

A COMMISSION VIEW OF THE DEER PROBLEM.

Has the Pennsylvania deer herd reached its limit? Is Nature now sending its two grim and ruthless destroyers, Starvation and Weakened Breeding, into the forests to reduce the number of animals?

These two questions are being asked by well-informed sportsmen who have commented upon the scarcity of fawns during the hunting season. With a known and verified record of more than 800 dead deer found in the Spring season, and the most of these victims of starvation, it is being driven home that some drastic measures are required to meet a crisis that, if not already here, is close at hand.

John B. Burnham, of the American Game Protective Association, has just predicted that the Pennsylvania deer, by destroying natural browse faster than it will grow, will soon decrease in numbers.

He says that the whole deer problem is one that depends upon the same principle that farmers use in live-stock raising. Other experts now point out that if 800 Pennsylvania deer have starved to death, the fawns that are born of weakened does, suffering from lack of nutrition, must of necessity be frail creatures and unable to meet the battle of life.

The real deer hunters, men who know wild life, have not allowed themselves to be deceived by the fact that the doe deer, shot early in December, were plump and fat. Autumn, particularly one with such an abundance of food as the past, is not the time to study the feeding question.

It is in March when, following the cold and snow of winter, the spectre of starvation arises.

There are localities in Pennsylvania where the forest floor is cleaned off and where the browse is eaten to a height of six feet, the distance a deer can reach by standing on its hind legs. Deep snow not only covers the ground growth but prevents deer from traveling long distances.

These animals that are more hardy can endure and come through a hard winter. The weak ones and the fawns gnaw at the bark of trees and they finally die.

Pennsylvania hunters killed about 25,000 doe deer during the past season. How many deer Nature will destroy next Spring and in subsequent years until she hits the balance that she demands no person can say. And the deer that Nature will not be merciful but will take by the hunter's hand and disease and suffering.

Deep snow will not supply fine meat for families but will become the food of the wildcats and the foxes and the crows and the worms.

There are many sections of Pennsylvania where the food problem is not serious; there is, however, no region where it will not become vital in time and there is no deer country in the State where there is not a heavy excess of female deer over bucks.

Following a wave of unreasonable and unstudied protest in several localities, there has come a reaction and the wisdom of the Game Commission in seeking, through the hunters themselves, a reduction of the excess doe deer is almost unanimously endorsed.

The protest came as a surprise for the reason that during a period of three years a majority of the deer hunters had urged the Game Commission to reverse the season and protect the bucks while killing off the does. And then when the Game Commission did the thing that they had been petitioned to do, a vociferous minority got up on top of the ridge and howled to the world that the crime of the universe was being perpetrated; that all of the doe deer in the State would be exterminated and that the slaughter would appall humanity.

Well, about 25,000 doe deer were killed, less than half as many as hunters supposed. There were only 80,000 special licenses issued and the number of men in the field was small. There are maybe, 600,000 doe deer still left and if there is a hard winter and plenty of deep snow kind, gentle Mother Nature will step in and she will in her compassionate fashion kill off many hundreds of deer by the hunger route.

The men who know most about deer are the chaps who live in the woods or the farmers who own lands adjoining the forests inhabited by the animals. They know that deer live on browse; succulent twigs and branches and buds; on acorns, beech and other nuts; on the green stuff that the farmer raises such as cabbage, turnips, apples, and so forth. They simply laugh when anybody suggests that the deer should eat grass. But a field of winter wheat is a different thing and the farmers know that also.

That's why the State pays half of the cost of a deer-proof fence. The farmers have been insisting for years that the deer herd must be kept down. They have said that with the number of does reduced the deer would be stronger and the damage to crops lessened. They have stood by the Game Commission in the recent weeks.

As reflecting the changed sentiment that now sustains the Commission and the farmers as well as the best informed sportsmen of the State a recent editorial in the Brookville Republican is interesting. Among other things it says: "If the Game Commission has not adequate legal authority to enforce its rulings, then the Legislature should enact such laws as will give that authority clearly beyond the reach of meddling busy-bodies whose fears run away with their judgment. Failing this there will be no protection for game and no known system

for control based upon known biological facts.

