

PEACE TREATY NOT IN FORCE TILL MIDDLE OF DECEMBER

Paris Does Not Expect Needed Ratifications Before Then.

Paris Cable (Havas) — Newspapers here, in discussing the probability of an early ratification of the peace treaty by three of the great powers, say that, at the very earliest, it can hardly come into force before the middle of December. They point out that the delay in ratification encountered in the American Senate, and the dissolution of the Italian Parliament, postpones ratification considerably.

Ratification of the treaty by Great Britain is not as yet complete, as King George has not signed the decree, awaiting the receipt of the Australian vote.

ITALY NOT DELAYING IT.
Paris Cable — Ratification of the Versailles and St. Germain treaties will not be prevented in Italy by the dissolution of the Italian Parliament. It is unnecessary to wait for the convening of the new Parliament if it is said in Peace Conference circles.

A Standard Medicine.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, compounded of entirely vegetable substances known to have a revivifying and salutary effect upon the digestive organs, have through years of use attained so eminent a position that they rank as a standard medicine. The pills should be remembered this. Simple in their composition, they can be assimilated by the weakest stomach, and are certain to have a healthful and agreeable effect on the sluggish digestive organs.

MISTRUST THE GERMAN WORD

Recall of von der Goltz Does Not Satisfy Allies.

Blockade Not Yet Actually in Force.

London Cable — The efforts of General von der Goltz to make his troops evacuate the Baltic having failed, says a Berlin despatch, received here to-day, the German Government has decided to "recall him definitely."

Germany's recall of General von der Goltz from the Baltic region will not satisfy the Supreme Council, it is asserted, the Council being determined to place economic pressure on Germany until all the German soldiers are withdrawn from the Baltic. The German soldiers at present in this region are variously estimated at from 50,000 to 100,000. They apparently are determined to restore the old Russian regime there.

Members of the peace delegates repeatedly have conferred with Baron Kurt von Lersner, head of the German Mission, concerning Von der Goltz and his forces, and the German Government agreed to remove them. The slowness in action, however, has resulted in great disorder in the Baltic States and the Supreme Council is determined to take immediate steps to bring pressure to bear upon the Germans until their demands are satisfied.

While it cannot be said that a blockade is actually on against Germany, steps are being taken to bring about financial pressure which will speedily cut off the German food supply and bring the German public to a realization of the fact that German activities in the Baltic States must cease. Food now on the way to Germany will not be stopped, but future supplies will be held up unless the German Government makes good its promises to evacuate the troops now in the Baltic region.

FALL WHEAT DOING NICELY

Farmers of Ontario Well Up With Their Work.

Picking of Apples in Full Swing.

Toronto despatch—Due to the exceptionally fine autumn weather Ontario farmers are well up with their work, and comparatively few complaints regarding lack of labor are reported, according to the Weekly Provincial Reporter on Farm conditions. Recent rains have loosened the soil, giving an excellent start to winter grains and materially helping the fall plowing.

A big acreage of fall wheat has been sown, and all reports agree that it is doing nicely. Large plantings of rye have been made throughout the province. Farmers are apparently trying to spread out the general work owing to the labor shortage, which may largely account for the increased acreage of fall grains.

Where buckwheat was not sown too late, fair yields are reported. In many cases, however, the crop is ripening very unevenly. Several fields were noticed in Eastern Ontario last week where the grain was over-ripe, but the straw was still growing. Red clover seed is not maturing so evenly as was expected, but alsike is thrashing out well. Sweet clover has given an excellent crop of seed, one farmer in Peel county receiving \$1,000 from a field of 30 acres. Young corn appears in rather poor condi-

tion owing, no doubt, to the lack of rain early in the season. In Essex, alfalfa is still growing after the third cutting.

Flax grain, hay and corn have been the saving crop in Ontario this year, and perhaps the most important of these is corn. This season has been very suitable for that crop consequently the fodder is going into the silo in prime condition. In the seed-growing sections the grain is being matured in excellent shape. Silos are becoming more popular in western Ontario this year as well as in general throughout the province.

