**COURT HOUSE NEWS**

**REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.**

Herman Harms to Frances Harms, tract in Halfmoon township; \$150.  
 Wm. M. Allison, et al, to Gregg township School District, tract in Gregg township; \$25.  
 Oscar C. Faust, et al, to Mary F. Woerner, tract in Bellefonte; \$1500.  
 Kate L. Shoemaker to W. B. Brown, tract in Philipsburg; \$500.  
 Susanna Todd's Exrs., to Frank R. Beals, tract in Rush township; \$4000.  
 Nancy McMonigal to L. P. Cowher, tract in Taylor township; \$1600.  
 Philipsburg Coal & Land Co., to Blanche Epps, tract in Philipsburg; \$175.  
 Harry B. Scott, et al, to Mike Casper, et al, tract in Rush township; \$126.  
 Jackson Kline, et ux, to Norman Lighthamer, tract in Howard; \$2500.  
 Ruth E. Dunmire to Nancy Holt, tract in Philipsburg; \$3000.  
 James R. Walton, et ux, to P. G. Kragle, tract in Philipsburg; \$3100.  
 Ernest E. Demitt, et ux, to Daisy B. Katen, tract in Philipsburg; \$5400.  
 Mike Kriss, et ux, to John Kriss, tract in Snow Shoe township; \$100.  
 Cecelia Berkstresser to Emma McCauley, tract in Walker township; \$1.  
 John A. Erb to Sarah R. Parsons, tract in Philipsburg; \$650.  
 Cyrus R. Gearhart, et ux, to John H. Wagner, tract in College township; \$400.  
 Agnes M. Bitner, et al, to Mabel Arney, tract in Centre Hall; \$2500.  
 Malinda Wetzel to Emma Wetzel, tract in Penn township; \$300.  
 Caroline Stein, et bar, to Hyman Garfinkle, tract in Philipsburg; \$450.  
 John W. White, et ux, to James Mulholland, tract in State College; \$1500.  
 Centre County Commissioners to Isaac Frain, tract in Marion township; \$15.  
 J. N. Schoonover's heirs to Guy C. Irish, tract in Philipsburg; \$650.  
 Margaret Breon, et bar, to Philip P. Leitzel, tract in Millheim; \$500.  
 W. Scott Erb, et ux, to John A. Erb, tract in Philipsburg; \$300.  
 Lottie Harper, et bar, to Marie Doll, tract in Bellefonte; \$2900.  
 Harry B. Scott, et ux, to Dory Swisher, tract in Rush township; \$100.  
 George W. Hosterman to Clyde Dutrow, tract in Centre Hall; \$6300.  
 Alice G. Bloom, et bar, to John A. Yearick, tract in Walker township; \$500.  
 Philipsburg Realty Co. to Estella V. Strange, tract in Philipsburg; \$3600.  
 William Bigelow, et al, to Warren Steele, tract in Taylor township; \$200.  
 Mary Gill, et bar, to Edward J. Sharer, tract in Taylor township; \$2000.  
 Philipsburg Realty Co. to Wm. J. Mikhon, tract in Philipsburg; \$500.  
 Anna C. Gulicj, et al, to David Williams, tract in Philipsburg; \$850.  
 David A. McDowell, et ux, to Harry J. Baker, tract in Walker township; \$550.  
 W. Wilson Stiver, et ux, to J. E. Patton, tract in Worth township; \$1100.  
 Ella J. D. Kohl, et al, to Fannie Koler, tract in Millheim; \$100.  
 Ella J. Kohl, et bar, to Fannie Koler, tract in Millheim; \$825.  
 Anna W. Northamer, et al, to Bessie Oscewalt, tract in South Philipsburg; \$110.  
 Caroline Swartz to William D. Breon, tract in Millheim; \$70.  
 James K. Barnhart, Exr., to Julia Holter, tract in Bellefonte; \$1000.  
 Forrest L. Bullock, et ux, to Lauderdale-Zerby Co., tract in Bellefonte; \$2700.  
 Mary J. Forshey, et al, to Lawshe Baird, trustee, tract in Rush township; \$75.  
 Lawshe Baird, trustee, to Philipsburg Community League, tract in Rush township; \$1.  
 William B. Southard, et ux, to Trissie M. Kelley, tract in Rush township; \$200.  
 William J. Krape, et ux, to J. F. Krape, tract in Aaronsburg; \$1800.  
 James Shannore, et al, to Henry C. Ellenberger, tract in Ferguson township; \$400.  
 Robert N. Lloyd's heirs to Joseph Pavelek, tract in Philipsburg; \$125.  
 Harry B. Scott, et al, to Mary German, tract in Rush township; \$256.  
 P. E. Womelsdorf, Attorney-in-fact, to Michael Marince, tract in Rush township; \$250.  
 J. B. Irish, et al, to John German, tract in Rush township; \$58.50.  
 Louisa Bush to R. J. Harter, tract in Spring township; \$225.  
 Erastus N. Bater, et ux, to Walter B. Nissley, tract in State College; \$6000.  
 Sarah Long to Robert W. Bierly, tract in Miles township; \$75.  
 Susan Moore to Hubert W. Deacon, tract in Rush township; \$1200.  
 Lloyd Knapp, et ux, to Jane I. Woodring, trustee, tract in Rush township; \$850.  
 Elizabeth Bean, et bar, to Robert Williamson, tract in S. Philipsburg; \$1.  
 Susan S. Stein, et al, to Myrl Showers, tract in Walker township; \$6300.  
 John L. Knisely, guardian, to Robert H. Reed, tract in Patton township; \$390.  
**Unpopular Creditor.**  
 Europe now owes us \$9,647,000,000, and many wise people consider that the reason why we are not so popular in Europe as we were when we sent our soldiers over there.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**FARM NOTES.**

