

### The Circulation of THE GUARDIAN.

**Morning Daily and Rural Daily**

WEEK ENDING	JAN. 1ST	1910
MONDAY	(Morning)	3597
MONDAY	(Rural)	3624
TUESDAY	(Morning)	3613
TUESDAY	(Rural)	3593
WEDNESDAY	(Morning)	3591
WEDNESDAY	(Rural)	3646
THURSDAY	(Morning)	3601
THURSDAY	(Rural)	3633
FRIDAY	(Morning)	4261
FRIDAY	(Rural)	3693
SA TURDAY	(Morning)	Holiday
SA TURDAY	(Rural)	Holiday
Total	.....	36852

Total divided by six days.  
Daily average..... 7370

THE CHARLOTTE TOWN GUARDIAN IS READ DAILY BY 50,000 PERSONS

# 50,000

That the above statement does not include any spoiled sheets, destroyed papers, returned unsold copies, or papers sold in any other way than day by day in the ordinary course of trade and to news dealers, news vendors and subscribers, including "exchanges."

The circulation of The CHARLOTTE TOWN GUARDIAN is greater than that of all the other Daily Newspapers on Prince Edward Island combined.

Subscription books are open to interested parties and all possible assistance will be given anyone who

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Returning leaves Union Wharf Boston, Mondays at 9 a. m. and Portland at 5 p. m. for Lubec, Eastport, and St. John.

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WM. G. LEE,  
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St. John N. B.

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THE EDITOR  
De. osit, N. Y  
— ddf

### CANADIAN PACIFIC ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS

LIVE PASSENGER SERVICE  
ST. JOHN TO LIVERPOOL

Fri Jan 7 Allen Line Steamer Corsican  
Fri Jan 14 First Cabin

Empresses .....\$25.50 up  
Lake Manitoba ..... 45.00  
One Class Cabin  
Lake Erie .....\$17.50 up  
Lake Champlain

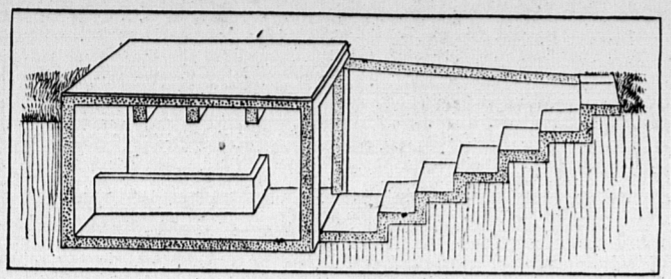
Second Cabin  
Empresses .....\$11.25  
Lake Manitoba .....\$45.00

Third Cabin  
Empresses .....\$20.00  
Other boats .....\$28.75

St. John N. P.

## DIRECTIONS FOR ERECTING CONCRETE MILK CELLAR

Economically Constructed Affair that is Useful on Any Farm as a Cooling or Storage Room—By A. B. Houghton.



On every farm there is a demand for a good outside cellar which can be easily and cheaply built of concrete. This can be used for a variety of purposes, such as a milk-cooling cellar, for the storing of roots and vegetables as well as any other use the needs demand.

The cellar shown in the illustration is of a handy size—eight by 12 foot floor space and six feet to the bottom of concrete roof beams, which are eight by eight inches.

The walls are eight inches thick and the floor and roof four inches. The roof being reinforced with quarter-inch iron rods laid two to the foot each way.

After excavating to a depth of about five and one-half feet, build a form of one-inch boards, ten inches wide, that is exactly eight by twelve feet square and six feet eight inches high.

Set this in the excavation, the edge of the earth to be the mold for the outside wall on three sides to the top of the ground level. Above the ground level build the form of boards for molding the outside edge of wall, space for concrete to be eight inches.

For the front, or doorway, make a form three by six feet as a casing to mold the doorway and set in place. Board up where needed outside this casing, which is eight inches thick, and boards may be nailed to same for outside wall.

For the side walls of the stairway build forms as for the regular side walls and of a length of eight feet. If you want a small landing at the foot of the stairway, the side walls may be eight inches thick, but if desired to make as cheaply as possible they may be built six inches thick.

