LINES TO A SHEEP.

O sheep, whose days are so demurely I wonder if it's past your comprehend-

ing That you and I between us represent The starting of a process and its end-

On you the wool, on me the cloth and hose Thus swings the cycle from its start to close.

But not direct, old thing-O not direct! 'Twixt shearing you and my "spring suiting" choices

There intervenes a host of the elect Who jazz around in Daimlers and Rolls-

Royces; well nourished coves, with apoplectic necks,

Who drink champagne and sign collossal

A-down the path from you to me they (Who tries to dodge them only comes a

cropper). And each with outstretched and expectant hand

Collects the tribute that he thinks is proper.

could see The final price at which it's charged to

Therefore I call you "comrade" from my Although we two adorn a different ge-

If you and I are plainly in the cart, At least we share the vehicle between us. We have one point in common, Brother

We both exist in order to be fleeced -Manchester Guardian.

DOROTHEA'S GUEST. It was Peregrine Foster's time-honored habit to telephone to Miss Dorothea Foster from the "store" at about the time every day that she was eating her solitary breakfast in the old Foster homestead. There was usually nothing imperative to say. Pere-grine usually asked Dorothea if it would be convenient for him to "drop in after supper." If it was Wednesday night she would tell him that it was not, because that was the night she always took supper with her sis-ter-in-law. Then Peregrine would ask if he might see her home afterward, and with just a shade of hesitation Dorothea would say that he might. If that letter had come to me. I thought it was not Wednesday night she, althat maybe it was meant to be just ways with the same sort of hesitation, that way. I knew you were maybe told him that he might come to see missing me a little, so I thought I'd

That is the way things had been going for the last eight years, ever since, after an eight years' courtship, Dorothea had promised Peregrine that "after her affairs were settled" she might marry him. Apparently things hadn't been settled yet.

But to these excuses Peregrine was used. And he was used to the hesitation she showed when he telephoned in the morning-it was only since an open stretch of land five miles away had been suddenly converted into an army encampment, and young men in khaki swarmed the few lanes and village streets of the place where Peregrine owned and kept the only store, that there had been a real change in her manner.

Of course Peregrine wasn't jealous. Surely Dorothea had too much sense to take a really sentimental interest in any of the boys in camp; Dorothea, who was forty. Still the boys took up time that Peregrine felt ought to be devoted to him.

It was about one month before Thanksgiving day when Peregrine received his first real shock, however.
"I suppose it'll be convenient to
come over tonight?" he asked. And

Dorothea flatly told him it would not. 'You see, some of the boys in camp have been quarantined and I'm fixing up some of my plum butter for them. It's in two quart jars and I have to beat it up and pour it into jelly glass-That's the way they like it. There has been an appeal for things for the boys in the infirmary and they want things that can be sent right to them. And you know my plum butter isn't

That night Dorothea did more than re-can plum butter. When she had finished that task she went to her writing desk and wrote a letter, which she read over several times with ap- Kansas Clean-up is Now Under Way. parent satisfaction. Then she wrapped up the two dozen jars of plum butter she had got ready, and tied each neatly with a bit of red ribbon. In one she inserted the little sealed envelope. Each wrapped jar was then wrapped again in a bit of stout paper, tied neatly with a cord and the contribution was ready.

The next day early she hitched up her old mare to the older buggy and toted the two dozen jars out to the hostess house at camp, where she smilingly left her contribution. "There is something special in this package," she told the young woman who received them. "You might keep it separate, and if there is one of the young chaps that needs special cheering you could give it to him."

The month that followed was a hard one for Peregrine and, if truth must tone of Dorothea that betokened preoccupation, and in the tone of Peregrine there was an insurmountable tone of pique.

On the Wednesday before Thanks-Perhaps that was because there was so much Thanksgiving buying going on at the grocery store. But there was another call—a call that Dorothea had been expecting for weeks.