—Buckwheat is in general the best grain crop for poor, thin land. Its natural and favorite environment is "back in the hills." On land where wheat or even rye can not be grown with profit buckwheat is often able to produce a profitable yield. The climatic conditions, however, must be favorable.

On acid soils, which are quite common in the northeastern States, buckwheat does well. It does not require large supplies of lime in the soil, although lime is taken up largely by the plant.

Low-grade fertilizers may be used to advantage in the growing of buckwheat, as it can make use of relatively insoluble material to better advantage than the other grain crops. It may be used to render available insoluble phosphates, like rock phosphate, as these are taken up by the plant in larger quantities than by other small grains. To obtain the greatest benefit from such applications to following crops, the buckwheat should be grown as a summer cover crop to be plowed under as green manure in preparation for fall seeding.

Buckwheat serves to make even very hard land mellow and friable. Consequently it is a good crop to use in preparation for such crops as potatoes.

As it has a short growing period, buckwheat can be grown on land where spring-sown crops, such as corn, have failed to make a stand. It can also be used where the land can not be worked until late, or where other crops have been drowned out by late spring floods.

Buckwheat can be used to enlarge farm activities. After other crops that must be sown early are all in there is often time to prepare land and sow buckwheat. On account of the short growing season it may be sown later than any other grain crop. Where it is used it often may be advisable to sow it even on rich land which otherwise could be used more profitably for other crops.

Farmers' Bulletin 1062 contains full information on this crop. Copies may be had free on application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

—India's Export Duty May Affect U. S. Hide Market.—The imposition of a duty of 15 per cent. upon all hides and skins exported from British India probably will be seriously felt in the markets of this country, according to the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture, since India is one of the principal sources of America's supply of goatskins, buffalo hides, and calfskins, and also has sent this country quantities of cattle hides, the total for the fiscal year of 1919 being 2,096,708 pounds. In 1917 the total was several times that amount.

In 1919 the United States imported 89,004,528 pounds of goatskins. Of this amount 41,967,890 pounds, or 47 per cent. came from India. Out of a total importation of 9,514,989 pounds of buffalo hides, 58 per cent. were imported from India. Fourteen per cent. of our calfskins and 7 per cent. of our sheepskins also, came from the British colony.

—Insurance in Pig Club.—Two things, at least, distinguish a pig club of 37 boys and girls in Knox county, Ill. One is that in the past season the members raised \$9,115 worth of hogs. Another is that the club organization provides insurance, the Knox County Swine Breeders' Association agreeing to pay two-thirds of the amount of losses if the members would pay one-third. No losses occurred during the past year.

—In order to obtain an abundance of eggs it is necessary to have healthy, vigorous stock, properly fed.

The following are good grain mixtures for the laying stock, the proportions being by weight:

Ration 1	Ration 2	Ration 3
Equal parts of 3 parts	2 parts	2 parts
Cracked corn	cracked corn	cracked corn
Wheat	2 parts oats	1 part oats
Oats	1 part wheat	1 part wheat

A choice of any one of these rations should be scattered in the litter twice daily, morning and evening.

Either of the following suggested dry-mash mixtures should be fed in a dry-mash hopper, allowing the fowls to have access to it at all times.

Mash No. 1	Mash No. 2
3 parts cornmeal	3 parts corn meal
1 part bran	1 part beef scrap
1 part middlings	
1 part beef scrap	

When fowls do not have access to natural green feed, sprouted oats, cabbage, mangles, cut clover, etc., should be fed.

When wet mashers are fed, be sure that they are crumbly and not sticky. Plenty of exercise increases the egg yield.

Fresh, clean drinking water should be always provided. Charcoal, grit, and oyster shell should be placed before the fowls so that they can have access to them at all times.

—Extensive investigations have convinced specialists of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, that undrawn poultry, contrary to the general impression,

keeps better in cold storage and in passing through trade channels than does drawn poultry. The experiments revealed that the drawing of poultry as practiced commercially always resulted in the bird becoming contaminated with bacteria, which caused spoilage.

These bacteria multiply rapidly. Their growth is checked by cold storage but is not entirely stopped. If it were practicable to draw poultry with the same precautions used by surgeons in performing an operation—with sterile instruments and rubber gloves, and under strictly scientific and sanitary conditions, so that there would be no bacterial contamination—the drawn poultry would be preferable to the undrawn. However, it is not regarded as practicable under ordinary commercial conditions to adopt such safeguards.

