

Greenbush

Among those who are ordered to report at Kingston this week for military service are Messrs. Walter Maud, Walter Tackaberry, and Arnold Loverin.

Miss Letta Maud of New Dublin, spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Mary Maud.

A sudden death occurred at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Miller on Wednesday the 8th inst., when their eldest daughter, Anna, passed away. The deceased has been in poor health for a number of years, yet her sudden death came as a shock to the whole community. She leaves to mourn her loss beside her parents, four brothers and two sisters, Ephraim of Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; John, of New York; William of Biggar, Sask.; and James at home. Mrs. R. Sterling of Toronto, and Mrs. Wm. Wright, of Athens. Among those from a distance to attend the funeral were John Miller, brother of deceased, from New York; Mrs. R. Sterling and family, from Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wright, from Athens. The funeral service was held in Greenbush church, Rev. Chas. Baldwin officiating, assisted by Rev. T. J. Vickery, of Athens.

Dr. Smith, of Kingston visited his father last week. Mrs. Smith and her son accompanied him back to Kingston.

Farmers are busy with the seeding, and the nice rain of Sunday will help the spring growth.

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AUSTIN G. L. TRIBUTE,
Editor and Proprietor

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Whitlock Gives Glimpse

**Of Two Tragic Princes,
Sons of Belgian King**

IN Brand Whitlock's Story of Belgium, in Everybody's, the American Minister gives us some intimate glimpses of King Albert's family. The last time he saw them together before the war was in 1914 on the Belgian national holiday, July twenty-first, when a Te Deum was sung at the cathedral of Ste. Gudule in honor of the founding of the dynasty.

"The royal family made an interesting picture; the king, in the lieutenant-general's uniform he always wears, tall, broad-shouldered, tanned somewhat from his outing by the sea—he had just come from Ostend—behind the thick lenses of his pince-nez



LEOPOLD, DUKE OF BRABANT.

the king's intelligent eyes were taking in the scene, nothing who were there; the queen, frail, delicate, with the unconscious appeal of sweet girlish eyes, and the delicate, sensitive mouth, had the three royal children beside her: the two princes, Leopold, the Duke of Brabant, and Charles, the Count of Flanders, grave, tall, slender boys, in broad batiste collars and gray satin suits, and the Princess Marie Jose, with her pretty mischievous little face and elfish tangle of curly, curling, gold hair—the child that all the painters and all the sculptors of Belgium have portrayed over and over.

"I stood there and watched that most interesting family, a very model of all the domestic virtues, in its affection, the sober good sense of the young parents. I looked at that grave, slender lad, Prince Leopold of Belgium, Duke of Brabant, etc., grazing out of those wide, boyish eyes at that scene of splendor; what were the thoughts just then in that child's mind; were there any conceptions of the tragic mutations of Belgian history? Would he one day, in other scenes like this, when others should have taken our places, stand there where his father stood, while priests sang Te Deums in his honor?"

Simple Life in Siberia.

"Going to bed in a Siberian peasant's hut is a simple matter. You take a blanket or two, cocoon yourself in them, lie down on the floor, and go to sleep there and then. There are no bedrooms, no beds. You do not disrobe. Men, women and children, cats and dogs, chickens, ducks and turkeys lie down side by side. The last person to turn in stacks pine logs into the stove to its fullest capacity. Then, writes Mr. Bassett Dibley, in "Through Siberia," "he extinguishes the lamp, and another day is over. Sometimes there will be a bench, a pair of chests or a niche in the wall to serve as a couch; and sometimes the grandfather or grandmother of the household exercises the prerogative of sleeping on the flat white-washed top of the brick stove, hazardous as that may seem. But in the great majority of cases every one, with a fine democracy, shares the floor.

"I found that the thin blanket with which I was provided did not do much toward softening the hard brick floor, and noticing a pile of hay in the corner, with a couple of ducks resting on it, I asked if I might take some to make myself a couch. The family put the matter up for debate. There was a noisy discussion. The ducks woke, snuggled more comfortably into the hay, and surveyed me with frigid unblinking hostility. For a while one of the women seemed to take my part, but eventually she capitulated, and a unanimous decision was given against me. The ducks turned their heads under their wings and waddled off to the land of Nod, while I had to resign myself to the bricks."

Doubts Removed.

Mother was out, Sister Sue was putting on her best blouse, so six-year-old Bob had to entertain Sue's young man.

"As is the way with his kind, he began to ply the unfortunate caller with questions.

"Mr. Brown," he began, "what is a popinjay?"

