

THEN AND THERE

History told as it would be written today

By IRVIN S. COBB

As Men Battled in the Olden Times

In battle they called him "Richard the Lion-Hearted" because of his courage and his splendid strength. In peace he was "Richard Yea and Nay" because he did not know his own mind, was unstable as water, made pledges only to break them. Troubadour, poet and warrior, he was the most picturesque of all the Norman line of England's kings and one of the most picturesque kings of any age.

It fell to Richard's lot to lead that Crusade to the Holy Lands which of all such expeditions began most brilliantly and ended in just as disastrous a failure as did most of the others. In Palestine at the head of his forces he spent 16 months. He largely was responsible for raising the siege of Acre, where a starving and exhausted Christian garrison was beleaguered by the Moslems under their great leader, Saladin. But his most outstanding achievement during his career as a Crusader was the winning of his tremendous victory against that same Saladin at Arsuf in 1191.

As a result, he twice was able to lead his army within a few miles of Jerusalem. Finally he made a truce with the Muslims by which the Europeans kept certain captured coastal towns and as pilgrims—not as soldiers—were allowed access to the Holy Sepulcher.

A group of men—priests, scholars and soldiers—wrote letters and narratives describing the battle of Arsuf. These memoirs were preserved, although the names of the authors were not. Together they form perhaps the most graphic picture of a pitched battle in medieval times that is today available for use of the historian and the antiquarian.

Thanks be to a monumental work of selection, arrangement and classification made by Professor T. A. Archer and published by G. B. Putnam's Sons in 1889, it is possible for the layman also to view the battle through the eyes of these actual participants in it. He sees how men fought in those ancient days and what motives inspired them; he hears their prayers when the tide of war ran against them and their triumphant shouts when the strategy and daring of their leader turned the issue and made conquerors of them.

and arrows better, had their heads cut off, for our foot soldiers decapitated those whom our knights had overthrown.

"King Richard, seeing the army in confusion, put spurs to his horse and flew to the spot, not slackening his course till he had made his way through the Hospitallers, to whose aid he brought his followers. Then he tore on the Turks, thundering against them and mightily astonishing them by the deadly blows he dealt. To right and left they fell away before him. Oh! how many might there be seen rolled over on the earth, some groaning, others gasping out their last breath as they wallowed in their blood, and many, too, maimed and trodden underfoot by those who passed by. Everywhere there were horses riderless.

"Then King Richard, fierce and alone, pressed on the Turks, laying them low; none whom his sword touched might escape; for wherever he went he made a wide path for himself, brandishing his sword on every side. When he had crushed this hateful race by the constant blows of his sword, which mowed them down as if they were a harvest for the sickle, the remainder, frightened at the sight of their dying friends, began to give him a wider berth; for by now the corpses of the Turks covered the face of the ground for half a mile.

"At last the Turks were really routed; they leaped from their saddles; a dust, full of danger to our men, rises from the combatants. For when our warriors, fatigued with slaying and eager to catch even a breath of air, left the thick of the fight, they could not recognize one another owing to the cloud of dust, but began to lay about them indifferently to right and left, slaying friends in mistake for foes.

"But still the Christians pounded away with their swords till the Turks grew faint with terror. . . . There you might see many a bearded Turk lie maimed and mutilated, but still striving to resist with the courage of despair until, as our men began to prevail, some of the enemy, shaking themselves free from their steeds, hid among the bushes or climbed up the trees, from which they fell dying with horrid yells before the arrows of our men. . . . Truly in a notable manner was that hostile race driven back so that for two miles you could see nothing but the flight of those who just before had been so pertinacious in attack, so haughty and so fierce. But with God's aid, thus did their pride perish. . . .

(By the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

Odd Table Etiquette of Sixteenth Century

A few rules of etiquette from "Galathee," a handbook of the Sixteenth century, seem amusing:

"At the beginning of the meal everyone should wash their hands in each other's presence in order that those who are going to put their hands in the same dish together may have no doubt about the cleanliness of each other's hands."