It is doubtful if there are any large number of sportsmen who have thorough knowledge of feeding conditions in season and out of season and certainly, a considerably smaller group has any accurate knowledge of the fundamental biological laws governing breeding, laws which pertain to the entire animal kingdom in some degree.

"The Game Commission has these facts and they had a condition to contend with which could not be neglected. They are entitled to a fair trial of their plan."—by Robert B. Vale.

RULES ADOPTED FOR COUNTY SOCCER LEAGUE.

Formulation of a Centre county Interscholastic Soccer League is progressing favorably, according to a report of a meeting held at Centre Hall on December 17th, announces William S. Jeffries, county vocational supervisor.

"Bill" Jeffrey, varsity soccer coach at Penn State, presented the large silver loving cup, donated by the U. S. Football association, to the Centre county I. A. A.

The following rules were suggested: 1. The ball used in all league games shall be of standard make.

2. All league games shall be refereed by a neutral official. Mr. Jeffrey suggests that it will be possible to furnish varsity men from the College for these games. The schools shall furnish transportation for referees.

3. A schedule for all teams contemplating playing will be drawn up at a meeting held April 1st, in the court house, Bellefonte.

4. Rules: A. All league games shall be played according to the U. S. F. A. rules. Mr. Jeffrey has a large supply of these rules coming and will distribute them to all schools.

B. Grades: No boy with more than one below grade shall be allowed to take part in any league game. Each school shall check up on Monday before each game, and a boy who has more than one below grade, at that time, shall be kept out of any competition that week.

C. All league teams shall be made up entirely of 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th grade boys. An exception to this rule has been made as follows: Bellefonte and State College High schools are considering entering the league provided they can enter teams composed of 7th, 8th and 9th grade boys. It is, of course, understood that these two schools will compete with the other teams of the league on an equal basis.

D. The executive committee of the C. C. I. A. A., which shall take charge of the soccer league, shall be composed of one representative of each school, this representative to be either the principal or coach.

E. Each school winning the cup shall pay for the engraving on the same.

F. Any school winning the cup three years shall have permanent possession of the same. These need not be in succession.

G. Any game necessary to decide a tie between two teams of the league shall be played on a neutral field.

H. The point system shall be used in determining the winner of the league, as: Two points for the winning team and a point for each of the two teams in case of a tie.

I. Each representative to the April meeting shall have a list of special events to be held in connection with his school at which time he might want a game to be played.

J. Better publicity for the county soccer league should be given.

It has been suggested that a league be started for dodge ball and volleyball for the girls to be played in conjunction with the boys' games. Consider these in your own situation and be prepared to vote on them at the April meeting.

The committee wishes you to go over these suggested rules very carefully and bring with you to the meeting in April any changes or additions you would like to offer.

Eternal Ice.

Eternal ice, to depths of more than a hundred yards, binds the soil of northern Siberia even in Summer, according to Professor Schostakowitch of Irkutsk, in a recent address before the Berlin Geographical Society.

The frozen ground covers an area of 5,000,000 square kilometers, a territory half as large as Europe. In Yakutsk a well has been sunk to a depth of nearly 400 feet without finding the bottom of the frozen stratum. The ice hinders the sinking of surface water, so that vast cold bogs or tundras are formed on what might otherwise be fertile soil. The only spots where thawing ever penetrates this everlasting ice are directly beneath stove-heated houses. Cases are on record where these thawed columns of soil tapped subterranean rivers flowing under the ice layer, resulting in veritable artesian wells that spouted to the ceilings and drove out the occupants.

State College Firms and Individuals Want Freight Reparatons.

Nine firms and individuals at State College have filed complaints with the Public Service Commission against the Bellefonte Central and sixty-six other railroads asking reparations for excessive freight rates to Bellefonte. The complaint is based on an order of the Commission handed down last January and directing the railroads to reduce their freight rates. The applicants are the Park R. Homan estate, State College Gas and Oil Co., Robert T. Hafer, the Hillside Ice Co., State College Fuel & Supply Co., State College Commission Co., John Gilliland, Lynn Woomer and Philip D. Foster.

