

PLAYING FAIR.

In the game of life—for it is a game, And nobody can get out of it— The question isn't the way you play it; You get by the way you play it; You ought to struggle for victory, But if you must go without it, You should cheerfully bow to fate's decree, And be a good sport without it.

A "Good Sport" isn't one who blows His cash in a constant revel, But a chap who's square with his friends or foes And who doesn't fear man or devil; The kind of fellow who meets despair And cheerfully dares to flout it, Who, whatever life brings him, joy or care, Is always a sport about it.

So the way to play is the best you can, However the game is going, To lose with a smile, like a regular man, Or win with the hint of crowing; So when the Reaper shall end the strife (As he certainly will, don't doubt it) You can face your death as you face your life And be a good sport about it.

—By Bertin Bradley.

BIG THRIFT MEETING HELD IN ALTOONA.

Enthusiasm, earnestness, and determination to "carry on," marked the spirit of the Thrift Conference held at Altoona, Pa., on Saturday, March 27th, 1920. About one hundred delegates were in attendance, representing eight counties of Group 3, Savings Division of the Third Federal Reserve District.

After a delicious luncheon served at noon, in the Logan House parlors, the meeting was called to order by W. Harrison Walker, Esq., of Bellefonte, Pa., who is the Chairman of Group 3. Mr. Walker gave an informal report of the good work done by the twenty-four counties of this Group. He stated that the per capita savings of the whole United States is 13 cents; of the entire Third Federal Reserve District is 17 cents; while the per capita savings of the counties of Group 3 is 28 cents. This is a wonderful showing, when it is realized that many of the districts in these counties are populated by miners and mill workers of foreign nationality.

Much of this high percentage is due to the excellent and thorough work done in the schools. Some schools have invested from \$1000.00 to \$16000.00 in Government Stamps. In some districts that are composed almost entirely of Italian children, the children have joined the school saving society 100 per cent, strong, being more than thirty than the children of American stock. We are told that five of the twenty-four counties of Group 3 have organized school saving societies in every school in the county; nine have Savings Societies in over seventy of their schools; and only three counties have failed to organize.

The speaker paid high tribute to the work done by women in all districts along the line of Thrift, Saving, and Investment; he mentioned particularly Mrs. M. Elizabeth Olesinski of Bellefonte, who has worked with all of the Women's organizations, schools, lodges and church societies and has been very successful in having the people identified with these organizations. He mentioned the work of the Liberty Bonds and immediately invest the proceeds therefrom in Thrift and Savings Stamps and Treasury Savings Certificates.

The Chairman then introduced Miss Jessica Donnelly, of the Department of Justice, and Executive Secretary of the Federal Fair Price Committee in Philadelphia. Miss Donnelly made many practical suggestions. She insisted that we all remember that we are citizens and that we have a right to be heard. She said that just now it is not the extremely rich the very poor, nor the salaried class that is doing the lavish buying. It is the great industrial class which has more money than it ever had before. They are spending and living away beyond their usual standards. That is one reason why it is wise to teach the children to save and to spend wisely, so that the next generation of industrial workers will have a balance of judgment which this generation does not have.

Miss Donnelly said that one of the strongest factors in American standards of living which brought up the prices was our great regard for the looks of things. We want the best looking steaks, cut from a certain portion of the beef; we want a whole slice of ham at 60 cents a pound, rather than small end slices at 20 cents; we want whole kernels of rice rather than cheaper broken kernels; we want extra fine personal service in the stores, but we do not want to pay for it. We want exclusive goods, but we want them at bargain-prices. Many illustrations were brought up to prove this point. The speaker insisted that every individual and every family should have a definite idea of how much to spend for the various items of living. Call it a budget, or what you will, strict accounts must be kept, a cast-iron rule must be made, and this rule must be maintained. Only so doing can any change in prices come about. Ease off the demand in any line and the price will fall. A budget will discourage indiscriminate and extravagant buying. One of the worst features of present-day buying in large industrial centers is the installment plan and buying on credit. Unfortunately the sellers understand human psychology and are putting this kind of purchasing. Wherever Thrift-workers have a voice or influence they should decry this sort of business. Another thing that should be worked against by fathers, mothers, teachers, and superintendents, is over-dressing or inappropriate dressing. Beginning

with the school girls, the clerks, workers of all kinds, they all try to look as good as they can. They are going to a party rather than to business. These false standards cause many girls to drop out of high school. We should do what we can to face facts, to set a standard of simplicity to bring all people to live within their means and to refuse to buy beyond that. When the sellers see that the people have stopped demanding and will not pay the prices asked, profiteering will die.