The milk flow has fallen off the past week, no doubt due to the fact that owing to the rise in the price of butter more farmers are making their own.

Norfolk reports large numbers of breeding sows being sold, due to the rapid decline of the market. At the present rate of sale of breeding animals it looks as if the province were making toward a hog shortage again. Young pigs in Prince Edward county are bringing from six to eight dollars apiece.

In Western Ontario the picking of Spies, Greenings and Snows is in full swing. These are reported a fair crop. Many orchards have been sold in the block, but where this practice has not been followed \$6.50 per barrel is being paid for the best varieties of No. 1's. Nos. 2's and 3's are bringing from a dollar to a dollar and a half less. In Eastern Ontario the apple crop is turning out better than was expected, though in unpruned orchards the fruit is of very poor quality. The agricultural representative of Prince Edward county hit the nail on the head when he reported: "This year has demonstrated more than ever before that the men who spray properly will reap full results."

ANCIENT DRUGS.

Quacks and Doctors in the Dark Ages.

Do you regard cold cream as an ultra-modern palliative? Or pure food and drug laws as a comparatively recent type of legislation?

Or the familiar "cure all" as an up-to-date quack device for the twentieth century credulous?

You are wrong. Most people at some time or another use cold cream. It seems quite a modern luxury, indispensable alike to peer and peri, and adapted to many and varied uses. In fact, one traveller tells recently of having some of his cold cream eaten by a fat, hungry valet in Germany. So we are inclined to regard it as a fairly modern product. And yet "Unguentum Refrigerans," cold cream, has come down to us from Roman days. The first formula is attributed to Galen, who lived and wrote in the second century. What we use to-day is practically the same, though "Dor" Galen's original formula was imitated and "improved" hundreds of times.

Emperor Frederick II. of Sicily, in 1240 or 1241, published the first pure food and drug act. He was about 700 years ahead of Dr. Wiley, for the specified strict regulations of the standard of drug purity, and provided for drug inspectors, and fined all offenders.

The practice of medicine was also regulated. A physician was required to have a diploma from a university before he could study medicine; then he took a three-year course in the school of medicine and one year practice under a practicing physician. Special post-graduate work in anatomy was required if he was to do surgery.

All this was in the so-called "dark ages." Even the fees of physicians and pharmacists were strictly regulated by law and were in purchasing value about the same as the charges of the present day. Physicians were not allowed to own drug stores and drug adulterators were severely dealt with.

Mithradatum was the name of the great antidote of Roman pharmacy. It had from 40 to 50 vegetables ingredients, few of which had any real medicinal value except opium, and these drugs were blended with honey.

It remained for Nero's physician, Andromachus, to put the finishing touches to this wonderful compound. Andromachus added viper's flesh to the formula and called his new compound Theriaca. He wrote some verses dedicated to Nero, describing this medicine and gaining virtues for it which in our day would subject him to prosecution under the anti-trust act. Evidently he believed he had created in this one compound a veritable pharmaceutical monopoly.

Galen, one of the fathers of medicine, went even further. He recommended it as a cure for all poisons, bites, headaches, vertigo, deafness, epilepsy, apoplexy, dimness of sight, loss of voice, asthma, coughs, spitting of blood, tightness of breath, colic, the iliac passion (appendicitis), jaundice, hardening of the spleen, stone, fevers, drowsiness, leprosy, melancholy, all pestilences, etc. Nowadays, he would probably have included coupon thumb, golf shoulder and movie eye.

As Galen's writing dominated medical thought for over 1,500 years, it is not surprising that this advertisement made Mithradatum, or Theriaca, a valued remedy. Every physician of note for centuries afterward claimed some improvement on the original formula.

MOUTHWASH OUTLOOK
"I engaged the rooms for my holiday," he said, "because the landlady wrote me that they overlooked a superb garden of 22 acres, richly adorned with statuary, will be such mob rule and lawlessness on 'Well' his friend inquired. "It was a cemetery," he said, bitterly.

Slippers.
In many respects orientals can give us lessons in hygiene. It is true they eat out of a common bowl with their fingers, which is neither sanitary nor pleasant; but on the other hand they do not tramp into a house, bearing on their footwear all the miscellaneous filth of the street. At the door they remove their shoes and put on slippers.—Exchange.