"Say, I'm the chap that got the plum butter," came a cheerful voice. "It was some butter and I got the note asking me to come to Thanksgiving dinner if I didn't have any place else to go. Well, I haven't-and anyway, if you make plum butter like that I wouldn't miss your dinner for

Dorothea was all a-tremble with excitement. She asked the soldier boy if he wouldn't bring a friend, but he

assured her that he wouldn't, because most of the boys who were able to get off and didn't go home were being entertained by the men's local club. She had no doubt that there would be three at the table. Peregrine always came. She listened all the morning for the ring of the telephone and it did not come. She felt that she would lower her dignity if she telephoned him and asked him—when for eight

years he had never missed a day tel-

ephoning to her. Dorothea cried a little on her pillow that night. She assured herself it was excitement over her expected guest. Perhaps it was for another reason. After all, when one has had a certain telephone message every day for eight years just the failure to receive it is enough to unsteady the

nerves. For some reason Dorothea had vague misgivings during the morning. She was not looking forward with so much pleasure to her dinner guest as she had expected to. She had hoped Peregrine would be there to help her

entertain him. At just one o'clock when the old house was redolent with the savory aroma of roasting turkey, the guest arrived. It was Peregrine, and Dorothea, still wearing her kitchen apron, threw her arms around his neck and shed a few tears of joy on his shoul-

"I'm almost sorry that someone else Your wool would stand on end if you is coming," she said. "It would be so nice if you and I were just here to-gether. It seems just like those first Thanksgiving days. Besides, with all the other boys down at the club house -singing and shouting as they would with no women about-it may be a lit-

tle dull for him." Peregrine was laughing.
"I'm him!" he announced bluntly.
"You see, it's this way," and he produced the little white envelope that he had been wearing next his heart for several days. "A young soldier came in and asked if I'd allow any-thing on some jars of plum butter. He said that there were ten fellows laid up in the infirmary at that time, and there were some hundred and fifty jars of it. He said they nearly got plum buttered to death, and as soon as he was out he wanted some pretzels and pickles, to sort of counteract the plums, and he'd sent all his money home and he thought maybe I'd trade off some pretzels and pickles for a few jars of plums. Well, I knew I could always get a good price for it from some of the city folks that come here in the spring, so I took it. And in one of the packages I found this note. I knew the boys were going to be taken care of at the club—and, well, I felt it was providential the way

surprise you. And on that eighth Thanksgiving Dorothea told the patient Peregrine that her affairs were settled at last.

Maple Sugar Crop Calls for Workers. Hundreds of thousands of maple trees will go untapped in Vermont this season because of the inability of the farmers to get help. Never in the history of the sugar-making industry were the farmers so eager to sugar on large scale as this year, but all through Vermont the story is the same; they can only tap as many trees as they can take care of.

While the determining factor in a big maple sugar crop is the weather during the sugaring season, the pre-liminary conditions this year are said to be very exceptionally good. For the past two years, too, the crop has been below normal, so everything indicates a good year. The farmers never have purchased so much sugarmaking apparatus and the sugar utensil people report the biggest year in their experience. In many orchards pipe lines have been put in to help offset the scarcity of labor, but pipe lines can only be used in certain | barbed wire entanglement. orchards. Man power is the big essential and in the past the roving farm hand has been used. This year there is said to be no such person, as the high wages in the industrial centers have drawn away more men than did the war. Most of the big sugar bushes are owned by farmers who depend on themselves and the members of their families for help during most of the year, and hire in outside aid during sugaring. They cannot get help this year, no matter what price they are willing to pay, they say.

The annual Kansas clean-up is now under way. It is said to be the largest and most thorough cleaning undertaken anywhere in this country. Every spring, urged by the Kansas club women and the state fire marshal, Kansas cleans out all the trash. tin cans, old papers, old rags, and other waste and hauls it all away or burns it. As the flowers stick up their heads they greet a spic and span countryside. For five years now the club women, as part of their citybeautiful and home-beautiful campaigns have put on the clean-up

Mrs. B. F. Cress, of Council Grove. chairman of the special committee of the Kansas Federation of Women's clubs, has her complete district organization already at work and the disbe told, it was hard for Dorothea. trict chairmen are now getting the lo-There was the usual daily telephone cal clubs under their jurisdiction into call, but there was something in the action. The actual drive will be made in April, when all back yards, alleys cellars, and attics are to be cleaned. In the cities arrangements have always been made with the street cleaning departments for the free hauling giving there was no usual call at all. of all this waste material to some dump ground. In the villages and

Fooled.