Mr. Walker then introduced Miss Florence M. Dibert, of Johnstown, Pa., President of the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women, representing 60000 women of the state. She is also Vice-Chairman of the Savings Division of Cambria County. Miss Dibert not only made a strong plea for Thrift, not only made a strong plea for Thrift, not only made a strong plea for Thrift, but of time, energy and human beings. Under the head of Thrift in Human Beings, she stressed education as the strongest factor. We should teach the children are kept in school and that the schools are kept open and kept in the schools. "Save the children and the children will save the money. What does it matter that the nations treasury is full if we are to have a nation of illiterates? There must be a National Secretary of Education, who shall act with the other cabinet officers at the President's council-table, and who shall present the needs of the children of our Nation. That is the true Thrift. There were some of the ringing messages of Miss Dibert.

The next speaker introduced was Miss Edith Pitt Chase, Director of Home Economics of the Pennsylvania State College, and State Chairman for Thrift of the American Home Economics Association. Miss Chase stressed the necessity of having a plan for spending or of budget making. She stated that the percentage of distribution of the income for various purposes had changed greatly in the past few years. The proportion required for food and clothing has increased materially for the same number of persons, having a small income.

The speaker emphasized the need of a simple system of keeping household and personal accounts and called attention to the fact that while there are many account books available, many of them are too complicated to be practical.

Mr. Bentz, Superintendent of Schools in Ebensburg, and Chairman of the Savings Division of Cambria County, was then introduced. Mr. Bentz paid high tribute to the work of the school principals and teachers in the success of the Thrift Movement. Mr. Bentz urged that we emphasize a great principle behind the Thrift Movement, namely, the practice of true economy for some future good, not a mere saving now, in order to spend lavishly next year; that children be made to make plans for their future education and training and save their money for that purpose; that a Saving Stamp should be a means of teaching the true meaning of Thrift.

The next speaker of the afternoon was Dr. A. Enfield, Chairman of the Savings Division of Bedford County. This county stands second in the per capita savings of its population. Dr. Enfield is a strong supporter of the Thrift Movement. He said that the Thrift Movement is a movement which lays the foundation for future patriotism, as well as present needs. The passing generation may be too old to be taught Thrift, but the rising generation can be reached and must be influenced to practice economy and to know the meaning of Thrift.

The last speaker introduced was Mr. C. M. Taylor of J. C. Blair & Co., of Huntingdon, Pa., and who during the War was Chairman of the Savings Committee for Huntingdon County. Mr. Taylor gave a business man's view of the Thrift Movement and spoke his belief in it. It is not only a Movement to help the Government and its treasury needs but a Movement which stands with the people of the country. It will be a permanent Movement and will tend to make the great common people lend to their Government rather than to private enterprises or those who are not in the public interest.

Mr. Walker then quoted from a recent letter from the Treasury Department of the United States, saying: "The Savings Movement is on a firm and permanent basis. The Government is interested in the proceeds from the sales of the securities which will assist in serving the cash requirements of the Treasury. The Movement is one of the Government's most important economic, and for the future, a tangible means of combating high prices and extravagance and the ills that follow in their train. Economy must be the watch-word of the Government and the people, and we cannot expect the return of a normal healthy condition unless the people produce more, save more, and spend less. The Savings Movement, as a part of the Thrift Movement, can be vitalized and reduced to reality only if all the agencies of the country which are capable of reaching the millions of investors or those who will lend their cooperation." Mr. Walker then asked his volunteer co-workers to go back to their districts, to help, to carry with them four precepts, to be put into practice in every home: first, save a certain definite amount from every weekly or monthly wage; secondly, invest these savings in some of the very best securities obtainable, preferably with the Government; thirdly, buy only what is absolutely necessary; and fourthly, use what is purchased with the same care as you would use the money which purchased it.

