

CIVIC IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY

The Civic Improvement Society are Issuing a Pamphlet Setting Forth the Aims of The Society, From Which the Following Information is Taken.

OFFICERS FOR 1907.

President, E. B. Edwards.
Vice-Pres., Walter Ramsay.
Secy.-Treasurer, Geo. W. Massie.

Executive Committee:
Geo. Harcourt, Fred Bennett,
A. Mitchell, A. E. Potter,
Jno. K. Powell.

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

I. The improvement by property-owners of their properties in the matter of:
(a) Cleanliness and tidiness of yards.
(b) Removal or improvement of fences.
(c) General establishment of simple flower gardens.

(d) Neat, well kept lawns.
(e) Planting of trees, shrubbery, etc.

II. The encouragement and advancement of the general Civic Plan of Parks, Boulevards, Drives, etc.

The Civic Improvement Society of Edmonton was organized on Friday, May 17th, 1907, and has undertaken a work of such importance, and so intimately connected with the well being of the city as to merit the sympathy and support of all classes of citizens.

Not only does the Society endeavor to promote the cleanliness and beautification of home surroundings, but desires to co-operate with the Civic authorities in carrying out the general Civic plan of parks, breathing spaces, boulevards and drives.

It is the desire of the Society to benefit all classes, both directly and indirectly.

To citizens already interested in making attractive their home surroundings, the Society offers advice and assistance as to proper methods of transplanting, etc.

To those who have no desire to beautify their places, the Society offers special inducements to encourage and foster an interest in the objects which the Society has in view.

Owing to the fact that many citizens have been imposed upon by agents of irresponsible firms in the East, handling nursery stock, which is not at all suited to the requirements of the country, the Society has secured the co-operation of several reliable nursery firms, in Alberta and Manitoba, with the result that members of the Society may secure nursery stock at a greatly reduced price, with the satisfaction of knowing it to be absolutely and fully guaranteed.

The Society has been fortunate in securing the assistance of Mr. A. Mitchell, formerly of the Forestry Department, of Ottawa, and now Provincial Forester, then whom no man is better qualified to advise on all matters relating to the transplanting and care of trees, shrubs, etc. Mr. Mitchell has made a close and minute study of plant life in the Province, as well as the climatic conditions and is eminently fitted to advise the citizen, to the end that the best results may be obtained.

The Society, then, offers to the public this pamphlet by Mr. Mitchell, trusting that it will prove of assistance to those citizens who are about to beautify their properties, and encourage a great many others to follow their example.

The Society, then, offers to the public this pamphlet by Mr. Mitchell, trusting that it will prove of assistance to those citizens who are about to beautify their properties, and encourage a great many others to follow their example.

The Society, then, offers to the public this pamphlet by Mr. Mitchell, trusting that it will prove of assistance to those citizens who are about to beautify their properties, and encourage a great many others to follow their example.

The Society, then, offers to the public this pamphlet by Mr. Mitchell, trusting that it will prove of assistance to those citizens who are about to beautify their properties, and encourage a great many others to follow their example.

The Society, then, offers to the public this pamphlet by Mr. Mitchell, trusting that it will prove of assistance to those citizens who are about to beautify their properties, and encourage a great many others to follow their example.

The Society, then, offers to the public this pamphlet by Mr. Mitchell, trusting that it will prove of assistance to those citizens who are about to beautify their properties, and encourage a great many others to follow their example.

The Society, then, offers to the public this pamphlet by Mr. Mitchell, trusting that it will prove of assistance to those citizens who are about to beautify their properties, and encourage a great many others to follow their example.

The Society, then, offers to the public this pamphlet by Mr. Mitchell, trusting that it will prove of assistance to those citizens who are about to beautify their properties, and encourage a great many others to follow their example.

The Society, then, offers to the public this pamphlet by Mr. Mitchell, trusting that it will prove of assistance to those citizens who are about to beautify their properties, and encourage a great many others to follow their example.