"Why—eh—a popinjay is—eh—vain bird."

"Are you a bird, Mr. Brown?"

"No, of course not."

"Well, that's funny, and mother said you were a popinjay, and father said there was no doubt about your being a jay, and Sue said there didn't seem much chance of your poppin', and now you say you aren't a bird at all!"

In Iceland codfish are dried and ground into flour for making bread.

**The Powers
and Persia**

PERSIA, the cockpit of the East ever since the Turks entered it on the specious plea of defending their flank against the Russians, is coming once more into the limelight. For years a bone of contention among the powers, she has been converted into a warring territory against her will, but when the Central Powers and Russia entered upon their farcical arrangements for a German peace, she was officially declared to be a neutral and was struck out of the reciprocal agreements. Mr. Trotsky, with the avowed object of redressing a crying wrong of the Russia of the Tsars, undertook to disband the Russian army of occupation, and notified the Persian government that the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907 was null and void. This treaty divided Persia into a northern or Russian sphere of influence and a southern or British sphere of influence, leaving a central neutral zone in which both nations were free to pursue their mutual economic and commercial interests. It would be useless to contend that there was anything ethically right about this treaty, into which English policy was no doubt driven by the necessity of defending the road to India against an aggressive Russia; but that it did good by ending a political tension of years there is not the shadow of a doubt. In the great political chess which Germany was then playing with the powers, however, the Kaiser could not fall to interpret the agreement as a move designed to call a halt to the German advance toward the East. Thus Pan-Germanism, in the shape of the German-led Turk, entered this Belgium of the Orient, during the war, just as it entered the Belgium of the Occident, and though Dr. von Kuehlmann recently declared his nation's desire to see Persia free to devote herself to her national "kulture," there is not, thus far, the slightest guarantee that the domain of the Shahs will be cleared of German intrigues menacing Britain's eastern possessions.

The immediate problem before Persia is the attainment of a free and independent existence guaranteed by the powers. But there are some important obstacles to the realization of this ideal. There is the temporary unchecked looting by the disbanded Russian soldiery, the continued intrigues and molestations by foreign nations, and the present incapacity of the Persian himself to secure sound government without the co-operation of some outside power. The country has been in a constant state of political and economic unrest, due principally to a geographical position giving her the control of the overland trade routes from the Orient to the Occident. Russian military occupation, while intolerable, has nevertheless proved itself a boon by clearing out the Turcoman bandits and by the building of a railroad through the Turcoman steppe. Great Britain, too, has brought a blessing to Persia in policing the gulf and exterminating piracy. There is no reason to doubt, moreover, that the agreement which Great Britain made with Russia for a line linking India with Europe by way of the oil fields of Baku and Azerbaijan is just the thing which will help on the economic salvation of Persia herself. Even Russia's projected railroad from the north to the Persian Gulf for the transport, free of tariffs, of her immense output would prove of inestimable value, so long as Persia avoided the temptation of thinking only of her economic well-being and selling her political selfhood. But the salient feature of recent Persian history, happily, is the distinct trend toward constitutionalism.

It is evident, however, that Persian self-government can be fostered only by the policy of the strong hand, backed, of course, by sympathy and understanding. A rare opportunity for proffering beneficent help has thus come to Great Britain. Acting in the spirit of that good will which has characterized the sentiments of the British toward Persia, she ought to make certain that the latter's neutral rights are no longer disregarded, and that the country is effectually rid of dangerous German propaganda. Financial aid ought to be extended, pending a collective agreement of international control defining frontiers and assuring un molested independence. Great Britain should prove that she is not only a great power but a beneficent one, by turning a much-wronged nation into a friend. Something of what she herself has learned of the new social and political order that has come to her out of the revolution of the war, she can turn into a lofty altruism for the benefit of Persia. She can see to it that in Persia, as in Belgium, self-determination and the nationalist idea shall also be the watchword of democratic civilization.

A Royal Palace.

A royal palace, consisting of what is now known as the "white tower," appears to have been the beginning of the Tower of London. It was commenced by William the Conqueror and finished by William's son, William Rufus, who, in 1098, surrounded it with walls and a broad ditch. Several succeeding kings made additions to it, and King Edward III. erected the church. In 1628 the old white tower was rebuilt, and in the reign of Charles II. a great number of additions were made to it. The new buildings in the tower were completed in 1850.

Munition Factories.

Ten thousand workshops in Great Britain are engaged in the production of munitions, of which 5,000 are controlled and 150 are national factories.

