

NOTICE.**Delinquent Taxpayers.**

Notice is hereby given to the parties named below, and all persons that may be concerned as mortgagees, that the undersigned purchased at a delinquent tax sale, in Columbus, Polk County, on the 5th day of May, 1913, land listed and described as follows: One lot in the town of Saluda, listed in the name of E. P. Rives, taxed for the year 1912, three lots in the town of Columbus, listed in the name of Miss Bertha Pendergast, taxed for the years 1911 and 1912, one lot in the town of Tryon and one lot in the town of Saluda, listed in the name of Miss Janie Adams, taxed for the year 1912, six hundred and forty-eight acres listed in the name of Mrs. Martha Johnson, situated in Greens Creek township, taxed for the year 1911, fifty-six acres in Greens Creek township, listed in the name of Joseph Stibley, taxed for the years 1910 and 1912, one lot in the town of Lynn, listed in the name of B. F. Thompson, taxed for the years 1910, 1911 and 1912, one hundred acres in Greens Creek Township, listed in the name of Mrs. J. Walker, for the year 1912. Notice is further given that application will be made by the undersigned to the sheriff of Polk county for deeds to said property after the 5th day of May, 1914, the time limited by law for redemption.

This 16th day of January, 1914.

M. GEORGIAN, Purchaser.
E. B. CLOUD, Atty.

NOTICE.**Delinquent Taxpayers.**

Notice is hereby given to the parties named below, and all persons that may be concerned as mortgagees, that the undersigned purchased at a tax sale, in Columbus, Polk County, on the 5th day of May, 1913, for the county of Polk, land described as follows:

Eighty-one acres in Columbus township, listed in the name of L. C. Martin, taxed for the year 1912; one lot in the town of Saluda, listed in the name of C. Z. K. Justice, taxed for the year 1911; twenty-five and a half acres in Coopers Gap township, listed in the name of D. P. McGuinn, taxed for the year 1911; thirty acres in Coopers Gap township listed in the name of L. M. Honeycutt, taxed for the year 1912; fifty acres in Saluda township, listed in the name of J. C. Davidson, taxed for the year 1911 and 1912; one lot in the town of Tryon, listed in the name of J. R. Harris, taxed for the years 1911 and 1912; one lot in the town of Saluda, listed in the name of Charles Siathery, taxed for the years 1911 and 1912; one lot in the town of Saluda, listed in the name of Jerry Simms, taxed for the year 1912; ninety-one acres in Columbus township listed in the name of A. M. Cagle, taxed for the year 1912; one lot in the town of Saluda listed in the name of Bernice Tanager, taxed for the year 1911; two lots in the town of Saluda, listed in the name of W. E. Freeman, taxed for the year 1912; one lot in the town of Saluda, listed in the name of R. G. Shan, nonhouse, taxed for the year 1911; eleven lots in Saluda township listed in the name of B. B. Jackson, taxed for the year 1911; one hundred and seven acres in Saluda township, listed in the name of J. A. W. Revis, taxed for the year 1912; eighty-eight acres in Greens Creek township, listed in the name of W. D. Painter, taxed for the year 1909; one acre in Saluda township, listed in the name of J. H. Brice, taxed for the years 1911 and 1912; thirty acres in Coopers Gap township, listed in the name of G. H. Hellfield, taxed for the year 1911; fifty acres in White Oak township, listed in the name of Mrs. Martha Bright, taxed for the year 1912; fifty-two acres in Greens Creek township, listed in the name of J. H. Harris, taxed for the year 1909 and 1910; thirty-five acres in Greens Creek township, listed in the name of H. Peterson, taxed for the year 1912; ten acres in Greens Creek township; listed in the name of John Clark, taxed for the years 1910 and 1911; one lot in the town of Tryon, listed in the name of Wm. Durham, taxed for the years 1911 and 1912 and one lot in the town of Lynn, listed in the name of F. A. Thompson, taxed for the year 1912. Notice is further given that application will be made to the sheriff of Polk County by the undersigned for deeds to said property, after the 5th day of May, 1914, the time limited by law for redemption.

This 16th, day of January, 1914.

J. T. WALDROP,
H. G. CANNON,
M. A. CORNWELL,
County Commissioners Polk County.

PETITION.

