

CHEW KING GEORGE'S NAVY PLUG For Sale Everywhere The Rock City Tobacco Co. Ltd. QUEBEC

GAS COMPANY WANTS NEW SCHEDULE

St. John Dec. 27.—The Public Utilities Commission is considering an application from the Fredericton Gas Light Company for permission to issue a new schedule to provide for special rates for heating and power purposes.

Prominent Liberals from all over the province are here today to attend an organization meeting.

Judge Ritchie was taken ill on the bench this morning and removed to his home. His condition this afternoon is somewhat improved.

Electric Restorer for Men
Phosphonol restores every nerve in the body to its proper tension; restores vim and vitality. Premature decay and all sexual weakness averted at once. Phosphonol will make you a new man. Price \$5 a box or two for \$9. Mailed to any address. The Scottell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

Sold in Fredericton by A. J. RYAN.

WILL DIVIDE THE NEW HEBRIDES

London, Dec. 27.—A despatch to The Daily Mail from Sydney, N.S.W., says that Great Britain and France have entered into negotiations for the division of the New Hebrides, the joint government having been affirmed. The New Hebrides group in the Pacific Ocean are administered by a mixed commission of French and British naval officers.

FEAR A MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS

London, Dec. 27.—A despatch from Mersina, a seaport of Asia Minor, on the Mediterranean, which was sent via Cyprus, says there are grave fears of a massacre of Christians and foreigners at that place. At Adana, 36 miles away, the Armenians are in a state of panic and are fleeing to the coast towns. The Turkish authorities are apathetic.

MISSISSIPPI LIVE STOCK MEN

Starkville, Miss., Dec. 27.—The annual meeting of the Mississippi Live Stock and Dairy Association met at the agricultural experiment station here today for a three-day session. The progress in the work of eradicating the cattle tick was the principal subject discussed at the initial session this afternoon.

TO AID EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 27.—The annual meeting of the society for the Advancement of Education in the South began in this city today with an attendance of prominent educators from sixteen states. The leading subjects scheduled for discussion on during the three days' session are organization of educational forces, investigations and researches, the work of the Southern corn clubs, library research, and exhibitions of Southern literature and art.

THE STATE ENTRY OF THE KING-EMPEROR AT DELHI

British papers recently received contain the following Rauter despatch describing the State entry of the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress in Delhi:—

As the appointed hour of their Majesties' arrival drew near, all was excitement and expectancy. The crowd was an enormous assemblage of people of a hundred different castes and creeds numbering nearly a million. The crowded streets were gay with colors. In the city the stately minarets and mosques rose in their glittering beauty.

On the station platform the viceroy, wearing a blue political uniform with the ribbon of the Star of India and Orders, and Lady Hardinge, with their suites, the governors and Lieutenant-Governors, and a distinguished company, in brilliant military uniforms and the diplomatic dress of dark blue and gold, waited to receive their Majesties.

A few puffs of smoke on the other side of the bridge rising over the trees told that the pilot engine was coming. Immediately behind it rose another cloud of steam. It was the King's train. There was a stir among the people gathered on the river banks below. Over the bridge the pilot engine comes clearing the way for the Royal train.

GREETED BY VICEROY

Lord and Lady Hardinge at once went forward to greet their Majesties as they alighted, and the Hon. Diamond Hardinge daughter of the Viceroy, presented the Queen with a lovely bouquet.

The King was wearing Field Marshal's uniform, with the Star of India ribbon, and looked exceedingly well after the journey and the ceremonies of Bombay, which was a foretaste of a hard-working tour.

The Queen too, looked charming as she smiled her greetings to those about her. Her Majesty was dressed in soft white satin, with a design of spray roses and blue bows. She wore the orders of the Garter and the crown of India, while her ornaments were sapphires and diamonds.

Her hat was of white straw, with shaded blue feathers, and carried a white parasol.

The first ceremony was the presentation to their Majesties of the high officials assembled on the platform, a ceremony conducted to the music of big guns and a few deities, fired at intervals by the troops along the whole length of the processional route.

Three veterans were also specially presented to the King on the platform, one Englishman and two natives. The Englishman was Major Allum, who fought in the war of '43. His Majesty chatted with him some minutes, the Queen meanwhile talking to Lady Hardinge.