FARM NOTES.

—The term "drought," as applied to a lack of moisture in the soil for proper plant growth, embraces many conditions which differ with each type of agriculture. What may constitute insufficient moisture for one sort of crop, or one part of the country, may be ample for another crop grown in different soil or in a different climate, says the weather bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture.

In the East, where precipitation is usually well distributed, a period of 30 days without beneficial precipitation constitutes a drought, which would be especially bad if the subsoil were not well supplied with moisture at the beginning of the drought period. Over the Pacific coast States possible drought is chiefly in the colder half of the year.

A generally dry winter season may be disastrous to nonirrigated crops. In the central valleys and Great Plains, drought during the early spring months will greatly diminish the wheat yield, and drought in mid-summer brings disaster to the corn crop. A short period of drought in the eastern part of the country during the early spring months will frequently greatly curtail the hay crop, but may not seriously injure wheat; in fact, it may prevent excessive straw growth. A period of drought may be beneficial to corn in its early growth, forcing the roots to greater depths. Drought of short duration may be quite disastrous to corn when it follows a wet period immediately preceding the formation of the ear, when abundant moisture is required. If previous wet weather has caused the root system to develop near the surface, the supply of moisture available in the subsoil may not be reached in time to prevent loss.

Moderate drought is not always associated with scanty production. It may prove beneficial to cotton by hindering the activity of insect pests that do not multiply in dry weather. If the cotton plant remains somewhat dormant during drought and resumes growth promptly when moisture is supplied, the crop may develop after the period of worst insect infestation is over.

Early droughts are particularly detrimental to most truck and small fruit crops, as growth and development of these are usually rapid and any material interruption is decidedly harmful.

—Keeping milk production records of dairy cows is important. In no other way can the dairyman tell which cows are best and just how good or poor each one is. If weighing the milking each time is too much work, then the night and morning milk can be weighed one day a month and multiplied by the number of days in the month. Keep the records in a book and at the end of the year you will have some very valuable information of your herd.

—Flockmasters should remember that in order to grow a fleece and to nourish a developing lamb, a ewe needs plenty of protein. If not obtained in legume hay, then bran and linseed oil meal must be fed.

—Farmers living in the corn borer infested counties of the State will be permitted, by special provision, to exhibit their corn at the State Farm Products Show in Harrisburg next month.

—Alfalfa hay or alfalfa leaf meal is an effective substitute for succulent green feed for winter poultry feeding. Alfalfa hay may be fed in 2 inch mesh wire netting feeders. If leaf meal is used in place of hay it may be added to the dry mash mixture so that it mixes from 5 to 10 per cent. of the mash.

—Cows to freshen later in the winter should be well fed now specially if at all thin in flesh. Give full rations of hay and silage and feed liberally of grain. A good grain mixture is 100 pounds ground corn, 100 pounds ground oats, 100 pounds bran, 75 pounds linseed oil meal. About a week before freshening leave out the corn meal and reduce somewhat the amount of grain fed.

—All breeding ewes that are being carried over the winter should be drenched for parasites at least once. Do not delay in this important operation.

—Do not neglect the foal during the winter months, livestock specialists at State College urge. For proper growth and development a ration of oats and bran or mixture of corn, oats and bran, with a legume hay or a good mixed hay, is recommended. Clover and alfalfa hays are good healthful feeds for all classes of draft horses, but especially for growing foals. The mineral matter contained in legume hays is vital to the well-being of the colts.

—Tree planting on idle land and woodlot thinning of second growth timber go hand in hand. Both practices aid in the development of the greatest possible income and satisfaction from that part of the farm on which they are applied and which now is yielding little or no income.

—Beekeepers who plan to exhibit honey at the State Farm product Show in Harrisburg this month are urged to give their product good preparation so the display will arrive at the State capital in good condition for exhibition.