It was perfectly proper to throw the bones, the gristle, the uneaten parts of the vegetables on the floor behind one—the servants swept it up. "Galathee" says: "It isn't proper to scratch yourself at the table, and one should abstain as much as possible from spitting, but if one has to, do it 'gently.' " "I have heard it said," the book continues, "that there are nations so well behaved that they do not spit. Furthermore, one should not gobble one's meat so rapidly that one makes a noise and loses one's breath."

Henry III, by a royal decree, ordered that when he was at his meals, no one else should lean on the royal chair but the captain of the guard. Furthermore, Henry ordered that guests should arrive at meals clean and sober, should not drink too constantly lest they get drunk.

I have personally always been interested in historical romances, and it was trying to imagine what the condition of the inns was in the times of d'Artagnan and Porthos that first aroused my architectural interest in conditions of food, travel and habitation.

Alexandre Dumas wrote a cook book himself. He was a great gourmet, but he was also a great story teller; and I am inclined to think that the descriptions he wrote in the Nineteenth century of Seventeenth century conditions were no more accurate and no more capable of giving a correct historical impression than was Paul Veronese's great painting of the marriage feast at Cana of giving an accurate picture of the miracle of wine and water.—Guy Lowell in Scribner's Magazine.

Practice Will Make Any Voice Charming

"A woman without charm is like a rose without fragrance," writes Francesca Doane in the Physical Culture Magazine.

"There is nothing that so quickly denotes the presence of a gentle woman as the sound of her voice. There is nothing that detracts from an otherwise pleasing personality as a coarse, strident tone or a shrill nasal accent. A melodious, restful voice is far more appealing to the harassed nerves of the tired business man than the most provocative giggle or piquant baby talk of Broadway's snappiest chorus.

"One of the pleasantest ways of acquiring a harmonious voice is by talking to music. Do not sing the words. Talk them. You will find that your vocal tone will unconsciously adjust itself to the music. The theme of the melody will be reflected in your voice."

INTERESTING FACTS FOR FARMERS

TIMELY HINTS ON GROWING CROPS.

Farm News

Edited by N. C. SHIVER, County Agt.

DOINGS OF CHATHAM FARMERS

STOCK FARMING, POULTRY, ETC.

News of the Week on Chatham County Farms

"There's a living in a full crib of corn," stated a Chatham farmer in a conversation with the County Agent recently. Continuing along this same line, he said, "I always plant my corn first in the spring of the year. I can manage to get by without cotton if weather conditions are such that I cannot plant it, but what would I do for corn meal, feed for the family cow, pork or chicken feed without my corn?"

Lespedeza orders are coming in fast at the present time. Mr. W. Houston Fox of the Jordan Mill community is seeding three acres in Lespedeza this year for the first time. Mr. Fox has noticed the adaptability of the native Japan Clover to our soils, and feels that the cultivated strains of Lespedeza should be better in proportion.

Mr. Joe Sam Dorsett of Siler City recently seeded one acre in alfalfa. This acre had been seeded in sweet clover previously, and so needed inoculation.

We had often attempted to point out to dairy farmers the necessity of their raising their calves to maturity for replacement in their herds, rather than attempt to buy mature cows for this purpose. Not only do we raise better cows by this method, but we also have a chance to dispose of our mature cows as bred heifers.

Mr. R. M. Connell of Pittsboro is following this method. For the past seven years, Mr. Connell has kept a registered Jersey bull, and also several females. As a result, he has been able to begin producing milk without such a large initial outlay of cash for cows, and he has a number of heifers that will freshen next fall, thus enabling him to produce more milk.

A hydraulic ram that is practical and labor-saving has been installed on the farms of Mr. Will Perry and C. H. Lutterloh of the Gum Springs community. The water is piped direct to the dairy barns of these men from a spring on Mr. Perry's farm.