Imitation Elks' Teeth.

Imitation elks' teeth in large quantities recently have made their appearance in the local market to the alarm of jewelers who deal in the genuine article. Some of the bogus teeth are easily detected. Others made of bone or walrus tusks are fair imitations of the genuine. A sure test, the jewelers say, is to immerse the teeth in muriatic acid. The acid will bleach and roughen the better imitations and almost disintegrate the poorer ones.

Turtle's Instinct.

It has long ago been ascertained that the eggs of the loggerhead turtle are laid in the sand at some distance from the sea. As soon as the young are hatched, however, they move with unerring instinct to the water. It is found that newly hatched loggerhead turtles move away from red, orange and green, but are attracted by blue. Under normal conditions, then, the blue gleam of the sea may be supposed to attract them, while they will turn away from the reds and greens of the land.

SLEW WIFE FOR MONEY SHE HAD

Then Michigan Farmer Sought Burial Permit Tells the Authorities of His Deed.

Detroit, Mich., Despatch—Entering the office of the Prosecuting Attorney here this afternoon, Martin Browrowski, 53 years old, a farmer, who with his wife and three children, lived on a lonesome place in Suster township, informed the officials that he had killed his wife and wanted a permit to bury her. The man appeared sane and was ordered held while Sheriff's deputies rushed in an auto to the scene of the crime.

They found that Browrowski had told the truth. He had beaten his wife to death with an iron poker, desisting only when her face was a mass of raw flesh. Then he robbed the body of some \$290 the woman had saved from the sale of farm produce. The crime was witnessed by the four children of Browrowski, the eldest a boy of 17, who said he and his brother and sisters were too much afraid of the father to interfere. Afterwards he sent the children upstairs while he washed and dressed his wife's body for burial. When this work had been concluded he called the children downstairs again and, after informing them that their mother was dead, said he was "going to get a permit to bury her. Then he came to Detroit, where the motherless children, the youngest a boy of nine, proceeded about their accustomed household tasks, unable to appreciate what had occurred.

The arrival of the Sheriff's officers was the first inkling they had that anything unusual had taken place. Browrowski says he killed his wife to get the money she carried with her and which, he declares, she had refused to hand over to him.

BLOCKADE OF SOVIET RUSSIA

America Will Only Partially Participate.

No Negotiations With the Bolsheviks.

Paris Cable — The Council of Five of the Peace Conference this morning decided to re-establish in full force the blockade against Soviet Russia.

Although refusing to participate fully in this so-called pacific blockade, the American Government agreed to refuse clearance to all vessels in American waters bound for Bolshevik ports. This refusal to clear ships will not apply to vessels bound for neutral states near Russia.

It was explained here this evening that this arrangement was not entirely satisfactory to the European Powers, who greatly desire American aid in making the Baltic blockade absolute against the neutral neighbors of Soviet Russia. On the other hand, the effect of the American agreement was regarded by many competent observers as accomplishing virtually the same purpose in that it will prevent shipments from America to the Bolsheviks. The Allies, however, desire American cooperation in the blockade not only of Soviet Russia, but of certain neighboring states through which it is believed that the Bolsheviks are receiving supplies.

The announcement of a rigorous blockade was regarded as a definite indication that the Allied and Associated Powers will not recognize or negotiate with the Bolsheviks, and was regarded as a reply to the unofficial peace moves made by the Bolsheviks during the last few weeks. The Council's decision follows the attempt by Premier David Lloyd George to put the Peace Conference on record in opposition to "further Russian adventures," and is regarded here as being distinctly favorable to the anti-Bolsheviks. It makes clear that the Powers have not lost faith in the ability of General Denikine and Admiral Alexander Kolchak to rid Russia of the Reds.

Timely Recipes

RHUBARB JELLY.