—A more satisfactory winter egg production will be obtained from early hatched, vigorous, and well-grown pullets that carry a surplus of flesh. Late hatched, slow-maturing pullets should be culled from the laying flock and only the well-grown birds of desirable type should be kept. The culling out of the late hatched pullets removes one of the most common sources of roup infection and may tend to prevent the disease from gaining a foothold in the flock.

LUMBER? Oh, Yes! Call Bellefonte 432 W. R. Shope Lumber Co. Lumber, Sash, Doors, Millwork and Roofing

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas in Centre County, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1929 at 2 o'clock p. m., the following property:

All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate in the township of Rush, County of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

THE FIRST THEREOF: Beginning at a post situate South eight degrees five minutes East two hundred and nine feet from the center of the first timber of Coaldeale No. 12 drift; thence North seventy-two degrees nineteen minutes East seventy-five feet to a post; thence North seventeen degrees forty-one minutes West three hundred twenty-five feet and five-tenths feet to a post thirty-three feet from the center line of the main track of siding; thence South twenty-two degrees nineteen minutes West seventy-five feet by line of railroad; thence South seventeen degrees fourteen minutes East two hundred twenty-five feet and five-tenths feet to place of beginning, containing fifty-four hundredths of an acre, on which is erected a dwelling, said to be a portion of the tract warranted in the name of Jacob Resh.

THE SECOND THEREOF: Beginning at a post thirty-three feet from center of railroad located North seventeen degrees South seventy-nine degrees nineteen minutes West seventy-nine and five-tenths feet from the other corner of the first described lot; thence North fifty-five degrees West four hundred eighty-six feet to a post; thence North thirty-five degrees West four hundred feet to the place of beginning, containing four and forty-six one hundredths acres; also being part of a larger tract of land warranted in the name of Jacob Resh.

Expressly hereby excepting and reserving from the two parcels above described all the coal, ores, fire clay, gas, oil and other minerals and ores, of whatsoever kind and description, the same may hereinafter be found, together with the right to mine, dig, carry away and remove the same, with the right to enter upon the premises hereby conveyed for such purposes, with the right of free ingress, egress and regress, together with the right to build such roads, railroads, ditches, canals, bridges and other improvements as are usual and necessary for mining, shipping and transporting coals and other minerals and other commodities, and the right to move, carry and transport by railroad or otherwise, any coals taken from these or other lands and any other lands, and any other improvements beyond the lands above named and without being in any way liable for any damages done by the surface or any part thereof or any buildings thereon erected, either by the owners of said reserved coal, ores, fire clay, gas and oil or by the owners, or said reserved coal, ores, etc., might or could do if this conveyance had not been made.

THE THIRD THEREOF: Beginning at a stump corner of the John Hambricht, John Hoffnagle, Andrew Graff and Sebastian Graff tracts, and which corner is also the northwestern corner of the said Sebastian Graff tract; thence along the division line between the Andrew Graff and Sebastian Graff tracts, North thirty-three degrees and five-tenths West 375 feet to a stone corner on line of the Jacob Rusk tract; thence along the Jacob Rusk tract and the John Widenmeyer tract South thirty-three degrees forty-eight minutes West 2500 feet to a post; thence by a line through the Sebastian Graff tract of 200 feet to a post; thence South thirty-five degrees North six minutes East 375 feet to a post along line of the John Hoffnagle tract; thence North thirty-three degrees and five-tenths West 500 feet to a post; thence North fifty-four degrees forty-five minutes East 2500 feet to a pine stump corner and place of beginning. Containing two hundred and sixteen acres, and being part of the same tract of land that was conveyed to the said James F. Stott by James F. Stott, Henry S. Drinker and Fanny Pinker by their deed dated August 3, 1917 and was recorded in Centre County, Deed Book 119, page 506, and more fully appears in the grantors purchase on May 14th, 1917 from James C. Furst, Trustee.

THE FOURTH THEREOF: All grantors' right, title and interest in the balance of the unmined coal in the seam being Charles No. 12, mine, situate in the Township of Rush, County of Centre and State of Pennsylvania; being the same right, title and interest as was conveyed to the said Jacob Rusk by agreement dated April 17th, 1918, granted to Jacob Smutzinger.