—Milk can be pasteurized in the home by heating to scalding temperature for one-half hour (140-150 degrees Fahrenheit for 30 minutes).

—Pasteurization renders milk safe from infectious diseases, such as tuberculosis, diphtheria, typhoid fever, and scarlet fever.

**It Must Not Happen Again.**

One thing which may be considered emphatically decided in the court of public opinion in consequence of this winter's "hold-up" of coal production by the soft coal miners is that ways and means must be found for thorough defense against any more hold-ups of that sort—whether by miners or operators or any other factor in the coal supply process. Public opinion will demand that we be made safe against any repetition of such alarms when the cold weather is upon us, or when productive industries urgently need fuel to employ and produce. Coal mining and transportation must not be thus interrupted or even threatened.

There has been a growing impatience with industrial disputes carried on with an utter disregard of the unoffending public and henceforth there will be insistence that such disputes, affecting matters so vital to all the people as the supply of fuel or the transportation of all supplies and products, must be adjusted without interruption of such necessary activities.

That this can be insisted upon without any infringement upon personal liberty—without denying to any man or combination of men the right to work or not work—has been fully demonstrated; for the public also has rights which can be so asserted as not to collide with the rights of labor. The right, for example, of self-preservation by seeking any means of supply when the ordinary means are denied

to it, as happens when coal miners or others who do such necessary labor are unreasonable and threaten a hold-up; and the right and duty of providing in advance against such emergencies as war or other disasters are provided for.

Whether this defense is to be sought merely by government supervision of both transportation and coal-mining or by such supervision with government financial assistance as may be essential remains to be considered, but adequate protection at these danger points is demanded.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

**Mania for Buying.**

Students of economics protest in vain against extravagance which has swept like a forest fire from one end of the country to the other and is largely responsible for the high cost of living.

Never before have the American people squandered their money more recklessly in satisfying their whims. New York, of course, is the center of luxury buying, but conditions there are reflected to a lesser extent everywhere else in the United States. The coal miner tried before Judge Anderson in Indianapolis for violating the prohibition law acknowledged himself the owner of his home and an automobile. Jewelry, wearing apparel, motor cars and the pursuit of pleasures are costing the American people millions of dollars a day, the greater part of which might be saved if any one nowadays practiced thrift.

A significant system of the buying mania is a disregard of prices. When people with plenty of money to spend show quite plainly—and even take pride in their folly—that they do not care what is charged them, is it any wonder that other people, being merely human after all, are tempted to get all they can?

There are more causes advanced for the high cost of living than there are varieties of pickles, but one cannot be refuted, and that is national extravagance.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

**An Explosive Time.**

"How did Alice behave when her father discovered them eloping?"  
 "She burst into tears."  
 "What did Jack do?"  
 "Oh, he went all to pieces."  
 "And the old man?"  
 "Why, he exploded with rage and blew them both up."

**Indigence Favored.**

Headline—"An Epidemic of Spending."  
 Thank heaven, the poor are immune.

**Grow More Bushels With Less Man Power.**

Lower the cost of labor by increasing the yield per acre. Now is the time to use GRO-ALL

**Fertilizers of Character**

Farm labor is high; getting higher, more scarce. But the farmer's problems are daily being solved with GRO-ALL Fertilizers. They save labor, enrich the soil, increase yields, increase profits. Fertilize for larger yields if you desire prosperity.

The GRO-ALL Fertilizers are unsurpassed. They have all that can be desired in both chemical and physical properties. High standard characteristics distinguish them as Fertilizers of Character.

Write for particulars and request a copy of our booklet.

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**B**UILT like a wagon. Solid bottom bed with heavy cross pieces, and supported by full width of sides. Front and rear wheels track. Axles coupled together with angle steel reach; coupled short, dividing load between front and rear axle. Wide-tired wheels. No moving parts on rear axle. Axle not used as a bearing for gears to run on. Chain-Driven Exclusively. Positively not a worm or cog gear on the machine. No clutch. Operated by only two levers. The lightest, easiest running and most practical Spreader.

Just received a carload of Conklin Wagons. All sizes and for all purposes. 62-47

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that you buy your next Spring or Winter Suit and Overcoat

**Now**

It will mean a Big Saving

**Fauble's**

**Do You Have a Bank Account?**

If you don't you are depriving yourself of the advantages that the splendid banking institutions of Centre County offer you.

Any one of them will open an account with you for what might appear to you as only a trifling deposit, because bankers know that small deposits often grow to become large ones, as people discover what saving means to them. There is a lot in that old song about a little bit added to what you've got makes a little bit more. And when you put a little bit in the bank invariably you commence to get interested in seeing it grow.

**The Centre County Bank**

at Bellefonte will be glad to open an account with you to prove how easy and beneficial to you it is to save.

**INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS**

**WILL DO ALL YOUR HAULING**

3-4 Ton for Light Hauling  
 Big Truck for Heavy Loads

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