THE STATES OF TH IN FAR OFF AUSTRALIA.

Mrs. A. D. Roundy, Formerly of Salt Lake, Who Now Lives in Sydney, Writes Interestingly of Existence In the Antipodes,

D. ("Dell") Roundy, who some time ago removed to Australia, will be interested to hear the following particulars of their life in the antipodes. They are contained in a letter recently received by Mr. Spencer Clawson from Mrs. Roundy, dated Sydney, in March;

"When I tell you that it is so hot here that even letter writing overtaxes my energy, you may have to draw on your imagination, but you will. I think, appreciate the situation. In December commenced our summer, and the day before Christmas was a 'star.' I had occasion to go to the city, and in walking from my home to the ferry, the cidewalks were so hot that my feet were positively burned. Quite a wind was blowing, but it was like a blast from a furnace. I cheered myself with the thought that as soon as I was on the boat I would find relief. I never made a greater mistake, for my skirts had become so heated that as I say down I felt as though I had entered a hot oven, closed the door, and would soon be 'done a beautiful brown.' We have not had a repetition of that day, but for nearly four months it has been terribly hot, and as I told 'Dell' this morning, I don't know how much longer I will be able to endure it. If the Fates so will that I am in Australia another summer, he promises me I may spend three months in Invercargle, (the most southern city in the world), and in Hobart, Tasmania. He says both places are very beautiful and delightfully cool. The cost of living is less than here, and transportation cheap. All this sounds good to me, and I look forward to the trip, with pleasant anticipation.

"A friend of mine asked me to take a walk through the 'bush' with her this morning. We did not go more than half a mile from where I live, but as I looked around from where I stood, I could easily have believed I was a thousand miles from civilization. A perfect tangle of trees, vines, palms, shrubs, and ferns, all growing in wildest profusion from the rocky cliffs and gorges. There are many varieties of trees and shrubs that have beautiful flowers and the honeysuckle, maderia vine, morning glory and geranium just run wild, and blossom because they love to, I think. During our ramble we ran across a deserted 'bush hut." A very common thing here, but a little description of it may prove interest.

que annomentament annomentament annomentament and The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. A. | others very bad. The government allows them to live on a piece of land (rather a piece of rock) by paying a shilling a year, as rent. Some use tents, but this is rather an extravagance, most of the houses (?) being composed of gunny sacks, pieces of canvas, bits of tin roofing, etc., most ingeniously tied and tacked together to form a shelter. The tropical climate makes it possible to live in these rule struc-tures the entire year, but the evidence of squalor and poverty attached to them is appailing. I once visited a man and woman living in one of these places. They seemed quite happy and with con-siderable pride invited me to inspect their home. The bed consisted of a setion of leaves, with a blanket a vering. A table was made of a piece board with sapling legs. Everything 'natural wood,' you see. Their only hve gaion kerosene cans, and two the plates and cups. I smiled when I saw the teapot, and thought, typical Aus-tralians! They must have tea if nothing else. The tea drinking here is a revelation to me. Men. women and children, even babies, drink it, at least seven times a day. The first cup is taken in bed in the morning; the last

just before retiring for the night.

"This is the greatest place for holidays and plonics. The entire family—parents and children—either hie to the beach or out in the bush—always carryeach or out in the bush—aiways carryag a basket of lunch, and the 'billy
an' (a tin pail for making tea). Were
to live a hundred years, I could never
hink of an Austrilian without seeing
isions of teapots and pipes. I have
een many boys at the tender age of lve and six years smoking, and it is an exception to see one as old as 12. or a man, without a pipe in his mouth. On man, without a pipe in his mouth. On the ferry boats there is no chance of escape from the sickening odors of to-bacco smoke. The fact of a notice 'No Smoking' being placed in some parts of the boat, has no effect on the average Australians, for they smoke every, where, and puff the vile stuff into the face of ladles with the attent moon. faces of ladies, with the utmost uncon-cern. In but one instance since I came here has a man asked me if 'smoking was offensive.' I was so taken by sur-prise that I could not believe my ears so I replied with a ghastly smile, 'Not at all.'