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How to Prevent Bees Swarming—Hints for the Gardener and Dairyman in June—Methods by Which to Destroy Troublesome Weeds.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE statement that the milking machine has now become a practical proposition can now be made with considerable confidence. Practically all the standard makes of machines sold in this province, the cheaper ones as well as the more expensive, are giving good satisfaction in the hands of a great many dairymen. But all machines are somewhat complicated, and somewhat delicate of adjustment, so that to be successful the operator must exercise some mechanical ability, and strict care and attention to the needs of individual cows. Without these the milking machine has always proved a failure. It can hardly be said that the machine will get as much milk from the cows as good hand milking, but properly handled, it will give better results than the average hand-milking, and there is no doubt of its being a great economiser of labor and time. The machine has its place on the farms of dairymen who milk more than ten cows, it being doubtful economy to invest so much money for a smaller herd. It may also be doubtful economy to install the machine in a herd of pure breeds where much official test work, involving milking three or more times per day, is being done.—A. Letich, B.S.A., Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

To Prevent Bees Swarming.

June is the swarming month and time of supering for the main honey flow which begins between the 10th and the 20th of the month, depending on the season and the latitude. Be sure to give supers enough to avoid any crowding which may cause the bees to become discouraged, quit work and swarm excessively. It should be the beekeeper's aim to prevent swarming as much as possible. This is done by keeping young queens, giving plenty of room and a systematic examination of brood-chambers to detect colonies which are preparing to swarm. When queen cells are found far advanced they should all be destroyed and the queen herself removed. After the colony has been queenless one week the combs should again be examined and all cells except one removed, and one will provide them with a queen and if only one is left they will not swarm again. Where an improvement of stock is desired the new queen may be given instead of leaving one queen cell.

Natural swarms should be hived on the old stand after removing the parent colony to one side. The swarms should be given the supers from the old colony. New swarms work with great vigor because they have no brood to care for during the first week. Colonies held together without swarming gather more honey than those which swarm. It is the beekeeper's patriotic duty to reduce the cost of honey production and thus increase the quantity he is called to produce as greatly as possible. They also cause the beekeeper less trouble at unexpected times. This may be done more by swarm prevention than in any other way. Bulletin 233 (Ontario Department of Agriculture) takes this matter up thoroughly and should be carefully studied by all beekeepers.—Provincial Apiarist, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Hints For the Gardener.

Thorough cultivation of the soil must be practised in the garden. The common hoe, wheel hoe and the garden cultivator should be kept going immediately after each rain. The seed sown in the field should be thinned carefully, giving each plant the amount of space required for good growth. Use poison bran mash to kill the cut worm, which will be active at this season. The asparagus bed should have the second application of 100 lbs. per acre of nitrate of soda. All stocks should be carefully cut even if they cannot be used. Early celery, tomatoes and other tender plants should be set out the first of this month, while citions, cucumbers, pumpkins and melons should be planted. A small amount of nitrate of soda around celery and tomato plants four or five days after setting out, will aid in their growth. The latter part of this month and the beginning of next, late celery, cabbage, cauliflower and kale are transplanted into the field. Sowing of corn and beans should be made every week during this month.

To Eradicate Bad Weeds.

If troubled with mustard in grain crops, spray with the 20 p.c. solution of iron sulphate, (2 lbs. of iron sulphate to each gallon of water). If such spraying is to be effective it must be done early just when the first mustard plants in the field are coming into flower. Good cultivation followed by rape sown about the middle of June in drills about 26 inches apart at the rate of 1½ pounds per acre, provides a means of eradicating perennial sow thistle and twitch grass.

Dairy Pointers for June.

Cows in clover or good June-grass pasture require very little attention. This is the ideal month for dairy operations. If there are any hot days, be careful to cool both milk and cream, by setting in ice water, or cold well water. Sour milk and cream are too frequently sent to the factory. Don't forget to wash the cream separator and strainer daily, or after each time of using.

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Hard Island
Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, of Lanark, and Mr. and Mrs. John Molyneux, of Hopetown, motored here and spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Howorth. Mr. M. Brown and Mrs. James Howorth visited Mrs. Fred Latham, Lyn, on Tuesday.
Mr. Philip Robeson motored to Brockville on Monday.
Miss Hazel Yates is receiving treatment in the Brockville Hospital.
Mrs. Don Wiltse of Morton is visiting her niece, Mrs. L. B. Moore. Mrs. Etta Eaton and Miss Annie Robeson of Brockville, spent the week-end at their homes here, also Miss Violet Robeson, of Escott.

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