

Standardizing Education.

Administrative officers of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and of the General Education Board are entrusted with the handling of enormous funds, the interest on which is to be applied, in the one case to pensioning college professors, and in the other to helping needy colleges. The task of the officers of both these institutions has been, and is, complicated by varying educational standards and the lack of an established criterion. One of the earliest works of both institutions, therefore, is likely to be a sort of standardizing of education in America. The question, "What is a college?" would be answered to-day in different ways by different men. There is a vast difference between the institutions that bear the name, in the requirements for admission and in the courses of study which must be taken to entitle the student to a degree. Something, indeed, toward the establishment of a college educational standard was accomplished about 25 years ago, when the requirements for admission were made the subject of much discussion, and finally of substantial agreement among a number of college faculties, says Youth's Companion. Modifications have been made since then in the requirements, and there have been additions and deductions, but a general agreement still exists. What is needed now is a test which goes deeper and reaches farther—which will take account of the purposes and ideals of colleges, and measure both the attainments of the professors and the success with which they do their work. If either the Carnegie Foundation or the General Education Board, or both together, can do this, they will thereby benefit the cause of education almost as much as by their gifts of money.

To Grow Their Own Ties.

Allusion has been made to the steps taken in some directions to counteract the effects of deforestation which has been going on so recklessly in this country. One result of indiscriminate tree destruction has been to curtail seriously the supply of railroad ties. As no satisfactory substitute for wooden ties has been found, the situation has become such as to give the railroad companies great concern. Several months ago it was intimated that the Pennsylvania railroad might undertake the experiment of producing its own ties, or at least a considerable proportion of them. It is now stated that the company is actually to inaugurate such a policy. Agents are at work, and they will set out 2,250,000 trees on land in Pennsylvania conveniently located for the purpose. The company uses 5,000,000 ties annually, which means great consumption of timber and a heavy outlay, and the outlay becomes larger as prices increase owing to scarcity. The idea is to care for the trees in accordance with the most advanced ideas of forestry. It may be possible, says Troy Times, that the company will thus solve an economic problem of its own, and also set the country an effective example of what can be done by wise care of trees with a view to the conservation of important natural resources.

Big Warship Building.

The announcement that Great Britain is to build two more battleships of the famous Dreadnought class is coupled with the statement that no less than four such vessels have been contracted for at British navy yards, ostensibly in the name of certain foreign governments but really, it is believed, as a speculative measure, the projectors entertaining the notion that it will be easy at any time to dispose of such ships at a big profit. But this may be a speculation that will fail. The number of governments that are likely to invest in such costly playthings is small, though it is conceivable that emergencies might arise which would make it very desirable to have such means of defense. But the grimmer suggestion, says Troy Times, in connection with all this is that Great Britain really intends to retain all these big fighters herself, as a safeguard against attack, and with something in the nature of a squint toward Germany. Not much in the way of disarmament in that. But it is making big armaments very costly, and perhaps the time is nearer at hand than many think when it will be found that it does not pay to fight.

TOURISTS IN WALES

FIND DELIGHT IN THE BEAUTIFUL MOUNTAIN SCENERY.

Varied Experiences Which Reward Excursionists Through the Western Part of the Odd Little Country.

Western Wales is a section of the British Isles which is not often penetrated by the American tourist, and hence the beauty of the scenery is not as well known as that of other more frequented spots. Barmouth is one of the most enchanting of places. It may be compared as Wordsworth suggested, with the loveliest scenes in the western Highlands of Scotland; but in not a few respects it is unique. The board estuary of the Mawddach spanned by the railway bridge, the flowing tides sweeping inland from the sea between wooded hills, the



The Pass of Aberglasyn, Cynicht in the Distance.

ris"). This may be taken as a general title for the whole mountain range, which is seven miles long. The highest peak, called Pen-y-Gader, is mountain slopes with their purple hues intermingling with the soft gray and green of bowlder and fern, the distant summit of Cader rising royally above the surrounding heights—such are the features which form a picture that once seen can never be forgotten.

The town is picturesquely built, house above house, up the side of the rocky slope that rises in places almost precipitously from the streets below.

When the waters of the harbor and the estuary are dotted with fishing and pleasure craft, the scene is one of great charm. Boating, fishing, bathing, walking, mountaineering—these are the attractions which this famous pleasure resort offers; it is a capital center also for the cyclist and motorist.

The visitor has an infinite variety of walks. He can stroll along the coast northwards until he reaches the hamlet of Llanaber, whose weather-beaten church is perched picturesquely on the cliff above the sea. Or he can vary the gradient and mount the hill above Porkington Terrace, taking the Slyfaen lane to the Panorama Walk, from whose rocky heights he commands a glorious prospect of mountain and sea. He can from this point go farther afield and climb to the summit of Diphwys—the principal height on the northern side of the Mawddach.