"Well, said her husband, "did you

take the house?" "Which one?" "Why, the one that was described

as overlooking a splendid garden, richly adorned with statues, in which we would be at liberty to promenade. "I did not," she returned in disgusted tones. "It was a cemetery."

-Get your job work done here.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT.

Depend not on another, rather lean upon thyself; trust to thine own exertions, subjection to another's will give pain .-Manu.

Sweaters for Spring. - Spring brings a new interest in sweaters, and many pleasing models have been prepared for the natural demand which this season of the year brings for these useful and attractive garments. The surplice sweater blouse is one of the smartest novelties in this large assortment of new spring sweaters.

These sweaters are obtainable in delightful colors of wool, both knitted and crocheted. The short wool sweater is known as

the tuxedo style, and is an innovation in sport wraps. It is to be had in silk as well as in wool and in a variety of pleasing colors. Serviceability and practicality are as potent features of value in this sweater as is the style value.

An exquisite sweater jacket is of sleeve edges done in matching chenille. The chenille is also crocheted into a narrow string girdle with generous tassel ends that effects the only closing, for be it noted that this sweater jacket is developed along the style lines of the latest models in coat suits from Paris, which almost invariably have jackets devoid of fastenings save for the narrow sash girdle

or narrow belt of leather. This charming new sweater is worn over a simple frock of white crepe de chine, but the mode is applicable as a wrap or finish for any summer frock, be it of georgette, voile, organdie, net or lace, and will add a delightful color note to a white frock or make a pleas-ing color combination when worn over a frock of delicate color.

Fortunate is the girl or woman who has developed the ability to knit or crochet, for she may have these useful accessories for less cost than the woman who must buy them ready

Oh, that I might convince you all to make your hands skillful and to encourage in the coming generation of women a practice of the natural tasks of women, sewing, cooking and the like, that their lives may be more

But to get back to our subject of fashions, I know you will be interested in the girlish dress of navy blue tricotine showing one of the types of plaited skirts that is destined to be popular. This simple, serviceable dress is typical of the mode of the moment, not only because of this plaited skirt but because of the girdle, the sleeve length and the neck line as well, because of its youthful style and its practicality.

Symbolical of spring and of youth The skirt is straight and raculous yields. slightly gathered into a wide belt. tassels.

Nobody carries an umbrella now. The en cas has superseded that oldsome sober color and has a stupendously fine handle. It looks sturdy and strong, but is hardly capable of doing the hard work demanded of it in this season of the year, for wind and storms of rain are making Paris a gusty place to live in.

popular rag dolls. It is made to look ends are scratched down all around mate profit. brow, ears and neck in a short, ragged fringe, held flat by a band of rately into a shallow pan or box, and ribbon or silver beads. A contempo-rary speaks of this fashion as the dy, or worm-eaten kernel should be

Milan and Lisere hats are selling well, but not to the extent that the bright, shiny straw shapes made of the cellophane straw.

Pastel shades are very popular.

Navy, brown, jade and other dark blues are selling in the ramie straw effets in the medium-priced hats. Hats of satin and taffeta, trimmed with straw braid and some color in flowers or fancy braid are being selected for immediate wear.

Brown is the favorite color. Shapes are small and set well down ver the head. Some plaid straws are being dis-

played. Hats have streamers af narrow piot edge ribbon.

15 inches long. The loops are of different lengths.

One plaid brim hat, which had a narrow brim at back and sides extending to a point in the front had the top brim of red and white straw braid. The facing was of black satin. crown was also of black satin, with a round tip piece sewed into a gathered bias piece, which formed a small tam. The streamers were of the length described, and a small bunch of flowers were set at a jaunty angle from the

front brim. Many navy blue crepe hats are shown in the small close-fitting shapes crimmed with fancy crowns of metal cloths or fancy tucked georgette, embroidered and trimmed with flowers or a small ostrich fancy. They are made to be close fitting for the spring

Red is a popular color for trimming. Some hats show piping of leather, plain and the patent. Hats made of bugle cellophane are

popular among those that have been recently imported. Raffin in the plain and glycerined is shown in every conceivable color for

neckwear counter for 75 cents a yard, ercise, measured spread out, of course. Lots nished. of girls are buying this for petticoat flouncings, vestees and whole blouses.

