



# TAKEN FROM THE ENEMY.

BY HENRY NEWBOLT.

could be found willing to take the leading ships into such a dangerous passage.

"At last the boats came off again; Capt. Murray and the master of the Edgar had another man with them when they came on board. I never saw him before or since, but I shall not forget his face while I live.

"He was short and stood very square and sturdy upon his feet; he had jet-black hair in his cheeks, and a swarthy red color in his cheeks; his eyes were pushed forward, and his eyes very fierce; he was like a man always on the point of speaking angrily, and following with a blow. When we saw him looking so bold and full of force, we guessed in a moment what he was there for. He had volunteered, when all the regular pilots hung back, to take the first ship down.

"I remember the captain called out, 'Now, gentlemen, the Edgar leads!' and we cheered. The dark man went to the wheel, the master himself took the lead and went forward; we weighed, and stood right out for the entrance of the King's channel.

"The two lieutenants who had to stand in the chains and see to the heaving of the lead began to dispute for places; they were each claiming the larboard side, which was the one exposed to the enemy's fire. The captain gave it in favor of Bradnock, and he went forward, laughing.

"We soon came within shot of the first Danish ship, and she began firing single guns at us. I was not tall enough to see over the hammock nettings, so I held on to them and pulled myself up on my toes. The enemy were nearly all hulks and batteries, and looked very ugly.

"Every time a gun went 'boom!' I felt a kind of warm shock, as if I had been struck amidships, but my hands were still cold and numb. I longed desperately to hear the sound of our own guns, and felt quite angry that we went on without firing a shot.

"Then I was going toward the fore-castle when I heard a sudden roar and a crashing sound. It was the first broadside from the Provestein, and a good many shot struck the ship all at once.

"Bradnock spun over and fell dead in a heap across the chains; the splinters flew all round him, and several men came running up. I heard Wilson, the starboard lieutenant, cry out, 'My turn!' in a sharp voice, and scramble on to the deck and across into the other's place.

"I felt horribly sick and dazed, and hurried away blindly, without any idea where I was going. I had got nearly to the quarter deck when a man ran into me, and I reeled violently off into the captain himself, who had just come down the ladder. I hadn't time to get my breath to apologize; he picked me up and clapped my cap down on my head.

"Well, young gentleman," he said, "I thought you were a round shot at the least."

"I was warmer for the tumble, and his kind, jolly voice did me no end of good. He sent me with a message to the lower gun-deck, and I ran off feeling quite a man again.

"As I was on the way down a tremendous explosion seemed to rock the whole ship; we had let go our anchor and opened with the larboard broadside. I felt suddenly mad with joy, my throat swelled, and the tears came into my eyes. When I reached the lower deck the guns were being run out for the second time, and I stood still to watch. The roar was awful, and the smoke filled the whole place so that I could scarcely see at first. The men were cheering and working like demons in the dim lantern light, but as only one broadside was in action a lot of them had nothing to do except now and then to pick up the wounded and take their places. Some of them might have been safe enough behind the bits, but there was only room there for a few, and no one would take an advantage over the rest.

"It was dreadful to see them standing quietly there to be killed in cold blood as it were. Half a dozen dead and dying men were propped up against the starboard guns; some were being carried below to the surgeons.

"I couldn't bear the sight much longer, so I slipped quickly down the other side to speak to the captain of the deck. Before I got to him a chain-shot cut him in two, and killed all the men at the gun next him.

## SOME FARM TOPICS.

### USEFUL INFORMATION ABOUT FARM WORK.

**Fertilizing for Clover—A Point in the Draining—Barn Ventilation—Feeding Sheep With Cottonseed Meal—Watering Horses—Poultry Notes**

The proper time to apply fertilizers for clover is with the wheat in the fall. A liberal supply of potash with the wheat manure, will not only realize the highest efficiency of the other fertilizing elements present but also materially assist in obtaining a good stand of clover. That potash and lime are the two most important fertilizers for clover, is now pretty generally understood. It has been freely claimed that the cause of the frequent failure for this crop of recent years is due to the inadequate applications of potash in the fertilizers used when seeding down wheat. The wheat crop draws heavily upon potash notwithstanding the popular opinion to the contrary. Nearly three quarters of the potash in the wheat crop is removed in the grain and straw. Even if there has been a deficiency of ammonia, the straw has taken a very large proportion of the potash, though the yield of grain has been insignificant.

Clover and other leguminous plants must have potash and lime, and they will forage deeply in them; but, failing to find it supply, a failure is inevitable. In those cases in which the soil is unusually rich in potash and lime bearing minerals, the availability of same is materially promoted by a thorough and continuous cultivation. It must be remembered that the clover crop cannot be worked in this way, "tillage is manure," but the crop cannot be tilled in this sense.

The importance of ample supplies of potash for a good clover stand is well recognized, and it is best applied with the wheat fertilizer in the winter wheat rotation. There are no definite quantities which may be safely assigned as the needs of lands vary with the nature of the soil, length of time under cultivation, etc. A safe proposition is to line to the extent of about thirty bushels per acre every four years, and have the potash in the wheat fertilizer, not less than the available phosphoric acid, preferably more. That is, if the phosphoric acid available is 8 per cent the potash should be not less than 8 per cent, and a surer clover stand would follow a percentage of ten.

There has been much talk of using crimson clover or cow peas as a successor to red clover. The value of the plants lies in their ability to store up nitrogen in the atmosphere; this process requires practically the same conditions in one that it requires in another. For the same amount of value in vegetable substance, the cow peas and crimson clover will require as much potash as red clover. The reason that the practice does not seem to indicate this as a fact of experience, is due to the method of planting Red clover is planted with wheat, which is a very exacting potash consumer. It will take its potash for straw, though little grain is produced and when wheat is insufficiently fertilized, which is almost always the case, the potash in the removed straw seriously restricts the conditions favorable to the growth of clover. Crimson clover and cow peas as well known are planted under other conditions.—Prairie Farmer.

### A Point in The Draining.

In using tile drains it is sometimes absolutely necessary to change the pitch of the drain, but in locating the drain in the beginning such a selection should be made as will permit the change to pitch from a slower to a faster current as shown in the lower diagram of our sketch.

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"Duty does not necessarily imply inclination," he replied.

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## Health

When your kidneys and bladder are inactive they are making a silent appeal for help. Hood's Sarsaparilla, but with Hostetter's stomach Bitters safely impel them to activity. They are in immediate danger and it is foolishness to shut one's eyes to the fact. Be wise in time, too, if you experience manifestations of dyspepsia, malaria, rheumatism, chlorosis or nerve trouble. The Bitters before a meal aids rest to it.

Here once meant any field. It is still used with this significance by the Germans, who speak of "God's acre," alluding to the cemetery.

When you allow your blood to become thin, depleted, robbed of the little red corpuscles which indicate its quality, you will become tired, worn out, lose your appetite and strength and disease will soon have you in its grasp. Purify, vitalize and enrich your blood, and keep it pure by taking

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