

must be accompanied by an affidavit executed by the sureties containing the information specified in section 63.2(3).

“(a) A statement that one of them is the owner or that both combined are the owners of the real property offered as security;

“(b) A description of the property, sufficiently identified to establish the lien of the bond;

“(c) A statement of the total amount of the liens, unpaid taxes, and other encumbrances against each property offered; and

“(d) A statement of the assessed value of each property offered.”

Appellant's counsel also stated in his brief and argued that his bond was properly secured by the property held by its principal obligor, meaning, we suppose, appellant himself. A careful search of the record before us does not bear this out. Not only is there nothing to show that appellant offered unencumbered property held in fee by him on which taxes had been paid, but the certificate from the Real Estate Division which should have been attached to the affidavit by the sureties does not indicate either that the taxes have been paid on the property or that it is unencumbered.

We do not feel that this meets the requirements of the statute.

We do not think it proper that counsel for parties should read particular portions of a statute out of context. In dealing with appeal bonds, as in this case, we feel that the law should be read as a whole in its application to the subject.

The ruling of the lower court dismissing the appeal is hereby affirmed, with costs against appellant. It is so ordered.

*Affirmed.*