The Society, then, offers to the public this pamphlet by Mr. Mitchell, trusting that it will prove of assistance to those citizens who are about to beautify their properties, and encourage a great many others to follow their example.

The Society, then, offers to the public this pamphlet by Mr. Mitchell, trusting that it will prove of assistance to those citizens who are about to beautify their properties, and encourage a great many others to follow their example.

The Society, then, offers to the public this pamphlet by Mr. Mitchell, trusting that it will prove of assistance to those citizens who are about to beautify their properties, and encourage a great many others to follow their example.

The Society, then, offers to the public this pamphlet by Mr. Mitchell, trusting that it will prove of assistance to those citizens who are about to beautify their properties, and encourage a great many others to follow their example.

The Society, then, offers to the public this pamphlet by Mr. Mitchell, trusting that it will prove of assistance to those citizens who are about to beautify their properties, and encourage a great many others to follow their example.

The Society, then, offers to the public this pamphlet by Mr. Mitchell, trusting that it will prove of assistance to those citizens who are about to beautify their properties, and encourage a great many others to follow their example.

The Society, then, offers to the public this pamphlet by Mr. Mitchell, trusting that it will prove of assistance to those citizens who are about to beautify their properties, and encourage a great many others to follow their example.

The Society, then, offers to the public this pamphlet by Mr. Mitchell, trusting that it will prove of assistance to those citizens who are about to beautify their properties, and encourage a great many others to follow their example.

The Society, then, offers to the public this pamphlet by Mr. Mitchell, trusting that it will prove of assistance to those citizens who are about to beautify their properties, and encourage a great many others to follow their example.

The Society, then, offers to the public this pamphlet by Mr. Mitchell, trusting that it will prove of assistance to those citizens who are about to beautify their properties, and encourage a great many others to follow their example.

The Society, then, offers to the public this pamphlet by Mr. Mitchell, trusting that it will prove of assistance to those citizens who are about to beautify their properties, and encourage a great many others to follow their example.

The Society, then, offers to the public this pamphlet by Mr. Mitchell, trusting that it will prove of assistance to those citizens who are about to beautify their properties, and encourage a great many others to follow their example.

The Society, then, offers to the public this pamphlet by Mr. Mitchell, trusting that it will prove of assistance to those citizens who are about to beautify their properties, and encourage a great many others to follow their example.

The Society, then, offers to the public this pamphlet by Mr. Mitchell, trusting that it will prove of assistance to those citizens who are about to beautify their properties, and encourage a great many others to follow their example.

The Society, then, offers to the public this pamphlet by Mr. Mitchell, trusting that it will prove of assistance to those citizens who are about to beautify their properties, and encourage a great many others to follow their example.

The Society, then, offers to the public this pamphlet by Mr. Mitchell, trusting that it will prove of assistance to those citizens who are about to beautify their properties, and encourage a great many others to follow their example.

week, and that only in the event of very dry weather.

Small spruces up to 2 feet high may be lifted with a good deal less trouble, and that is necessary, being to this around them in a circle of about 16 inches diameter, sloping the spade well under the root and lifting the whole tree at once. With the edge of the ball pared to prevent its breaking off it is ready for moving to its new location.

No manure should be placed in the holes with the trees, but spruce planters will find it greatly to their advantage to spread 2 or 3 inches of well rotted manure over the ground about the roots after they are planted. This is no doubt somewhat unsightly on a lawn and in that case the best thing then to do is to keep the uppermost two inches of soil thoroughly stirred and loose all the summer and as winter approaches the mulch of manure can be applied.

A very common pruning practice is to cut the top of such a tree, but this does anything but improve its appearance and it certainly is not needed if the intention is to restore the balance between root and top.

A certain amount of pruning is of doubt necessary, but it should consist merely of the removal of the largest of the branches all around the stem, the operator exercising good judgment to leave the remaining branches so as to balance the tree as far as possible.

The root system will be found to consist of one or two main roots and a number of small fibrous ones, and it will always be found better to cut the large roots either with a sharp axe or a saw, as far as possible, than to cut them with a spade.