The King having inspected the guard of honor the stately cortege moved over the station precincts over the Bastion to the fort. Their Majesties walked in the centre of the procession, followed by the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, the Marquess of Crewe and the members of the household.

Along the Bastion their Majesties inspected representative units from British and Indian regiments, and the King had a friendly eye and sympathetic word for the veterans. There were nine hundred of these. It was a brave assemblage of grizzled old warriors, their breasts covered with the medals of many wars, going as far as the Sikh wars of 1845. The majority were also members of the order of British India and the Order of Merit.

Grouped in a prominent position ed Mutiny veterans, who stormed these very walls of Delhi in the siege were about a hundred specially-selected to participate in the heroic of Lucknow. One could see many a tear in the eyes as the King and Queen went by.

RECEPTION OF THE CHIEFS

So through brave ranks the royal procession went across the moat into the fort. Away in the distance at the further end of the fort the Delhi Gate appeared above the trees and the Royal Standard hoisted as their Majesties entered, caught the eye of the King as it unfurled itself sharply against a sky of cloudless blue.

Within the fort the ruling chiefs were awaiting their Majesties in a new reception tent erected in place of the shambana destroyed by fire on Tuesday. After inspecting an Indian guard of honor their Majesties passed through the throng of Princes to the platform, on which two splendid golden chairs were set on a golden carpet.

The reception of the ruling chiefs was at once begun, and the scene was a particular brilliant one, each

chief bowing as his name was announced.

Behind their Majesties during this ceremony stood six splendid old veterans, clad in gold and scarlet, each wearing a long row of medals and two bearing fly-whisks, two maces, one a golden punkah, and the sixth a gold umbrella, all of them oriental emblems of royalty.

THE STATE ENTRY

The reception over the Royal procession was formed, in which the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress were to make their State entry into the city, and then make their way through its streets and out again beyond the walls of the great Durbar camp.

Countless thousands of people were waiting for their King-Emperor outside the Delhi Gate. This was the historic point of entry into the city, for through these noble portals in the days of old only Princes of the blood Royal robe while all others dismounted.

The road that winds up the slope to the Jumma Masjid was lined with troops, whose uniforms and accoutrements made a picture more imposing than any that the eye of Moghul Emperor ever looked upon.

Presently came the sound of trumpets echoing under the portals of the Delhi Gate, and immediately afterwards a herald came into view, leading the way with his trumpeters for the glittering cavalcade.

A KINGLY FIGURE

At last the King-Emperor himself passed through a solitary figure. To his Majesty's right, immediately on coming through the gate, he passes thousands of schoolboys and gaily-clad Moslem girls. The former who were all grouped according to the color of their turbans, waved tiny flags, and shouted themselves hoarse with cries of welcome.

As the King passed under the portals of the gateway the full splendor of the procession began to be realized. When the trumpeters heralded his Majesty's approach the excitement rose to fever pitch, and the King-Emperor passed through a crowd in which some were cheering with frantic enthusiasm, while others were gazing in silent wonderment or muttering prayers for grace at the sight of their Monarch.

The King-Emperor rode by himself a solitary figure on a superb black charger specially purchased from Mysore. His Majesty rode with kingly bearing, and was evidently impressed and delighted with the splendid welcome accorded him by the populace. Following his Majesty rode, side by side, Lord Hardinge, the Governor-General, on a beautiful black horse which Sir Parthab Singh rode at the last Durbar and the Marquess of Crewe, wearing a dark blue uniform, with epaulettes and a dark blue ribbon.

The Queen-Empress, attended by the Duchess of Devonshire, dressed in blue, and the Earl of Durham, followed immediately behind them in a State carriage drawn by six beautiful bays, attendants in scarlet and gold holding golden umbrellas over her Majesty.

The 11th Indian Lancers, looking extremely smart, brought up to the rear of the King-Emperor's procession.

THE RULING PRINCE

The final portion of the procession consisted of ruling Princes with their escort and attendants, the latter bearing the banners and regalia of their respective States.

Leading the cavalcade came the Nizam in a wonderful yellow chariot drawn by four grey horses ridden by outriders in yellow. His Highness was escorted by a brilliant body-guard.

The Maharaja of Baroda was the second chief, riding in another beautiful carriage with attendants all in green and yellow, and an escort wearing uniforms of red, blue and yellow, with fur-edged dolmans and mounted on grey horses.