Wash the rhubarb, drain it well, but do not peel it, if you wish your jelly to have a fine color; simply cut it into small pieces, and never mind if it be stringy. To every pound of rhubarb add half a cup of water and let it stew slowly in a granite or porcelain pan until the fruit is all in shreds. Then strain it through a cheesecloth and press out all the juice. Let the juice stand till the next day, then carefully pour it off from the sediment. Measure the juice and allow one pound of sugar to one pint of juice. Let the juice simmer ten minutes, or until it begins to thicken on the edge of the pan, then add the sugar, which has been kept hot in the oven, and let the mixture simmer till it jellies on the spot or when dropped on a cool plate. Remove the scum carefully as it forms, and when ready pour the jelly into glasses which have been rolled in hot water and are still standing in it in a shallow pan. When the jelly is cold and firm pour melted paraffin over the top. Cover with paper and keep in a cool, dark room. Be careful not to tilt the glasses or in any way break through the edge of the jelly which seals the mass to glass and keeps out the germs as effectively as the paper or paraffin. Many a glass of jelly thus spoiled by an anxious worker who tipped the glass or loosened the jelly from the edge to see if it was firm beneath.

EGG SOUFFLE.

Two tablespoonfuls butter, one and one-half tablespoonfuls flour, one and one-half cupfuls milk, five eggs, one-half cupful cream, one teaspoonful salt and cayenne. Cream the butter, add the flour, and gradually the scalded milk and cream. Cook in double-boiler five minutes and add the yolks of eggs which have been beaten until lemon colored. Add seasoning and fold in stiffly beaten whites. Turn into a buttered dish, set in a pan of hot water and bake until firm.

TEA CAKE.

One even cupful white sugar one-half cupful butter, two eggs. Beat these until they are creamy, then add a good half-cupful cold water and two cupfuls flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, one teaspoonful lemon; beat thoroughly. Bake in a long tin, and cut while warm in squares.

CHICKEN AND RICE.

Two cupfuls of cold boiled rice, one cupful of cold chicken, shopped fine, one cupful of chicken broth, salt and pepper; boil five minutes, stirring all the while.

COLD SALAD.

Put two beaten eggs in a tin cup; add to these four tablespoonfuls of vinegar, an even teaspoonful of mustard, two tablespoonfuls of salad oil and one of sugar. Stir this mixture over the fire until it becomes a smooth, slightly thickened sauce. Pour this over shredded cabbage, and cool.

HAMBURG CREAM.

Separate five eggs, beat the yolks until light, then add half-pound powdered sugar, beat again until very light; add the grated yellow rinds and juice of two lemons. Put this mixture into a double boiler, stir constantly over the fire until it is smoking or steaming hot, then add hastily the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth; take it off the fire, turn into small glasses and stand away to cool. If separation takes place it has not been cooked sufficiently before the whites were put in. The whites of the eggs should be beaten before the yolks go over the fire, so that the mixing may be done

Good-bye to Asthma. Persons suffering from that extremely trying trouble known as asthma know what it is to long with all their hearts for escape as from a tyrant. Never do they know when an attack may come, and they know that to struggle unaided is vain. With Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy at hand, however, they can say good-bye to their enemy and enjoy life again. It helps at once.

Agriculture In Japan

Agriculture, as has always been, by far the most important industry of Japan. As M. Hyndman writes in "The Awakening of Asia," "and the growth of manufactures and commerce has not induced the government to neglect this, the foundation of all sound national prosperity. They have recognized, as a recent writer has stated, that it is no exaggeration to say that upon agriculture and agriculturists depends the existence of the Empire." The small cultivators whose average holdings are not larger than those of the Chinese peasantry, constitute the healthiest and most vigorous class in the Empire.

"The land itself is not fertile, and the climate is not specially favorable for tillage. Consequently, rural life is hard, and the standard of subsistence low. Home industry of all kinds is brought in to increase the product of the family and relieve them from actual hardship. The more fortunate, who are engaged in the silk and weaving industries, owing at the same time their plots of land, are the best off, and stand in much the same position as the cultivators and weavers of the eighteenth century in the north of England, or the small vignerons of southern France."