When the tree is lifted, the result which must be carefully guarded against, as it means failure almost every time, although hard work will recover from such a root system much better than spruce or pine.

Transplanting Spruces or Pines.

Spruces and pines should not be planted till later, probably the first two weeks in June. A good general rule for planting spruce is to watch for the time when the central bud is starting to grow and the scales covering it are beginning to get loose.

Spruces are usually planted for the sake of their foliage and should therefore be selected from a situation where they have had room to develop this to the best advantage.

That is, it will always be found better to select a spruce growing singly in the open if possible and where it is not over-shadowed or crowded by other species. Immediate effect is usually what is aimed at in transplanting spruces and therefore trees are usually selected as large as can be moved with a reasonable chance of success.

The limit of safety in Northern Alberta will probably be about 4 to 5 feet high and there should be no trouble at all about getting trees of that height to grow if the work is done properly.

Removing the Trees.

The first thing to do after selecting the tree to be moved is to dig around the stem below the lowest branch and wind it two or three times round the stem, enclosing the branches and working towards the top, until the tree can be tied.

This keeps the foliage out of the way and allows freedom to use the spade to dig a shallow trench to the north side of the tree by tying a piece of rag to a branch on that side so that when planting it may be possible to have the tree in the same position as it was in before.

In a tree of 4 or 5 feet the root should be from 18 to 24 inches in diameter. It is of course always advisable to take much more than is needed when planting a tree, and when the root is found to be much more than is needed, it is better to cut it off than to leave it in the ground.

A trench wide enough for comfortable spading should therefore be dug all round the tree that is to be lifted and the soil should be piled up in a mound around the tree, either on the north or south side, and the tree should be moved from under and under the root and the whole dressed smoothly with the spade.

Before moving the tree, sacks should be placed under the tree, and around the ball of roots and earth and securely tied. The loose soil of the cord should then be piled up on the north side of the tree, right over the top of the ball, then through underneath the cord on the side, brought back again round the stem of the tree, then carried to another part of the ball and passed through as before. This should be done until the tree is completely encased in a regular basket of sacks and twine. Trees prepared like this have been carried by the writer over a mile over a rough road and every one grew.

Do Not Prune Spruces.

A spruce that must be remembered should never be pruned when transplanted. Its foliage is the beauty of it, and besides it requires all the foliage it has to enable it to recover after being moved, because in the green leaves is stored up the nourishment necessary for it to enable it to start its growth in the spring, and thereafter be easily seen how detrimental the removal of the foliage will be to the tree.

The holes for the reception of the trees should be at least twice as wide as the roots which are intended to fill them and they should be deep enough to allow the whole plant to be at least two inches deeper than it was before. This is most important. The bottom of the hole should be filled with a few inches of the surface soil and the best soil should be as far as possible be placed near the roots when planting and the whole should be firmly packed, if necessary using a shovel stuck about 18 inches long to pound in the soil underneath the root. Any holes in the ball of roots should be carefully filled up and packed firmly.

The top two inches of soil should be left quite loose. Nothing has been said about watering, and indeed this is a detail which almost be neglected in Edmonton, but in very dry weather it might be well to pour a bucket of water on the soil before placing the last two inches of loose soil on the surface. Many people consider the watering of plants of all sorts about the most important thing there is in connection with planting but this is a mistake and probably the most water an average tree will require during the summer will be a thorough soaking once a

week, and that only in the event of very dry weather.

Small spruces up to 2 feet high may be lifted with a good deal less trouble, and that is necessary, being to this around them in a circle of about 16 inches diameter, sloping the spade well under the root and lifting the whole tree at once. With the edge of the ball pared to prevent its breaking off it is ready for moving to its new location.

No manure should be placed in the holes with the trees, but spruce planters will find it greatly to their advantage to spread 2 or 3 inches of well rotted manure over the ground about the roots after they are planted. This is no doubt somewhat unsightly on a lawn and in that case the best thing then to do is to keep the uppermost two inches of soil thoroughly stirred and loose all the summer and as winter approaches the mulch of manure can be applied.