An open meeting was then held. Ideas were exchanged and sincere thanks were extended to Chairman Walker for the interesting and helpful Conference which he had arranged.

Penn State Adopts Near East Orphans.

Penn State students have adopted twenty-six Near East orphans in a campaign that has extended over the past few weeks and which was recently brought to a close. The 300 women students have subscribed to the support of eight of these Armenian children, and a number have adopted children. The necessary subscription for the support of each orphan was readily raised in the various student groups, and monthly returns will be made to the Near East Relief headquarters.

Penn State was the first college to be asked to wage such a campaign, and the work is being carried out in other colleges with good results. State has been called upon in many instances to set the pace in charitable campaigns. Red Cross and war subscriptions of the past few years have been raised with record promptness and results. The United War Work campaign in colleges received its start there in 1918 and was carried to a successful conclusion throughout the

HEALTH SCHOOL

Pennsylvania State Department of Health.

Questions. 1. What is the first symptom of diphtheria? 2. What will cure diphtheria? 3. What will prevent a person who has been exposed to it from getting it? You formally join the school by writing your agreement to read each lesson and answer the questions within three days of the time of reading.

DIPHTHERIA

Official Report: Pennsylvania Department of Health. George B., Age 12, Died October 18, 1919—Diphtheria.

When a railway disaster involving the loss of life occurs, inquiries are instituted to find out—How it happened; Why it happened; Could it have been averted?

Why did George die? Diphtheria is caused by a germ which rapidly multiplies and makes poisons (toxins) which, if unopposed, cause death. The diphtheria toxin is weakened or destroyed by substances called antitoxin produced in the blood. If a diphtheria patient's blood can produce enough of this antitoxin he gets well; if not, he dies; or would he expect that the horse makes antitoxin for him.

When toxin from diphtheria germs is injected into the horse, that animal manufactures in its blood large quantities of diphtheria antitoxin. The fluid part of such blood forms the antitoxin of commerce and when injected into the human system sufficiently early and in adequate doses it will counteract the effect of diphtheria toxin.

George was given antitoxin—then why did he die? On Monday evening at the supper table George said his throat hurt when he swallowed. The family spoon handle examination was unsatisfactory; both to him and his mother. He was allowed to play in the back yard with the boys. The next morning he was dull, flushed and indifferent to food; his throat was worse, but he wept at the mention of the doctor. That night the doctor was sent for. "Bad looking throat," said he as he took a swab for culture. "I'll give him a thousand units of antitoxin at once. I'm not sure it's diphtheria, but then we must play safe." "Not till you are sure," said the mother, and held to that.

If George had had antitoxin that night he would have recovered. Next day George was worse, but played listlessly with his dog which afterward played "fetch and carry" with children in the street, in violation of the state law. The culture report at noon was positive. He was given 2000 units; the doctor said: "5000 or 10,000 units might have saved him even then. When heavier doses were later given the toxin had already done irreparable damage.

George died because he did not have antitoxin early enough and in sufficient dosage. That week the fronts of sixteen houses bore the yellow placard of diphtheria; followed by white crepe on the doors of two of them. Of the sixteen cases directly traceable to George B., two died. The rest recovered, but two of them were left with permanent deafness.

There were 17,717 cases of diphtheria in Pennsylvania in 1919. 1833 died. Except for antitoxin more than 700 would have died. If all had been diagnosed early and given full doses of antitoxin, few would have died.

Diphtheria may be carried by the finest spray of spit coughed into the air of a room, or talked or laughed into the face of another by one who has the disease or carries the germs in his mouth or throat. It may be carried from hand to hand; by means of towels, common drinking cups or pencils; by a shared apple, common spoon or piece of chewing gum.

Every case of sore throat in children should be seen by a doctor; sore throat should be reason enough to keep the child away from others and for having everything washed with an antiseptic; and for those who attend him to wash their hands most carefully after they have touched him. Full doses of antitoxin are given when in doubt. Croup in young babies should suggest possibility of diphtheria.

Quarantine should be begun when diphtheria is suspected. The premises labeled when diagnosis is reasonably assured. These simple measures if universally adopted, will drive diphtheria from Pennsylvania and save hundreds of children in the next twelve months.