But important as agriculture is and must ever remain for Japan—if her statesmen retain their capacity of correctly judging the national interests—she relies upon her advance in the great modern industries for the means to hold permanently the position which she has gained by her wars and her diplomacy. She has not, however, advanced in this respect as much as she required, or as her leaders hoped. It is easy to understand the enormous difficulty of introducing into an agricultural country ai-

most at a blow as it were, and without any thorough preparation or training, the complete paraphernalia of modern industry and manufacture. The wonders, not that Japan has failed in the course of a generation to rival fully the great industrial countries, which had so long a start of her in the market of the world, but that she has been able to achieve so much within so short a period.

"In less than thirty years her exports and imports have increased more than fifteen-fold; she has freed her hands from the trammels of commercial conventions with foreign nations and can impose such protective duties as she pleases; she has ceased to be dependent upon munitions; she has built up and is extending an important mercantile marine; and just at the time when her financial circumstances had become rather strained, the great world war... enabled Japan, after the fall of Tsing-tao and the destruction of German sea power in the East, to supply Russia, at the cost of England, with quantities of munitions, at a profit to herself.

"In Great Britain itself, English school training is in many respects behind the Japanese... So excellent, likewise, are the Japanese educational establishments and universities that thousands of Chinese are now going to Japan in order to acquire that modern knowledge from the West which the Chinese themselves recognize as indispensable to the development of their country, but which they are unable to furnish at home."

Temporary Insanity.

Many people think that the expression "temporary insanity" is merely used by a jury wishing to save relatives pain, but numbers of doctors who have made a study of mental disorders emphatically declare it to be no idle term.

One doctor has stated that temporary insanity is a condition of double consciousness, not dissimilar to epilepsy. A person normally quite sane may have attacks of temporary aberration lasting little more than a few minutes, especially after long bouts of hard, continuous mental work, being, particularly liable if insomnia supervenes.

Crimes have been committed in the early morning when the perpetrator had not really been properly awake, and has been horrified to find what he has done. This is a true case of temporary insanity, but it is comparatively rare, and a man in normal health would not suffer in this way.

A specialist in mental diseases has stated that he knew a case in which a person went insane during a certain time each day, and that others have been known when the patient was quite normal at ordinary times, but suffered from a temporary fit of mania regularly once a month.—Tit-Bits.

No one need endure the agony of horns with Holloway's Corn Cure at hand to remove them.

LAZY MAN'S PARADISE

Is Isle of Utilia, in Bay of Honduras.

Worth while seems life on the Isle of Utilia. Its place on the map would be hard to find, but it is worth discovering. Away off in a southern sea, never heard from before and but little known, it comes to the knowledge of the Pan-American Union that here have Americans found a home that others enjoy when they are dead. "We call it a lazy man's paradise," says the message from this land of delight. "Not that the inhabitants are necessarily indolent, but simply because a large amount of labor is superfluous. Nature provides for nearly all our wants here as in most tropical countries. Farming is our principal occupation, yet there is not a plough on the island. Frost is unknown and extreme heat is never experienced. Ninety degrees in the shade would be an unusually high temperature. Our grade schools are of high standard, attendance being compulsory ten months in the year.

Utilia is one of the Bay Islands, a string of six verdant keeps in the Bay of Honduras, an arm of the Caribbean Sea, which were discovered by Columbus in 1502. They were then thickly populated by native Indians who became slaves. The islands are now inhabited wholly by English-speaking people.

"The first family to settle here," the letter goes on, "was that of Joseph Cooper, who found upon landing two lone American young men, Samuel and Joshua Warran, by name. A few years later came Mark G. Morgan, an American from Philadelphia. The descendants of these men now inhabit the islands. These pioneers were of Puritan stock, all seafarers imbued with the spirit of adventure, who, though filled with wanderlust, found conditions on the island so ideal that they planted their stakes deep and said, 'Alabama—here we rest.'"

As a vermicuge there is nothing so potent as Mother Graves' Worm Expeller, and it can be given to the most delicate child without fear of injury to the constitution.

To Patch Shoes.

When a shoe becomes scuffed or a piece is scuffed up from walking on rough ground, apply fresh muckilage and press down firmly with finger. After polishing you can't discover the rent.

A Boston Child.