A very common pruning practice is to cut the top of such a tree, but this does anything but improve its appearance and it certainly is not needed if the intention is to restore the balance between root and top.

A certain amount of pruning is of doubt necessary, but it should consist merely of the removal of the largest of the branches all around the stem, the operator exercising good judgment to leave the remaining branches so as to balance the tree as far as possible.

The root system will be found to consist of one or two main roots and a number of small fibrous ones, and it will always be found better to cut the large roots either with a sharp axe or a saw, as far as possible, than to cut them with a spade.

When the tree is lifted, the result which must be carefully guarded against, as it means failure almost every time, although hard work will recover from such a root system much better than spruce or pine.

Transplanting Spruces or Pines.

Spruces and pines should not be planted till later, probably the first two weeks in June. A good general rule for planting spruce is to watch for the time when the central bud is starting to grow and the scales covering it are beginning to get loose.

Spruces are usually planted for the sake of their foliage and should therefore be selected from a situation where they have had room to develop this to the best advantage.

That is, it will always be found better to select a spruce growing singly in the open if possible and where it is not over-shadowed or crowded by other species. Immediate effect is usually what is aimed at in transplanting spruces and therefore trees are usually selected as large as can be moved with a reasonable chance of success.

The limit of safety in Northern Alberta will probably be about 4 to 5 feet high and there should be no trouble at all about getting trees of that height to grow if the work is done properly.

Removing the Trees.

The first thing to do after selecting the tree to be moved is to dig around the stem below the lowest branch and wind it two or three times round the stem, enclosing the branches and working towards the top, until the tree can be tied.

This keeps the foliage out of the way and allows freedom to use the spade to dig a shallow trench to the north side of the tree by tying a piece of rag to a branch on that side so that when planting it may be possible to have the tree in the same position as it was in before.

In a tree of 4 or 5 feet the root should be from 18 to 24 inches in diameter. It is of course always advisable to take much more than is needed when planting a tree, and when the root is found to be much more than is needed, it is better to cut it off than to leave it in the ground.

A trench wide enough for comfortable spading should therefore be dug all round the tree that is to be lifted and the soil should be piled up in a mound around the tree, either on the north or south side, and the tree should be moved from under and under the root and the whole dressed smoothly with the spade.

Before moving the tree, sacks should be placed under the tree, and around the ball of roots and earth and securely tied. The loose soil of the cord should then be piled up on the north side of the tree, right over the top of the ball, then through underneath the cord on the side, brought back again round the stem of the tree, then carried to another part of the ball and passed through as before. This should be done until the tree is completely encased in a regular basket of sacks and twine. Trees prepared like this have been carried by the writer over a mile over a rough road and every one grew.

Do Not Prune Spruces.

A spruce that must be remembered should never be pruned when transplanted. Its foliage is the beauty of it, and besides it requires all the foliage it has to enable it to recover after being moved, because in the green leaves is stored up the nourishment necessary for it to enable it to start its growth in the spring, and thereafter be easily seen how detrimental the removal of the foliage will be to the tree.

The holes for the reception of the trees should be at least twice as wide as the roots which are intended to fill them and they should be deep enough to allow the whole plant to be at least two inches deeper than it was before. This is most important. The bottom of the hole should be filled with a few inches of the surface soil and the best soil should be as far as possible be placed near the roots when planting and the whole should be firmly packed, if necessary using a shovel stuck about 18 inches long to pound in the soil underneath the root. Any holes in the ball of roots should be carefully filled up and packed firmly.

The top two inches of soil should be left quite loose. Nothing has been said about watering, and indeed this is a detail which almost be neglected in Edmonton, but in very dry weather it might be well to pour a bucket of water on the soil before placing the last two inches of loose soil on the surface. Many people consider the watering of plants of all sorts about the most important thing there is in connection with planting but this is a mistake and probably the most water an average tree will require during the summer will be a thorough soaking once a

week, and that only in the event of very dry weather.