'Dell' did quite a little business during his recent trip to West Australia, but the whole country is in a deplora-ble condition owing to the drouth. He saw children, seven years of age, that had neevr seen a drop of rain. House an never seen a drop of rain. House rent and food is higher in price than at home. Silks, linens, and wool goods are cheaper. To me the frutis and veg-etables lack the fine flavor we get in them at home, Butter, milk, and cream are very good. Baker's bread is univer-sally used, and is of much better qual-ter than of the company. ity than with us. A two pound loaf costs seven cents. Eggs are 54 cents per dozen, butter 30 cents per pound, milk 8 cents per quart. In the winter, ing to you. As in all large cities there are many poor people, some good, and adobe, costs 12 cents."



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THE MAKING OF MARKSMEN.

Naval Target Practise on the Southern Drill Grounds.

GUNNERS BEAT THE WORLD

Accidents Attending Mimie Warfare Efforts to Provide Sateguards Against Catastrophies.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, May 11.-The pride of the American havy is the accuracy of the guns," additional reason for which is afforded by the results of the recent target practise off Pensacola, Fla. Although the practise was attended with some distressing accidents, with greater fatalities than occurred during the entire Spanish-American war, the results are on the whole very satisfactory as demonstrating that we lead the world in warship gunnery. For a period of three months seven battleships of the north Atlantic fleet were engaged in target practise on what is generally known as the southern drill grounds, or, more accurately, that stretch of gulf water which lies immediately south of Pensacolo. These ships were the flagship Kearsarge, the Alabama, the Il-

south of Pensacolo. These ships were the flagship Kearsarge, the Alabama, the Illinois, the Iowa, the Massachusetts, the Texas and the Indiana. Tables showing the score of each ship have been received and made public by the navy department and are exceedingly interesting to all who are concerned in naval affairs. They show how straight the gunners of these magniticent ships can shoot and how much the "men behind the guns" have taken to heart the formula of President Roosevelt that "the only shots that count are the ones that hit."

It is estimated hat in the sea fight off Santiago only 3 per cent of the shots fired by American gunners hit the enemy's ships, while the Spanish gunners, according to the forcible description of Rear Admiral Evans, "didn't hit a thing but the water." The record off Pensacola practise shows that gunners have improved greatly in their marksmanship since the Santiago fight, though they were then sufficiently accurate to put Cervera's ships out of commission in short order.

The tables are complete for all ships except the flagship Kearsarge, from which no data have been obtained and none is obtainable. However, the number of shots which this vessel fired is known and the number of hits made, from which her final average has been figured as 48. Not counting in the score made by this vessel, that made by the other six puts up the fine general average of 51.50. The record of prize firing by the British fleet on he Asiatic station shows the average percentage of hits. This record was for he 12-inch guns. the other ships on that occasion, made per cent of hits. This record was for

the other ships on that occasion, made per cent of hits. This record was for a 12-inch guns. In the general practise the Alabama led it of the rest and in accuracy of gun re can be considered the queen of the merican navy. With her 13-inch guns he Alabama struck the target 22 times ut of 32 shots, this being 68.75 per cent. Firing the same number of guns, the Illiols, sister ship of the Alabama, made only 17 hits, her average being 53.1, a narked difference between 1800 sister hips.

with those two other sister ships, the Massachusetts and the Indiana, the dif-ference is still more marked. The Mas-sachusetts hit the target only 6 times out of 15 shots from her 13-inch rifles, while the Indiana's gunners missed the target only six times out of 23 shots, her average

for the big globs being in per cent to the formade by the Massachusetts. In the score made by the Texas is convincing testimony to the value of target practise. This vessel was only recently commissioned, and as a result her menhave had no opportunity before this of testing their skill. The Texas made only me hit out of eight trinis with the 12-inch pieces. While the final merit ranged as high as 59.89 per cent with the Alabama, it dropped to 38.3 with the mass of the practise record was made when the vessel was teaming at a 10-knot gait, the target being 1,600 yards distant.