"Our child is backward. Four years old and takes no interest in Shakespeare." "That does not necessarily indicate that the child is backward. He may believe that Bacon wrote the plays."—Kansas City Journal.

Color Value In Wild Life

Color, which with perfume rules the destinies of flowers, is but a small and secondary influence in the propagation of animal life. It is an effect rather than a cause of power, expressed in man by the flush of health and strength, and in the stickleback by the ruddy hue of combat that pales so quickly in the sorrow of defeat. All animals furred or feathered, have color strengthened and more vividly developed by the solar rays, wherefore equatorial creatures have brighter and more contrasted markings than those found under more sombre skies, writes a correspondent of the Manchester Guardian. But to each race the courting blood gives greater brilliancy, to the adult over the immature, to the more powerful over the less. This is ever tending to permanency, for the weak creature, however well marked has little chance of survival, when pitted against the rugged strength of a more powerful rival.

It is astonishing how few of the large, peaceful animals have patterned coats. The whale and walrus, sea elephant, sea lion or sea bear, each in its sphere secure, are almost monochrome; the elephant and the rhinoceros, sweltering beneath the equator, are dull as the moose or elk, wapiti or bison, or those great brown bears and bears. The hippopotamus needs no gain mates but simply to survive color, for he fears no foe in his watery lord of the leafy glades. Compare with these the predatory pack. Crocodiles and alligators, it is true, stealing to the attack beneath the muddy shield of stagnant water, need and have nothing of nature's cunning painting to delude their victims. But the others—the bloodthirsty tribe of cats from the ocelot to the tiger, the lordly tiger—are marvelous in their mottled beauty which is given to them not to home, nor the gorilla where the roams more wonderful perhaps than the giraffe or any smaller thing on which they prey. Three great beasts seem to contravert the rule. The polar bear stalks his prey, invisible over the glistening snow, or swims to strike the seal, his nose alone above the protecting water; the puma wears every shade of brown and grey in his extensive range in North and South America; the lion paramount upon the sandy African veldt, has been ousted almost within living memory from his wide domain in India and the East by a foe less intelligent and less provided by nature for attack or defence and superior alone in protective coloration.

HUMAN FORCE.

Within each race force gains the mates, and force was as certainly at the root of human union. Raids for that purpose are commonplaces of history, and Hearn tells us how barely 130 years ago the women of American Indian tribes were passed from hand to hand on the issue of a wrestling bout, often very much against their will. And yet, just as beauty of form often compels a choice in human society, so it has some effect among the lower animals. Bitches have been known to show preferences; gaily young hinds need careful watching or they will be off with a mere brancher stag, and monkeys even know their beauty spots, as may be seen by the different method of approach of drill and mandrill baboons, coinciding with the location of their color.

This brings us to the very evident displays of almost all birds, from the gorgeous shows of the pheasant and peacock to the fluttered wings and noisy appeals of the perky sparrow. No one who has watched with what care cock birds strut and flutter and droop their wings to show to the best advantage before the hens can have any doubt that there is a sexual aim in it all. Nor is this controverted because the movement sometimes takes place before inanimate things, still less because the object of their affections is often apparently coy or careless. Yet to my mind strength with birds, as with mammals, is paramount in the survival of the species, and a strong voice is probably more potent than is generally supposed.

VALUE OF PLUMAGE.

The great fights of birds are for food areas and nesting sites. Gallinaceous birds kill one another whether hens be present or not; a whole covey of drakes will swim behind a single duck like a body of decorous courtiers, wooing her with gentle sounds and pretty bows, yet the chosen mate will fight and drive off the hens as well as any doubt that there is a sexual aim in it all. Nor is this controverted because the movement sometimes takes place before inanimate things, still less because the object of their affections is often apparently coy or careless. Yet to my mind strength with birds, as with mammals, is paramount in the survival of the species, and a strong voice is probably more potent than is generally supposed.

For Burns and Scalds.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will take the fire out of a burn or scald more rapidly than any other preparation. It should be applied in every kitchen so that it may be available at any time. There is no preparation required. Just apply the oil to the burn or scald and the pain will subside and in a short time cease altogether.