State of North Carolina,
Polk County.
To the Honorable Highway Commission of Polk County, North Carolina: The undersigned, S. C. Cornwell, engineer employed by your Honorable Board, to survey and superintend the construction of roads in said county, having been caused by your Honorable Board to make a survey of the proposed

change in the road leading from Melrose to Saluda, in said county, does respectfully show to your Honorable Board:

1. That the said Petitioner has surveyed the proposed change of said road and that said survey, so far as it affects the lands of Mary S. Moore, in Saluda township in the said county, runs across the lands of the said Mary S. Moore, from the point where the said road now in process of construction strikes the line of the said lands of Mary S. Moore, thence in a northly direction a distance of about 200 feet in length and about 20 feet in width to where it will strike the continuation of said road from Melrose to Saluda, upon the lands of Harriett E. Howe, and your petitioner respectfully petitions your Honorable Body to condemn that part of said lands of Mary S. Moore, which is a part of the said road from Melrose to Saluda.

2. That the location of the said road from Melrose to Saluda through the said lands of Mary S. Moore is necessary for the convenience of the traveling public and is the only practical location for the said road in that section where the lands of Mary S. Moore are located.

3. That the petitioner has carefully surveyed every possible location for said road and that the location herein asked for through the lands of the said Mary S. Moore, is the only practical location for said road to be constructed. Wherefore your petitioner requests your Honorable Body, under the provision of law, to condemn the said survey through the lands of the said Mary S. Moore as herein described, for the public road and as a part of the road from Melrose to Saluda.

S. C. CORNWELL, Petitioner.

RESOLUTION.

State of North Carolina,
County of Polk.

Whereas S. C. Cornwell, the engineer employed by the Highway Commission of Polk County, for that purpose, has surveyed at the request of the said Highway Commission of Polk County the change in the public road from Melrose to Saluda and the said change passes through the lands of Mary S. Moore in Saluda township, and the said engineer has petitioned the said Highway Commission of Polk County, to adopt the said survey across the lands of the said Mary S. Moore and to condemn that part of said lands that is contained within the said survey as a part of the said road from Melrose to Saluda. It is therefore resolved by the said Highway Commission of Polk County at its regular meeting on the 9th day of January, 1914, that the said petition shall be considered and acted upon by the said Highway Commission of Polk County, at its meeting to be held in the town of Tryon in the County of Polk and State of North Carolina, on the 6th day of February, 1914, and that the Secretary of the said Highway Commission shall cause a copy of this resolution together with a copy of this petition and of the notice of said meeting to be forwarded, by registered mail, forthwith, to the said Mary S. Moore, to her residence in Columbia in the State of South Carolina, and also that a copy of this resolution, together with a copy of the petition and of the notice of the said meeting be served by the Sheriff of Polk county upon J. L. Hart, the agent of the said Mary S. Moore, at Saluda, and that a copy of said notice, said petition and this resolution be published in the Polk County News, a newspaper published in Polk County, North Carolina, for four successive weeks, the said Mary S. Moore being a non-resident and not to be found in the State of North Carolina.

NOTICE.

State of North Carolina,
County of Polk.

To Mary S. Moore:

You are hereby notified that the Highway Commission of Polk County, will at its meeting to be held in the town of Tryon, County of Polk and State of North Carolina, on the 6th day of February, 1914, consider and pass upon the petition which has been filed with the said Highway Commission of Polk County, to condemn a part of your land in Saluda township, County of Polk and State of North Carolina, as a part of the public road from Melrose to Saluda, and there is attached to this notice a copy of the said petition and a copy of the resolution of the said Highway Commission of Polk County, setting a date to consider said petition. If you have any objections to said location you are hereby notified to appear before the said Highway Commission of Polk County, upon the said 6th day of February, 1914, at Tryon, County of Polk and State of North Carolina, and present such objections as you may have to the said petition before the said Board.

This the 9th day of January, 1914.

Highway Commission of Polk County.
By B. L. BALLENGER,
Chairman.

Attest: W. T. LINDSEY, Secretary.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue of the power contained in a certain mortgage executed on the 17th day of July, 1913, by F. A. Thompson and wife, Hannah Thompson, to N. H. Hardin to secure an indebtedness of \$520.00, which mortgage is of record in mortgage Book No. 9 Page 357 of the mortgage records for Polk County, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness when due, January 17, 1914, I will on Monday the 23rd day of February, 1914, about one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of satisfying said indebtedness, with interest, cost and expenses added, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash at the court house door of Polk County the land conveyed by said mortgage, situated in the County of Polk and State of North Carolina and described as follows:

Beginning at a stone, Fowlers line, Bell Rhodes' corner, and running with her line S. 58 1-2 E. 12.6 poles to a stake; thence N. 32 E. 12.6 poles to a stone, Wad Rhodes' corner; thence N. 58 1-2 W. 12.6 poles to a red oak in Fowlers' line, Wad Rhodes' corner; thence with Fowler's line S. 32 W. 12.6 poles to the beginning, containing one acre.