(2) The right and privilege of transporting coal across the lands of Thos. E. McCausland, et al., appurtenant to Coaldeale mine No. 12, situate in the Township of Rush, County of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, granted to Thos. E. McCausland, et al., by agreement dated April 17th, 1918, granted to Jacob Smutzinger.

(3) All the coal in that certain vein or seam formerly worked by Jas. F. Stott at Coaldeale mine No. 12, situate in the Township of Rush, County of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, granted to Thos. E. McCausland, et al., by agreement dated April 17th, 1918, estimated to amount to 20,000 tons, gross, and the area thereof being indicated in the plan annexed to said agreement as exhibit "A."

(4) All those two certain parcels and lots of ground situate in the Borough of Philipsburg, County of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, severally bounded and described as follows:

(a) Commencing at a point which is a common corner of lands owned by W. P. Wigton and C. B. Finlay; thence South 99 degrees 10 minutes West, a distance of one hundred and seventy feet along the line of said Finlay's land to the Eastern boundary line of a certain one perch wide lane leading Southerly from Presqueisle Street; thence South 30 degrees 50 minutes East

a distance of twenty-four feet to a post; thence by a straight line to the place of beginning, containing one-twentieth part of an acre, more or less. Being the same premises which Mrs. Catherine Holt, et al., by their deed dated the 10th day of June 1889, and recorded in Centre County in Deed Book 59, page 190, granted and conveyed unto William R. Duncan.

(b) Beginning at a post the easterly corner of a one perch wide lane leading Southerly from Presqueisle Street to land lots of Eleanor C. Casanova; thence extending by other land of which this was a part and along the driving way of W. H. Wigton North 69 degrees East one hundred and seventy feet and five-tenths feet to another post; thence still along said Wigton land South 29 degrees 50 minutes East two hundred and ninety-six feet to a post in D. W. Holt's line; thence along said D. W. Holt's land South 69 degrees 50 minutes West one hundred and seventy feet to the place of beginning. Together with the free and common use, liberty and privilege of the said one perch wide lane from Presqueisle Street to David W. Holt's land; and also the aforesaid driving way laid out 20 feet wide, the entire length of the first described premises, with the right to pass over, along and upon the same a way may be necessary at all times hereafter forever. Being the same premises which Eliza S. Finlay, et al., by their deed dated the first day of June 1889, and recorded in Centre County in Deed Book 59, page 189, etc., granted and conveyed unto William R. Duncan.

The said two described parcels of land became duly vested in the said William R. Duncan in lifetime and being so thereupon, died intestate, leaving to survive him his widow, the said Lena W. Duncan, and two daughters, Natalie W. Duncan, and Mildred Duncan, the latter daughter now being married to Malcolm Macfarlane, as his heirs at law, and to whom the said parcels of land did by the intestate laws of Pennsylvania, descend and come the said widow and heirs at law being the grantors herein.

Being the same premises which Lena W. Duncan, et al., by deed dated June 14th, 1920, recorded in Centre County, in Deed Book 124, page 516, conveyed to Jacob Smutzinger.

TOGETHER with all and singular, the buildings, ways, waters, water courses, rights, liberties, privileges, improvements, hereditaments and appurtenances, whatsoever thereunto belonging, or in wise appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents issues and profits thereof, to be sold as the property of Jacob Smutzinger. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day.

H. E. DUNLAP, Sheriff Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa., January 2, 1929. 74-1-31

Norway's Seas Many fathoms under the seas, Nature provides an abundance of sustenance for the codfish that makes its liver-cells prolific in vitamin-bearing oil. Scott's Emulsion serves thousands of children and grown people with cod-liver oil in a form easy to take. It is a food-tonic that helps energize and build up the body.

Free SILK HOSE Free Mendel's Knit Silk Hose for Women, guaranteed to wear six to eight months without runners in leg or holes in heels or toe. A new pair FREE if they fall. Price \$1.00. YEAGER'S TINY BOOT SHOP.