FARM NOTES.

-The rag doll method of testing individual ears of corn is one of the simplest and most economical, and is efficient, says the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The tester consists of a strip of cloth, preferably bleached muslin, sixteen inches wide and from three to five feet long. The cloth should be marked off into square sections and the squares all numbered. The ears to be tested should also be given corresponding numbers. Six or more kernels should be selected from different parts of each ear, and placed in the proper section.

When the tester is filled, fold over each side so that the edges meet in the center, roll up, and soak the tester for a few hours in luke warm water. Drain off the excess water and place the dolls in a warm place for the seed to germinate. They should be cover-ed with a wet cloth to keep them moist, and in about five days the seed should be sufficiently well germinated to show their fitness for seed.

An exquisite sweater jacket is of silk thread with collar, girdle and cleave edges done in matching the collar of method of testing seed corn. It may be obtained free from the Department.

> —The quantity and quality of the corn you will harvest next fall depends, first, on the kind of seed you plant this spring. Perfect culture and the best weather in the world can not remedy the initial evil if you plant poor seed.

A good seed corn, say specialists of the United States Department of Ag-riculture, is one that is adapted to the locality, is grown on the most productive plants of a productive variety, is weil matured, and preserved from ripening to planting time in such a way that the full vigor of the seed will be retained.

fall from the stalk, but if that was near Linglestown. neglected, all that can be done now is Destruction of to obtain a uniform type of seed true to varietal characteristics and that will grow.

shown that weak sprouts may be indications of disease, that similar seed when planted is likely not to sprout and, if it does, will grow only a few inches or, at best, produce a barren stalk.

Corn that will come up but that will produce an unprofitable crop is worse than seed which won't grow at all, because it fools a farmer into wasting labor and land on it. Know what your seed will do by selecting it yourself. Cheap seed corn may prove very dear; the seed corn that produces the

best crop usually is the cheapest. you must buy seed, pay your neighbor a reasonable price for selected, well preserved seed of a variety that has made good in a neighboring is the charming sport suit of striped field; but don't pay a stranger a fansatin with jacket of duvetyn in plain cy price for seed claimed to give mi-

Seed ears should first be nubbed, The coat is loose and without front and the kernels from tip and butt fastening in the accepted Parisian should be discarded from the seed supstyle, being held in place simply by a ply. The small kernels from the tips narrow sash girdle weighted by bead are less productive than the other keroy bead are less productive than the other ker-nels on the ear; the thick rounded most nil. Both of these conditions kernels from the butts are just as are due in a measure to insufficient productive as any of the rest, but be- transportation facilities fashioned and useful article. It is in not plant uniformly when used in a

corn planter with other kernels. Shelling by hand takes more time and labor, but is profitable. The mechanical corn sheller will injure some years of the kernels, and thus destroy or reduce their power to grow and yield. No matter how large the required The newest way of doing the hair supply, says the department, it will s suggestive of the woolen hair of the still pay to shell it painstakingly by hand, because the greater the like a mop on the top of the head and age to be planted the greater the ulti-

> Each ear should be shelled separejected.

As the seed from each ear is found satisfactory and sound, and free from poor kernels, it is poured into the general supply, and another ear is shelled in the same way. It is much easier to pick out defective kernels from a thin layer in a small seive than from a large mingled quantity in a bushel measure or a bag.

—An essential in success with spring pigs is a healthy condition of the brood sow. The first few weeks being the most critical time in the pig's life, it is advisable to plan for taking care of them safely during this time. Many of the maladies that affect suckling pigs are due to the nourishment they receive. Sows to be in condition to raise healthy and rapid-No. 5 ribbon is the favorite width growing pigs must have a ration in for this purpose. The streamers hang which the various nutriments are down about twenty inches, with loops combined in a manner that will promote the secretion of milk without causing udder trouble or digestive dis-

Three rations for brood sows nursing pigs have been worked out by the animal husbandry specialists at The Pennsylvania State College. They are designed to meet conditions in different localities throughout the State and give the farmer a chance to select the cheapest feeds, or those most easily obtained in his community. The first ration is a grain mixture made up of 400 pounds corn meal, 300 pounds wheat middlings, 100 pounds

ground oats and 100 pounds tankage. If tankage cannot be obtained 150 pounds of oil meal may be substituted, the other grains remaining in the same amounts as in the first mixture. Another ration composed of a large variety of feeds and one suited to sows at his time can be composed of 200 pounds corn meal, 200 hominy, 200 pounds wheat middlings, 100 pounds ground oats, 100 pounds ground rye, and 100 pounds tankage.