The forms for this should be the height of doorway at top, as shown in illustration, and then slope downward 18 inches, if the ground permits.

As soon as side wall forms are in place fill with the concrete mixture, which is best made of one part Portland cement to two parts of the sand and four parts of coarse gravel. This is tamped in thoroughly up to the top of the forms.

Before the forms are entirely filled on the sides make three boxes eight inches square on the inside and eight feet long. These are to hold the concrete. Place three feet apart, as shown in illustration, so the top edge is even with top edge of side walls.

Brace up from below to hold in place and fill with concrete and reinforce with 3/4-inch iron rods. This enables the beams to bond with the side walls and so make them stronger.

For the roof build four forms 31 inches wide by eight feet long, place with top edge even with top edge of beams in the four spaces between beams and brace up from below to hold in place.

Over this lay about two inches of concrete and then place your reinforcing rods in position and cover with concrete until the roof is the required four inches thick.

It is best to leave the side wall forms in place, also the roof-beam forms, until the concrete on the walls and roof has begun to set or harden.

This will require several days before the permanent set is sure to have taken place. Then they must be removed so the cellar can be completed.

After forms are removed from the side walls lay your floor in cellar and also in landing, as illustration shows, to a depth of four inches. If desired, the bottom of the floor may be of small stones of about two or three inches in size, and over this a concrete mixture poured and leveled off.

If care is taken that the concrete is tamped down between the stones and that the top course of mortar is about 1 1/2 inches thick at least, the floor will be as strong as if of solid concrete.

This can also be applied to the walls, small stones of even six inches in diameter can be inserted in the mortar when forms are filled and thus save the amount of cement used, and for this class of work the strength is ample for all needs and the expense of building is materially lessened.

For the steps of the stairs set an eight-inch board upright, 30 inches out from the doorway and brace in position. Fill the space with concrete to a width of 15 inches and a depth of eight inches.

If you have not cut out the stairway in the earth as shown in the illustration, the step need be but four inches in thickness.

As fast as one step is molded move the board or use another, placing 12 inches farther from the door. This will give the steps a width of 12 inches and a rise of eight inches until the top is reached.

The work of building the steps can be made easier if in excavating you use care to cut out the size of each step in the earth; in heavy soil this can easily be done. Then all you have to do is cover the same to the proper depth with concrete to complete.

For the inside arrangements you can easily build the bins, milk-cooling troughs or whatever is desired by using the side walls as part of the same and then constructing one side and end of a core of the size desired for the inside of bin; also another side and end for outside about four inches larger.

These are used to mold the walls of the bin and as the fresh concrete will bond with the side walls the whole should be as strong as if molded together.

Where water or ice is to be used in the cooling tank it will be necessary to paint the inside with a mixture of clear cement mixed in water. Apply this with a paint brush just as you would paint and use several coats.

This will give a much smoother surface to the inside of the trough or bin and also if water is placed in the same it will not permeate the cement so readily as it would otherwise.

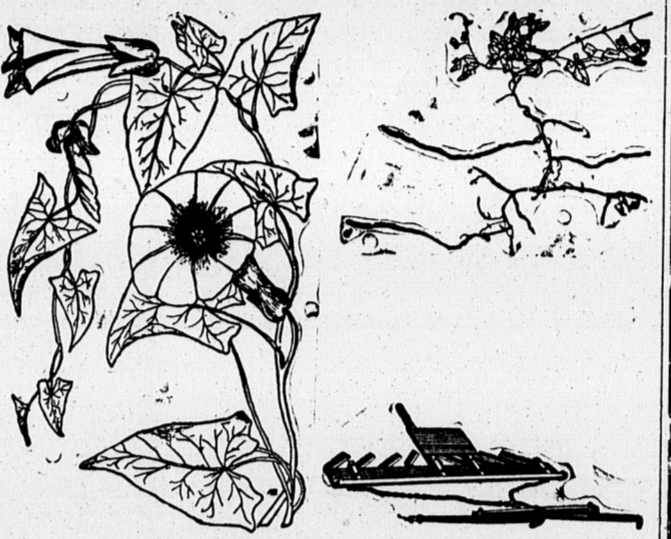
## METHOD TO COMPLETELY ERADICATE THE BINDWEED

This Injurious Plant May Be Exterminated in Any Field or Orchard if Proper Effort Made—By H. R. Cox.