Next came the ruler of Mysore in a carriage grandly horsed, the outrider wearing blue with yellow puggress. He was closely followed by the Maharaja of Kashmir, in an equally wonderful vehicle, with crimson decorations and scarlet-coated attendants carrying silver sticks and other retainers in green and gold.

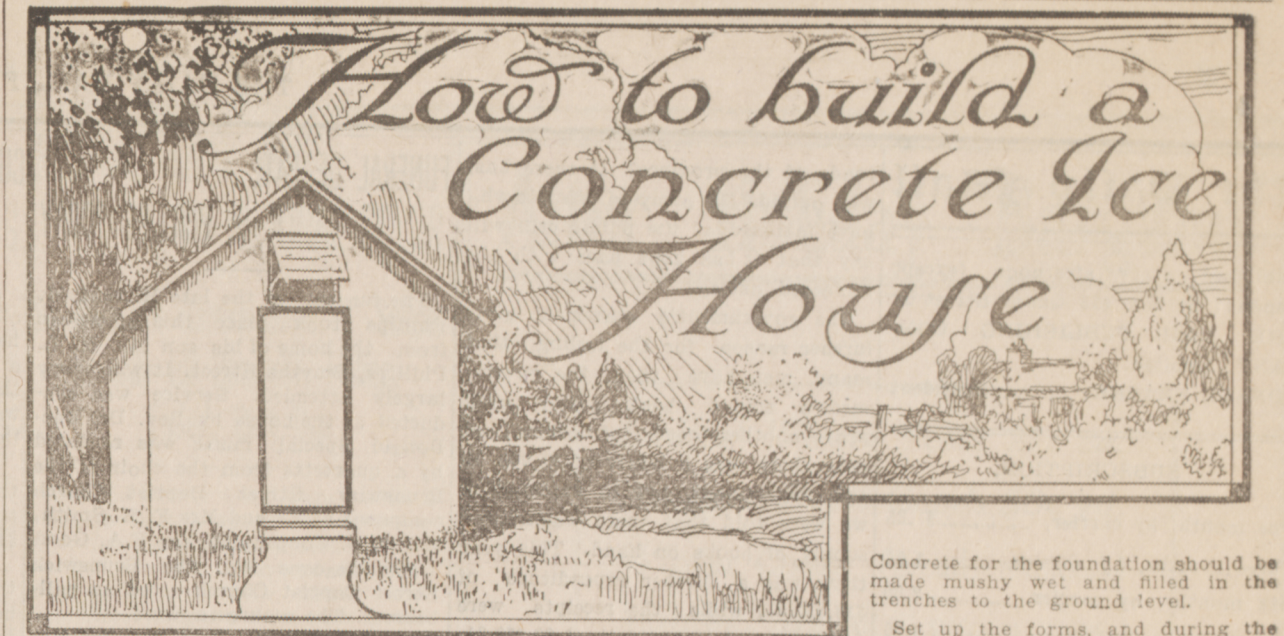
Scores of others followed, all with escorts of Lancers clad in every color under the sun, with horses wearing nodding plumes and attended by scores of gaily-dressed followers bearing flags, pikes, darts, matchlocks and spears of every description.

After circling the mosque, amid fresh outbursts of cheering their Majesties arrived in the Chandni Chowk often described as the richest street in the world. All the mercantile wealth of Delhi is concentrated here, over 200 representatives of British

THEIR MAJESTIES' DELIGHT

At length their Majesties reached the pavilion on the ridge, where India had gathered to receive the King-Emperor.

When the governor and high officials arrived before their Majesties the horse of one of the Sowars bolted



Concrete for the foundation should be made mushy wet and filled in the trenches to the ground level.

THERE are few improvements possible which do more to make farm life pleasant than an ice house. Its stored blocks not only make it possible for the farmer to increase his profits by improving the market value of his dairy products, but also, to enjoy the comforts of a home supply of ice.

It is so easy and inexpensive to have an abundant supply of ice all summer that it is really surprising that every farm is not provided with an ice house. The spread of concrete construction on the farm has been followed by the erection of such buildings in all parts of the United States and Canada, and it is the purpose of this article to give some suggestions which may help those who have not yet built, to plan their ice-houses.