A survey for the installation of a hydraulic ram on the farm of Mr. J. Lee Harmon, Moncure, R. F. D. 2, will be made shortly.

FARMERS ATTEND DAIRY MEET

Mr. A. C. Kimrey addressed meetings of dairy farmers and farmers interested in dairy development at

Hackney's store, Gum Springs, and Hickory Mountain Monday and Tuesday of this week. Mr. Kimrey discussed the value of cow-testing association work for dairy farmers in this county, advantages to be derived therefrom and methods of organization of such an association. This association will follow the bi-monthly plan rather than the plan of testing once a month. This method enables the work to be done cheaper.

ALL DAY DAIRY SCHOOL TO BE HELD AT PITTSBORO FEBRUARY 11TH.

Prominent Speakers Have Been Secured for the program.

In cooperation with the Department of Dairy Extension of State College and the County Agent, an all day dairy school will be held at Pittsboro Tuesday, February 11, beginning at 10 A. M. at the Pilot Theatre. All farmers are cordially invited to attend this school. Included on the program are Mr. A. C. Kimrey of State College, Dr. A. H. Kerr of State College, and Mr. S. J. Kirby of State College. The following subjects will be discussed: Economical Grain Mixtures for North Carolina—Mr. Kimrey.

How to Reduce the cost of the Dairy Herd's Ration—Mr. Kimrey. Dairy Herd Management—Mr. Kimrey.

Contagious Abortion and its Control—Dr. Kerr.

Prevention of Common Dairy Cattle Disease—Dr. Kerr.

The Importance of Pastures in the Chatham County Dairy Program—Mr. Kirby.

What Has Been Accomplished in Dairying in Chatham County—N. C. Shiver.

This announcement not only extends a cordial invitation to all dairymen in Chatham county to attend this school, but to all other farmers who are interested in dairy development in this county. Make this an all day outing, and bring some of your neighbors.

TO UNLOAD LESPEDEZA SEED AT PITTSBORO JAN 30-FEB. 1

A shipment of 350 bushels of common Lespedeza seed, and 50 bushels of Lespedeza Tennessee strain No. 76 will be unloaded at Pittsboro, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, January 30 and 31, and February 1. Only a small portion of these seed are booked, and farmers may get them from the county agent at Pittsboro on any of the days mentioned or during the following week. The common Lespedeza seed will be delivered for \$3.87 per bushel, while the Tennessee strain No. 76 will be delivered

for \$6.37 per bushel or 25½ cents per pound.

"FARM PHILOSOPHY"

Prosperity for one-crop farming is a snare and a delusion.

Organization for and by farmers is worthwhile only as a means of self-help.

Electric lights make hens see their way clear to lay more eggs.

The test of a scrub hog is on the meat scale when he is weighed in the balance and found wanting.

Southern farmers are losing thirty millions of dollars yearly by leaving so-called non-perishable cotton bales to the mercy of the weather.

A pretty stream through the farm adds usefulness to beauty when harnessed to a little home power plant.

"TIMELY YTOPICS"

Given the proper balanced ration, care and time, hogs fed out under the "Shay system" will pay farmers well in this county, provided farmers produce enough corn per acre, or are able to buy it cheap. Last year, two carloads of hogs were fed out according to this method. This year, we would like to see half a dozen cars of hogs fed out. The county agent will be glad to visit any farmers interested in feeding out hogs, and give them the information available on this method of feeding.

It is certain that if the men will not appreciate the convenience and labor saving resulting from the installation of a hydraulic ram, the farm women will. There is nothing more tiresome than the continual walking to and from springs heavily laden with water for stock and household purposes, especially in the cold of winter or heat of summer.

A hydraulic ram supplies water at the very lowest cost possible. The cost of operation is low, as there are no repairs to be made and the ram usually lasts one a lifetime. Any farmer who has a lasting spring near his house will find that an investment in a hydraulic ram will be one of the most satisfactory investments possible to make.