Any one of these mixtures fed in the right amounts for the individual animal should furnish the sow with the material from which to make milk Now that accordion pleating is so for her pigs, and prove an important popular, it is good news to hear that it can be bought by the yard, that is this spring's pig crop. The feed alone that georgette and chiffon in white, is not all that is needed to make the cream or black, 20 inches wide can be sow and pigs "do well." Sanitary bought already pleated at a certain housing conditions, provisions for exercise, water, and shade must be fur-

-Subscribe for the "Watchman."

WILD TURKEYS NUMEROUS.

More Abundant Than When First Settlers Were Here, Game Officials Say.

Wild Turkeys are more abundant in Pennsylvania at the present time, Seth E. Gordon, Secretary of the State Game Commission reports, than at any time since the first settlers were here. In addition they are scattered over a wider range of territory than they have frequented for years back.

Roughly speaking, the habits of the wild turkey now takes in a stretch of country extending from a point in Ly-coming county through the mountain-ous sections of Central and Southern Pennsylvania clear down to the Maryland line. During the recent blizzard when the Game Commission exerted every effort to save wild birds and game from starvation, especial attention was directed toward feeding wild turkeys. One keeper was known to have cared for forty flocks of these birds which are the delight of game hunters.

Bear and deer are also numerous at the present time in Pennsylvania. Reports received by the Game Commission indicate that their numbers are increasing steadily despite the huge number killed by hunters each year.

Within the past few months reports of increases in the number of evening grosbeaks and European starlings in the mountainous sections have been received by the Game Commission. Thirty years ago about 140 starlings were brought from Europe and liberated in Central Park, New York. Since their numbers have steadily increased and the flocks of these birds have migrated over a wide range of territory, invading Pennsylvania from Southern New York. Recently a large flock was discovered at Liverpool, a few It should have been selected in the miles above Harrisburg. Others are

Destruction of noxious game in Pennsylvania is receiving the attention of sportsmen all over the State. In a number of counties certain days The mere fact that the kernels will are set aside on which every sports-sprout in a germinator is not the man and farmer is asked to join in the whole story. Recent experiments have quest for fox and vermin which destroy game and poultry. On Wash-

cause of their shape and size they do of a special committee of the chamber of deputies, which forecast a sugar shortage lasting three years, however, gave encouragement for half the normal output of the country within two

> At the present time, the absence of sugar in France has resulted in the inability of persons holding sugar cards to get any of the commodity for weeks at a time.

> Raising of sugar beets virtually has ceased in six of the eight beet-raising departments, due to the churning of the ground by shell explosions, the necessity of clearing away unexploded ammunition and the presence of barbed wire and other debris. About one-twentieth of the land is considered useless for many years, and at least one-third is declared to have suffered depreciation of half its value. The loss in land is in addition to the destruction of buildings and the stripping or removal of machinery.

> Direct loss to plants in the sugar industry is estimated by the chamber committee to be 675,000,000 francs.

Returning the Ring.

Jeweler-Why do you want the diamond removed from this ring? It's a perfect stone.

Maude Grabbins-Well, I've broken my engagement with Mr. Green and it's against my principles to keep the

Not Worth Much.

"Have you heard Miss Howles? They say she has the gift of song."
"I hope it was that. I should hate to think she paid anything for it."

-They are all good enough, but the "Watchman" is always the best.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—In Re-Estate of Christian Sharer, late of Taylor township, deceased. In the Orphan's Court, Centre county.

The undersigned an auditor appointed by the above named Court, to pass upon the exceptions to the account of the accountants and restate the account in accordance with his findings and make distributions for the funds found to be in the hands of accountants to and among those legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested for the performance of his appointment, on the 5th day of April A. D. 1920, at 11 o'clock a. m., at his office, Room No. 14, Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte, Pa. When and where all parties are required to present and prove their claims or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

KLINE WOODRING, Auditor.