After the sixth month practically all infants catch diphtheria. After the tenth year many children are immune. The Schick test which is made by injecting a minute quantity of toxin into the skin, shows whether or not a person can catch the disease. If he can catch it, he can be permanently protected by Toxin-antitoxin injections.

A person has been exposed to diphtheria and is given at least a thousand units of antitoxin he will not catch the disease, and is protected against it for three weeks. Antitoxin is safe. Those with asthma, or who are made sick by being near horses, or who are feeble should first be given a small dose, before the full quantity is injected.

FARM NOTES.

Every Farmer Should Treat Seed Oats—Now—Pennsylvania produces approximately 35,000,000 bushels of oats annually. The average per cent of smut in the oat crop for the past 12 years has been 3.8. Rust and other diseases reduce the crop 3 per cent more, making the loss from disease approximately 2,558,000 bushels each year. Of this amount 1,472,000 bushels is attributable to smut. This means a large loss to the State from a disease which can be prevented by a method which for materials and labor costs only about ten cents an acre.

Experiments have been conducted which show that oats properly treated with formaldehyde will yield more than the control of the smut alone would indicate. In fact, it is not unusual to secure an increase of from eight to ten per cent by treating seed oats when the untreated plots show from three to five per cent smut. It is evident that the treatment is of considerable value over and above the benefit gained by killing the smut. Every farmer should treat his seed oats this spring. The Farm Bureau will give assistance wherever possible.

Dr. C. R. Orton, associate professor of plant pathology at The Pennsylvania State College, says: "The new 'dry method' of treatment has proved to be just as effective as the old 'wet method.' It consists in mixing one pint of formaldehyde with one pint of water and atomizing the grain with a hand sprayer as it is being shoveled over on a clean floor. One stroke of the atomizer for every spoonful of the grain will give success, if the sprayer is held close to the grain and the mist well distributed. One quart of this solution will treat 50 bushels of seed oats. After treatment cover the oats for four or five hours, no longer. They are then ready to sow immediately, thus eliminating the drying process necessary with the old method."

What should the chicks be fed after removing them from the incubator? This question confronts all beginners in poultry work. Most poultrymen agree that the best feed for the first two or three days is the infertile egg (tested out of incubator on the 5th to 7th day) boiled hard and ground, shell and all, in a meat chopper and rubbed together with three times their bulk of rolled oats. A good practice then is to remove the chicks from the incubator to the brooder at night. The next morning, give them some fine chick grit in a shallow pan. Supply them with luke warm buttermilk, or sour skimmed milk. About half an hour later, give them a small feed of the boiled egg and rolled oats. Feed four or five times a day, little but often, according to poultry specialists at The Pennsylvania State College.

On the third day the following mash can gradually be substituted for the egg and rolled oats: 10 pounds rolled oats, 5 pounds bread crumbs, 1 pound meat scrap, 1 pound bone meal, mixed with buttermilk and fed in a shallow pan. Starting with one feed the third day, give them a scratch of 5 pounds of fine cracked corn, 4 pounds pin head oats, and 4 pounds cracked wheat. By the second week give them two feeds of scratch a day, and substitute the following dry mash for the wet mash: 100 pounds bran, 100 pounds corn meal, 100 pounds middlings, 30 pounds meat scrap, 15 pounds bone meal. After the fourth week feed the following scratch: 100 pounds cracked corn, 100 pounds cracked wheat, 50 pounds hulled or steel cut oats and 5 pounds millet seed. Avoid chilling the chicks, for that will cause no end of trouble. Buttermilk permits one to raise a larger number of chicks. Try it.

Warning to Hog Owners.—The swine industry in Pennsylvania is valued at \$25,000,000. The annual loss from hog cholera alone is estimated at \$250,000.

The bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, issues the following regarding this disease:

- 1. The purchasing of hogs and pigs at public sales.
2. Purchasing hogs from premises infected with hog cholera.
3. Failing to keep newly purchased animals by themselves for at least two weeks before placing them with the main herd.
4. Visiting premises where cholera exists or allowing persons from infected premises to visit your hog pens and hog lots.
5. Breeding to neighbor's boar, which has been exposed to hog cholera infection.
If breeders, dealers and others who have to do with the care and handling of swine will comply fully with the foregoing precautions, the losses from hog cholera can be reduced to the minimum.