It is of course to be regretted that the splendid record of the practise of Pensalola was marred by serious accidents. Segiming with the affair on Irona island, where several working were killed and three several working were killed and direct with the several working were killed and the several w

such terrible consequences, a H-inch gun on the battleship kearsurge and a 13-inch gun on the battleship Indiana became injured through the premature explosion of shells and had to be replaced.

Naturally thigse occurrences have aroused the anxiety of the naval authorities here, who have begun a most searching investigation. The more the probe is moved about the greater betomes the certainty that so far as the equipment itself is concerned the ordnance of the navy is as reasonably safe as may be expected. The guns, with the exception of that on the Jown, subjected to accidents have not been broken, merely scarred and gouged by the terrific effect of the premature, explosion of shells inside their bores. The Jowa's 12-inch gun is one of the 12 oldest guns of that caliber now in service, four of them being on this rattleship, four on the monitor Puritan, two on the monitor Moniterey and two on the second class battleship Texas. The gun on the Iowa which caused such damage had been fired at least \$5 rounds more than any other at the same date of construction, so that the authorities are satisfied that the others are in no danger of causing a similar catastrophe. At the same time they will be baken out of the ship.

Before installation in vessels each gun is tested at the Indian Head proving grounds for use in firing from the five mindian for overlanded inventions, one of which caused the destruction of a *12-inch gun neveral years ago. Subsequently the gun as Issued to the service. Before it gave way the Iowa's gun had been fired 125 times tun to signs of stress had been reported. The fact that the barrel of the gun had not the re-entiorement given to the plans shows that at this point the gun had not the re-entiorement given to the plans shows that at this point the gun had not the re-entiorement given to the plans shows that at this point the gun had not the re-entiorement given to the plans shows that at this point the gun had not the re-entiorement given to the part in its rear.

plans shows that at this point the a had not the re-enforcement given to hard in his rear.

The natural effect of these accidents is weaken the faith of the men in their os, which is a serious thing for the vice. This, however, is not firstified, every gun in the service of the United ites is equal if not superior in strength a gun of the same caliber in any form service. In fact, the safety of the in is one of the first regards of the inance department in planning the majors. This was one of the considerance entertained by Rear Admiral Chas. Nell, chief of ordunace, when he demed the latest models of sums all of aich produce higher velocities and ersione greater accuracy and destructed energy than the old pieces.

It must be said, however, that no estaid change has occurred in years in a material or method of manufacture mavy guns. Phose in use in the latest los are practically of the same type as ose first installed on the Atlanta, Bosn and Chicago, laid down 22 years ago, it essential difference is due to modificious of the gun in the way of improvested of the procedure charges. Thus greater wer, greater range, greater accuracy of greater rapidity of the have been oblined. Rear Admiral O Nell says that to lose qualities raist or headed greater fety for the men handling the weapons.

"Shells are accepted in lots of 109," says ear Admiral O Nell. "It is obviously

"Shells are accepted in lots of Rear Admiral O'Neil. "It is

TO HELP OTHERS

The Worthy Object of Alderman Hose ken's Daughter.

Not a Charity but a Desire to do Something in the laterest of Humanity-Her Statement.

Miss Rhetha Hosken, the only daugh-ter of Alderman John Hosken, of No. 634 Cherry street, Grand Rapids, Mich. with the worthy object of helping others, makes the following statement:
"I was partially paralyzed, bereft of
speech and unable to walk without support. My parents had given up all hope of my ever being well, for the best phy-sleians had treated me without helping my case. We all thought I was doomed to die.