KLINE WOODRING, Auditor, Bellefonte, Pa.

OTICE 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 Alois Kohlbecker, Jr., of Charleston, West Virginia; Henry J. Kohlbecker, Guardian of Emma Kohlbecker, of Boggs township, Centre county, Pa.; and Mary C. Vallimont and Felix Vallimont her husband, of Coudley, Pa. Coudley, Pa.

To Frank C. Kohlbecker, Stella M. Kohlbecker, Frances A. Kohlbecker, Josephine A. Kohlbecker, and Alois Kohlbecker, Jr., of Charleston, West Virginia, Mary C.

Vallimont and Felix Vallimont her husband, of Coudley, Pa.

band, of Coudley, Pa.

You are hereby notified and required to be and appear at the Court of Common Pleas to be held at Bellefonte, in the County of Centre, and State of Pennsylvania, on the third Monday of May, 1920, next, being the 17th day of May, to answer the plaintiff in the above-stated case of a plea wherefore, whereas the plaintiff and the defendants, in said action, together and undivided, do hold ten certain certain messuages, tenements and tracts certain messuages, tenements and tracts of land situate in Centre county, Pennsyl-vania, bounded and described as follows to wit:

of land situate in Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

No. 1. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the Township of Boggs, County and State aforesaid, beginning at a walnut corner, thence North 284 degrees West 130 perches to a white oak stump corner, thence South 56 degrees West 80 perches to stone corner, thence South 32 degrees East 52 perches to a stone, thence South 56 degrees West 180 perches to stones, thence South 59 degrees West 16 perches to stone, thence South 32 degrees West 16 perches to stone, thence South 32 degrees West 16 perches to stone, thence South 32 degrees West 16 perches to stone, thence North 32 degrees to stone, thence South 32 degrees West 16 perches to stone, thence North 32 degrees East 14 perches to a fallen cherry on the bank of Bald Eagle creek, thence North 74 degrees East 37 perches to a post, thence North 18 degrees West 29 4-10 perches to post, thence North 18 degrees West 29 4-10 perches to post, thence North 18 degrees East 19 perches to the place of beginning, containing 68 acres and 78 perches net. Being part of a larger tract of land originally surveyed in the name of Christian Spade, see Patent Book "AA" Volume 13, page 212, and being the same premises which Jacob Kidlinger and Mary his wife, by their deed dated January 1, 1864, recorded in Centre County in Deed Book "Y," page 502, etc., granted and conveyed to John Bronoel (the name of said Bronoel in said Deed having been incorrectley spelled Brunewell), and the said John Bronoel having been so thereof seized died leaving to survive him a widow, Mary E. Bronoel, (afterwards intermarried with John Rolly and the said John Bronoel bearing date the 11th day of December, 1883, and recorded in Centre County in Deed Book "Y" No. 2, page 633, became vested in Alois Kohlbecker excepting, however, two tracts heretofore conveyed to R. R. company containing .759 acres and about 10 acres respectively.

No. 2. All that certain messuage, tenement and lot of ground situa

acres and about 10 acres respectively.

No. 2. All that certain messuage, tenement and lot of ground situate in Central City, in the Township of Boggs, County and State aforesaid, and designated as Lot No. 112 in the general plan of said Central City, bounded and described as follows: On the South and West by public road leading from Milesburg to Unionville, on the North by the said Bald Eagle Valley railroad, and on the East by lot of Samuel Orris, it being the same lot of ground which E. C. Humes and Adam Hoy, administrators of James T. Hale, deceased, by their deed dated March 14, 1867, conveyed to Rebecca Linn, which by conveyances became vested in Alois Kohlbecker.

becker.

No. 3. All that certain messuage, tene-

stroy game and poultry. On Washington's birthday the hunting population of Huntingdon county turned out to exterminate noxious animals.

FRANCE IN DIRE NEED OF SUGAR.

The sugar shortage in France, due to the German invasion, will not be relieved for three years, according to government reports and commercial statistics furnished to the correspondent of the Associated press by the authorities who arranged his trip of inspection to witness reconstruction work.