Employers This Interests You The Workman's Compensation Law went into effect Jan. 1, 1916. It makes insurance compulsory. We specialize in placing such insurance. We inspect Plants and recommend Accident Prevention Safe Guards which Reduce Insurance rates. It will be to your interest to consult us before placing your insurance. JOHN F. GRAY & SON. State College Bellefonte

CHICHESTER'S PILLS FIFTEEN BRAND BRANDS Ladies! Ask your Druggists for Chichester's Pills in Blue and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Every Druggist. Ask for CHICHESTER'S PILLS. FIFTEEN BRAND PILLS for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

MEATS YOU'LL LIKE. Good meat requires careful selection. We save you this trouble by selecting the meats we offer for your approval with the utmost care. Whatever kind you like best will be sure to meet your approval when it's bought here. Our stock is replenished fresh daily. Telephone 667 Market on the Diamond Bellefonte, Penna. P. L. Beezer Estate....Meat Market

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW SKLINE WOODRING.—Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Practices in all courts. Office, room 15 Crider's Exchange. 51-17

J. KENNEDY JOHNSTON.—Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Prompt attention given all legal business entrusted to his care. Offices—No. 5, East High street. 57-14

J. M. KEICHLINE.—Attorney-at-Law and Justice of the Peace. All professional business will receive prompt attention. Offices on second floor of Temple Court. 49-5-17

W. G. RUNKLE.—Attorney-at-Law, Consultation in English and German. Office in Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte, Pa. 55-9

PHYSICIANS D. R. L. CAPERS, OSTEOPATH. Bellefonte Crider's Ex. 68-11 Holmes Bldg. State College

W. S. GLENN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, State College, Centre county, Pa. Office at his residence. 35-41

C. D. CASEBEER, Optometrist.—Registered and licensed by the State. Eyes examined, glasses fitted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Frames replaced and lenses matched. Casebeer Bldg., High St., Bellefonte, Pa. 71-22-17

E. V. B. ROAN, Optometrist, Licensed by the State Board. State College, every day except Saturday, Bellefonte, in the Garbrick building opposite the Court House. Wednesday afternoons from 2 to 8 p. m. and Saturday a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Bell Phone 68-40

FEEDS! We have taken on the line of Purina Feeds We also carry the line of Wayne Feeds Together with a full line of our own feeds.

Table listing various feed products and prices: Purina Cow Chow, 34% 3.10 per H.; Purina Cow Chow, 24% 2.80 per H.; Wayne Dairy, 32% 3.05 per H.; Wayne Dairy, 24% 2.75 per H.; Wayne Egg Mash 3.20 per H.; Wayne Calf Meal 4.25 per H.; Ryde's Calf Meal \$5.00 per H.; Wagner's Pig Meal 2.80 per H.; Wagner's egg mash 2.80 per H.; Wagner's Dairy Feed 22% 2.50 per H.; Wagner's Dairy Mixture of bran, cotton seed meal, oil meal and gluten, 30% 2.80 per H.; Oil Meal, 34% 3.35 per H.; Flax Meal 2.40 per H.; Cotton seed meal, 43% 3.00 per H.; Gluten feed, 23% 2.50 per H.; Fine ground Alfalfa 2.25 per H.; Orbeco meat, fish and mineral 3.75 per H.; Orbeco Mineral 4.05 per H.; Meat meal, 50% 4.05 per H.; Tankage, 60% 4.25 per H.

We can sell the above feeds and mix with your corn and oats chop and make you a much cheaper dairy feed than the ready mixed feed.

If You Want Good Bread or Pastry TRY "OUR BEST" OR "GOLD COIN" FLOUR C. Y. Wagner & Co. Inc. 68-11-17. BELLEFONTE, PA.

Caldwell & Son Bellefonte, Pa. Plumbing and Heating Vapor...Steam By Hot Water Pipeless Furnaces Full Line of Pipe and Fittings and Mill Supplies All Sizes of Terra Cotta Pipe and Fittings ESTIMATES Cheerfully and Promptly Furnished 68-15-17