

A NEW DOCTOR WITH A LARGE PRACTICE

One of the most valuable assets of a country estate or a suburban property is its trees.

It takes time and care to develop beautiful shade trees. They are the real aristocrats of the vegetable world.

Nothing else lends to a home an atmosphere of established dignity so well as trees.

It therefore becomes of first importance to plant trees that will rapidly develop into productive fruit trees and beautiful shade and ornamental trees, and also to maintain at full vigor the trees that have been standing on a property for years and which give character.

A great deal of money is being spent annually in tree surgery, and no doubt in the majority of cases the expense has been justified. By the cutting off of diseased limbs and the filling of cavities it is comparable with dental surgery, and any good dentist will tell you that to keep your teeth from decay you must take care of your general health.

It is therefore important in treating a tree that is not flourishing, or shows symptoms of decline, to remember that something must be done to stimulate increased vigor, and neither the saw nor the cement bucket will do that. Had the tree been perfectly healthy such radical treatment would not have been necessary. Most trees that die are starved to death because the roots are unable to find sufficient nourishment in the soil. In most cases the nourishment is there in ample quantity, but as it is frequently in soil so hard that neither water nor roots can penetrate it, it might as well be located on the other side of the earth as far as the tree is concerned.

Within recent years Dr. Dynamite has secured a world-wide reputation because of the efficiency of his treatment, which, like most great discoveries, is simply an application of common sense.

Dr. Dynamite corrects the unhealthy soil conditions in the feeding zone of the tree by three or four well located blasts in the subsoil, at equal distances from the trunk and near the outer circumference of the ground covered with the foliage.

The breaking up of the subsoil permits ample storage of water from melting snow or rain, so that even in the dry weather the tree has a reserve to draw upon. This water is not in itself tree food, but is the means of conveying the mineral foods that exist in large quantities in the subsoil, throughout the entire circulatory system of the tree.

Further, the opening up of the subsoil permits the access of the nitrogen laden air, and millions of soil bacteria convert this nitrogen into plant food. The results of this treatment are apparent within one year. Die-back and trunk decay are arrested, new shoots appear and the foliage increases in quantities and size. Old fruit trees that have stopped bearing for years bloom vigorously and carry such loads of fruit that artificial support has to be provided for the limbs.

But, Dr. Dynamite will tell you that by far the most important part of his discovery is that tree disease can be prevented and permanent health insured by planting the trees in blasted ground. This eliminates the "infant mortality" common to new trees planted in the ordinary manner, and

which causes death of an average of 33 per cent. within twelve months.

Trees planted in blasted ground are not subject to dry weather failure but grow vigorously through prolonged drouths. This rapid growth also causes fruit trees to bear marketable crops from one to two years earlier.

Unlike most great specialists, Dr. Dynamite's charges are extremely moderate. Last year the farmers of the States used about 25,000,000 pounds of his remedy, hence the owner of suburban home or country estate need not consider the cost at all, because it is as nothing compared with the value of his land and his trees.

Dr. Dynamite's practice is so large that he cannot personally attend all his cases, but has professional assistants all over the country, whose charges are moderate and services effective. For the benefit of those not desiring to employ professional help, Dr. Dynamite issues full instructions by mail, free. Various manufacturers of dynamite furnish attractively illustrated booklets describing the dynamite treatment in full.

WHEN TROUBLE COMES AT CALVING TIME.

Some Suggestions on How to Meet Emergencies That May Arise.

If the cow has been dry for six weeks and received sufficient feed so that she is in good condition at calving time, there seldom will be any complications arise. If the cow is on pasture, she should be allowed to remain there, but looked after at least twice per day when about to calve. If not on pasture, the cow should be turned loose several days before she is expected to calve in a box stall of sufficient size. As the time of parturition approaches, the udder becomes distended and hard, and filled with colostrum milk. When the tendons and muscles relax on either side of the rump, leaving a hollow appearance on either side of the tail head, parturition may be expected within 24 hours, or three or four days at the longest.

The cow should be left strictly alone at time of calving, unless some assistance is evidently necessary. As a rule the calf will be born within half an hour. If the calf is not expelled after an hour or two, an examination should be made. The normal position of the calf at the time of delivery is forefeet first with the front of the hoofs and knees upward while the nose is between the knees. If the condition of the calf is normal, the cow may be assisted by pulling on a rope attached to the forefeet of the calf. This must be done carefully and only when the cow strains. If the position of the calf is normal, the services of a qualified veterinarian should be secured if possible, unless the person in charge has had considerable experience.

The cow is especially subject to retention of the afterbirth, and special attention must always be given that it comes away. When the cow is in good condition, the afterbirth is usually expelled within a few hours after the calf, often almost immediately. Cows far along in years or in low condition of health are especially subject to this trouble. The giving of cold water soon after calving may cause it to be retained. All water given within the first 24 hours should be warmed, and cold feed should also be avoided. The afterbirth when expelled should be removed, to prevent the cow from following her instinct and eating it, which may result in disor-

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ders in the alimentary canal. If the after-birth is not expelled a serious condition of the cow is brought about by the decomposition of the tissues within the body and the absorption of the poisons. A cow in such condition becomes amaniated and produces but little milk, and that is not in fit condition for food.

The cow should be so handled that retention of the afterbirth will be prevented as far as possible. However, it will occur frequently in all herds. If it does not come away within 24 hours, it should be removed by the hand. There is no drug that can be used for the purpose. If taken in time, a weight of one or two pounds tied to the protruding membrane may by its dragging effect pull the membranes and stimulate the uterus to contraction. The only treatment that can be relied upon is to remove it by the hand. For the inexperienced the services of the veterinarian should be secured. Every man having the responsibility of caring for many cows should acquire the experience necessary to do this successfully himself.—C. H. Eckles, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, University of Missouri.