Of the country's 206 raw sugar plants, 145 virtually were razed during the war, the figures show, and most of the half-million acres of sugar-beet land were devastated by the ravages of battle.

None of the larger sugar plants have resumed business because of the lack of buildings, and sugar-beet production this year was said to be almost nil. Both of these conditions are due in a measure to insufficient transportation facilities. Estimates of a special committee of the chamber

nairroad and Baid Eagle creek and turn-pike crossing, at which point the land ter-minates in sharp point, thereby making it three-cornered, containing 20 square feet more or less. Being the same premises which E. B. Lipton, et al, by their deed dated April 18, 1890, recorded in Centre County in Deed Book 64, page 178, con-veyed to A. Kohlbecker.

veyed to A. Kohlbecker.

No. 6. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Union Township, County and State aforesaid, beginning at a chestnut oak on line of land of Reuben Iddings' heirs, thence along same South 60 degrees West 102 perches to stones, thence along land of Joseph Hoover 30 degrees East 82 perches to a chestnut oak, thence along land of William P. Fisher 60 degrees East 102 perches to a post, thence along land of Jacob Hoover's heirs North 30 degrees West 82 perches to chestnut oak, the place of beginning. Containing 52 acres and 44 perches neat measure. Being the same premises which William F. Way by deed dated October 28, 1899, recorded in Centre County in Deed Book 82, page 198, conveyed to Alois Kohlbecker. For right of way in connection with this property see deed last recited.

No. 7. All that certain lot of ground situate in Eagleville, County and State aforesaid, beginning at a point in center of public road, thence joining lots of Mrs. Maggie McCloskey 280 feet to a post, thence joining lands of David Kunes 10 feet to a post, thence by S. M. Hall 280 feet to a post in the center of the public road 10 feet to the place of beginning, containing 2800 square feet, being the same premises which Sarah McCloskey by her deed dated March 16, 1897, recorded in Centre County in Deed Book No. 76, page 40, conveyed to Alois Kohlbecker.

No. 8. All that certain lot of ground last recited.

Centre County in Deed Book No. 76, page 40, conveyed to Alois Kohlbecker.

No. 8. All that certain lot of ground situate in the Village of Eagleville, County and State aforesaid, beginning at a stone corner in the center of the public road, thence along the line of Samuel H. Kunes and James I. Kunes 280 feet to a post, thence along land of David Kunes, Sr., 43½ feet to a stone corner, thence along land of McCormick Hall 280 feet to the center of public road, thence along said public road 42½ 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 March 16, 1897, recorded in Centre County, Volume 76, page 41, conveyed to Alois Kohlbecker.

No. 9. All those four certain lots of ground situate in Central City, Boggs Township, Centre County, and State aforesaid, fronting on the Township Road leading from Milesburg to the Ridges, being designated in the general plan of Central City as Lots Nos. 28, 29, 30 and 27, thereon erected a two and one-half story frame dwelling house and other temporary buildings. The same was conveyed to Alois Kohlbecker by deed poll of Robert Cook, Sheriff, August 20, 1888, recorded in Centre County in Deed Book Volume 54, page 648.

No. 10. All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Central City.

No. 10. All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Central City, Boggs Township, County and State aforesaid, fronting on Railroad Street 50 feet and running back to an alley 190 feet, adjoining lot of Benjamin Snyder, and being numbered in the general plan of said Central City as Lot No. 165. Being the same premises which John G. Uzzle conveyed to Annie M. Kohlbecker, by deed dated October 18, 1895, recorded in Centre County in Deed Book Volume 73, page 51.

County in Deed Book Volume 73, page 51.

With the appurtenances, they the said defendants partition thereof between them, according to the laws and customs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to be made do gainsay 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 Alois Kohlbecker, Jr., of Charleston, West Virginia; Henry J. Kohlbecker, Guardian of Emma Kohlbecker, of Boggs Township, Centre County, Pa.; Mary C. Vallimont and Felix Vallimont her husband, of Coudley, Pa., thereof between them to be made accordingly to the laws and customs and have you then and there this writ and the summoners.

By order of the Court, this 27th day of

HARRY DUKEMAN, Sheriff,

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa. March 2, 1920.