"The paralysis was over my entire

left side and so affected my organs of speech that I could hardly make my simplest wants understood. With the assistance of a chair I could manage to get across the room, but I was nearly

helpless.
"My trouble began with what the doctors called poverty of the blood and leept growing weaker and weaker in spite of their medicines. Then, when prospects seemed darkest, my inother decided to have me give up all other medicines and take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They acted like magic. In less than a week after I began their use, I found I was improving. We were all overload I contingan their use, I found I was improving. We were all overjoyed. I continued with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills faithfully and the dreadful paralysis disappeared, my strength returned and I became a healthy girl I am today. Everybody who knew me regards my recovery as simply marvelous. I am aiways glad in the interest of humanity to tell what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People did for me." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale Peo-

ple are unlike other medicines because they act directly on the blood and nerves. This makes them invaluable in such diseases as locomotor ataxia, par-tial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica ache, the after-effects of the grip, pal-pitation of the heart, pale ad sallow complexions and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price fifty control by receipt of price, fifty cents a box, or six boxes for two dollars and fifty cents by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schnectady, N. Y.

impossible to fire every shell, so three are selected from each lot. One of these is fired over the range. Another is fired through a plate the thickness of which is equal to one-half the callber of the shell, and the third is burst in an explosion chamber to ascertain if it breaks up properly. In addition, all shells are subjected to water pressure and are inspected to determine if they are free from strains, are of proper measurement and weight and are otherwise perfect. Nowadays the navy has a target practise every quarter, which is almost equivalent to going into battle. More work is put on the guns in this practise than during a war, and they have stood the strain excellently."

As compared with the navies of other countries, the ordnance material of the United States does not suffer, and it is safe to say that the danger of accidents in the future will be much less in view of the numerous safeguards which are now put about the weapons in use.

TO TEST EGGS.

To test eggs, if one hasn't a patent egg test, a piece of good, stiff pasteboard will make a very good one, says Farmers' Sentinel. Cut it about the size of a sheet of letter paper and in the center cut a of letter paper and in the center cut a hole a little larger than a 50-cent piece, slightly oval. After dark take a lamp or lantern to the hen house the former is preferable,, light it and set in a safe place, carefully removing the eggs from one hen at a time. Hold an egg in front of the light, with the left hand hold the cardboard so the egg cames up flush with the opening in the card between you and the egg. If the egg is perfectly clear it is not fertile and should be placed aside to be cooked later on for the baby chicks. Proceed in this manner till all the eggs have been tested, retaining only the fertile eggs. Where several fiens have been set at the same date the fertile eggs can be given to the number of hens as needed and fresh eggs given to such hens as will then have none, only be sure you change the dates on the record cards at such nest boxes as have thus been reset. Early in the season there is not such a high percent of fertile eggs as later, and not infrequently two hens will take the eggs that three hens have been covering, or in that proportion.

When one becomes familiar with the testing of eggs during incubation they can often tell a fertile egg at four days, but it is safer for the novice to test after a week's incubation. If there are "doubtful" eggs-eggs that you are not sure are alive-better wait another week and test again. Should a nest become soiled remove the eggs putting in fresh material and wash the eggs in warm water that the thermometer test shows to be 103 degrees of wurmth, whe dry, and replace. Do not fail to cleanse eggs that have been gummed by a broken egg, as the vitality of such soiled eggs is greatly injured.

We hope we have made this method of testing ages during method of hole a little larger than a 50-cent piece.

We hope we have made this method of We hope we have made this method of testing eggs during incubation plain and that it may prove helpful to new beginners. Someone may ask, "Why don't you have an incubator?" We have several, but there are many of our farm sisters who have not, and we have endeavored to give out helpful ways of hatching with hens as we used to do, and, for that matter, as we do yet.

Eggs must be tested that are hatched by incubators, for an explosion of a bad egg in the machine would be a most undesirable occurrence, and since it can be prevented by testing eggs, why not prevent it?

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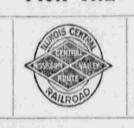
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