The Bureau earnestly solicits the public's support in carrying on the campaign to eradicate hog cholera from Pennsylvania. Results of a farm sheep experiment reported by the United States Department of Agriculture show clearly the possibility of a profitable sheep-raising business upon eastern lands. At the Government farm, Beltsville, Md., a study is being made of specialized intensive sheep raising with the complete reliance upon forage crops for summer pasturage.

In 1916 a 30-acre area did not produce forage enough to feed satisfactorily 44 Southdown ewes and 33 lambs. This field is now capable of furnishing sufficient summer feed for 100 ewes with their lambs. The improvement is due in part to the application of manures, lime, and phosphates, but chiefly to the fact that leguminous crops were largely used and all crops were fed upon the ground, the unused residues being plowed in. Under the system followed forage crops are seeded in rotation and the sheep are allowed such frequent changes of pasture as are necessary to prevent troubles from parasites.

When sheep are on pasture they will not require much attention, but one must see that the pasture is not over-stocked and that they have plenty of fresh water and salt.

INCREASED FOOD FOR WILD LIFE.

The practice of the Game Commission during the past few years of making extensive plantings of grape vine cuttings throughout the game preserves as well as adjacent cover has not only produced promising growths of new vines but has been an effort well worth emulating, and the recent proclamation of one of the state-wide sportsmen's organizations setting aside a special day for the purpose of planting wild grapes has undoubtedly produced very excellent results. Sportsmen, Boy Scouts, and others interested responded nobly wherever weather conditions were favorable.

In the hope of bringing this matter further to the attention of the general public in such a manner that there may be no excuse for neglecting this phase of the wild life food question I give below specific instructions that will undoubtedly be of material assistance to many interested persons throughout the State. Take your cuttings from thrifty frost or chicken grape vines; leave to each piece three bud joints. Make a clean oblique cut about one-eighth to one-fourth inch away from the buds at each end of the cutting. After you have gathered your cuttings immediately plant some of them at an angle of about forty-five degrees, placing the two lower bud joints under the ground and pack the soil firmly with your foot. Care must be taken to plant cuttings only where the soil is reasonably deep, preferably of a sandy nature, with a plentiful supply of moisture throughout the year. Cuttings may be secured and planted any time up to the actual leafing out of the vines. Do not hesitate to remove plenty of cuttings from old vines, as this will also materially increase the grapes on such vines. If you can't do better, secure your neighbor's trimmings from his cultivated grapes and plant them at suitable open places. Join the active wild life conservation army and plant grapes to the limit. All you need is a heart, jack-knife and a pick. Do it now!

Since the sportsmen of the State were advised in a recent letter to the public that the Game Commission is preparing to distribute large quantities of kafir corn, millet and buckwheat in the near future for planting at the proper time to supply food for game, either to be left stand where grown or harvested and placed where desirable, hundreds of requests have been received for a supply of these seeds. This interest is very gratifying and at the suggestion of a number of those interested we have also recently obtained a goodly quantity of broom corn and sun-flower seed which will be distributed at the same time. By breaking down the broom corn when ripe so the tops will almost reach the top of the average winter snow the birds can easily secure same. The sun-flower is hardy and will do well on almost any soil with sufficient sunlight. The Game Commission will plant a quantity of each of these seeds in the State Game Preserves and in addition will plant in the twenty-four sanctuaries already created more than 60,000 cherry trees, mulberry trees, black haws, barberries, grapes, etc., to supply a more varied food supply and shelter at each of the preserves. The planting of new preserves to be created this time owing to the scarcity of desirable materials.

Big Endowment Campaign on for Susquehanna University.