The only successful methods for the eradication of bindweed must be based on the suppression of all top growth, in order to starve out the underground parts. A great many farmers are looking for some easy method of killing the bindweed, and in the meantime are letting it cover the fields and festoon the trees of the orchard. They are looking for some magic "remedy" that will completely eradicate the weed with a small amount of exertion on their part. It must be understood that such a formidable enemy as this weed requires heroic treatment. Other farmers have gone to the problem less heedlessly, as in the case of a man who followed the root of a plant to the depth of four feet and then applied a large quantity of salt in the hole.

Various methods have been tried to keep down the top growth, and food times, is also a factor in distributing the seeds and roots to other land.

Bindweed can be eradicated by clean cultivation if thorough and persistent. The case requires going over the land once every week or ten days during the entire growing season of the weed, which is between the spring and fall frosts. Two years of this treatment will accomplish the result in most cases, and it is probable that one year will suffice where the plant does not root too deeply. The difficulty is that many farmers will not cultivate as thoroughly as is necessary. Even a small top growth is enough to form some new underground growth and rejuvenate the old roots or root stocks, thereby carrying the plant over to the next season. Cultivation has the further advantage of inducing a rapid germination of all



Showing Flower, Roots and Weed Cutter.

hence starve out the underground parts. There are three methods that have given satisfactory results, namely, clean cultivation, alfalfa growing and hog pasturing. There are other methods that have been tried, but not with a large measure of success. These include the placing of building paper, beet pulp, apple pomace, straw or manure on the ground to smother the weed growth, and also the application of chemicals. Conditions in irrigated regions are complicated by the fact that bindweed is often allowed to grow along irrigation ditches, the water in which distributes the seed. The water of streams, especially at

seeds of the weed which are in the soil, the young seedlings being promptly destroyed by the subsequent tillage.

Conditions in orchard lands are such as to offer a favorable opportunity to get rid of this weed, or at least to reduce it that it does not do much damage. Many orchards use a type of implement that has been found very successful in the control of the weeds. It consists of a beam resting on the ground, varying in width from eight to 12 feet, with a series of knives below, all inclined inward. Its draft is light, it makes a wide cut, it can be worked close to the trees and is comparatively inexpensive.

## PROFITS IN BASKET WILLOW

American Soil Well Adapted to Tree and Wide Opportunities for Artisan Made from It—By W. F. Hubbard.

Willow growing gives an uncommonly high margin of profit. A large demand for willow is now supplied by import, and as American-grown rods are of good quality when proper care is taken in their culture there is no reason why the further development of the industry should not be possible if more American farmers can be convinced of its practicability.

Of late years willow furniture has sprung into fashion and to-day no minor industry is more prosperous than that devoted to its supply. The wages are good and the manufacturers demand a steady supply of superior willow.

This is now almost entirely received from France at a price which will give the entire trade to the American if he can equal the quality.

Great care should be taken in the selection of the willow beds. Rich, permanently moist sandy loam gives best returns, though ordinary moist sandy land often yields profitable crops of willows.

Poor soils produce paying crops where there is a market for short rods. Avoid land on which water is stagnant during the summer. If by drainage the water level on such land can be lowered at least six feet below the surface the situation may be considered appropriate.

Do not plant willows in localities where early frosts occur. The tender shoots are easily injured by the cold.

Plow ten or twelve inches deep in the fall, prior to planting the following spring. This turns the top layer of the soil so deep that weed seeds cannot spring up.

If rain is insufficient, irrigate the willow bed if possible, but thorough drainage must be provided, as water must not stand on the surface. It is best also to keep the land well drained during the winter.

Returns depend very largely upon the method of culture, but more upon the variety of the willow planted, because the shoots of even the best varieties and in the most suitable soil grow brittle after the stools become old.

The American green and Welsh willows are most generally planted. The rods of the former peel readily, split easily, are snow white, hard, flexible and heavy.

They have a tendency to branch, however, and unless the stools are planted close together a large percentage of the rods branch so much that they are often unfit for peeled stock.

