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For Mulgrave, Sydney and North Sydney. 14 10
For Stellarton, Halifax, St. John, Quebec and Montreal, 16 23

WILL ARRIVE AT ANTIGONISH

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CHARLES A. EVERETT, Managing Director

June 20, 1895.

Farm Notes.

When beets, carrots, or parsnips do not appear to grow, though given every opportunity by manure and cultivation, the slow growth may be due to the plants being too close in the rows. Thinning out the plants just after a rain will be of advantage.

Round turnips are a crop that can be sown any time, almost, in July or August, and yet be reasonably certain of producing a good yield. Turn over a piece of "run-out" sod, harrow in dressing of fine, rotted manure, and drill in seed in rows two or three feet apart, thinning plants as soon as they appear above the ground, so they will stand three inches apart in the row. Under such cultivation the turnip will yield immensely of smooth, handsome roots; whereas, as sown broadcast, as is common, plants are not thinned sufficiently, and there are many small, inferior roots produced.

The best remedy known for garden slugs is freshly slacked lime scattered over them while feeding during the morning or evening. If two applications are not effectual, the dusting should be repeated at short intervals. The slug has the ability of throwing off its slimy coating and with it whatever obnoxious substance has been applied to it; but if the applications are quickly repeated—from its diminished power of secreting a new coating of slime, the lime or other substance takes effect upon the skin and kills the slug. Another application which is highly recommended by gardeners in England, is Tobacco. Slugs may also be killed by sprinkling with salt, but care should be exercised not to apply it in sufficient quantity to injure the plant. Nitrate of soda dissolved in water is also said to be a good remedy. Ducks are of much service in gardens in searching for the slugs and eating them.

Nothing is easier of culture than the black currant, says the *Rural New-Yorker*, as it grows and bears well in any tolerable garden soil. Never plant a currant-sucker. To propagate them, it is only necessary to plant in autumn or early spring cuttings a foot long in the open field or garden, and cultivate them; they will root readily. The black currant should never be allowed to produce suckers, and in order to prevent this, the superfluous buds should be knocked off when the plants are transplanted. This will keep them always in the shape of trees, with single stems and heads branching out at twelve to twenty inches from the ground. Thin out the useless wood every winter and if extra large fruit is desired, pinch off all the ends of the strong-growing shoot about the middle of June, when the fruit is about half-grown, thus keeping the plant from spending all its energy in producing too much wood. I prefer for large plantations, Black, Naples, Champion and Collins Prolific. I prefer to plant in check rows five and one-half feet each way. Perhaps there is no place in the world where better black currants are grown than in Great Britain and Holland. They are called currant trees often having clean stems on them three or four feet high. Keeping a clean stem from twelve to twenty inches enables one to till them easier.

Blackleg and Splenic Fever.

Two of the most fatal, dangerous and contagious diseases of farm animals are blackleg and splenic fever. Blackleg is mostly prevalent among calves, while splenic fever is found among full-grown cattle, sheep, horses, mules and goats. Blackleg is known by a variety of names, as black quarter, black murrain, symptomatic anthrax and rauschbrand, while anthrax answers to the name of splenic fever, splenic apoplexy, anthrax fever, bloody murrain, braxy, charbon, milzbrand, etc. Anthrax is far more prevalent in the United States than is generally supposed, and there is hardly a State in the Union that has not been visited, even during the last few years, with one or more outbreaks, involving not only the loss of a large number of cattle but also entailing heavy expense. Blackleg is more prevalent than anthrax, but it is generally confined to young cattle, the mortality among calves being extremely heavy. A farmer may purchase 100 head, and in some sections will consider himself fortunate if half of them come to maturity, the other half dying. Blackleg is generally the cause of death. The great question of the day is not how to cure a disease, but how to prevent it. So far as blackleg and anthrax or splenic fever are concerned, a preventive remedy has been found and is being used on a large scale in Europe and Australia. It consists of vaccination.

It was Pasteur, the great French scientist, who discovered a vaccine against anthrax, which was soon followed by the discovery of a vaccine against blackleg. Numerous demonstrations were first of all made in France, which proved not only the efficacy of vaccination as a preventive remedy, but also its practicability. To-day vaccination is practised on a large scale in France, the result being that the annual mortality has been reduced from an average of 7 1-2 per cent. to less than one per cent. Nearly all the European countries have adopted vaccination. In Germany and Austria the mortality was as high as 50 per cent., but this has now been reduced by vaccination to one per thousand. In 1894 over 1,600,000 animals were successfully vaccinated in Austro-Hungary. Russia has been one of the most recent European countries to adopt vaccination. Special laboratories prepare the vaccine in Paris, Rome, Buda-Pesth, Stuttgart and Nijni Novgorod. Vaccination has been found so successful as a means of preventing splenic fever and blackleg that the system seems destined to become universal. Over 10,000,000 animals have now been satisfactorily vaccinated. After preliminary tests had been made, vaccination was adopted in Australia, and in the first 18 months over 250,000 animals were successfully vaccinated. In 1893, according to the government reports, 120,000 animals were vaccinated in New South Wales alone "with satisfactory results." Quite recently the United States consul general in Australia was requested to make inquiries as to the value of vaccination as a preventive remedy, and his report shows how strongly Australian farmers favor vaccination, and the large extent to which it is being used. Most of the leading veterinarians in the United States have expressed themselves in favor of vaccination. Dr. L. S. Wheeler of New Orleans has successfully vaccinated animals in the Mississippi valley. Vaccination is also been practised in New York, Delaware and other eastern States, and arrangements are being made for vaccinating on a large scale in many of the western cattle States. The development of vaccination in this country will be watched with much interest, as a substantial benefit will be conferred upon our farmers and stockmen if their animals can by this means be protected against splenic fever and blackleg.—*Harold Ripley, in American Agriculturist.*

Catholic Victories in France.