The faculty and Board of Trustees of the Susquehanna University have about completed their plans for the campaign to be waged the week of April 12-19 to raise a \$500,000 endowment fund. Friends are enthusiastically engaged in the work but so far a spirit of lethargy has prevailed in portions of Centre county and it is for that reason that we publish the following endorsement of the campaign from the Governor of Pennsylvania:

My dear Mr. Aikens: I am interested to know that the friends of Susquehanna University are making a drive for adequate endowment for the institution. I have spent the four most important years of my life at a small Christian college, and my gratitude to that institution gives me particular interest in the efforts of their similar colleges to maintain themselves in these trying times. What America owes to the small colleges which have been founded by our christian people throughout the States, will never be adequately told. In Pennsylvania, we are fortunate in having a number of these, and I can personally testify to the great service to our people which has been rendered by Susquehanna University.

I am writing to let you know that I appreciate what you are doing, and that I wish you every success in your efforts. With warm personal regards, I am Very sincerely, WM. C. SPROUL, Governor, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Moment of Embarrassment.

"Some men are so strong that they always have their own way." "Yes," replied Senator Sorghum; "but a man who always has his own way is liable to be a little disappointed when he stops at a village and looks around and listens for the applause."—Washington Star.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE BY PUBLICATION.—In the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Centre, State of Pennsylvania, No. 76, May Term 1918, Henry J. Kohlbecker vs. Frank C. Kohlbecker, Stella M. Kohlbecker, Frances A. Kohlbecker, Josephine A. Kohlbecker and Emma Kohlbecker, of Bogart owners of Centre county, Pa., and Mary C. Vallmont and Felix Vallmont her husband, of Coudy, Pa.

Vallmont and Felix Vallmont her husband, of Coudy, Pa.

You are hereby notified and required to be and appear at the Court of Common Pleas to be held at Bellefonte, Pa., in the County of Centre, and State of Pennsylvania, on the third Monday of May, 1920, next, being the 21st day of May, to answer the plaintiff in the above-stated case of a plea thereto, whereas the plaintiff and the defendant have been joined together and undivided, do hold ten certain certain messages, tenements and tracts of land situated in Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

No. 1. All that certain message, tenement and tract of land situated in the Township of Boggs, County and State aforesaid, beginning at a walnut corner, thence North 28 1/2 degrees West 130 perches to a white oak stump corner, thence South 56 degrees West 50 perches to stone corner, thence South 32 degrees East 92 perches to a stone, thence South 86 degrees West 18 perches to a stone corner, thence South 30 degrees East 69 perches to the bank of Bald Eagle creek, thence North 74 degrees East 37 perches to a post, thence North 5 degrees East 14 perches to a post, thence North 30 degrees East 16 perches to post, thence North 15 degrees East 29 perches to a post, thence North 77 degrees East 19 perches to the place of beginning, containing 68 acres and 78 perches more or less, being a larger tract of land originally surveyed and known as the estate of Christian Spade, see Patent Book A.A. Volume 13, page 212, and being the same premises north of the Bald Eagle Mary his wife, by their deed dated January 1, 1864, recorded in Centre County in Deed Book "Y", page 62, and conveyed to John Bronoel (the name of said Bronoel in said Deed having been inaccurately spelled "Bronoel") and to said John Bronoel having been so thereof seized died leaving to survive him a widow, Mrs. E. B. Holly, who died, and was married with John Holly and the said John Holly now being dead, and eight children, to wit: John Holly, Jr., and John Holly Bronoel bearing date the 11th day of December, 1883, and recorded in Centre County in Deed Book "Z", page 68, became vested in Alois Kohlbecker excepting, however, two tracts heretofore conveyed to it, to wit: one tract of 758 acres and about 10 acres respectively.

No. 2. All that certain message, tenement and lot of ground situated in Central City, Township, County and State aforesaid, and designated as Lot No. 112 in the general plan of said Central City, beginning and extending as follows: On the South and West by public road leading from Milesburg to Union Deposit, on the North by the Bald Eagle Valley railroad, and on the East by lot of Samuel Orris, it being the same lot of ground which was owned by Adam H. Hoy, administrators of James T. Hoy, who died, by their deed dated March 14, 1897, conveyed to Rebecca Linn, which by conveyances became vested in Alois Kohlbecker.

No. 3. All that certain message, tenement and tract of land situated in Central City, Township, County and State aforesaid, numbered 115 according to the plan of said Central City, and bounded on the West by lot of Samuel Orris, on the North by an alley, and on the East by Lot No. 112, extending to the turnpike, being the same premises which C. Swires, ex. adm. and C. C. Swires conveyed to Alois Kohlbecker, said Deed being recorded in Centre County in Deed Book No. 66, page 68, etc.