This 23rd day of January, 1914.

N. H. HARDIN, Mortgagee.
E. B. CLOUD, Atty.

NOTICE.**Delinquent Taxpayers.**

Notice is hereby given to the parties named below, and all persons who may be concerned as mortgagees, that the undersigned purchased at a delinquent tax sale in Columbus, Polk County, on the 5th day of May, 1913, land listed and described as follows: viz: One hundred acres of land in Cooper's Gap township listed in the name of Aden Whitesides, taxed for the year 1911.

Notice is further given that application will be made by the undersigned to the sheriff of Polk county, for deed to said property after the 5th day of May 1914, the time limited by law for redemption.

This 20th day of January 1914.

E. W. S. COBB, Purchaser.

BIRD TRADES.

The swallow is a mason.
And underneath the eaves
He builds a nest and plasters it
With mud, and hay, and leaves.

Of all the weavers that I know,
The oriole is the best;
High on the branches of the tree
She hangs her cozy nest.

The woodpecker is hard at work—
A carpenter is he—
And you may hear him hammering
His nest high up in a tree.

Some little birds are miners;
Some build upon the ground;
And busy little tailors, too,
Among the birds are found.

—Selected.

IMPROVE YOUR SUBSOIL.

By Kary Langenbeck.

Search all of our literature and you will find no hint that you can improve the character of the subsoil, except by plowing. This is very often objectionable, because of the danger of mixing with and covering up the surface soil, especially when this is not very fertile.

Heavy Clay Subsoil.

An impervious subsoil hinders deep rooting for alfalfa and orchards especially. It often brings the water table so close to the surface that all crops are forced to shallow rooting by it.

German Practice.

It is found that subsoil clays of limestone origin are never sticky even when all lime is leached out. It is because the clay through previous action of the lime is flocculated. The German farmer makes use of this fact. He used quicklime in winter, so that it will work down and be carried by the spring rains into the subsoil making it loose for root penetration.

Old Wine Found.

Four bottles of wine at least 226 years old have been found by workmen in demolishing an old house on a hill near Naumburg. During their work the laborers unearthed a stone bearing the date May 21, 1688. The stone covered a cavity chiseled in solid rock in which were the rust-eaten remains of an iron chest. The chest contained coins of the years 1683 to 1688; a picture of John George III, of Saxony; remnants of documents, and four bottles of white wine sealed with lead.

A Texas stockman has poisoned nearly three-fourths of a million prairie dogs since January last. He received 1 1-2 cents from the government for every dog killed.

PEANUTS FOR PORK.

By J. L. Cuneo.

The past three years were exceedingly dry, accompanied by hot winds in June and July, and in consequence the corn crop was practically a failure in most parts of Oklahoma as well as in most other parts of the Southwest. Farmers with hogs on their hands were put to a severe test in fitting the animals for market and also for meat for home consumption; so it became necessary to find some crop that could be used as a substitute for corn and enable the farmers to market their hogs in good flesh, and with as much profit as for corn-fed hogs.

The crop finally found, after much experimenting, and one that meets the requirements in cheapness of production and amount of profit, is the Spanish peanut; and so satisfactory has this crop proved as a fattener, that the farmer and hog raiser no longer depends on his corn crop for this purpose, as peanuts are much more easily produced, the yield being much greater and the profit derived from an acre almost double that received from an acre of corn.

The peanut is one of the best drought resisting crops that can be grown in the semi-arid regions; in fact, it will stop growing and wait for rain. The plant will wilt under the hot sun of the day but will be fresh and green the next morning. It is very productive and will do well on almost any kind of soil, but is best adapted to a light, sandy loam with a clay subsoil. In the summer of 1911 the writer had four acres of peanuts, and although not a drop of rain fell for forty-five days, the plants continued to grow, and forty bushels an acre were harvested. In 1912 I had corn and peanuts growing side by side on the same kind of land and with the same cultivation, and gathered seven and a half bushels of peanuts and twenty-five bushels of corn an acre.

The most profitable way of raising peanuts is to cut the vines for hay after the nuts are filled out and nearly matured, and cure like clover and let the hogs harvest the nuts. An acre of peanuts in this way will produce from 800 to 1,000 pounds of fat on your hogs, and give you from one to two tons of hay, with a feeding value equal to alfalfa.

Last year the writer had a small patch of peanuts, a little less than an acre. September 15th the vines were cut for hay, and six hogs, averaging ninety pounds each, were turned in to harvest the nuts. November 15th the hogs showed a gain of 720 pounds, or a profit of \$58, at the price hogs were then selling.