The Octave Day of Corpus Christi was in every respect a magnificent demonstration throughout France. St. Anthony of Padua would seem to have answered beyond expectation the prayers addressed to him. Reports from all parts of the country show that public manifestations of respect and love for the Blessed Sacrament were made in the principal provincial towns with considerable enthusiasm. In spite of the secular authorities, processions of an imposing characteristic were held at Brest, Vichy, Roubaix, Tours, Blois, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Chambery, Toulouse, Montauban, Marennes, Niort, Limoges, Lorient, Beaupreau, Avignon, Nancy Rennes, La Vendee, Chagny, Evreux, Charleville, Moulines, Besancon, Lille and many other places. In Paris the grand facade of St. Augustin's was converted into a magnificent altar of repose, from which benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given to the vast multitude which filled the great square in front. The police had little or no trouble in keeping order. A similar spectale was witnessed at St. Sulpice. The movement has now taken possession of the imagination of French Catholics. The wonder is how they could have been for so long apathetic.

Encouraged by this success, they intend next year to organize outdoor processions in every town and commune without exception. This of course means victory, for no government would dare to suppress a series of demonstrations practically national in extent. It is satisfactory to note that these processions have been rather favorably commented upon by various distinguished men, such as, for example, the great dramatic critic, Francisque Sarcey. Another feature of the processions which promises ultimate success is the fact that public officials, police officers and functionaries of every sort do not at all relish putting down those pretty manifestations of Catholic devotion in which their little children, dressed in white, love beyond all things to take part. After all, the most powerful government of all is one's wife and family.—*Paris Correspondence Philadelphia Catholic Times.*

"The Daily Crimes."

The publicity given to crimes of every description by the daily papers, should be a matter of serious thought to every parent who brings a daily into his home. Wherever he casts his eyes in these papers, the accounts with glaring headlines are sure to be seen. They are most vividly expressed; the prominence given them is astonishing; every detail is written up; so that one, on reading them, has gained as full a knowledge of them as an eye-witness could have received. None can tell what harm the perusal of such papers is calculated to do to the souls of little children. It familiarizes them with crime long before they have begun to know its enormity. The papers that publish such news may well be classed with the dime novel or the sensational weekly. They minister to the basest elements of man. They appeal to his passions. They do more—they excite those passions to the extent of driving their unfortunate readers to the commission of the awful deeds they describe.

When such reading is objected to by good people, these papers answer that it is a matter of business with them to publish such stuff. They tell us the majority of people desire to know of these things. But there are no reasons to justify them in their irreligious work. People desire to know these things because their bad tastes have been constantly pandered to by these papers. They wish to know that others are as bad, if not worse, than themselves, and they find in such reading, at times, the satisfaction of their worst passions. Many a bad man, and woman for that matter, will read such trash and read it with evident pleasure, when they would not dare, through human respect, to commit the crime. They will feast their eyes and their wicked hearts on the foul details of a divorce case in high society, and read with the greatest avidity the paragraphs that tell of the suicide's rash and hideous act, and they would blush were their friends to know what they were reading. No! if people now desire these things, it is because they have been taught to desire them by those very prints that now point to them as a justification of what they are doing. Let those papers cease to print such matter, and the tastes of our people will soon be changed. The desire for the sensational will die out of itself, and a great deal of injury will be hindered. Give to people what is good for them to read; give it especially to our little ones, and the daily paper will be a welcome visitor at every fireside. No conscientious father or mother will then have a fear of their child's reading those papers, any more than they would their reading their school books. Until this is done, no parent can safely trust his child with the sensational sheet.—*Haverhill Index.*

The Calendar.

JULY.

DATE.	FEAST.
26 Sun.	St. Anne.
27 Mon.	St. Veronica Giuliani, V.
28 Tues.	St. Victor I., P.M.
29 Wed.	St. Felix II., P.M.
30 Thur.	St. Martha, V.
31 Fri.	St. Ignatius of Loyola, C.
1 Sat.	St. Peter in Chains.

St. Jerome Emiliani.

St. Jerome Emiliani was a member of one of the patrician families of Venice, and, like many other saints, in early life a soldier. He was appointed governor of a fortress among the mountains of Treviso, and whilst bravely defending his post was made prisoner by the enemy. In the misery of his dungeon he invoked the great Mother of God, and promised if she would set him free to lead a new and a better life. Our Lady appeared, broke his fetters, and led him forth through the midst of his enemies. At Treviso he hung up his chains at her altar, dedicated himself to her service, and on reaching his home at Venice, devoted himself to a life of active charity. His special love was for the deserted orphan children whom, in the times of the plague and famine, he found wandering in the streets. He took them home, clothed and fed them, and taught them the Christian truths. From Venice he passed to Padua and Verona, and in a few years had founded orphanages through Northern Italy. Some pious clerics and laymen, who had been his fellow-workers, lived their abode in one of these establishments, and devoted themselves to the cause of education. The Saint drew up for them a rule of life, and thus was founded the congregation, which still exists, of the Clerks Regular of Somascha. St. Jerome died February 8th, 1537, of an illness which he had caught in visiting the sick.

LOVE OF CHRIST'S LITTLE ONES.

Let us learn from St. Jerome to exert ourselves in behalf of the many hundred children whose souls are perishing around us for want of some one to show them the way to heaven.

"We are bound to plead for children, since they cannot speak for themselves, and to labour that they be not deprived of the grace of Christ, which they cannot by their own efforts obtain."—*S. Augustine.*

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