Small spruces up to 2 feet high may be lifted with a good deal less trouble, and that is necessary, being to this around them in a circle of about 16 inches diameter, sloping the spade well under the root and lifting the whole tree at once. With the edge of the ball pared to prevent its breaking off it is ready for moving to its new location.

No manure should be placed in the holes with the trees, but spruce planters will find it greatly to their advantage to spread 2 or 3 inches of well rotted manure over the ground about the roots after they are planted. This is no doubt somewhat unsightly on a lawn and in that case the best thing then to do is to keep the uppermost two inches of soil thoroughly stirred and loose all the summer and as winter approaches the mulch of manure can be applied.

A very common pruning practice is to cut the top of such a tree, but this does anything but improve its appearance and it certainly is not needed if the intention is to restore the balance between root and top.

A certain amount of pruning is of doubt necessary, but it should consist merely of the removal of the largest of the branches all around the stem, the operator exercising good judgment to leave the remaining branches so as to balance the tree as far as possible.

The root system will be found to consist of one or two main roots and a number of small fibrous ones, and it will always be found better to cut the large roots either with a sharp axe or a saw, as far as possible, than to cut them with a spade.

When the tree is lifted, the result which must be carefully guarded against, as it means failure almost every time, although hard work will recover from such a root system much better than spruce or pine.

Transplanting Spruces or Pines.

Spruces and pines should not be planted till later, probably the first two weeks in June. A good general rule for planting spruce is to watch for the time when the central bud is starting to grow and the scales covering it are beginning to get loose.

Spruces are usually planted for the sake of their foliage and should therefore be selected from a situation where they have had room to develop this to the best advantage.

That is, it will always be found better to select a spruce growing singly in the open if possible and where it is not over-shadowed or crowded by other species. Immediate effect is usually what is aimed at in transplanting spruces and therefore trees are usually selected as large as can be moved with a reasonable chance of success.

Association bred Poland Chinas and three bred Duroc-Jerseys.

CUT WORMS IN THE FIELDS AND GARDENS.

Bearing in mind the enormous damage that was done by cut worms last spring, it will pay the farmer and garden owner to give a look to their crops as early as possible after they are sown and at any rate just as soon as the small plants begin to appear. The parent moths or millers were not very numerous last fall so that probably the cut worms will not be there last, but from reports and from what has already been seen in the fields and gardens there is still risk of a good deal of damage from the depredations of these creatures this year.

These pests are very easily destroyed and the remedy consists in applying a mixture of bran and paris green to the surface of the ground in which the cut worms are harrowing. The creatures come out to the surface to feed at night and bran seems to be a great favour with them as a food and when there is a judicious mixture of paris green along with it they usually are quite satisfied with one meal. The mixture should be in the proportion of one pound of paris green to 10 pounds of bran, although some authorities prescribe double the quantity of bran to the same amount of paris green. The bran should be mixed with sweetened water and the mixture should be applied with a piece of shingle or even the bare hand if only a small quantity is wanted. Many farmers found this treatment very effective last year and indeed it is now recognized as the standard remedy all over the country wherever cut worms become a pest.

To prevent disappointment in the cabbage patch every plant should be protected by a screen of paper which is stuck up about the roots and loosely enclosing the leaves. This affords a barrier to the cut worm, is easily applied, and does not interfere with the growth of the cabbage.