Hogs fed on peanuts alone will not give the best results, as the flesh will be soft and watery, and they require a week or ten days feeding on grain to put them in the best shape for market. Kafir and milo are used for this purpose to a great extent here, but the writer last year, by actual experience found a better plan. In another small patch of peanuts cowpeas were drilled between the rows at the last cultivation in July. These peas matured by the time the nuts were ready for the hogs. The vines were not cut for hay but the hogs were turned in, and it was found that the animals in this bunch made more rapid gains than those fed on peanuts alone, and that the flesh was solid and they were ready for market without the finishing on grain. The hogs consumed practically all the vines of the peas as well as those of the peanuts.

Peanuts are also profitably raised here as a money crop, as they produce from fifty to 100 bushels an acre, and sell readily for from seventy cents to \$1 a bushel, besides producing a ton and a half to two tons of hay an acre, which more than pays the cost of production and harvesting. The land on which peanuts are planted should receive the same preparation as that for corn. The crop is planted from April 15th to June 15th in rows three feet apart, and the nuts dropped from fifteen to eighteen inches apart in the row. The seed should be soaked in water from twenty-four to twenty-six hours before planting, and planted in moist soil. One bushel used in this manner will plant an acre. The best results are obtained here by planting the unshelled nuts, just breaking them in two.

The peanut enriches the ground in the same way as does alfalfa, clover and like legumes. The nodules on the roots are much larger than those on clover, and in consequence a much larger quantity of nitrogen is gathered from the air and combined with other substances in a most valuable plant food.

Peanuts and cow-peas have certainly proved a boon to this part of the Southwest, and the results are more live stock and better and more prosperous farmers.

Denmark sells to Great Britain about \$5,000,000 worth of butter every year.

HOW TO USE LEFTOVER MEATS.

The greatest economy in the home menu comes with the knowledge of making over meat into a dish that is both tasty and nourishing and a dish that does not proclaim too loudly the fact that it is a leftover, says the Modern Priscilla.

However, there are many ways in which the remnants may be clothed and adorned so that the original dish is not recognized.

Chicken, lamb or mutton may be freed from the bone, heated in its own gravy and used as follows: Make a small pan of biscuit dough and when it is baked split it open and pour on the meat. Place the remainder of the biscuit on top and pour over all the thickened gravy.

Slices of meat of any kind may be heated in a portion of the gravy and canned mushrooms added. Add butter thickened with flour and serve on toast.

Pork may be cooked until the meat falls to pieces; then remove the bone, add seasoning, a little tyme, boiling water and thicken with cornmeal to make a stuff mush, boiling a half hour. Turn out into a bread mold, and when cold it is sliced and fried. It is known as scrapple.

Beef Loaf.—Use a cupful of cold beef that has been run through a chopper. Mix with a half cupful of breadcrumbs, some grated onion, a little melted butter, one egg and the thick pulp of canned tomatoes. Season well, mold in loaf form and bake in oven until brown. It should be basted occasionally with hot water and melter butter. Tomato sauce may be served with it.

Another form of using cold beef is to chop it fine, add one egg to a cupful of the meat, a little grated onion and breadcrumbs to thicken. Heat all together, cool and form into tiny balls. Dip these in egg and crumbs and fry in smoking hot fat. Drain on paper and serve.

Hash.—There are many forms of hash, and it may be made to taste and look very appetizing.

Cold corn beef perhaps is the most desirable meat to use. To one cupful of the chopped meat add two cupfuls of chopped raw potatoes. Cold boiled potatoes may be used, but they do not give the same taste the raw ones do. Cover with cold water and cook until the potatoes are tender. Season well and thicken with cracker dust, adding a lump of butter. Cover and allow to set until a crust forms on the bottom of the mixture and then fold like an omelet. It may be garnished with parsley and rings of pepper. If it does not brown readily it may be shifted to another frying pan with hot butter, and it will brown quickly.

CONDENSED NEWS OF 10TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Following alleged pranks in which a new student at Bingham had his head shaved and was whipped by other students when he furnished the authorities of the school with the names of his alleged assailants, three Bingham cadets were fined for assault in the court of a local magistrate and announcement was made at the school that four students had been expelled for hazing.

The Jennette Lumber Co., is doing a large business at their plant at Fall Cliff. They are putting from 8 to 12 thousand feet of lumber on sticks every day.—Jackson County Journal.

At a meeting of the teachers of Haywood county called by Superintendent Sentelle on Saturday Jan. 10, it was decided to hold a county commencement for all the public schools of the county. This event is to take place about the first week in May.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Commercial bank of Rutherfordton John C. Mills was re-elected president, C. L. Miller cashier, and John G. Nichols assistant cashier.