Should a trip by water be preferred, he can hire a boat and explore the picturesque creeks and bays of the estuary or take the little steamer that piles as far up as Penmaenpool, where he is within reach of some of the most lovely forest and mountain scenes of the district.

The dominant mountain in this part of Wales is Cedar Idris ("Chair of Id-2,929 feet high. If viewed from the Mawddach, the ridge to the right of Pen-y-Gader is known as the Saddle (Cyfrwy); while in the hollow at the foot of the ridge lies the little lake of Llyn-y-Cader, an excellent resting place, if the climb to the summit by way of the Foxes' Path—a safe and short though steep track—is meditated by the tourist.

Cader offers a splendid sphere for the experienced cragsman as well as for the humble pedestrian. The former will find gullies, precipices and aretes of varying difficulty—some, indeed, that will test the powers of the most experienced mountaineer. The ordinary pedestrian is usually content with the single achievement of reaching the summit, but if he is wise he will use this as a kind of preliminary training for other excursions and explorations on this most interesting mountain.

Perhaps the best of the ordinary ascents is from Talyllyn. The climber by this route reaches a point where he traverses the ridge overlooking Llyn-y-Cau, a dark mountain lake hemmed in by beetling precipices which make the scene one of the wildest and most impressive among the Welsh mountains.

SHAD ARE DOOMED

Improved methods used by fishermen in capturing the shad and the shad roe as they enter the mouths of the rivers on the Atlantic coast to spawn, are almost certainly accomplishing their extermination in spite of all that the fisheries bureau can do. The season has just opened up and there is less chance of the fish reaching spawning ground than previous years for the enterprising fishermen,



Seine Fisheries in the Potomac River.

not content to take their fish up the river after they had gotten into fresh water where the spawn will be safe, are stretching their nets as far out to sea as possible. In former years the bureau of fisheries was able to capture as high as 210,000,000 eggs in the Susquehanna river, as opposed to 8,000,000 last year. On the Delaware river, where the catch has gone as high as 115,000,000, it last year fell below 500,000, while on the Potomac it fell from 68,000,000 to 12,000,000. Similar conditions exist in all streams along the coast and are rapidly growing worse.

This condition is due, not to the absence of captured fish or to inactivity on the part of the bureau, but to the improved methods at present used by fishermen in capturing the fish. Shad

always spawn in fresh water, and they come into the rivers and their tributaries in search of spawning grounds. At other seasons of the year they live in the open waters of the ocean. In the spawning season they were known to be so plentiful years ago in the Potomac and tributaries of the Chesapeake that it was with difficulty that a boat could be pushed among them. Captain John Smith found them so when, in early Jamestown days, he pushed a small boat up the Potomac to a waterfall above Washington which stopped their advance. His report of this finding was one of the early wonders of America that was carried back to England.

This "running" of the fish arises from the fact that their eggs are rendered worthless if they come in contact with salt water, so the instinct of the fish causes them to seek inland streams and as a consequence in the spawning season these streams are alive with them when they are not interfered with. The knowledge of these facts on the part of the fishermen is, however, the downfall and the doom of the shad, for the fishermen have taken advantage of the annual pilgrimage to fresh water, and have set their nets and traps accordingly, and when the fish start for fresh water they are brought into captivity and are quickly transported to market.

This fact was not in the beginning of the operation of the bureau of fisheries such a material disadvantage, for the fishermen had not then gone beyond the mouths of the rivers, and great numbers of the fish caught spawned while in captivity and the spawn was artificially hatched and used in restocking the streams. But now this process is not possible, for the reason that the nets are placed far beyond the mouths of the rivers, and if the fish are caught and held in captivity, in the mean time spawning, the spawn immediately comes in contact with salt water, which means the death of the life germ in the egg. The fisherman who formerly set their seines in the waters of the streams have found that more enterprising fishermen have gone still further down and are catching the fish ahead of them.

68, BUT PERFECTLY WELL.

The Happy Experience of a New Castle, Pa., Woman.

Mrs. John Mansell, 614 So. Jefferson St., New Castle, Pa., says: "For years I was running down with kidney trouble without knowing what it was, and finally got so bad I was given up. The urinary passages were painful, sometimes scanty and again very profuse. My limbs, feet and ankles bloated dreadfully, and sometimes my whole body. My heart palpitated and I had smothering spells. A week's treatment with Doan's Kidney Pills helped me and a few boxes cured me. At 68 I am strong and well."



Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Made for Fat Men.

One of the narrow arches in the gallery of the chapel at Columbia university is not exactly symmetrical, although the defect is not noticeable to the casual observer, says the New York Globe. The reason for the widening of the arch after its original construction had rise in a somewhat humorous occurrence. One of the early visitors was a remarkably fat man, who found himself wedged into the arch when he tried to squeeze through and was extricated with difficulty. The builders, recognizing the possibility of other fat people being numbered among the future visitors, decided to widen the arch, sacrificing symmetry and harmony to practical need, as the pier was so constructed as to bear no loss of width on one of its sides.