Concrete, being indestructible and not easily penetrated by heat or cold, is a splendid material for the walls. It has the added advantage of being comparatively cheap, since sand, stone, gravel and water are usually available on the farm, and the work can be done by the farmer or his assistants, at seasons of the year when spare time is plentiful. Moreover, concrete walls are not affected by the continual dampness and do not rot like wood. The saving in painting and repairing, to say nothing of superior ice-keeping qualities, in a few years amounts to more than the first cost of the concrete building.

Location.

In determining the location of the ice-house, a place should be chosen where the building can be well drained by an underground line of drain tile. If possible, it should be placed where the shade of large trees, or larger structures, will protect it from the heat of the mid-day sun.

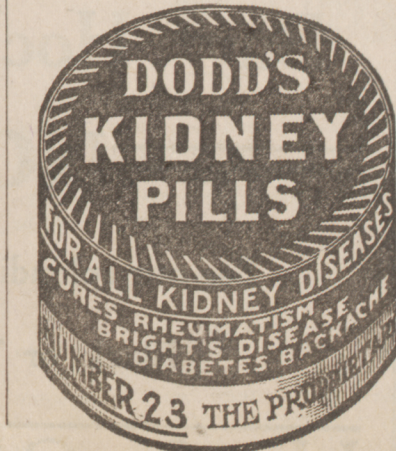
The concrete for the walls should be made of Portland cement, clean sand and a hard crushed rock or screened gravel. Instead of the sand and rock, clear bank-run gravel may be used.

Naturally, the size of the ice-house will depend upon the number of pounds needed daily and the number of days ice will be used. A cubic foot of ice weighs about 57 pounds, and a top, with 10 per cent. allowance for seams between the cakes, occupies 38 cubic feet. It is not necessary to pack the ice between the cakes, but on the floor, around the sides of the building and on the top of the ice there should be placed 12 inches of sawdust, well rammed. An 18-inch thickness of prairie or marsh hay may be used instead of the sawdust, provided it is well weighted down on top of the ice. Making allowance for sawdust packing and 8-inch concrete walls, a house 10 feet square (inside measurement) and 8 feet to the eaves, will hold 10 tons.

through the pavilion, narrowly missing several high officials in his mad rush and then disappeared in the distance.

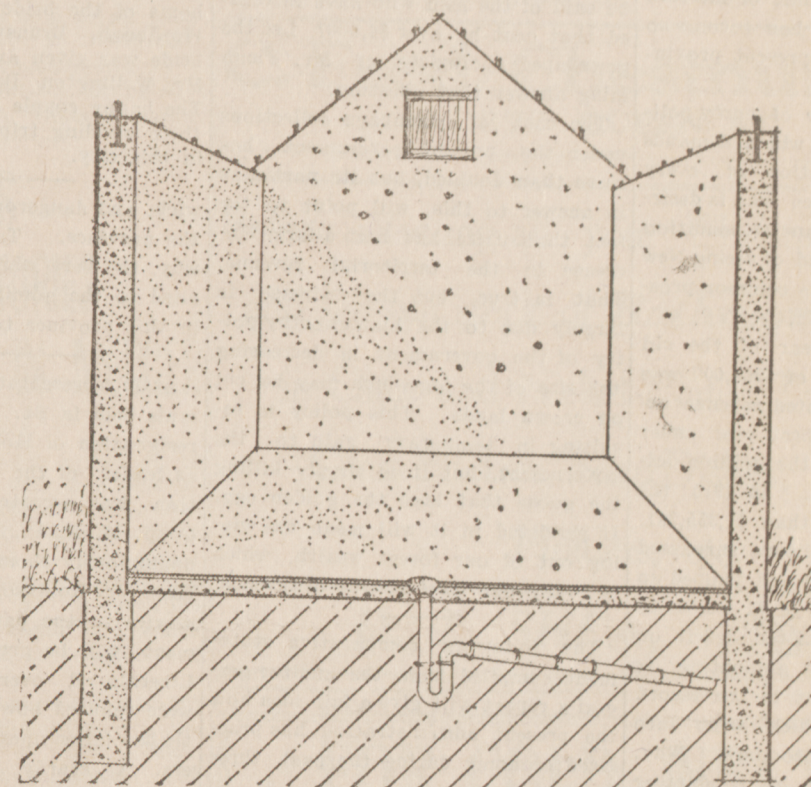
As soon as the King-Emperor arrived at the pavilion enclosure his Majesty drew rein and turned his horse towards the representatives, while the Queen-Empress' carriage drew up immediately alongside his Majesty. As the Queen then came forward cheer upon cheer rose from the whole of the 4000 people.