A good basket willow possesses the following characteristics: (1) Ability to yield an annual and uniformly paying crop of rods; (2) flexibility; (3) productiveness—i. e., many shoots to each stool; (4) slender and branchless rods; (5) smooth and white wood after peeling.

Cuttings for plantings should be made from one-year-old shoots. The length of the slips is regulated by the condition of the soil. The richer the soil is the shorter the cuttings may be. Generally they are made eight inches long for moist, rich soil, and 12 inches for dry, sandy soil.

Although it is generally advised to prepare cuttings just before planting, they may be made several weeks in advance and partially buried in moderately moist sand and stored in a cold barn until needed.

Bury the cuttings in sand to within one inch of the top. Care should be taken to have the buds point upward.

Plant early in the spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground. In spacing the plants the following principle holds for all willows and for all soils: The closer the cuttings are planted the more valuable—i. e., more flexible, tough, slender and branchless the rods become. On the other hand, they must not be planted so close that the soil in and between the rows cannot be cultivated.

**Poultry in the Orchard.**  
Poultry may often with advantage be kept in the orchard. This makes it possible to engage in poultry keeping on a considerable scale without any cost for land, writes James Dryden in Farm Press. In other words, a double use of the land may be made. The trees afford shade to the fowls in warm weather. It will be necessary to furnish them ample green food at all times, especially when the apples are on the ground. If no other green food is available they are liable to eat an injurious amount of apples. On the other hand, poultry is a decided advantage to the orchard as an aid in the warfare on insect enemies.

**Pay for Stock Destroyed.**  
The legislature of New York has been asked to levy an appropriation for the commissioner of agriculture of \$25,000 to pay one-third of the full appraised value of live stock destroyed on account of foot and mouth disease and for the expense of suppressing and eradicating that disease.

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## Miller Bros Big "stock-taking" sale

We must not have one second hand instrument in our store the last day of January. This means much to you—it applies to pianos, organs and sewing machines taken in exchange for new instruments and purchased from people leaving this province. Every one has been thoroughly overhauled and is warranted to be in perfect condition or your money refunded.

Read over the list and for goodness sake don't delay one day if you want to participate in profitable purchasing—for, remember, the very article that appeals to you may appeal to somebody else as well—today is the day—right now. A card will bring all the particulars you want.

Who could deny their home of the real pleasures of life when they are placed at your very door by means of price reductions.

Excellent opportunities for investment—1 chance to supply the wants of your ed at an insignificant figure.

Fairly good second hand pianos, made by C. L. & Co. of England, just the thing for beginners or for children. Are they worth the money?—see \$40.

5 Second hand organs, artistic, low top, all newly overhauled and varnished. All in perfect condition or money refunded. Each only \$25.

Ornans with tops, attractive, most of them with four sets of reeds and couplers, during this great sale \$30 to \$45.

### A Church Organ Bargain

A genuine bargain—an exceptional opportunity for any country Church that wants to be more up-to-date. This splendid organ will be placed in any Church for approval.

One Deminon Church Organ, with 21 sets reeds, solid walnut case, 25 at ps. 110 lower level, pedal base. Price when new \$300, during this "stock-taking" sale..... \$120.

### 3 Square Piano Bargains

Three pianos that should certainly please any one who wants a low price instrument—They are in good condition, splendid values at

\$50, \$65, and \$80

\$80. One Goderich Organ Piano case, six Octaves for only..... \$80.

There's 3 second hand sewing machines as good as new at sensational values.

6 p. c. interest charged on time

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We are established 45 YEARS and rely you for standing to handle; prompt returns. Dunn's Mercantile Agency, Bradford results reached not to ask of the limited and satisfactory account Fulton National Bank or any wholesale dealer in the business.

To fishermen, it may seem quite new that there are ways of handling fish on Commission different or better than you have experienced. TRY US. Our careful attention and handling; prompt returns and results reached not to ask of the limited and satisfactory account Fulton National Bank or any wholesale dealer in the business.

Sent for our new 1800 Custom Tariff on fish.

10-27dr3m 18 Fulton Fish Market **New York**