When Crops Were Sown And When They Ripened. No More Anxiety This Year

THE CROP RECORD FOR TEN YEARS

When Crops Were Sown And When They Ripened. No More Anxiety This Year

THE CROP RECORD FOR TEN YEARS

When Crops Were Sown And When They Ripened. No More Anxiety This Year

THE CROP RECORD FOR TEN YEARS

When Crops Were Sown And When They Ripened. No More Anxiety This Year

THE CROP RECORD FOR TEN YEARS

When Crops Were Sown And When They Ripened. No More Anxiety This Year

THE CROP RECORD FOR TEN YEARS

When Crops Were Sown And When They Ripened. No More Anxiety This Year

THE CROP RECORD FOR TEN YEARS

When Crops Were Sown And When They Ripened. No More Anxiety This Year

THE CROP RECORD FOR TEN YEARS

When Crops Were Sown And When They Ripened. No More Anxiety This Year

THE CROP RECORD FOR TEN YEARS

When Crops Were Sown And When They Ripened. No More Anxiety This Year

THE CROP RECORD FOR TEN YEARS

When Crops Were Sown And When They Ripened. No More Anxiety This Year

THE CROP RECORD FOR TEN YEARS

When Crops Were Sown And When They Ripened. No More Anxiety This Year

THE CROP RECORD FOR TEN YEARS

When Crops Were Sown And When They Ripened. No More Anxiety This Year

THE CROP RECORD FOR TEN YEARS

When Crops Were Sown And When They Ripened. No More Anxiety This Year

THE CROP RECORD FOR TEN YEARS

When Crops Were Sown And When They Ripened. No More Anxiety This Year

RAN OVER BY A WAGON

Man Succumbs at Athabasca Landing as Result of Injuries.

Athabasca Landing, June 1.—The man, John Hawthorne, who fell off his wagon on the way out from Edmonton, died here this morning from the injuries received from being run over by the wagon.

Hawthorne has been homesteading about 40 miles west of the Landing and recently went east for his family and possessions. He returned with them Thursday, May 23, and proceeded to his homestead. On the way he was thrown from his rig and his leg was badly broken. Despite all care he gradually sank and passed away.

THE CROP RECORD FOR TEN YEARS

When Crops Were Sown And When They Ripened. No More Anxiety This Year

THE CROP RECORD FOR TEN YEARS

When Crops Were Sown And When They Ripened. No More Anxiety This Year

THE CROP RECORD FOR TEN YEARS

When Crops Were Sown And When They Ripened. No More Anxiety This Year

THE CROP RECORD FOR TEN YEARS

When Crops Were Sown And When They Ripened. No More Anxiety This Year

THE CROP RECORD FOR TEN YEARS

When Crops Were Sown And When They Ripened. No More Anxiety This Year

THE CROP RECORD FOR TEN YEARS

When Crops Were Sown And When They Ripened. No More Anxiety This Year

THE CROP RECORD FOR TEN YEARS

When Crops Were Sown And When They Ripened. No More Anxiety This Year

THE CROP RECORD FOR TEN YEARS

When Crops Were Sown And When They Ripened. No More Anxiety This Year

THE CROP RECORD FOR TEN YEARS

When Crops Were Sown And When They Ripened. No More Anxiety This Year

THE CROP RECORD FOR TEN YEARS

When Crops Were Sown And When They Ripened. No More Anxiety This Year

THE CROP RECORD FOR TEN YEARS

When Crops Were Sown And When They Ripened. No More Anxiety This Year

THE CROP RECORD FOR TEN YEARS

When Crops Were Sown And When They Ripened. No More Anxiety This Year

THE CROP RECORD FOR TEN YEARS

When Crops Were Sown And When They Ripened. No More Anxiety This Year

THE CROP RECORD FOR TEN YEARS

When Crops Were Sown And When They Ripened. No More Anxiety This Year

NEW YORK STOCK CO.

New York, May 29.—The accounts was the important in London. Here the Dec 29 holiday tomorrow was the London conclusion of a and the lack of verification rumors prompted the cover contracts. The imminent buy away all inclination among here to enter on any new ventures. The fact that is up of speculative account in more buying than selling was after the increase in the price movement of wheat, more favorable weather in regions and forecast of the and high temperature, and the position is largely on the short side.

The price movement of wheat, more favorable weather in regions and forecast of the and high temperature, and the position is largely on the short side.

The price movement of wheat, more favorable weather in regions and forecast of the and high temperature, and the position is largely on the short side.

The price movement of wheat, more favorable weather in regions and forecast of the and high temperature, and the position is largely on the short side.

The price movement of wheat, more favorable weather in regions and forecast of the and high temperature, and the position is largely on the short side.

The price movement of wheat, more favorable weather in regions and forecast of the and high temperature, and the position