Mr. Jenkins then delivered an address on behalf of the Legislative Council as the representatives of British India. The King-Emperor having replied in a firm, clear voice, his Majesty rode on and after passing through the volunteers, went down the slope and in a few minutes arrived at his canvas tent, some distance below the ridge, reaching his quarters shortly before 12.30 o'clock.



The materials may be hauled to the site at odd times, and piled so as to be convenient for working.

The wooden forms for the concrete may be either fixed or movable. Fixed forms are merely two boxes without top or bottom, which fit one within the other with an 8-inch space between for the concrete. Such forms are made of 2 by 4 inch studding spaced two feet and sheathed next to the concrete wall with 1-inch siding. The forms should be held in place at the bottom by timbers called "liners," and should be well braced. To save lifting the concrete, the outside boards may be nailed on as the concrete is placed in the forms. Movable forms require less lumber than the fixed variety. Such forms are built in sections 2 to 4 feet high and in lengths convenient to handle, usually 8 to 10 feet. The 2 by 4 inch uprights are spaced three to four feet. Cross-boards at the top are provided to keep the forms eight inches apart. Near the bottom twisted wire ties are used to draw the forms up tightly against the previous day's concrete work. Each



SHOWING CONSTRUCTION OF CONCRETE WALL FOR ICEHOUSE.

succeeding day the wires are cut and the forms raised.

The sheathing and rafters for the wooden roof may be used in the forms. It is not necessary to cut them; their ends may simply be allowed to project beyond and above the walls.

Foundation trenches should be dug 10 inches wide along the lines laid out for the building and should be carried down to solid ground and below frost, usually three to four feet. Bring a drain tile up within the building lines to the point where the door will be.

Mixing.

In mixing the concrete a tight wooden platform should be used. The proportions are one part Portland cement to 2 1/2 parts sand to 5 parts crushed rock. Or one part cement may be used to 5 parts bank run gravel. In measuring, count one bag of cement equal to one cubic foot

As the forms are filled, at intervals of 18 inches, imbed bent iron rods or twisted wire in the concrete around the corners of the building. Likewise put two 3/4-inch rods or an old wagon tire in the concrete 1 1/2 inches above the door opening. When the side and end walls have reached their full heights and while the concrete is yet soft, set 3/4-inch bolts, 8 inches long, heads down, 5 inches in concrete and 2 1/2 inches apart. To these bolts will be fastened the 2 by 4-inch plates for the roof.

After the building is a week old, the forms may be removed and the 4-inch concrete floor built directly on the ground. Begin at the back of the building and slope the floor 1/4-inch to the foot in the direction of the drain tile at the door. Lay the last few sewer pipes of the 5-inch drain with well-cemented joints and include a tile known as a having a bend which always contains water. The water acts as a seal to keep out the warm air in the drain. Cover the floor end of the drain with a trash strainer.

The Roof.

The roof may be covered with shingles or any other good material. Close the door opening, next to the ice, with removable sections of boards fitting in slots or grooves and provide a door swinging out. Hang the little doors in the gables with hinges on the outside, so they may be cracked to provide the necessary ventilation and at the same time keep out the rain. Store the ice as previously instructed.

Success in ice-keeping depends largely,

On an air-tight, heat-proof building.

On good drainage, with the drain "trapped" to keep out warm air; On careful and thorough packing of the ice;

On well regulated ventilation in the roof space over the ice.

A well-built concrete ice-house fulfills these conditions. Every year it is ready for use without repairs. And by means of ice, farm life can not only be made more comfortable and attractive, but fruit, poultry and dairy products can be marketed to better advantage.

For an ice-house 10 by 10 feet, 8 feet to the eaves and 13 feet to the roof peak, with 8-inch walls, 4-inch floor, and a foundation 10 inches by 3 feet, the following materials will be required for the concrete: Crushed rock, 15 cubic yards. Sand, 7 1/2 cubic yards. Portland cement, 21 barrels, and 16 1/4 by 8-inch round head bolts.

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