Fire which started Tuesday shortly after the noon hour, caused by sparks from a shifting engine, destroyed two boarding houses, a large commissary store, three residences and the office of the Champion Lumber Company at Spruce, 16 miles from Canton at the terminal of the Tennessee & North Carolina Railroad. The damage is estimated at several thousands of dollars, but it has not been learned just what amount was covered with insurance.

In the annual report of Brig. Gen. Mills, chief of the division of militia of the United States army, Company H of Waynesville shares honors with Company F of Asheville in being rated as "excellent," the highest rating accorded by the inspection division to local militia companies.

Hon. W. T. Lee, of Waynesville, a member of the State corporation commission, announces that he will not be a candidate to succeed Congressman J. M. Gudger as representative of the Tenth district.

FARMERS EXHIBIT CORN AND HEAR TALKS ON BETTER SEED.

Farm Experts Make Speeches and Judge Corn Exhibits; Then Comes Free Lunch.

(By T. R. Barrows.)

"This is a better corn show than the one recently held in Asheville," said T. E. Brown, one of the speakers, at the First Annual Henderson County Corn show, held at the court house last Saturday, under the auspices of the Greater Hendersonville club.

"There was a larger audience here," he continued, "more and better corn and a keener interest shown. I want to congratulate you folks on your enterprise and success. Henderson county is coming."

The court room was comfortably filled with an interested audience when Farm Demonstrator Perkins called the meeting to order and introduced the first speaker, E. B. Ross, of the United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Ross told of his work in forming boys' and girls' poultry clubs and held the close attention of his auditors to the end of his too-short address. Farm Demonstrator Perkins is about to inaugurate this work in Henderson county—to the benefit of the county it is quite needless to say. T. E. Brown, a fluent and entertaining speaker who has been heard here before, and who is at the head of the boys' corn club work in North Carolina, was next on the program. Mr. Brown's subject was "the future schools of the country." He told of the necessity of proper training for the boys and girls who live in the rural districts, again drawing attention to the fact that a course of study suited to the city child is a misfit when applied to the child living in the country.

E. S. Millsaps, district agent of farm demonstration work, spoke on better methods of farming. Mr. Millsaps was introduced by Farm Demonstrator Perkins as one of the re-builders of the South, saying that few men had done more to advance the cause of agriculture in North Carolina than he.

At the conclusion of Mr. Millsaps' fire address, a ventriloquist from the Rex Theatre entertained the audience for a few minutes after which hot coffee and sandwiches were served. The crowd was hungry and thirsty both and the volunteer waiters were kept busy for some little time serving their wants.

Hon. W. A. Smith then made an address of welcome. Mr. Smith was at his best and the remarkable burst of applause which greeted him at the conclusion of his remarks showed that he had reached the hearts of his hearers. Incidentally, Mr. Smith spoke of the Greater Hendersonville club and its work and of its sincere desire to co-operate with the farmers for the advancement of their common interests.

The forty-five samples of corn were then judged by Mr. Millsaps and Mr. Cannon. The prizes, paid in cash to the winners, were awarded to the following:

First prolific, to Tom Greer, Bowman's Bluff, \$2.50.

Second prolific, to M. M. Brittain, Mills River, \$1.00.

Third prolific, C. S. Corpening, Mills River, \$1.00.

First one-ear variety, to R. M. Rogers, Fruitland, \$2.50.

Second one-ear, to J. N. B. Lanning, Fruitland, \$1.50.

Third one-ear, to J. T. Staton, Saluda, \$1.00.

For the best yellow corn, M. M. Shepherd gave a pair of Head-Light Overalls.

Between The Furrows.

There were 45 samples of seed corn.

Next year there will be double that.

There were fifty men in the audience who told Farm Demonstrator Perkins that they had intended bringing in seed corn, but reckoned the show wouldn't be much and so they didn't.

And without exception they all said they were sorry they didn't. Next year they WILL.

There were about 220 people in the court room. The threatening weather undoubtedly kept away many more.

The coffee was good, so were the sandwiches and everybody seemed to have a fair to middling sort of appetite.

It was a nice, big, friendly gathering of men and women who are awakening to the opportunities better farming presents energetic workers in Henderson county.

The lectures of the three experts were alone worth a long day's travel. The last time two of these men spoke here they had an audience of less than 20. Saturday they spoke to over 200. County Commissioner John Albert Maxwell said the corn exhibited was better than what he saw at the great corn show at Terra Haute, Ind., which is in the very heart of the great corn section of the West.

Hon. A. Cannon had a fine exhibit of his corn but as he was one of the judges it was not entered.