No. 4. All that certain lot or piece of ground situated in Central City, Township, County and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the North by the old turnpike, on the West by the western line of Lot No. 11, extending by the turnpike to the Bald Eagle creek, on the East by Bald Eagle creek, and on the West by lot of Daniel H. Hoover, being the same premises which E. C. Humes and Adam Hoy, administrators of James T. Hoy, who died, by their deed dated September 1, 1883, recorded in Centre County in Deed Book "V2", page 62, etc.

No. 5. All that triangular piece of ground lying at the junction of the Snow Shoe pike, Bald Eagle creek and Bald Eagle Valley railroad, in Central City, Township, County and State aforesaid, bounded on the North by alley town plan, on the South by Bald Eagle Railroad, on the West by Bald Eagle creek and on the East by Bald Eagle creek, at which point the land terminates in sharp point, thereby making it a triangular piece of land, more or less. Being the same premises which E. B. Lipton, et al, by their deed dated April 15, 1897, recorded in Centre County in Deed Book 64, page 178, conveyed to A. Kohlbecker.

No. 6. All that certain message, tenement and tract of land situated in Union Township, County and State aforesaid, beginning at a chestnut oak on line of land of Reuben H. Hoover, and extending along same South 60 degrees West 102 perches to stones, thence along land of Joseph Hoover 30 degrees East 32 perches to a chestnut oak, thence along land of William P. Fisher 60 degrees East 102 perches to a post, thence North 30 degrees West 32 perches to chestnut oak, the place of beginning, containing 2 1/2 acres and 30 perches more or less. Being the same premises which William F. Way by deed dated October 18, 1897, recorded in Centre County in Deed Book 82, page 198, conveyed to Alois Kohlbecker. For right of way connection with this property see deed last recited.

No. 7. All that certain lot of ground situated in Eagleville, County and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: On the West by public road, thence joining lots of Mrs. Maggie McCloskey 280 feet to a post, thence joining lot of Mrs. M. H. Hoover 10 feet to a post, thence by S. M. Hall 280 feet to a post in the center of the public road, thence North 20 degrees East 22 1/2 feet to the place of beginning, containing a quarter of an acre more or less. Being the same premises which Sarah McCloskey by her deed dated October 18, 1897, recorded in Centre County in Deed Book No. 76, page 40, conveyed to Alois Kohlbecker.

No. 8. All that certain lot of ground situated in Union Township, County and State aforesaid, beginning at a stone corner in the center of the public road, thence North 25 degrees East 110 feet to a post, thence along land of McCormick Hall 280 feet to the center of public road, thence North 20 degrees East 22 1/2 feet to the place of beginning, containing a quarter of an acre more or less. Being the same premises which Sarah McCloskey by her deed dated October 18, 1897, recorded in Centre County in Deed Book No. 76, page 41, conveyed to Alois Kohlbecker.

No. 9. All that certain lots of ground situated in Central City, Township, County and State aforesaid, beginning at a stone corner in the center of the public road, thence North 25 degrees East 110 feet to a post, thence along land of McCormick Hall 280 feet to the center of public road, thence North 20 degrees East 22 1/2 feet to the place of beginning, containing a quarter of an acre more or less. Being the same premises which Sarah McCloskey by her deed dated October 18, 1897, recorded in Centre County in Deed Book No. 76, page 41, conveyed to Alois Kohlbecker.

With the appearances, they the said defendants partition therebetween them, according to the laws and customs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to be made do gallery and to the same to be done do not permit very unjustly and contrary to the same laws and customs, etc. the same Frank C. Kohlbecker, Stella M. Kohlbecker, Frances A. Kohlbecker, Josephine A. Kohlbecker, and Emma Kohlbecker, of Bogart owners of Centre county, Pa.; and Mary C. Vallmont her husband, of Coudy, Pa., who are the parties to the above-stated case, to be made according to the laws and customs and have you then and there this writ and the summons.

By order of the Court, this 27th day of February, A. D., 1920. HARRY DUKEMAN, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa. March 2, 1920. 65-10-6t