With a smooth Iron and Defiance Starch, you can launder your shirt-waist just as well at home as the steam laundry can; it will have the proper stiffness and finish, there will be less wear and tear of the goods, and it will be a positive pleasure to use a Starch that does not stick to the iron.

Amendment Not Accepted.

Mrs. Jagaway—I wish I knew where my husband was.

Mrs. Kawler—You mean, I presume, that you wish you knew where your husband is?

Mrs. Jagaway—No, I don't. I know where he is. He's up in his room, sleeping off a headache.

By following the directions, which are plainly printed on each package of Defiance Starch, Men's Collars and Cuffs can be made just as stiff as desired, with either gloss or domestic finish. Try it, 16 oz. for 10c, sold by all good grocers.

He that has the energy and will to uproot a fault has also the energy, and ought to will to plant a virtue in its place.—Lacon.

Defiance Starch is the latest invention in that line and an improvement on all other makes; it is more economical, does better work, takes less time. Get it from any grocer.

Many a girl's idea of doing good in the world is to marry a man to reform him.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Is acknowledged to be the most successful remedy in the country for those painful ailments peculiar to women.

For more than 30 years it has been curing Female Complaints, such as Inflammation, and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and consequent Spinal Weakness, Backache, and is peculiarly adapted to the Change of Life.

Records show that it has cured more cases of Female Ills than any other one remedy known.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound dissolves and expels Tumors at an early stage of development. Dragging Sensations causing pain, weight, and headache are relieved and permanently cured by its use.

It corrects Irregularities or Painful Functions, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility; also, Dizziness, Faintness, Extreme Lassitude, "Don't care and want to be left alone" feeling, Irritability, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Flatulency, Melancholia or the "Blues." These are sure indications of female weakness or some organic derangement.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a most excellent remedy.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. for advice. She is the Mrs. Pinkham who has been advising sick women free of charge for more than twenty years, and before that she assisted her mother-in-law Lydia E. Pinkham in advising. Thus she is well qualified to guide sick women back to health. Her advice is free and always helpful.

MINNESOTA-HEALTH AND INDEPENDENCE

Why not sell where you are. Bank some of your profits for income and take up a new home, and start the boys too. Fine water; beautiful lakes; quick, fertile soil, fine climate. 35,000 acres. Farm any size. Title absolute. Investigate anywhere before buying. Write for maps and truthful representations. Address

ROGER C. SPOONER, Pres. Donald L. & L. Co., Bemidji, Minn.

AFRAID OF PARALYSIS

A NERVOUS SUFFERER CURED BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

The Medicine That Makes Rich, Red Blood and Performs Wonders as a Tonic for the Nerves.

Why are nervous people invariably pale people?

The answer to that question explains why a remedy that acts on the blood can cure nervous troubles.

It explains why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are also for nervous people.

It is because of the intimate relation between the red corpuscles in the blood and the health of the nerves. The nervous system receives its nourishment through the blood. Let the blood become thin, weak and colorless and the nerves are starved—the victim is started on the road that leads to nervous wreck. Nervous people are pale people—but the pallor comes first. Enrich the blood and the nerves are stimulated and toned up to do their part of the work of the body. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make red blood and transform nervous, irritable, ailing people into strong, energetic, forceful men and women.

Mrs. Harriet E. Porter, of 20 Liberty avenue, South Medford, Mass., says:

"I had never been well from childhood and a few years ago I began to have dizzy spells. At such times I could not walk straight. I was afraid of paralysis and was on the verge of nervous prostration. Then neuralgia set in and affected the side of my face. The pains in my forehead were excruciating and my heart pained me so that my doctor feared neuralgia of the heart. I tried several different kinds of treatment but they did me no good.

"One day my son brought me some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I found that they strengthened my nerves. I took several boxes and felt better in every way. There were no more dizzy attacks, the neuralgia left me and I have been a well woman ever since."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are invaluable in anemia, rheumatism, after-effects of the grip and fevers and in sick headaches, nervousness, neuralgia, and even partial paralysis and locomotor ataxia.

Our booklet "Nervous Disorders, a Method of Home Treatment" will be sent free on request to anyone interested. Write for it today.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Don't Push

The horse can draw the load without help, if you reduce friction to almost nothing by applying

Mica Axle Grease

to the wheels. No other lubricant ever made wears so long and saves so much horse power. Next time try MICA AXLE GREASE. Standard Oil Co. Incorporated

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

DEFIANCE STARCH easiest to work with and starches clothes nicest



LYDIA E. PINKHAM