Mr. A. T. Holman, extension agricultural engineer will visit this county at an early date for the purpose of making hydraulic ram surveys, and discussing hydraulic ram installation with any farmers who are interested. Farmers interested in installing rams should get in touch with the county agent.

Why not graze some of that Lespedeza you intend seeding this year, or that you seeded last year with sheep? There is just as good a possibility for profits from sheep as there is in any form of livestock in this county. Our livestock program will not be complete without sheep, and farmers will find that the addition of sheep to their farming program will pay well, provided they are willing to give them the proper care, feed and pasture.

\$100 for Adjusting Chevrolet Valves?

(From The Hamlet News-Messenger)

A hundred dollars is a right good price to charge for adjusting the valves in a Chevrolet motor, but that is the price quoted by J. L. Bankhead, local Chevrolet man, last Thursday. But he didn't collect all of it—in cash. It happened like this:

A well-dressed young couple drove up to Bankhead's place in a Chevrolet roadster with the curtains up. Mr. Bankhead was standing at the door with his little pet fice at his heels. When the man in the car told what he wanted Mr. Bankhead turned to call a mechanic, and as his back was turned he saw through the corner of his eye or in his glasses, the man reach out and get the little dog and put him in the car. He said nothing at the time, but called the mechanic to work on the valves then called the police station. Chief Miller answered the call and Mr. Bankhead asked him just to sit around the office for a minute "in case something happened." Meantime the mechanic was through and Mr. Bankhead was ready to collect. The man in the car opened the door just a little ways and asked how much. Without cracking a smile Bankhead replied: "One hundred dollars; but if you will turn the dog out the price will be the usual 75c." "Oh, is this your dog?" asked the man as he lifted up the corner of his companion's coat and let the little pup jump out. Whereupon he tendered a dollar bill and Bankhead stepped to the cash register to get the change. As he came back Chief came with him—and the couple in the car were ready to go from there.

Mr. Bankhead did not know the pair, but he is convinced that they are not in the market for little black dogs at \$99.25 a dog.

AN EPIDEMIC?

A Harley Street specialist tells us that lumbago and sciatica are the only two diseases that attack a person suddenly in the back. Readers must remember that motor-car is not a disease.—Passing Show.

FOOD

Your Corn Crop LIKES

IS it just another corn crop for you this year, or have you decided to join the ranks of farmers who make a crop that really is a crop? Now is the time to decide . . . and you can just as easily make a good crop. No luck to it . . . just one single rule for success.

Chilean Nitrate of Soda is the difference between a good corn crop and a poor one. A side dressing with this nitrate fertilizer (the only natural nitrate in the world) greatly increases the yield. Makes larger ears with more corn per ear and more ears per stalk.

A North Carolina Farmer

E. B. Faulk, Jonesboro, N. C., made 46.9 bu. of corn per acre when he used 300 lbs. Chilean Nitrate per acre with acid phosphate and potash. On corn fertilized with only acid and potash—no Chilean Nitrate—he made only 29 bu. per acre. A clear increase due to Chilean Nitrate of 17.9 bu. per acre.

Chilean Nitrate is not synthetic. It is mined and refined in Chile, largely by American capital, brought here in American ships and sold to American farmers at a low price.

See your local dealer. If he does not carry Chilean Nitrate, he can easily get it for you.

Free Fertilizer Book

Our new book, "How to Fertilize Corn in the South," tells how to make a real corn crop. It is Free. Ask for Book No. 5, or tear out this ad and mail it with your name and address written in the margin.

1830-1930 . . . One hundred years of fertilizer service to American agriculture.

Chilean Nitrate of Soda

EDUCATIONAL BUREAU

220 Professional Bldg., Raleigh, N. C.

In replying, please refer to Ad No. 68

"IT'S SODA NOT LUCK"